

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Boston expects its new seven-mile line of elevated railway to be built at a cost of \$5,000,000.

Some enterprising publisher should bring out a new book on "How to Eat a Philippine," by Admiral Dewey.

Porto Rico is a snug, compact little island, justifying its name and having the finest climate in all the West Indies.

To what salvage is a bicyclist entitled who discovers a young woman whose bicycle has broken down and tows her into port.

Early morning exercise is denounced nowadays by the majority of hygienic teachers. At that time, they say, vitality is at its lowest ebb and needs the stimulation of food.

A couple of South American republics have submitted to the Queen Regent of Spain some of their differences for arbitration. Is it possible that they think she hasn't troubles enough of her own?

Modern machinery is a magnificent thing, but, after all, when it comes to the crucial test, it is the men behind the machines that count. Science and invention, however wonderful in their results, can never dispense with the final mastery of the human touch.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago informed the citizens that they could string flags across the street whenever they wished during the continuance of the war without getting a permit from the City Council. It is hinted that heretofore Aldermen have received from \$1 to \$5 for every permit of this kind granted.

The idea of "civic flags" seems to be becoming popular in the west. Milwaukee has just adopted an ensign having an oak leaf with acorns—signifying sturdiness and substantial growth—as an emblem, and the motto "steady progress." The flag is white with a red border with the emblem and motto in blue in the center.

Rear Admiral Sampson is the owner of the famous Mormon Hill Farm, in New York state, on which is the hill Trof which Joseph Smith claimed to have dug up the golden plates from which the Book of Mormon was printed. A brother of the Admiral now works this farm. "Billy" Sampson, as he is called by the residents of that section, enjoys a fine reputation for fairness and justice among Wayne County people.

One hundred and twenty-five millions of human beings speak English and 90,000,000 speak Russian. This shows how little real meaning there is in mere numbers. Of the 90,000,000 who speak Russian few have done anything except graduate from barbarism in a creditably short time. To offset the product of the English speaking race through the range of human thought from Shakespeare to Newton they have an honest, simple thinker in Tolstol, a fighting man in Peter, a really able-bodied woman in Catherine and a few hysterically interesting minds of the Marie Baskirtseff type.

Says the Boston Globe: New England had 18 naval officers aboard the Yankee battleships which broke the calm and silence of the Sabbath in the harbor of Manila with roar of guns and bursting shells. Despite their Puritanical training in youth they fought just the same as if it wasn't Sunday. Maine was represented by one officer, New Hampshire by five, Massachusetts by four, Rhode Island by two and Connecticut by four. The sailor heroes without any titles cannot be dug out of the long lists at this time, but later, when the smoke has cleared a little, their names will appear in bright and shining letters. Vermont had the honor of furnishing the commander of the fleet.

There are five countries in Europe producing an excess of what beyond their own needs: Russia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Serbia. All these countries combined, it has been estimated, have in an ordinary year a surplus product of 26,500,000 hectolitres (75,000,000 bushels) available for export, or only what would make good the needs of Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, leaving unsatisfied the far larger wants of the great consumers of wheat—the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy—whose combined demand is placed at 152,000,000 hectolitres (430,700,000 bushels) beyond their own product. Even in the best of years Europe, then, is not self-sufficient in wheat.

The so-called "disappearing carriages" are among the most wonderful of new inventions for war purposes, rendering it practicable to conceal a battery behind an embankment and to expose the guns to the enemy's fire for only a brief moment while they are being discharged; then immediately they are lowered out of sight. The great guns at Sandy Hook and elsewhere along the coast have been provided with these carriages. Some notion of the wonderful perfection of the mechanism employed may be obtained from the statement of a military expert, who said that the operation of lifting and lowering a sixty-ton gun on one of these carriages involves the solution of a mechanical problem equivalent to stopping a locomotive running at 20 miles an hour within sixteen feet, or half its length; yet so easily as not to occasion the slightest jar.

The fact that a few men in the west were able to corner the mule market when the government wanted a few thousand of these animals for army purposes is evidence that the long-suffered draught animal is passing out of use. Further evidence is furnished by the Chicago Tribune. In that city, it

says, a mule in front of a truck is now a very unusual sight, in contrast with the conditions a few years ago, when an epizootic among these beasts would have stopped half the freight business of the city. In the country at large the number of mules decreased from 2,278,946 in 1896 to 2,215,654 in 1897, and their aggregate value from \$103,204,457 to \$92,204,146. Chief among the causes cited for the change is the introduction into the country of the big Norman and Percheron horses. These are as good workers as the mules, and, besides, they perform their tasks in better temper.

A Chicago paper says that the current type of Uncle Sam which all the picture-makers use is not characteristic of anything American, and wants it replaced by a new and contemporaneous conception. It complains that the cartoonists represent the figure that should typify American courage, energy and enterprise as "a long, thin-legged, hollow-chested, straggle-bearded nondescript," with trousers half up to his knees, and attended by a disreputable turkey buzzard. There is some basis for the complaint, confesses Harper's Weekly, but the hope for modernizing Uncle Sam must be faint even among those persons who would like to see it done. The figure is historically reminiscent, even though it falls in most respects of being contemporaneous representative. There used to be many Uncle Sams in New England, and the type is by no means extinct there even now.

An English war correspondent says that as to the courage of the American soldier there can be no doubt. Of course there were some cowards. Gen. Sherman says somewhere that 25 per cent of men have not the necessary nerve for battle. If this 25 per cent is jammed into line it will run—unless there are men behind it ready to shoot the fugitives. For this reason the rear of the army was sometimes picketed during the war. The sentries allowed only the wounded to pass. But this does not impugn the valor of the American private. There are cowards in every army. One man was drummed out of the ranks, though he was of good family and bitterly felt his disgrace. He contended, and it was true, that under fire he was seized with paralysis, and could not move forward; therefore he used to lie down. Such things happened in the Franco-Prussian war.

"The United States," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "seems to take as naturally to water as a cat takes to cream. Six months ago we didn't know a cruiser from a gunboat, and now we are nautical to the top notch. We talk boats, we think boats. We have pictures of boats all over our daily papers; boats decorate our magazines, boats cover our billboards. We fight naval battles with gravy boats and sail cracker boats in wastes of steamy soup. The mere pigmies of the land, the crawling infantry, the hoppy-kickity cavalry, the trundling artillery, are for the moment set aside. It is the sailor lad, with his rolling gait, the bully of the after deck, the captain in his conning tower, who hold our ears' attention. The gorgeous galaxy of generals may bedizen themselves as they will; it is the admiral on the bridge who catches the admiring eye of an adoring public."

A fortunate discovery of the rare mineral ferro-manganese is reported in Pennsylvania. It is opportune, too, in that it comes at a time when the country is shut off from the mines in Spain. The ore is used in the manufacture of all kinds of rolled steel, and is in demand in the making of armor plate. Much of the ore comes from South America, but the demand exceeds the supply, and one large steel making concern in Pennsylvania has sent mining experts all over the world in search of the metal. Geologists have always contended that the ore existed in Pennsylvania, and about 25 years ago a searching party came across traces of it, although in places so inaccessible that the commercial value of the metal was greatly impaired. The present discovery is in Jefferson County, where not only have pockets and lumps of the ore been found, but a vein from one to three feet thick has been located, showing the purest quality of the metal. Steel making men are awaiting the final report of the geologists and experts as to the extent of the field.

There is every evidence that the game of cricket is becoming more and more popular on this side of the Atlantic.

Treatment for Pneumonia.

Clinical experiments in cases of pneumonia in horses made at the N. Y. State Veterinary College, Cornell, are thought to have possibly some significance for treating similar diseases in men. These experiments showed that large quantities of water containing an antiseptic (Hydrogen peroxide) can be used to flood the lungs, thereby, if poured in rapidly, washing out the lung passages thoroughly, since the fluid is then ejected, or if poured in slowly, healing the diseased tissues, by which very great quantities of fluid will be rapidly absorbed. The experimenters injected into the lungs of the horse one and a half gallons of water in ten minutes, and by this process repeated daily, restored to health what seemed an animal fatally diseased. The presence of fluid in the lungs is so commonly associated with drowning that it will doubtless seem strange that consumptive and pneumonia patients may yet have their lungs washed out repeatedly and their lives saved in that manner.

A Handy Clock Device.

Clocks can be accurately leveled by a new shelf, which has a fixed wall plate supporting a pivoted, adjustable shelf with levels in the top, to be set by a thumb screw on the under side.

Care of the Eyes.

This is a day when the delusions to which one has held for years are gradually being swept away by those "who know." One such delusion in which we all once believed was that to read while in a recumbent position was injurious to the eyes. Oculists now tell us that if the light be good and the type of the printed page clear we may safely indulge in the luxury of lying down and reading at the same time. But while our oculists tell us this, he also warns us that we may not use our eyes before-breakfast, as the strain on the optic nerve will seriously affect the sight. So she who would read before her rises in the morning must have her cup of coffee and a roll or slice of toast brought to her bedside.

Unless one has unusually strong eyes one must not read when one is extremely weary. Exhaustion and fatigue affect all the nerves of the body, and the optic nerve is so sensitive that it should receive particular consideration. Nor should one ever be guilty of the carelessness of writing or reading facing a window. This, too, is a cruel strain on the sight.

Washing the eyes morning and night in water as hot as it can be borne is a wonderful tonic for those useful servants which are so easily injured. When we consider how we neglect their welfare by using them by fading daylight and insufficient artificial light by forcing them to do work when they are weary, and by denying them the rest for which they long, we have cause to wonder not that they sometimes become mutinous and refuse to fulfil our demands, but that they are ever faithful in our service. They will, as a rule, be as good to us as we are to them.—Harper's Bazar.

The Gallant Afridi.

The Indian frontier war has ended with a characteristic touch. The representatives of all the Afridi tribes, including the Zakkakheils, hearing that Sir William Lockhart was going home on leave, insisted on carrying him to his carriage. They would, they said, in future fight for the British against all their enemies. They were, we have no doubt, expressing a genuine feeling. They look upon war as a game of polo, they think we play fair, and they are quite ready to change sides. During the war it will be remembered that the tribesmen sent many of their women into Peshawar to be petted by the doctors and ladies. We do not doubt that if there was war in China we could raise thirty Afridi regiments, who when from home would fight just as well as Ghooraks or Europeans. They understand that we are just, and that we never break promises, and though the Russian pleasantness is more "popular" than our aloofness, it is justice which earns men's permanent respect, only it must be the justice of just men, not the justice of those who fear.—London Spectator.

Destruction of City Trees.

Scientific gardeners have been giving attention to the causes of the destruction of city trees, and find that the presence of a large amount of illuminating gas in the soil is the cause of the death of most of these shade-givers. A row of beautiful trees in a city street is one that we will not long enjoy unless some measures are taken to prevent the saturation of the soil with gas. It is the custom in Europe, when a tree is killed by gas, to exact from the company that they replace the tree as nearly as possible, removing the contaminated earth and filling in the space with that which is perfectly adapted to the best health and growth of the tree. As this is a considerable item of expense, the gas companies are extremely careful about leakages and the management of their pipes. In view of the fact that the soil of our city streets, whenever it is turned up, seems laden with the odor of gas, it becomes necessary to take some extreme measures lest all of the shade trees be destroyed.

New Traction System.

A new storage battery traction system is to be equipped by American makers in Ostend, Belgium. It will be the first electric railway in the famous watering place, where the King of the Belgians has a magnificent summer palace. The generating plan will consist of a sixty-horse-power compound high pressure engine, connected with a Westinghouse multipolar dynamo of 18 kilowatt capacity, making 600 revolutions a minute and producing a current of 280 volts. The cars are to be equipped with a group of batteries that will be charged at the generating station, and the car will be able to make a run of 40 miles before recharging is necessary. The cars will have a speed of from 10 to 12 miles an hour in the town, and are expected to run as high as 20 to 30 miles an hour in the rural districts. It will require about two hours to recharge the batteries. A complete Westinghouse system, with switchboards, will be placed in the generating station.

A Wholesale Murderer.

Though only sixteen murders of children have been traced certainly to the murderer Vacher, and eighteen more were probably his work, it seems that in the three years after his release from a madhouse there were no less than ninety-eight murders and attempts to murder and outrage in France where the police were unable to find any clue to the perpetrators.

The Phonograph in Ethnology.

An exploring expedition under the direction of Dr. A. Hadden and under the patronage of the University of Cambridge recently left England for the Torres Straits, between Australia and New Guinea. Subsequently New

Guinea and Borneo will be visited and investigations of a scientific character will be pursued. To study the language and music of the natives a phonograph will be used, and to produce their dances and home life a cinematograph camera will be taken. This is probably the first instance of this instrument being used in ethnological research.

What a Dream Did.

Some 60 years ago Joseph Evefest came into the Warsaw Valley from Hume, and bought a farm three miles from this village. One morning he related a dream that he had the night before, and which he had dreamed for three nights in succession, in which he had seen a vast treasure on his farm in the earth below. He was so moved by the vision that, having selected a spot, he removed the earth to the rock, and with improvised tools began drilling with a spring pole. After going down some 80 or 100 feet and finding nothing, he gave up the search, but still persisted in his belief of a hidden treasure below up to his death, which occurred many years after.

His nephew, H. T. Everset, of the Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, N. Y., some years ago, remembered his uncle's dream, which was a household word in the family, sunk a well for oil in that spot, but found a 20-foot deposit of salt instead of gold, thereby fully realizing the dream of his uncle Joseph of a hidden treasure. Some two years thereafter a small set of salt works were built and from this small beginning sprang the immense salt plants and the large output of salt in the Warsaw Valley, which has revolutionized the salt business in the world.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Two Peculiar Tragedies.

Two remarkable fatalities have occurred in the antipodes. An Auckland, New Zealand, lad named Johnnie Wright was shooting rabbits in a cemetery when he came across his mother's grave. He was overcome with grief and was weeping bitterly, resting on his gun, with the muzzle pressed against his heart, with his hands as a shield. When in this position his spaniel trotted up with a dead rabbit in his mouth. He dropped the rabbit, put one paw on his mother's knee and the other on the trigger of the gun. The gun exploded and the boy fell dead over his mother's grave, with the tears still wet on his cheeks.

At Malvern, New South Wales, a shooting accident took place under extremely sad circumstances. Bertie Douglas of that place is worth half a million dollars. A year ago Bertie's heiress sister was to have been married. A sister died suddenly on the wedding day. The wedding was postponed one year to March 25th. On that day the carriage bearing the bride was at the door. Bertie was missed. He was searched for and found with a bullet in his head. The wedding was again postponed. The affair is a mystery.

Mexico Friendly to the United States.

C. Greenwood, Jr., has arrived from a three month's visit to Mexico. "Ninety per cent. of the Mexicans are heartily in sympathy with the United States in the approaching conflict with Spain," said Mr. Greenwood. "The remaining 10 per cent. represents the sons of Mexicans who fought against the United States in the war of 1847. They have not forgotten the awful thrashing Mexico got in that war; the fathers of some of them were killed by our troops, and it is but natural that they should be resentful against us. As they are but one in a hundred, however, their disfavor is not appreciable. I did not hear of any of these Mexicans contributing to aid Spain, but I had several opportunities to learn that the Spanish residents of the republic are intensely bitter against the United States, and are evincing their loyalty to Madrid by the most substantial contributions to the war fund."

Sixty-three-year-old Decree.

On the walls of Paris to-day are official placards announcing that an inquiry is to be held concerning the proposed new reservoir at Charonne. "In accordance with a royal decree dated August 23, 1835," the decree was made by Louis Philippe in the early part of his reign, and after lying in abeyance for more than three-score years, is now about to be executed. Since it was made, France has been a kingdom, an empire, and twice a republic, and has passed through two revolutions and a coupe d'etat. Yet the old decree is honored and held to be in force by the very government that has exiled the family of the king who made it. There could scarcely be a more striking example at once of the permanence and the mutability of the government.

Poor Stock for an Emperor.

Strange tales are told of the mad escapades of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the dual crown of Austria-Hungary, who has just been invested with high military dignities by the old Kaiser—by way of preparing him for still higher responsibilities. One day when out riding the archduke stopped a rustic funeral party until he and some of his boon companions had leaped their horse over the coffin. On another occasion he made a scandal by smashing up all the family china and winking it out of the window. Poor Otto was confined as a lunatic for freaks not very much more odd than these.—Criteria.

The Rev. Dr. William Sterrett, pastor of the Convent Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has been a clergyman 50 years.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Enticing a Hired Man—How to Grow Gooseberries—Spraying Trees—Stick to Your Breed—Etc., Etc.

ENTICING A HIRED MAN.

Where a farmer employs a laborer to work on his farm, and a person knowing of such employment entices, hires, or persuades the laborer to leave the service during the term of employment the farmer has a right of action to recover damages against such person for all the inconvenience and losses thereby suffered by the farmer.—New England Homestead.

ELMS IN CULTIVATED FIELDS.

The elm is one of the most beautiful of shade trees, having long, pendant branches, which wave gracefully and make a fine appearance. But it is a nuisance in all cultivated ground. Its roots are as long proportionately as its branches, and on wet land, where the elm is mostly found, most of these roots run near the surface. The elm is so great a lover of water that when wet land is underdrained, if there be an elm tree anywhere near it will send its roots down to the drain, working in between joints of tile or through stone, and will in a few years entirely fill the conduit. We had a tile drain entirely filled with elm roots once. It was as much as 30 feet from the drain, but the elm roots found it and swelled until they fully filled a four-inch tile.

HOW TO GROW GOOSEBERRIES.

There is no reason why this very useful fruit should not be found abundantly in every garden and fruit patch. They are no trouble to raise. They are grown very easily from cuttings; take the wood of last year from six to ten inches in length, prepare the place where they are to stand permanently, force them into the soil not less than four inches, press the dirt firmly around them, do not forget to mulch them and then let them grow. If a bush is desired let the buds on the cutting remain, but if a tree or single stem is preferred, remove all the buds that would grow beneath the surface. Let them stand three feet apart in the rows and rows four feet apart. In the spring remove all of the dead wood and prune carefully and in this way you will have a very good crop.—Ira Graber.

SPRAYING TREES.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the best time to spray fruit trees for the codling moth is directly after the flower petals fall. The reason for this being the best time is that the calyx or green outer section to the blossom bud is now open. After the petals of the flowers have fallen the poison may be thrown into the heart of the fruit to be, the sepals being opened wide.

The moth lays its egg in the blossom; it does not take many days for it to hatch. If spraying is not done until a couple of weeks after the flower petals fall the green sepals will have closed up, making a snug little house for the moth, from which it has no egress save through eating its way out. Whereas, if sprayed directly after the blossom falls the young worm will get the full benefit of the poison and be forever done away with.

One pound of paris green is used to one hundred and fifty or two hundred gallons of water. Men who have sprayed their fruit trees have testified to a large increase of fruit.—Rose Seelye Miller.

STICK TO YOUR BREED.

If a man has a good grade of sows and will go to the trouble and expense of getting a good boar of one of the standard breeds, and will stick to that breed, each litter received will be better than its predecessor. The suggestion contains several important conditions: that the boar be individually a good animal of his breed; that he is purely bred, which can be known only by his registration, and that the breeder does not make the mistake of trying to secure all the excellencies of all the several standard breeds by crossing with other breeds. This last, unfortunately, is done too often, with the result of losing the certain benefit achieved by persistently grading up along one line, and probably producing a nondescript mongrel that has only the most undesirable qualities of either breed. Such a process simply throws away all the results of generations of judicious matings. It has been tried with all kinds of live stock, with horses and cattle and sheep and swine, and in the poultry yard, and never has it accomplished, as a rule the object sought. Possibly there may sometimes result a satisfactory offspring of such cross-mating because of the dominant prepotency of one parent that cancels the blood influences of the other; but the failures are too many to make further tests reasonable.

SCAB AND TICKS ON SHEEP.

Scab on sheep is due to an insect that attaches itself to the skin and produces an irritation that soon forms a scab. It is similar to the mange in the horse, and is purely contagious. It is usually spread by sheep shipped from infected districts, or the animals catch it in the cars in which they are transported. The only cure for scab is dipping and care should be used to obtain some of the standard dips, of which there are several in the market. It is also necessary in order to keep the difficulty under subjection to disinfect the surroundings of the animals, fences, barns or other buildings. The disease

is difficult to cure at best and must be closely watched and treated as soon as discovered.

Ticks can be readily killed by a mixture of crude petroleum and lard, using two-thirds petroleum and one-third lard. If crude petroleum cannot be obtained, make a kerosene emulsion by dissolving a half pound of hard soap in a gallon of soft water over the fire, and when boiled add one gallon of kerosene and churn to a creamy mixture. Then add ten gallons of rain water and stir well. The emulsion should be applied with a spray till the animal is thoroughly wet. If the work is properly done either the emulsion or the first mixture named, which should be rubbed thoroughly in the skin of the sheep, will kill ticks and also prove a good remedy for the scab or any other skin disease the animal may have.

BLIND STAGGERS.

The disease known under the specific name of blind staggers, and divided into stomach staggers and brain staggers, is happily decreasing throughout the country, though quite prevalent in sections where rye is heavily fed. Authorities now agree that the affection of the brain known as mad staggers, and which is quite rare, is due simply to an aggravated attack of stomach staggers, although it is ascribed by some solely to the use of tight collars. The symptoms of staggers are, briefly, sudden abdominal pains, some pawing, some belching, and, in severe cases, acute pain. The sleepy stage is characterized by dullness and a disposition to lean against something as if for support. The symptoms of the phase known as grass staggers, usually caused by eating the seed stems of rye grass, are paralysis of the hind limbs, perfect consciousness, bowels rather confined; urine, appetite, breathing and pulse normal.

Aloes or oil should be given as a cathartic in all cases of staggers; hot fomentations or cloths wrung out in hot water and placed over the stomach and bowels will usually give relief. Aloes should be administered in doses of from two to ten drams twice a day, the dose varying according to the severity of the attack. If the attack does not yield to the simple remedies named the services of a veterinarian are necessary. The feed should be changed and no rye given the horse, and but little corn unless ground and made part of a ration with bran and oil meal. Feed each week of chopped roots of beets or carrots to keep the bowels gently active.

HATCHING GEESSE EGGS.

It will be better to set the first eggs the geese lay in the spring under hens giving four to six eggs apiece; many prefer to have hens do all the incubating, as the geese is rather apt to crush the newly hatched goslings. The eggs may be hatched in incubators. If either by this mode or by hens, they should be well sprinkled the last two weeks of incubation, as the eggs are even tougher than those of ducks, and the young goslings will often have to be helped out. The time of incubation is 28 to 30 days.

If the goose is to be the mother she should be left alone and all the other geese kept from her, as she will probably resent interference in an unpleasant if not disastrous manner, and, especially if the gander is near at hand, as is often the case, the intruder may be roughly handled. Food and water should be kept near at hand, for if obliged to seek her food the eggs will very likely be chilled before she returns. When hatched remove the mother and brood to a large coop with a pen around it and plenty of shade, as the hot sun is fatal to young goslings. If a hen is set a day or so before the geese, all the goslings may be given the goose to care for.

Do not feed anything for twenty-four hours; then feed, for a few days, every two hours, hard boiled eggs with bread crumbs worked in. Do not boil the eggs too hard; just so the yolk is sticky is considered best by most successful breeders. If you use a tester and nest, move the infertile eggs from the nest, keep them, for they will be just the things for early feeding.

The young goslings should be kept from the water for at least two weeks after which they may run at large with their mother unless the weather is cold or rainy, when they should be kept under shelter. As soon as they begin to forage a feed of corn meal cooked with vegetables should be given morning and evening for several months; and they should be shut up at night. After this feed only whole corn at night, if it is desired to raise them at little expense. They grow rapidly and are soon out of danger of chilling and are very free from disease.

If desired they may be sold as "green geese" when from six to eight weeks old; in this case they should be crowded from the start. Unless designed for breeding stock or kept for their feathers, they should be sold before a year old, as "old" geese is tough and brings a low price.

Onions vs. Gold.

A young man lately went West, as so many do, to seek his fortune in the gold and silver districts, remarks Lippincott's Magazine. Thousands were dreaming of the gold and silver veins and of the wealth of Monte Cristo or of Croesus. But this fellow, after looking about him, took a cool survey of the food possibilities of this country for one year. And he discovered that the market would be short of that homely vegetable, onions. So he set to work and brought up onions. In fact, he cornered onions, and in less than two years he made a fortune of over \$2,000,000.

In all countries more marriages take place in June than in any other month.