

Bellefonte, Pa., August 25, 1916.

THE TEST OF A MAN.

Not by the measure of his deed Does life make trial of man's strength; Not by his wisdom, nor his creed, Nor yet by his compassion's length.

Nor by his span of worldly power, Nor even what his truth might dare; But 'prisoned in his darkest hour, But how much he can bravely bear!

FARM NOTES.

-Dogs and Farm Sheep.-The number of sheep in the 36 farm States, which do not include any in the western division, could be increased by 150 per cent, it is estimated, without displacing other live stock. Some authorities believe that the increase could be even as much as 500 per cent without serious interference with the number of other animals. An increase of 150 per cent in these 36 States would mean in money \$144,267,000. In a new publication of the department, Farmers' Bulletin 652, the responsibility for this loss to the country is laid upon the sheep-killing dog.

Sheep-killing dogs, it is said, are the principal cause of the marked decrease in the numbers of sheep on American farms. In the 10 years between 1900 and 1910 the number of sheep in the country, exclusive of the States in the western division, decreased 3,900,000 head, in face of the fact that during these same years the market value of sheep rose so rapidly that the total down here," value of sheep in this area was \$19,- Mexico" in "World's Work." 000,000 or approximately 25 per cent more in 1910 than in 1900. Favorable etc., at exorbitant prices, striker's though the market conditions were, wages and mess bills, I spend bethough the market conditions were, they were not a sufficient incentive to tween \$50 and \$60 a month. Clothes induce farmers to risk the heavy losses from stray dogs.

The number of sheep killed annually by dogs can not be stated exactly, have to lead the horses. Matches are since there are many cases which are two boxes for 15 cents, little double-not reported at all. Judging from the ended wax matches with only about figures in those counties and States 40 lights to a box. in which reasonably complete reports probably much lower than the actual figures. It is certain, too, that many business through fear that in their much more than 1 per cent. Anyone who has actually seen sheep killed, or frightened by dogs is likely to think twice before engaging in the business. In many cases while only 1 or 2 sheep may be actually bitten by the dogs,

from exhaustion. If the dog question could be satisfactorily disposed of, there seems to be no reason why the number of sheep in the country could not be increased to the extent already indicated. In Great Britain there is 1 sheep ed. In Great Britain there is 1 sheep or lamb for each 2.5 acres of the total tria, is the twenty-second ruler of the til at least an hour has elapsed. area. In the 36 farm States in this house of Hapsburg. The first one be country there is 1 sheep of lamb for gan his reign just 700 years ago. each 31.8 acres. The British farmer handles his land on an intensive peared at Moscow 575 years ago, so fighting at Ypres on June 2 says that basis and feeds his sheep on forage- that the Czar's royal family is youngcrop pasture. Such pastures not only increase the fertility of the land but also free the sheep from many internal parasites contracted through graz- the present line from Hanover, Cer- sistance, desiring death before suring upon permanent pastures. In many, only two centuries ago, so that render. Many a nest which contained particular the use of a succession of King George belongs to an infantile Canadians who defended themselves forage-crop pastures will prevent royal regime. stomach worms, one of the most prevalent and disastrous scourges of differ from most of the great wars of young stock, and will enable the far- history, a king or two is sure to lose mer to market by the end of June or his crown when it ends. the first of July, when market prices are usually the highest, the lambs that were born in the late winter or stand alone. The "divine right of stand alone. early spring. Handled under such conditions and on high-priced farm land, the importance of a small flock self-preservation.—Girard. of sheep can not be overlooked.

In addition to pointing out these facts the bulletin already mentioned, "The Sheep-Killing Dog," discusses the possible means of preventing in the future the loss from dogs. At the submitted by the National American present time the various State laws Woman Suffrage Association have on this subject differ widely, some States using the money obtained from dog licenses to reimburse sheep owners, while others permit the sheepmen to recover damages from the dog asked for me owners, and two offer them no recourse whatsoever. Logs, however are very seldom caught in the act of killing sheep. It is always difficult to determine their owners, and where the damages are paid by the State directly from the dog tax funds the money very frequently is far from sufficient

to meet all the claims. A remedy that is suggested for this situation is a uniform State dog law embodying the principle of a tax upon dogs sufficiently heavy to discourage those who are not willing to take care of their pets from keeping them Under this plan all dogs over 6 months of age must be licensed each year, the tax paid at the time of licensing and a metal tag bearing the license number attached to the dog's collar. Any dog found without this tag unattended and off its owner's premises may be killed. When found unattended on a farm where sheep are kept the dog may be killed whether it has the tag or not, and under any circumstances a dog caught chasing or killing sheep may be killed. All dogs which can be proved to be sheep killers must be alarm. killed whether caught in the act or not, and a reward of \$15 should be offered for anyone identifying a sheep-killing dog. The money received from dog taxes should be devoted to reimbursing sheep owners for their lost stock, and the county should in turn recover this money whenever possible from the dogs' owners. A special license should be issued for kennels where large numbers of dogs are maintained under such conditions that they can not possibly do any

While some such plan as this is probably indispensable to the full de- him a thump, and he knew it was the velopment of the sheep industry in the alarm.

harm to a neighboring flock.

United States, there are cases where the flock master will find in its absence the use of dog-proof fences very desirable. The grazing of sheep upon comparatively small areas of land sown to forage crops, instead of upon permanent pastures in larger fields, materially reduces the area to be fenced and makes this a practicable precaution. In the West fences have been built which prove a satisfactory defense against coyotes, and the fence that will turn aside a coyote will turn a dog. A fence of this character can

be built as follows: Post 7½ feet in length, set 2½ feet in the ground and 16 feet apart; a barbed wire stretched flat to the surface of the ground; 3 inches higher, a 36-inch woven-wire fence having a 4-inch triangular mesh; 5 inches high- States, who will serve modern, largeer, a barbed wire; 6 inches higher, a caliber guns with ranges of more than

height, 57 inches. It is important to remember, however, that the bottom strand of barbed wire must be stretched flat on the surface of the ground at all points. If necessary, the ground should be graded before the fence is built. bluff at the mouth of the Rio Chagres Thereafter such small holes as appear and overlooks the town of the same may be filled in. It is not always nec- name and the shallow harbor which essary to fence the entire pasture, for dogs usually attack sheep at night only. If a sufficient area can be fenced to give the flock protection during the night, they may be safely left in uninclosed pasture through the day. This method involves a certain loss of time in driving the sheep to and from the inclosure, but in many cases will be preferred to the expense of fencing on a large scale.

High Living Cost in Mexico. "It is odd how fast money says "Messages

"With buying eggs and cigars, milk, wear out in a minute and shoes too. I am on my third pair of the latter. So much mountain walking, where we two boxes for 15 cents, little double-

"There were some oranges and ailment: are obtainable, however, it may be apples at the ranch here the other day, said that in the 36 farm States more 10 cents apiece. I got a dozen oranges than 100,000 sheep are killed each and ate three before I had enough. year by dogs. This, it is true, is less Our food is getting very tiresome. than 1 per cent of the total number The complete list comprises fresh of sheep in this area, but a 1 per cent beef, prunes about twice a week, hard loss on a business that is being con- bread or field bread (the latter only ducted on a profit basis of 5 or 6 per when wagons go into base), coffee, cent can not be ignored. This estimate, it must be remembered, is also very seldom. Sugar is all the native lump stuff. Of course, there is enough, and with the package from men have been kept out of the sheep home we do all right. I have not lost more than 10 pounds. Some officers own particular cases the loss would be have lost 30 or 40, fat ones. See no prospect of moving north. All moves at best are very gradual."

> -King Alforso of Spain belongs to an older royal house. The Bourthe Hohenzollerns or about a thous-

The first Romanoff in Russia aper than that of Germany, Spain and

Unless the present great war shall

kings" is merely the vulgar right to levy taxes to support an army for and ran him through. It is said that

Agree to Aid Suffrage.

Sixteen of the nineteen Congress ional candidates in Pennsylvania who have replied to the questions submitted by the National American agreed to support the Federal amendment to give suffrage to women. The three who did not pledge themselves asked for more time. The questions

"Are you in favor cf woman suf-frage?" "If elected will you vote in Congress to submit to the States a federal amendment to enfranchise the

women of this country?" "If appointed on a committee in whose jurisdiction such an amendment sshould fall, will you do all in your power to expedite the passage of such measure?"

Then Sleeper Awoke to Find That Supposed Telephone Was Faithful Old Alarm Clock.

A man in the employ of an automobile concern believes in using the alarm clock in getting up on time.

The faithful alarm clock was put on the job every night except when the Sunday holiday came to give Mr. Man and the alarm clock a chance to loaf on the job.

But one Saturday night the auto man forgot himself and set the When the alarm began buzzing early

Sunday morning, his wife awoke, but | free to pass between the shell and the she decided to let her husband get up and shut the alarm off, since he was the cause of it.

Husband, however, never stirred. He mumbled something in his sleep. The mumbling grew louder.

"Hello! Hello!" he cried out. "What's the matter?" asked the wife.

"Why, they don't answer," replied the sleeping talker until his wife gave

ANCIENT FORT WILL BE USED

Old Fortifications Built by Spaniards on Isthmus of Panama Are to Be Rebuilt by Americans.

Fort San Lorenzo, for many years one of the important units in the deenses of the isthmus of Panama durng the days of the Spanish occupation of most of the western hemisphere, is again to serve in the capacity of defending one of the most important trade routes of the world, the Panama canal

This time the ancient fortress will be manned by seldiers of the United second barbed wire; 7 inches above 12 miles, The new fortifications which this, a third barbed wire. Total in a measure probably are to replace in a measure probably are to replace the ancient ones, will form one of the main defense links of the great Gatun locks, at the northern end of the canal.

Old Fort San Lorenzo, or, rather. the ruins thereof, stands on a high on numerous occasions sheltered the ships of Christopher Columbus and the Spanish conquistadores who came after him and developed the isthmus of Panama into one of the greatest trade routes in the world of that time. Across it was transported that vast amount of. treasure that flowed from the Americas into the treasury of the Spanish kings at Madrid. The Rio Chagres was one of the routes across the isthmus, and for that reason was defended at its mouth by the important and heavily garrisoned fortress, San Lorenzo.

SEA BATHING HITS HEARING

Washington Star.

Deafness Often Caused by Blowing Nose Too Soon After Taking a Dip in the Ocean.

"bathers' deafness," a common summer

"This is a saltwater, not a freshhave been disporting themselves by the ing at the stars. Then the command briny ocean."

Bathers' deafness is caused by blowing the nose after your dip. People blow their noses instinctively after He fights for one object-a permabathing, because the salt water in their nent peace. He fights to save his nostrils makes them uncomfortable. The result is that water is forced into from the ears to the nose.

till inflammation is set up by the particles of salt. Then the eustachian less so permanently, causing partial

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Aus- | better not to blow your nose at all un-

Canadians Refuse to Surrender. A German paper describing the the Canadians were completely ex-

hausted and in part "fled irregularly" England borrowed its first King of and in part offered a stubborn redesperately, refusing quarter, had to be emptied by hand genades.

The paper adds that a general who was captured drew his sword and struck a sergeant, who summoned him to surrender, in the face, whereupon the infantryman attacked the general, who was fighting like a madman, the general had been visiting the trenches when he was caught by German curtain fire and was unable to return. Numerous other officers, says this report, were killed because they refused to surrender.-London Times.

A Noble Charity.

The Helen C. Juilliard, the new floating hospital of St. John's guild, just constructed with \$100,000 contributed by Mrs. Juilliard, made her maiden trip down the harbor with her decks crowded with sick babies and their mothers, besides a number of children who needed the fresh sea air to bring the color back to their pale faces. The Helen C. Juilliard carries a staff of doctors and nurses to look after the little ones so that they get medical treatment as well as pure food and ozone on the daily trip on the water. The vessel is 240 feet long, equipped with an operating room and a quarantine ward, and is ready for all hospital emergencies.-New York Times.

Torpedo Defense for Battleships.

The ever-increasing power and range of the torpedo and the inability of the net to stop these terrible weapons have called for some permanent defense, exterior to the ship, which may be carried when the ship is traveling at high speed. A substitute for the net is found in providing a fixed outer shell conforming to the contour of the ship's sides and carried several feet distant from the hull, the water being hull. This construction has been used on the new British monitors.

Australia's War Casualtles.

The Australian war casualties up to May 29 are officially given as 41,102. Three hundred and seventy-five officers have been killed, 251 wounded and nine made prisoners of war; and among the rank and file 7,370 have been killed, 9,398 wounded, 1,155 are missing and 53 prisoners. Sick officers number 689 and sick men 21,430. | cracked."-Kansas City Star.

THIS RABBIT WAS A KICKER

Monkey in New York Zoo "Monkeys" With Little Animal and Gets Unexpected Jolt on Jaw.

There is a monkey in the Central park zoo which cannot be convinced there is luck in a rabbit's hind foot. He is sure, though, that said rabbit's foot has a kick like a string of cocktails on an empty stomach.

From Billy Snyder's hospital, where the monkey is recuperating from monkeying with a big white rabbit, the word went out that the patient was as well as might be expected.

The monkey is the smallest of two that were so pindling they couldn't hold their own in the big monkey cage, and were sent to make up a happy family in a cage with 20 rabbits and guinea pigs. In these pacifist surroundings he felt his oats-or peanuts-and started to pick on the big white rab-

The latter, being an American rabbit, stood a lot of picking, ear tweaking, fur pulling and other indignities. Finally, however, the monkey tried to steal from under the rabbit's wiggling nose a particularly dainty bit of let-The rabbit's pink eyes went tuce. "Oh, my fur and whiskers," he red. exploded, like Alice's rabbit, and out went the deadly rabbit's foot. There was a thud as it struck the simian jaw. a squeak of pain and one of triumph, and then all that remained of this monkey's tale was a much subdued monkey and an otherwise happy, happy family in the little cage.

SOLDIERS WANT NO CHILDREN

Would Not Rear Sons to Go Through Horrors They Have Experienced on Battlefield.

I asked Zeni Peshkoff, socialist, what his sensations were when he Says a prominent physician about went out to kill, says a writer in the New Republic. "It didn't seem real, it doesn't now. Before my last charge the lieutenant and I were filled with water, complaint, and many people who the beauty of the night. We sat gazseaside return home much harder of came and we rushed forward. It did hearing than when they left it. Cases not seem possible I was killing human are on record in which people have be- beings." It is this unreality that suscome actually deaf after bathing in the | tains men. Germans are not human beings, only the enemy. For the wounded French soldier will tell you he loathes war and longs for peace. children from fighting.

"Have you any children?" I asked the little eustachian tubes, which run one soldier. "No, thank God," is the reply. "But why?" "Because," comes Here the water remains for days the fierce answer, "if I had a son I would rather he deserted than see what I have seen." This man is not may be actually bitten by the dogs, bons, to which he belongs, made their bow a couple of centuries earlier than tubes get blocked, remaining more or unusual. The soldiers—not tubes get blocked, remaining more or unusual. The soldiers—not tubes get blocked, remaining more or unusual. The soldiers—not tubes get blocked, remaining more or unusual. The soldiers—not tubes get blocked, remaining more or unusual. The soldiers—not tubes get blocked, remaining more or unusual. The soldiers—not tubes get blocked, remaining more or unusual. en-are beginning to say: "We will have no more children unless there is

> wish Soldiers Find David's Shield. Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Patterson's Jewish fighting unit-the Zion Mule Corps—is unique since the days of the Maccabees. It was composed chiefly of Russian refugee Jews, who fled from Egypt to Palestine to escape the terror of the Turk. There they were armed with excellent rifles, bayonets and ammunition captured from the Turks when they made their futile attack on the Suez Canal. The strength of the corps was about 500, and the pack mules for transport work-whose eccentricities are at the bottom of many a famous tale, numbered 750. The corps' badge was the "Magin David," an exact reproduction of the shield David used when he went forth to

fight Goliath of Gath, and by a coincidence which in older days might well have passed for a "miracle," the Zionists found the original at Seddel-Bahr, Gallipoli. The colonel writes:

"While we were pulling down a house and excavating the foundations, we dug up a slab of marble with a beautiful filigree design carved round the outer edge of it, and in the center, strange to say, was the shield of David! The stone must have been very, very old, and how it got there is a mystery. Perhaps it may have been taken from Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Turkish Uniform. The Turkish uniform, under indirect German influence, has been greatly modified during the past five years. It is of khaki-a greener khaki than the British army, and of conventional European cut. Spiral puttees and good boots are provided; the only peculiar feature is the headgear-a curious, uncouth looking combination of the turban and German helmet, devised by Enver Pasha to combine religion and practicality, and called in his honor enverieh. (With commendable thrift, Enver patented his invention, and it is rumored that he has drawn a comfortable fortune from its sale.)—Alexander Aaronsohn in the Atlantic Monthly.

Nearer the Mark. The minister of a Scottish village

being away on holiday, a young deputy took over his duties. During his long journey north he had caught cold, and arrived at the village inn late on Saturday night, After being shown to his room he suddenly decided to have a glass of hot lemonade, and rang the bell, which sounded rather undecidedly. When the servant appeared he remarked pleasantly:

"That bell seems to be like myselfa bit hoarse." "Ay," replied the girl, calmly, "it's

HEALTH TIP WORTH HEEDING WONDROUS LAND OF FLORIDA

Always Hold the Head High, Is Advice Given by William Muldoon of World Fame.

In a letter to Robert Grimshaw of the New York university, William Mul- Florida is one of the most amazing doon, who ranks as one of the foremost remakers of physically broken- A land of pine and oak forests and down men, gives advice that it would be well for every man and woman, boy ly jigsawed and inlaid with lakes and and girl in America to take to heart, rivers and bays, it is a poem in green according to Commerce and Finance. He says:

"I was taught in early manhood not to throw my shoulders back, stick my chest out, draw my stomach in, or hold my chin down like a goat preparing to butt, but to always try and touch some imaginary things with the crown of the alligators bellow and the rare my head. If one tries to do that-first understands how to try and then tries -he doesn't have to pay any attention blue-is struck by the waters of the to the rest of his physical being; that gulf, placid in the bright Florida suneffort to touch something above him, not with his forehead, but with the crown of his head, will keep every particle of his body in the position that hips, heels, all press against the wall coming by drooping."

Both to young and old Mr. Mul- and they give the spring its name. doon's "hold-your-head-up" suggestion is inspiring. Try it. The effect physicbling creature, but a man alive. With the elevation of the crown of the head there seems to come clearer thinking, a outlook.

Not Many Realize How Many Seemingly Useless Articles Have a Value as Merchandise.

Many people imagine when an article is cast into the dust bin its days are ended. This, however, is not so, for all the contents of dust carts are carefully sorted and they are emptied, anything of value being put aside, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Disregarding things such as scissors and knives, many corporations are making a big profit out of their "dust." You wouldn't think that there would be any value in egg shells, yet every year as many as 400 tons are required in the manufacture of so-called kid gloves and also in printed calico.

Corks, too, are a valuable item, for they sell to manufacturers at the rate of nine cents a pound and in a year no fewer than \$500,000 worth are thrown away.

Cycles suffer a number of hardships before they reach an absolute end. Old tires are bought at quite a good price by manufacturers for the rubber on them-inner tubes are especially valuable-and go to make rubber mats and cheap rubber toys. The frame supplies gasfitters with short lengths of tubes, and the rest of the machine is melted down to make a fresh iron article.

Anglo-Irish Tunnel Again Discussed. For the last fifty years the proposal to construct a tunnel between England and Ireland has been discussed. It is again receiving some attention, suggested by political and military de-

velopments within the last few weeks. The tunnel, as an international utility, would shorten the journey to the United States and Canada by 48 hours, and would only cost \$80,000,000.

Between the coast of Wigtownshire on one side and those of Antrim and Down on the other there lay at one time a loch about 25 miles long, and varying from 600 to 900 feet in depth, and this loch, known to geologists as Beaufort's Dyke, still lies beneath the waters of the North Channel.

Curiously enough, it is beneath this loch, which lies north and south about midway between the Irish and Scottish coasts, that it is proposed to run the tunnel.

Curiosity of Wireless.

The wireless service men with the American punitive expedition into Mexico, it is related, were surprised to discover the conditions in that country were exactly the reverse of those in the United States, says the Wireless Age. In the United States the wireless operators find that the night time is much better for the transmission of dispatches. South of the border the day time is best.

There is so much atmospheric disturbance at night in Mexico that wireless men prefer the day as a time for operating. This is not due to the altitude, which is 7,000 feet, but to the minerals in the mountains, especially iron ore.

Two Famous Scotch Cities.

Glasgow has much of the picturesque about her, but she never gets credit for it because Edinburgh is in the neighborhood. Edinburgh is picturesque in such a spectacular fashion that no other Scotch city has much of a chance. So it is taken for granted that Edinburgh represents the Scotland that is put on canvas and Glasgow, the Scotland that goes into bank books. Under more favorable circumstances Glasgow might have won a name in both lines, but as it is, she has to be content with her modern in trade.

Famous Tarpon Springs Not Among the Least of Things That Have Made It Widely Known.

The western coastal country of natural color effects in the world. cypress and palmetto swamp, intricateand blue, marvelously matched and blended. Dark green are the pine forests, and darker yet the live and water oaks; deep blue are the little lakes and the slow-moving streams that creep under arching tangles of forest far into the wilderness where white ibises nest.

A brighter note—a glinting, fiery light, rolling in easy swells to break upon a narrow, snowy beach washed immaculate by their endless laving.

Within a few miles of salt water, nature intended it should be. And as at a point not far from Tampa bay, boy I was advised to frequently there is an immense spring, which has back up against the wall and make formed a pool perhaps a hundred the back of my head, my shoulders, yards wide, and of depth unknownsoundings have never found its botat the same time; and in that way get tom. At times the waters of this pool an idea of what was straight, or, in lie clear as the summer air, gradually other words, how crooked I was be- deeping into the green shadows of its mysterious tarpon may then be seen,

The vicinity of this strange spring has always fascinated men. The ally and mentally is immediate. When aborigines have left their shell mounds the head goes higher the impulse is to all about it; and in modern times a deeper breathing. A man finds more neat little town, made up largely of elasticity in his limbs. He steps out winter residences, had grown up. Its with more ease. There is more spring banks have been parked and cemented, to his gait. He isn't a lumbering, sham- and it has been made a harbor for expensive pleasure craft. All about it are fashionable cottages and bungalows, children play upon its beaches; more buoyant feeling and a brighter lovers peer into its wonderful depthsand see nothing but themselves. Far below, in its darkest crannies, the great silver tarpon still live and hunt FEW ARTICLES GO TO WASTE as they have for countless centuries.

SCHEME THAT WENT WRONG

Probably Mr. Buggly Will Think a Long Time Before He Attempts to Fool Wife Again.

On his way to the Boo & Buggly penwiper factory, Jacques Buggly stopped in at the ladies' tailoring establishment of Simon Weeve, his old friend and schoolmate, remarks the Detroit Free Press.

"My wife will come in for a new suit today." he told Simon Weeve. "At last I've persuaded her that her 1905 burlap suit is no longer fit to be seen in

public "You know how my wife is, Simon. Although we are rich today, she can't overcome the habits she contracted when we were poor and struggling. So I know she won't buy anything worth wearing today unless she thinks she's getting a great bargailn. I want you to offer her a suit like that \$500 one in the window for \$4.50 and send me

a bill for the balance." Late that afternoon Prunella Buggly fluttered into her husband's office in a green cheesecloth suit worth at

least \$.80. "What do you think, Jacques!" she cried. "I worked a fine stroke of economy. I made Mr. Weeve sell me a suit for \$4 that he wanted \$4.50 for, and half an hour later, when Mrs. Twiddly saw it on me and learned the price, she offered me \$11. And I went right, away into Levy & Deecy's and bought this for \$1.89, and then went to Mrs. Twiddly's house and changed! What would you do without me, dear?"

But her husband had slid into the waste paper basket.

Monoclonious Mounted.

The American Museum of Natural History has just mounted the bones of the monoclonious, a creature which, if alive today, would pass the 3,000,000 year mark. It once roamed through the then tropical glades of Alberta. Canada. With gigantic head, a notable feature, double rooted teeth, a small tail and a beak suggesting a turtle, this strange creature remained in its stone mausoleum until found one day by Barnum Brown, explorer and fossil hunter. The monoclonious had five toes on its front and hind feet. with hoofs on three inner toes of the hind feet. Its great skull was five feet long, with a hood scalloped frill, a short horn over each eye and a long sharp horn above the nose. The mouth was covered with a horny sheath, which enabled it to clop herbage. On each jaw and back of the beak were two vertical rows of double teeth.

Peculiar Fish.

Some remarkable fish were on view recently at the annual exhibition of the Aquarium society of New York. Among the collection was one called the African butterfly fish, which has wing shaped fins that enabled it to skim like a hydroplane over the surface of the water for twenty feet or so. Then there is the climbing perch. a fish that walks on land. With its scalloped, saw edged gills it climbs on terra firma from one pond to another during the dry season. Others are the guppi of Venezuela and a fish that builds nests of air bubbles that float on top of the water.

Snow White Quail.

In a flock of quail north of the Calloway canal, on the George Wear farm, near Bakersfield, Cal., there are six white quail, snow white. A year ago there was one white bird in the buildings and her vulgar predominance flock, but this season the number has been swelled by five.