



WHEN SHEEP SHOULD HAVE WATER.

The idea that sheep in pasture need no water except what they get from feeding on grass wet with dew, is a most erroneous one. In June, when the grass is itself succulent, sheep at pasture may sometimes get along very well without any water. But during midsummer there are many nights when no dew falls and when the grass is itself parched so that there is little succulence in it. At such periods the excrement of sheep will be in round, hard lumps, just as it is in winter, and when this condition shows itself, it means that the animals want more water.

CHICKENS AND OTHER FOWLS.

Ducks, geese and turkeys should never be kept in the same yards and houses with chickens. Many poultry breeders, who should have known better, have tried the experiment only to find that the inevitable result was failure.

Ducks and geese are extremely filthy, and chickens, ducks and geese may occupy the same yards invariably become sickly.

Turkeys are quarrelsome and worry the chickens so that it is impossible to get good results from the two in the same yards.

If a combination of all is desired separate them, and do not let the one trespass on the grounds of the other.

Of course, chickens and geese may be kept together, as their natures are identical, but chickens will not be healthy when housed or yarded with either—*Home and Farm.*

TRIMMED SHRUBS.

The present "faddy" way of trimming in shrubs closely is destructive to the beauty and grace of certain varieties. Forsythia, for example, when allowed to develop naturally is a veritable "sunburst" of color when in bloom, while the sheared shrub is a sorry, stumpy looking thing, without character or beauty. The same is true of some of the quinces and spiraeas of drooping habit, which when well placed, with ample room in which to develop, form a magnificent sight.

A good many people seem obsessed by the mania to change the nature of things, even to the shape of their own bodies, but when they raise their hands against nature without discrimination her true lover must protest. Nobody with taste can enjoy well a garden where every shrub is alike as to outline. Such gardening is ugly, stiff and monotonous. Some minds run to color, and group vegetation with a view to colored effects, but there is more beauty in outline, in a variety of forms, because beauty of outline is more continuous and enduring—*New York Tribune.*

CABBAGES AS STOCK FOOD.

The value of the cabbage as food for stock may be summed up as strong in two points, the large amount that can be grown upon an acre of soil and its succulence, which makes it a milk-producing food easily digested. But it requires strong soil and good cultivation, does not keep well for winter use unless pitted where it will be frozen until spring, and even then having but a short season, while if stumps and any decayed leaves are fed it is almost impossible to prevent it imparting a rank, unpleasant flavor to the milk and butter, or even to the meat, unless its use is discontinued two or three weeks before the slaughtering. As regards the nutritive value Professor Johnson in *Agricultural Chemistry* estimated seventy pounds of cabbage to have about the same value as four pounds of oil cake, twelve pounds of pea straw or 120 pounds of turnips. The last we think he bases upon the flat or English turnip, which are not as nutritious as the rutabaga. The value of the cabbages, as of the roots, is best found when a small amount is given along with coarse, dry fodder and a limited amount of grain—*The Cultivator.*

REASONABLE WAY TO INTRODUCE QUEENS.

There is no sure way which will at all times and under all conditions prove successful. Last year I tried a method which I never saw advocated and it proved quite a success. Go to a hive to which you wish to introduce a new queen, take out about four frames of capped brood with all the adhering bees and put them into an empty hive. Be sure to leave the old queen in the old hive. Place on top of the frames of the new hive upon the flat or English turnip, which are not as nutritious as the rutabaga. The value of the cabbages, as of the roots, is best found when a small amount is given along with coarse, dry fodder and a limited amount of grain—*The Cultivator.*

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS.

A hard-milking cow cannot be called first-class.
Use judgment in driving your horse these hot days.
The fat and sleek cow is not always a good dairy animal.
Test your cows and find out which ones "pay their board."
Sudden changes in feed will cause the milk supply to shrink.
The work of cleaning the dairy utensils should never be done slovenly.
Always have a sufficient variety of food to keep the hens in good appetite.
When milk is churned at too high a temperature the butter will be greasy.
If your cow has a swollen teat, equal parts of lobelia and glycerine will help it.
There will be little complaint of the odor of the milk if it is kept perfectly clean.
You are always careful how you handle the eggs; well, handle the fruit the same way.
In a great many sections cow peas are being known under a new name—soil renovators.
Get the milk from the barn to a cool, well-ventilated place as soon as possible after milking.
Every farmer should have an ideal farm in his mind's eye and then try to bring his farm up to it.
The wholesomeness of strawberries is not generally understood. Farmers should grow more of them.
"Cob" horses are getting to be quite the rage. Dealers claim that four of every five buyers are after this class of horse.
Don't try to milk and tell yarns at the same time. You are apt to pay more attention to the story than you are to the milking.

PREVENTING ANNOYANCE FROM FLIES.

During the hot months of July, August and September, flies cause great loss by annoying dairy cows, fattening cattle and work horses. If the entire neighborhood would co-operate in keeping swamps drained and premises clean the fly pests would not be so bad. Of course, in new countries, flies breed in prairie grass, particularly marshy lands. Here they cannot be controlled so readily. The covering of work animals is of considerable advantage, but this does not help much when the flies are very numerous. With dairy cattle and stock not at work, possibly one of the best methods of preventing loss is to keep them in dark stables during the heat of the day. Flies will not go into dark places.

IN ORDER TO NOTE THE EFFECT OF FLIES ON MILK COWS.

Professor W. L. Carlisle, of Wisconsin experiment station, divided fourteen cows into two lots about equal in every respect. During the daytime one lot was kept in a small paddock, having an abundance of shade. The other lot was placed in a comfortable stable provided with screen doors and windows. The lot in the paddock were on the average constantly fighting flies, while the others in the stable were suffering no annoyance. Comparing the result from the standpoint of milk and butter, it was shown that the cows protected from flies produced twenty per cent more butter than those in the open lot.

In several tests made on a Iowa dairy farm it was found practicable to keep the cows in a dark stable and discard screens. The cows thus stabled were practically free from flies and gave more milk than those left out of doors. The cows were allowed to run in the pasture during the night and early morning and required but little supplementary feed.

If it is impracticable to use screens or to darken a stable, the next best thing to do is to apply some repellent to the skin. A number of these are on the market and many of them will last two or three days after applying. As a rule two applications a week are sufficient. The compound, whatever it may be, should be rubbed on the flanks, legs, necks and about the base of the horns or any spots where flies are most annoying. This should not be neglected. Of course, with large herds of fattening cattle, the application of a compound of this character is rather difficult, but most of them can be put on with a small spray pump. If the cattle are driven slowly through a narrow passage, the entire herd can be sprayed in a very short time. Dairy cows, work horses and any stock kept in the stable can be easily treated—*American Agriculturist.*

PREVENTING ANIMAL DISEASES.

Summer and winter diseases of animals as well as of human beings can be prevented in many cases by a little intelligent application of sanitary and hygienic knowledge. Swine cholera is a disease of filth and improper feeding. Give the hogs all the blood-heating foods they can devour in hot weather, and sooner or later they may come down with the cholera. Likewise feed the cows with a heavy grain diet and deny them the sweet, succulent grass and roots of summer, and they will have hot, feverish blood which may show itself in milk fever or any other trouble. Keep the sheep in hot, stifling, ill-ventilated, foul-smelling sheds these hot summer nights and we cannot expect them to escape skin disease, which may spread from one to another, and ruin half the value of the flock. If the poultry is kept in similar unsanitary quarters summer or winter they will be infested by lice, ticks and other diseases, which will keep down their weight and prevent good egg laying.

THE PLATE-SHAPED HAT.

A smart hat is made of folds of white tulle, with two black quills piercing the brim, which is cut right away at the back and filled up with a large black velvet bow. All the new hats have black velvet bows at the back, and most of them are of the plate-shaped hat. The bow is not becoming. The short woman becomes shorter under the influence of the plate-shaped hat, and the tall woman is apt to assume a resemblance in outline to a Chinese mandarin. The plate-shaped hat should be approached warily and with discretion.

AVOIDING DISCOMFORT.

Do not subject little children to the unnecessary discomfort of having to wear tight clothes in summer. No matter how fast they are growing, take a little time to lengthen the waistband and neckbands of the frocks, if they are too tight. Cut the armholes so that the child will not be cramped. You need not trouble about finery for little folks, if you provide them with plenty of loose-fitting, clean clothes. The housewife has few spare moments, but such leisure can be usefully employed in making the children comfortable. A tight collar is positively torture when the thermometer is about the century mark.

FABRICS WOVEN BY SPIDERS.

Among the summer materials are exquisite linens; charming designs are in black and white and half-mourning tints, and for smarter gowns toiling-Hindoo is the newest, and light and uncrushable, it is made in the loveliest tints. Crepe in ivory black and white, periwinkle, biscuit, and so on, is another favorite material; and crepe panne makes beautiful gowns, it is so soft and light. Nothing could be more exquisite than some new grenadines like gossamer; all-black and all-white ones are spotted with gold, a white one is lightly flowered with mauve poppies, and a gay design on white is outlined with silver.

"FEMALE" BACHELORS MULTIPLY.

To read by day of the number of female bachelors that are being turned out by colleges is something quite startling. Already one doctor in every twenty-five is a woman, and one-twenty-eighth of all the preachers are women. One-eighth of the college professors' chairs are now filled by women, while one journalist out of every twenty is a woman. In telegraphy and clerking women show signs of yet taking the wide field. While such facts are multiplying, it is notorious that the marriage rate is steadily falling. The whole face of society appears to be changing, for the woman with a diploma is not looking for a husband. She is a bachelor.—*Boston Herald.*

FASHIONS IN PARASOLS.

Summer parasols are even more elaborate than those that are turned out for spring wear, and with the craze for lace that is so omnipresent this season it is not remarkable that the parasols share in the fate of everything else. There are parasols made entirely of white lace or black lace, or accordion-pleated net or chiffon with applique or lace, of silk with lace applique, or with ruffles of tulle edged with lace—all looking very "fluffy" and attractive. Also there are parasols of plain colors in silk and all the delicate shades, with either white or delicate tinted wood handles, finished with china figures or queer designs in enamel. The fact is, these parasols give a very individual touch and finish to the smart frocks intended for midsummer wear, and in that lies their value.—*Hesper's Bazar.*

A YOUNG WOMAN'S BRIGHT IDEA.

Here is something the young woman who likes to be original has done. She invested the other day in one of those pretty little silk fans set in lacquer frames. That will be her theater or roof garden or wherever she may go this summer, fan. But she wished it different from any other fan that could be purchased. Consequently, in pursuance of a bright idea, she confided to an amiable brother, who took it to the family laundryman for autographs, laundry marks, or whatever might be put upon them. She designated the places for the hieroglyphics, and John Chinaman did the rest. When the fan came back to her it looked, she said, as if the marks grew on it. They look as much a part of it as the original design, and all her girl friends are wild with envy and can't imagine where the girl bought this attractive fan, when all their efforts fail to find anything like it.—*New York Times.*



MRS. SCHWAB'S AMBITION.

Mrs. Carrie M. Schwab, wife of the steel trust man, has a great fondness for traveling on railroad trains. When Mr. Schwab was younger and did not make \$1,000,000 a year, Mrs. Schwab often expressed the wish to be able to have a special car and ride all she pleased. It is with quiet satisfaction that Mr. Schwab says he has felt able to put a private car at his wife's disposal for the past year, and hopes to be able to do so as long as she may want it.

THREE SISTERS OWN A FISH FARM.

Three sisters, the Misses Roxa, Isabel and Alice Adams, of Illinois, are the proprietors of a prosperous "fish farm," where they raise goldfish for the market in Chicago. One of the most interesting features of the farm is the rearing of paradise fish, often called "silver fish," which belong to the nest building variety. The work of caring for the fish is light and well adapted to women. Many of the fish are kept in the little lake, which lies within the farm inclosure, but they are taken indoors in the winter.

THE PRICE OF FEMINE FOLLY.

Consul-General Gowdy says: "I have just finished calculating the exports from Paris to the United States for the fiscal year. There is an increase of \$3,289,305 over last year. Half the total exports from France go to Paris. There is an even greater increase in the imports from the United States, the increase during the last year being \$22,000,000.

"Our largest purchases from France are things pertaining to ladies' dress, hair included. During the year we bought \$200,000 worth of perfumery, \$54,000 worth of corsets, \$200,000 worth of vanilla, over \$600,000 worth of dress goods and \$730,000 worth of jewelry. About \$300,000 was paid for human hair, and we bought over \$1,000 worth of poodles.

"The great houses of female fashion on the Rue de la Paix are much indebted to our women."

WOMEN AS ARCHITECTS.

The increasingly large number of prominent buildings now being designed by women architects shows that a steady advance is being made by them in that profession. As a builder of homes women should be eminently fitted to succeed, and one firm of two women has received the contract for providing plans for a model city tenement house. The same firm also erected a hospital building in San Francisco. Another woman designed a seminary building in Washington, besides a church and college building elsewhere. Among the notable buildings for which women are now receiving credit is that of the New Century Club, in Philadelphia, while the largest dormitory used for Harvard University students is another example of women's work. This dormitory has its swimming tank connected by subways with the main building, and was not only designed but superintended in all details of its erection by the architect.

WOMEN IN CHINA.

The women of the Far East probably have little realization of what they owe to Father Confucius; otherwise they might howl execrations at his memory. Some day, perhaps, Western ideas will begin to ferment in their brains. It took centuries for Confucian doctrines to affect really the states of women. In China there was once a good time when women had much to say about things in general, and were allowed to say it. It seems there was even a touch of the chivalric feeling of the West. Many old poems tell us that the ancient Chinese were not impervious to feminine charms, and were even inspired by them to feverish heights of poetic execution. This is their fervor, devotion and beauty of conceit are outdone by none in our language.

HATS DESIGNED FOR HORSE WEAR.

A feature of the furnishing business that has laid dormant for so long that its recent revival brings it before us almost in the light of a novelty, is the headwear for a horse. During the past few years horses have almost invariably gone uncovered even in the hottest of weather. A few humane drivers—and these mostly trucksters—have put some kind of makeshift straw arrangement on their horses' heads, but these have been rather ridiculous-looking, and naturally their use has been confined to the heavier work horses.

FISHAWKS NESTING ON 'PHONE WIRES.

A fishhawk has found a new use for the wires and poles of the long distance telephone line recently built throughout Kent county. Almost directly above the public roadway the hawks have built their nest. The birds have done their work with consummate skill. Large sticks are carefully laid across the telephone wires and on the top of the pole, and with these as a foundation the big nest has been made. The fishhawk usually places his nest in a large tree which stands on some prominent point in a field or nook.—*Baltimore Sun.*

RELIES OF A SULTAN.

Some of the costly things in the sultan's treasure house at Constantinople are children's cradles of pure gold inlaid with precious stones, divans covered with cloth of gold embroidered with pearls, suits of mail thickly encrusted with big emeralds and diamonds, and other relics of former Ottoman splendor.

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A THIRD PERSON'S VIEW.

"Visiting about, as I do every summer," remarked a popular woman to a writer on an eastern paper, "I cannot help being struck by certain faults of manner, and, I might almost say, breeding, which are common among the nicest people, who would be the first to detect and criticize such solecisms in others. One habit is talking with each other to make conversation at the table, instead of to the guest. This is very common, although one would not think it possible, and the people who do it would be greatly astonished if they thought I referred to them. It is generally done with the idea of amusing the visitor, no doubt, but it is always annoying. Another habit, and this is much worse, is fault-finding on the part of the mistress or master of the house. People should make it a rule never to blame a child or a servant, or criticize each other's actions before a guest. A third person is always made uncomfortable by it, and feels almost as if he himself were included in the reprimand. There is what is called 'nagging' between husband and wife, is the worst of all. I know a couple who are otherwise perfectly charming, and who are really extremely fond of each other, but who are so continually squabbling and wrangling that I have stopped going there for no other reason. I simply cannot stand it—it is too depressing!"

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IRRELEVANT QUESTIONS.

Some Examples of Old Tests For Examinations of Lawyers.

Many men, even successful members of the profession, hold that, as a good examination does not necessarily make a good lawyer, it is better to make the conditions of admission easy and thus allow the fittest of the lot to survive. This sentiment has been less since the American Bar Association took up vigorously the work of raising the standards of legal education. Many good anecdotes are told of the old tests. An able Southern lawyer still living has a good story about his examination by Reverdy Johnson, one of the greatest lawyers of the last century. Mr. Johnson knew the young man, but apparently he did not allow his familiarity to influence the case. He asked him one or two questions as easy as the alphabet or the multiplication table, and then very severely demanded:

"Young man, can you mix a good brandy julep?"

"I think I can, sir," was the reply.

"There," pointing to the sideboard, "are the ingredients. Now, let me see what you can do."

The candidate approached and used his finest touch and sense of selection in compounding the tonic. Then, topping it off artistically with a fresh mint, he presented it to his examiner. Mr. Johnson gave the case his best care and patience, and finally when the bottom of the generous glass had been reached, he looked at the young man admiringly and announced that he had passed.

Another story is told of a judicial district in Florida where, before the era of railroads and owing to the numerous creeks and rivers, there had to be frequent fording of streams in order to make good time between the country towns. The candidate presented himself before the Judge, who, after looking at the young man a few moments and taking in his measure, asked:

"Can you ride?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you own a horse?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can he swim?"

"Yes, sir."

Whereupon the Judge bowed gravely and remarked:

"I am very glad, sir, to welcome you to the practice of law in my district."

Since those days, of course, law has changed. More statutes are passed every year than existed when Chief Justice Marshall brought order out of American legislation. The lawyer has not only to be possessed of wide information and accurate knowledge, but he must be trained in the processes of the state so as to be able to master the facts and details of new problems. The raising of the standard means the improvement of the bar.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Wanted Toasted Ice Cream.

Apparently if a man in this town likes his ice cream cooked and juicy instead of frozen solid and headache-producing he is an object of curiosity. One of this variety went into a downtown restaurant. The waiter obsequiously wiped a dish with a towel.

"What'll yer have, sir?"

"Bring me some vanilla ice cream, but cook it a little bit first."

The waiter only laughed.

"What are you laughing at?" asked the patron. "I always eat it that way. Put it on the coffee urn or in the oven or something and let her melt."

"Do you mean it, sir?"

"Am I talking English?"

A minute later the head waiter hustled up. "Did you order cream, sir?"

"Cooked?"

"Yes."

Then came the proprietor. The patron forestalled him. "I always eat it toasted," he said. Then came the waiters for a look at a new species of freak, and at last came the ice cream as solid as could be.

It's mighty strange," said the young woman who makes change, "that a man can't get ice cream cooked if he likes it that way, and has to be treated like a curio because he orders it. That's the trouble with this town. It can't mind its own business."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

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It is now suspected in Japan that fleas are as much responsible as rats for the spread of the bubonic plague in that country.

It is said that American boys are reading better books than they used to. They must be shying away from the new historical novels.

A new law in Nebraska gives the patrons of butcher shops the inalienable right to demand the exhibition of the hide before they pay for the beef.

Now that the lock step has been abandoned in the New York prisons, the Gotham confidence man feels that he can go to the penitentiary like a gentleman.

In Germany a school boy orurchin seen with a cigar or cigarette between his lips would promptly be pounced upon by a vigilant guardian of the law, and made to suffer condign punishment for his temerity.

Great Britain need not be in the least ashamed of her dairy industry. Her farmers and dairymen are to-day milking over 4,000,000 cows, and producing annually in their dairies 22,000,000 pounds worth of milk, butter and cheese.

Preliminary figures submitted by our census bureau shows an increase of 10,000,000 farms in the last decade. The total number of individual tracts now under cultivation is about 5,645,000, the gain over 1890 being twenty-five per cent.

Vessels built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of navigation of the Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30 number 1,473 of 401,285 gross tons, compared with 1,058 of 305,577 gross tons for the previous fiscal year.

Michigan is at last endeavoring to reforest the pine barrens. It has turned over to the forestry commission 57,000 acres of land at the headwaters of various streams and created a department of forestry in the state university. This is an example which many other states might follow with profit.

It is a fact that in Birmingham, the great center of iron manufacturing in England, the street railways are run on the trolley plan with American patents; the rails were made in Pittsburgh, the cars in Philadelphia, the boilers in Erie, the engines in Milwaukee and the electrical fittings in Schenectady.

In the fiscal year that ended with June 30 the United States received 520,000 immigrants, about 72,000 more than in the preceding year. Italy sent us 119,544, Austria-Hungary 101,510 and Russia 76,527, these three countries contributing together nearly 300,000 of the whole number. Ireland, which used to lead all other countries in the immigration tables, added only 27,713 to our population last year, and Germany only 12,701.

The action of the Pennsylvania railway in equipping a special guard to circumvent men who steal rides has brought out an unexpected word of kindness for the tramp. Some of the farmers are unwilling that he should be wholly suppressed, as they sometimes need him when they are short of farm hands. The intimation that the tramp sometimes applies himself to toil tends to upset a theory of long standing.

Full recovery from heat prostration is not usually immediate. Persons who have suffered great depression during a heated term are liable to headaches and other distressing symptoms for weeks, or to "chronic heat stroke," as the doctors say. Those who have been actually overcome by the heat will find it necessary to guard themselves with uncommon care for many summers. "Chronic heat stroke," is by no means a new ailment, but it is more in evidence now than ever before because of the unprecedented hot season.

According to the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, one of the chief causes of the troubles in Venezuela is the illiteracy of the people. "Add to ignorance the volatile temperament of Latin races, and there can be no reasonable surprise that revolutions are frequent or intrigues many. There is no common medium of communication that meets the necessities of republican forms of government. The absence of newspapers in the North American pioneer day was compensated in a measure by the town meeting. There is no such thing in Venezuela. There is no means by which the people can keep informed of the doings of their Government."

In contrast to the rage over the automobile and the prediction of the croakers that the horse must in consequence soon become extinct, is the fact that the horse show is on the increase. Many provincial cities, small towns and obscure summer resorts have this year held their first Horse Shows, and, with such success that in nearly every case the function promises to become a fixture. If it be true that all interest is centered in the automobiles these days, why should so many First Horse Shows be taking place, and why, still more, should they bid fair to become permanent? The answer that both the horse and the Hofs, Show have but reached the small places, and that some decades hence it will be the turn of the auto there, is hardly fair. The auto has already fixed itself firmly in many small towns—astonishingly so, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. The truth