

# THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City .- The domand for | forty-four inches wide, or four and fancy waists increases month by three-quarter yards lifty inches wide, month. The May Manton model illus- will be required. trated exemplifies the latest features.

foot.

goes.

title.

sill: inssels.

The Pinked-Out Eache.

Tañota trims a white gauge dress

or a young girl in charming fashiot.

A ruching of taffeta with pinked-out

edges is put on very full at the hera

of the skirt, which it causes to "boull

onner," as the phrase goes, about the

pretty ruches. An all-white costume is

the proper thing for a young girl in

her first season, and is so worn even

when it imppens she "lights up" bet

ter with a touch of vivid color. This

is supplied by means of "floral garni-

tures," as the pretentious expression

A Fine, Flimsy Affair.

The single-mesh yell, a flue, films

affair, is in demand just now in Paris

and London. It will be right welcome

on this side of the Atlantic if it sup-

plants the ornate fancy tissues and

fishmet caprices which make for ladies

A Young Girl's Dress,

cloth worn by young girls at recep-

tions now goes by the name of "pale

strawberry." Not a had descriptive

Violets Still Popular.

Violets are still the most popular

lowers worn; they are tied with gold

ribbon, the ends finished with violet

The correct shade of pink or red

an effectual disguise.

While silk is used for these



and is suited alike to the entire cos

WOMAN'S PANCY WAINT.

tume and the odd skirt. Panne vel cet, satin sultan, taffets and still new er prene plush, are all suitable for the latter, all dress materials for the former; but as shown the waist is made from soft-finished white taffeta in combination with cream gulpurover white and pale yellow panne vel

Woman's Breakfast Jacket. The foundation is a fitted lining that The breakfast jacket that is stylish closes at the centre f out and should and comfortable at the same time has



#### "How much did I get for that? Well, DRUGGISTS AS DOCTORS we charged twelve cents aplece for the leeches, and there were two of them, and

from whom he received \$2.

LEECHES STILL USED.

still use the leeches for black eyes.

"For regular bloodletting an incision

was made in a vein in the arm and as

much blood was let as seemed neces-

given now to lessen the action of the

"As for tooth drawing. I never did

done it. There was generally some

"Leeches are still used in country

THE BUSINESS TRANSFORMED SINCE I asked twenty-five cents for applying THE CIVIL WAR.

Old Professional Tells How They Had to Prescribe - Leeches, Cupping, Vacci-nation, and Spring Medicines-Ancient Apothecary Required to Draw Teeth. "Before the war," began the druggist, whose memory and business date back to pre-Civil War days, speaking of the drug business as it was compared to what it is at present, "a druggist was expected to do a great deal in the way of prescribing. In 1858 the College of Pharmacy graduated some six men where now hundreds are graduated. Very few druggists had anything but practical experience. It is probable that at that time the English were the most scientifically educated sary to relieve the patient. That was in that line. Here the druggist was a regular spring and fall medicine that expected to do practical work, to understand minor surgery, leaching, blood letting and cupping. He could take a quart or so of blood when a patient came in and required it, and

he could draw a tooth. "Sometimes he would go out and make a call, and he was supposed to the one than in the other. be thoroughly posted as to what constituted a dose of medicine, and to know the proper medicines to be given | tagious diseases if people took a litin different diseases. Nowadays a the suppur occasionally now. People druggist is not supposed to know any- used to take quantities of spring medithing about a dose; his business is to understand the scientific preparation We used to put up from fifty to a hunof medicines, and he is better qualified

for analysis than for practical work. "Chemistry enters more into the work of the druggist now than it did then. The whole science of medicine has changed, and it is enough to make the hair of an old-time druggist stand on end to see the doses of strychnine, arsenic and nux vomica that are given. Forty years ago an ounce of strychnine would last a druggist ten years, and now he will use it in a month. The old-time druggist would not have put up such prescriptions as are sent to him now if the physician had stood over him and told him every ingredient. A druggist is not supposed now to know anything about the prescription. If a prescription seems to call for something that he does not think

right it makes no difference, he must put it up or he is held responsible. "There was an interesting case of this kind a number of years ago in

England. A physician gave a prescrippatient died. The case was taken to six druggists were fined. Similar cases have been tried in the Supreme Court here. The physician is protected by law, but no one can understand the anxiety these excessive doses give the druggist. It is always possible that a niistake has been made. "Now that we have telephones we

can telephone to a physician to verify the prescription, but before we would hunt all day sometimes to find a man. They do not always like it, and some think that the question reflects upon their judgment, but many physicians are very thankful.

USED TO VACCINATE.

but there was not so much of it done

NORONO CONCINENT OF CONCINENT OF CONCINENT OF CONCINENT \* AGRICULTURAL. \* them-forty-nine cents. Doctors were glad to get fifty cents a visit at that Company and a second second

time, and I have had a doctor, who af-A Remedy For Worms in Sheep. Sheep are subject to internal as well terward became famous and would not take less than \$10 for an office call, as external parasities, and examinathank me for sending him a patient tion of the flock as to the condition of

the members should be made frequent-Worms sometimes infest sheep, 1y. and the flock will fall off in condition before the fact may be discovered. A places, where they are taken from little sulphur mixed with salt, placed the ponds, though we always used the where the sheep can get it at will, is Swedish leeches. In many of the poorconsidered a preventive and remedy, er neighborhoods, particularly where but sulphur should not be given during there are a good many brawls, they damp weather.

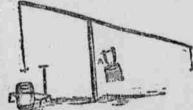
#### Poultry Breeding.

The causes of failure in the poultry business are always readily discovered. The experienced, careful, systematic breeder does not fail. The inexperimany people took as they took their enced, carcless breeder will always fail. sulphur and molasses. I don't know By inexperience we mean to include why it should have been injurious as a those who know something about remedy. Depressing medicines are fowls and who have bred them on a small scale, but branch out largely. heart in case of a fever, and I don't It is one thing to manage a flock of know that there is any more harm in twenty-five hens and quite another to manage a flock of several hundred, not to say thous.nds. Diseases are more

"As for the sulphur and molasses, there might be less danger from condifficult to prevent in large flocks. And the care of such flocks is much more difficult than the care of small ones. for we must depend upon hired help, cines and often in the fall as well. and that is not always reliable in such delicate work as poultry requires. dred pounds of them every year, yel-Poultry breeding should be entered inlow dock, burdock, sassafras and sarto on a small scale and the business saparilla, and there were whole fambe enlarged only as rapidly as we find illes who took their subhur and moourselves thoroughly familiar with the lasses with a little cream of tartar details of extensive poultry breeding .every spring, taking it force mornings "he Epitomist.

# A Hog Hanger.

much of that myself, though I have An Ohio farmer writer sketches me arrangement for hanging hogs when scalding, etc. It is made by taking a one in the store who liked that work. large pole about fifty feet long for It was great fun for the boys, and we lever and another about sixteen feet used to get them in to experiment. If long for post. Set this post four feet the tooth didn't come out very easily in the ground and have a clevis-shaped we would lance the gum all around, fron (A) to support the lever on the post. This clevis is about one foot long and as wide as the post after squaring, with a crosspiece welded on near the middle of the bottom or round part. A three-quarter-inch hole is



AN ABRANGEMENT FOR HANGING HOGS. made through the bottom of the clevis and the centre of crosspiece, through which an iron pin is run and driven into the top of the post, so as to permit the clevis to revolve on the post. Make a five-eighths-inch-hole in the long pole or lever about twelve feet from the large end. Raise lever up and hang in clevis. Attach a strong chain to large end, and have the scalding vat directly beneath this chain. Set a bench or a platform beside the vat, to scrape hog on, and next to this platform erect a post with four crosspleces on top to hang hogs on. Fasten a small rope to small end of lever to

# hog in and out of scalding receptacle Stir the Soll.

but the chemist had proved that

pull it down with when lifting the

on beach and to hanging post.

At a recent Farmers' Institute in Maine, Professor G. M. Gowell, of the University of Maine, began by saying

#### frozen earth with the roots. The big and small roots must not be disturbed and the ball of earth must be kept closely clinging to them. If this is done with great care gigantic elms.

oaks and maples can be transplanted without causing them any apparent in jury. A knowledge of this should help us in the matter of transplanting fruit trees. We should follow exactly the same directions. I have time and again transplanted young trees from the nursery in this way, and they have absolutely not lost a month's

growth. Alongside of them I have planted other stock that has been shipped in the ordinary way, where the roots had been disturbed, although there was an apology for a ball of carth wrapped around them. The comparative results in the growth were such as to convince me that there is only one true and successful way to transplant young and old trees. Dlg them up in the fall of the year when the ground is solid, and leave a ball to

their roots equal in diameter to their longest roots. If removed carefully with this ball of earth unbroken, and planted immediately, they will lose nothing in their next season's growth. -S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

## Walks and Drives Through Lawns.

Walks and subsidiary drives must be provided where people want to walk or where they expect to drive. Neither



# DIVERGING DRIVES. A. Correct. B. Wrong.

is artistic in itself. Every foot of walk or drive is a trouble, an expense and usually a distinct detraction from the artistic beauty of the place. They should, then, be designed to fit the actual demands of traffic about the place. The most practicable thing is often to await the most explicit call for a walk. When a path begins to appear through the grass, the need of walk is manifest and its general diection pretty accurately indicated. Gentle curves are better than straight lines for walks, except upon

small places or in a geometrical plan. These curves must be determined by the exercise of good taste and juda ment, on the ground. A design made on paper is apt to be very unsatisfacory when transferred to the soil, uness it is made by an experienced hand from an accurate topographical survey. Even then it may not fit. Curves made up of arcs of circles are not very satisfactory, unless the arcs are com-

paratively short and judiciously combined. If a road is properly made, only a very short are will be visible from any point; and this enables the designer when working on the ground to make many curves and combinations of curves which would be decidedly unpleasing if accurately platted on a map.

When a walk or drive branches, each arm should take such a course as to appear to be the proper continuation of the trunk. Imagine how one arm would look with the other removed. Would it still be complete? Would the whole seem to be the perfectly natural course for the walk? Such bifurentions should not be at too obtuse an angle; and yet this angle of divergence is of quite minor importance if the foregoing consideration is kept fully in mind. The right and the faulty way of laying out branching walks is clearly sh wn in the

# CHILDREN AND CASH.

Should Boys and Girls in School Have spending Money?

An investigation which by many will be regarded as singular was conducted recently in a large school in St. Paul. It had for its purpose to determine in general the notion which children have of the practical uses of

A list of questions was furnished by the professor, which the children answered in writing, as in an ordinary examination. The questions sought to determine the child's estimate of money which he had acquired in three different ways, namely, by gift, suggesting partial restraint as to spending; by earning, the most difficult means of acquiring, and by finding, by which he acquired with least difficulty. To these ends the following questions were asked:

"If you are given money, about how much each week?"

"If you earn money, about how much ench week?"

"What do you do with your money?" "If you ever found money, what did you do with it?"

"If you had \$1 to spend as you liked, what would you buy?"

It was found that of the 1263 children reporting, sixty-two per cent. earned, or were given money, or both, in amounts ranging from five cents to \$2 per week. Of those who thus received money fifty-seven per cent. made useful disposition of it, and of the 256 children who had found money twenty-eight per cent, put it to useful purposes. A noteworthy characteristic of the answers to the question relative to finding money was that sixty-four per cent. of those who had done so expressed having made attempt to restore it to the loser, and that eightstwo per cent, of those who had not found money stated that if they should do so they would "try to find the owner," or "put in the paper," if a large amount, or give it to the principal or teacher to be restored to the owner. The professor regards this as indicating the honesty of children in general and as furnishing a point for explanation by the materialists, who look upon a child as a little savage and upon boyhood and girlhood as a period

of low moral tendencies. Of the 967 children who gave speclfic answers as to what they would do with a dollar if allowed to spend it as they pleased, sixty-two per cent. would invest it in useful things, such as clothing and books; thirty per cent. would buy articles not useful; three per cent. would use it for benevolent purposes, such as relieving the poot, and five per cent, would buy presents for their friends .- San Francisco Examiner.

#### Sand-Fed Turkeys.

"For some reason a seasoning of sand, seashore sand, on their food agrees with turkeys." said a dealer in poultry recently. "On that account the best turkeys you can buy in this market are those which come from New Jersey. Their flesh is finer, firmer and tenderer than that of Pennsylvania birds. My chief farmer, from whom I get 1000 turkeys every year, tells me that the creatures insist on eating with the food which they pick from the ground a certain amount of soil. Every turkey, he claims, eats two ounces of soil a week. Now Pennsylvania soll is dirt, real d'rt, but the best Jersey soil is clean, white sand. I : is really shells ground by force of the waves of the sea into tiny cubes. Shells are good for all birds-oyster shells for chickens, crawfish for canaries, and so forth, and therefore the Jersey turkey, getting plenty of them, is bound to turn out a finer specimen than his Pennsylvania neighbor. That sounds plausible, doesn't it?"-Philadelphia Record.

-New York Times. A LACK OF WORDS. Young People's Limited Vocabulary and the Reasons For It.

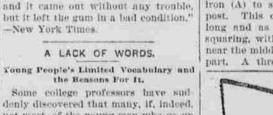
dealy discovered that many, if, indeed, tion in which there was an extra large not most, of the young men who go up amount of digitalis, which is used to for examinations cannot write down stimulate the heart. The prescription the answers to the questions in simple was taken to seven druggists before it English. These young men, say the was filled. The first six refused to professors, appear to be unacquainted put up the drug, as the prescription with a sufficient number of English called for it. The seventh did, but the words to enable them to write what they desire to say. These professors court, and it was decided that if the are inclined to lay the blame on the prescription had been filled in time primary schools and to accuse them the patient would have lived, and the of neglecting to teach English as it ought to be taught. The blame should be laid primarily on the colleges then. selves. That young people as a rule have no vocabulary and no knowledge of the proper methods of forming sentences is something which cannot escape the general observer, and the in-

and skipping it three.

ference that they are not properly taught at school is natural and not er-

But the requirements for admission to all the colleges are such that instead of devoting time to the study of diction and prose composition the schools are compelled to put their pupils through elementary courses in English literature. There is altogether

"We used to vaccinate occasionally, much reading of Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," Milton's "L'Allegro" and then. We used the human virus al- Burke on "Conciliation," and not half ways, and when we had a good healthy enough instruction in the use and tbuse of words. In earlier days pu-



Some college professors have sud-



A STORM COAT.

he carefully boned. The back proper become essential to every complete its smoothly across the shoulders and wardrobe. The May Manton model is drawn down in fulness at the walst illustrated complies with all the reline. The lace plastron is attached quirements both of fashion and of to the right lining front included in the wearer and is smart at the same the shoulder seam and hooks over time that it means ease and comfore into place at the left. Single box pleats The back is seamless, but, together are formed on the edges of the fronts, with the under-arm gores, curves to a second being invisibly applied at fit the figure gracefully. The centre evenly spaced distance. The trimming fronts are laid in narrow tucks at the of velvet-edged insertion passes upper portion and fall free below the around the back at rount, yoke depth bust. The fronts proper are also and finishes in pointed ends over the tucked at the shoulders and are joined pleats in front. Soft decorative straps to the centre portions beneath the of velvet in graduated widths hold the trianning, which can be embroidered fronts in position as flinstrated. The on to the scalloped edge, or applied sheeves are in bishop style, finished as preferred. The sheevees are well with pointed cuffs. At the neck is a shaped, but not too snug for ease, and stort collar that curves upward in the scalloped lower edge flares over the hands. At the neck is a shuple stylish points. To cut this waist for a woman of turn-over collar scalloped on its free

medium size three and a quarte yards | edge, that can be warn with any style of material twenty-one inches wide, or of necktle that may be chosen. To cut this jacket for a woman of one and three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, will be required, with medium size three yards of material three-quarter yard eighteen inches twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide for plastron, and two and threequarter yards of insertion and oue wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yards of conyard of panne veivet to trim as illusrated.

#### The New Storm Coat.

The value of the coat that covers and protects the gown is too cotapletely self-evident to require urging The exceedingly smart May Manton model shown in the large cut has the merit of being absolutely simple and practical, as well as in the latest styland can be made to serve for a general futility garment, or a wrap to wear over evening gewus, as well as for stormy weather. As illustrated the material is waterproof cloth and the cloak is adapted to damp days; but made from broadcloth and lined with wadded slik it becomes an entirely satisfactory "sortie du bal," and made from covert cloth or other suitable material is again transformed into a stylish ulster or automobile cost.

The back is seamless, but curved to the figure with case and grace and is joined to the fronts by means of un der-arm gores. The box fronts are loose, and lap one over the other in double-breasted style, a generous patch pocket being placed on each side. Over the shoulders fall two circular capes and the neck is finished with a deep turn-over collar. The sleeves are two-seamed and comfortably snug and a quarter yards thirty-two inches without being tight.

To cut this coat for a woman of four inches wide when one material dilum size siz yards of moterial only is used.

back when the sore came to a head so pils had purity, propriety and prethat we could get a few points or we cision hammered into them till they would take the whole scab. Then we were forced to choose their words when the wrote and formed a habit of would mix it up with a little water on a glass plate with a knife-we didn't doing so when they talked. think anything about germs at that In those same days there was a cus time-tell people we had virus from a tom of making pupils study spelling

healthy person, and vaccinate perhaps and definition. The knowledge of a dozen people. words thus gained cannot be replaced. "There is no doubt, though, that a And the exercise of writing composigood many diseases were disseminated tions, followed by careful criticism of in this way, and there are many peoeach pupil's work, is of inestimable ple to-day who date aliments of their value. There are schools ranking in

own and the deaths of their children the first class which have entirely to vaccination, and undoubtedly with dropped this part of the training of reason. People don't really underpupils. If the colleges would lay more stand that only cow virus is used now. stress in their requirements for entrance examinations in English If they did I think there would be less opposition to vaccination, though, for knowledge of the language and the tise of it than on acquaintance with its my part, I don't see why tuberculosis literature, there would be less comshould not be disseminated in that plaint about the inability of candi-WAY.

We used to use a great many dates for matriculation to write the answers to the questions. clies. We would use from lifty to

10% in a month, and in blood letting of And parents can do something. They can forbid persuptorily the employten take one or two quarks of Idoad ment of slaug in the house. Compet train a person. I don't think it did any hurm to a full-blooded person. Peothe children to talk decent English at ple ate coarser foods in those days, some ,and they will widen their vomore pork and oatmenl. If a man got abulary at a rapid rate. Allow them into a row and had a black eye the to fall into the slovenly and debased habits of speech now regarded first thing he would do would be to go the druggist and have two or three smart in society and they will not be able to express themselves at any time lecches put on to take away the blood. in clean, pure English. And the Or lecches were put on for a headache, chances are, too, that they will have or for the carache or toothache. A nothing to express, for loose thought is woman would come in with a terrible a boon companion of loose speechheadache, sit down in a chair in the New York Times. store, and have two or three leeches

put on each temple, and ske would h relieved in a short time. Or they would be put behind the ear for the earache, or on the gums for a tooth-

neme.

# Identifying the Class.

"I don't recall seeing you at college. I guess you must be before my time." Possibly, possibly. Who was at

he head of the faculty when you were "No, wonten don't mind it. It was like having a tooth pulled-anything there?"

"Um-let me see-1 don't just recall was better than the pain, and they would have their minds made up to it his name, but I was there the year Jinks played half back A, the football before they would come. It took me team and kicked a goal twice from the six hours to put leeches on a woman's field in the last balf of--guins once. She was a woman belong-

"Oh, sure, of course. That was the ing to a wealthy family in the neigh year our centre rush carried most of borhood. She had an ulcerated tooth and sent for me to bring the leeches. the opposing teach on his back for a gain of thirty yards. Yes, indeed, 1 The guins were swollen and sore, the wonder who was president then. patient would not allow them to be don't seem to be able to remember mi lanced, and it was hard for the leeches to get to work. Finally they were nor details of college life myself."started, and I wanted to go home. I Chicago Evening Post.

had not had my supper. But the woman would not hear of my leaving her with those leeches in her mouth. and I had to walt. It was 12 o'clock

when I left the house that night. There were no restaurants around here in those days, not even a bakehouse. Fliere was one man who had opened

wide, or two and a half yards fortyand let me have six of those, but I claiming: "Ob, my! Are these ruine went to bed pretty hungry.



Beard at Oxford University.

Professor Max Muller was greatly

inhabited?"-London Truth,

that the general opinion had gone mnying diagram .- F. A. Waugh, in American abroad that the soil of the State of Agriculturist, Maine was not fertile or productive

## Feeding Rens in Winter.

this was not the case by analysis of It is so easy, comparatively, to have the soll from various average Maine nens lay in winter, that it is an inexfarms, and in every case it had been cusable waste and bad management found to contain enough of the essennot to have them lay. To have plenty tial plant foods to produce maximum of fresh eggs upon our own table is a crops for an almost unlimited number consideration that is worthy of all the of years; the reason why good crops effort that is required to stimulate the were not produced lay in the fact that hens to lay; but the profit on the eggs these ingredients were in such comwe may have to sell in winter is far position that while the chemist could greater than the profit we derive from easily find it the plant was unable to anything else that is produced on the do so; the farmer must, therefore, till farm. It is unnecessary to say anythe soil in such a manner that these thing about warmth in this connec plant foods would be available to the tion, for we all know that without plant; this must be done by turning warmth, we cannot get eggs. It is the soil and allowing the air to circuqually unnecessary to mention the ne late freely through ft. The same thing easity of exercise or to mention the might he said of many of the worn out fact that plenty of litter with grain farms elsewhere in New England, hur scattered through it is the proper in many there is need for returning to the soil a supply of organic matter. means for inducing hens to exercise. Some other features of the business, which was abundant when the land was newly cleared. This, by its decay however, may profitably receive notice If we expect the highest success in in the soll, not only adds fertility, but winter egg production, we must feed a makes it more porous that air may variety. When the thermometer is penetrate into it, and helps to make available the mineral elements in lt. low, we should feed plenty of whole Where the farm is remote from large corn at night. Warm water twice n day, in cold weather, is very beneficial. cities and not much stock is kept, the easiest and cheapest way to obtain the In very cold or stormy weather the organic matter is to grow green crops fowls should be kept indoors. The to plow under. For this purpose clover practice of feeding corn all the timestands at the head, where it will which is common on the farm-is unwise. Corn is not an egg producer. grow, but pens, buckwheat, rye and It is a fat former, and for the producother green crops may be used.

Fall-Planted Trees.

ised. Wheat is a splendid food of this Where one can oversee the digging character, and it may be fed from and transplanting of fruit trees in the January to December, with excellent fall there is less likelihood of thei. results, a statement that cannot be being set back by the change. It is made as to corn. Especially is much a crying shame in many parts of the corn harmful to the large, comparacountry to see the utter indifferenc. tively inactive breeds. The small with which nurserymen take up trees breeds, which are always active, can sold to farmers and ship them to their manage a steady corn dlet better. destination in a condition that will must always be remembered that a cause total or partial failure. The only confined hen caunot be fed large way to make them more careful is to quantities of corn as safely as can one have inserted in the purchasing conthat is on the range. Yarded fowls tracts a clause requiring the nursery can be kept successfully the entire tunn to make good any trees that die year without a grain of corn, although from exposure of roots or poor as already said, corn at night in cold packing when shipped. There are weather is excellent feed. The volk plenty who will tell you that it of the egg of the yarded fowls is not does not hurt young trees to be dug up as yellow as that of the eggs of the in the inte fall, and even if the roots fowls that are on the range. The are disturbed it matters little." That reason of this, is the lack of green sort of talk has just a little grain of food and coloring matter. Yellow corr truth in it. It does not hurt the young will give the higher color, but it is trees to be disturbed nearly as much not advisable to feed it in sufficient as it does old ones; nor does it hurt quantities to accomplish the purpose them so much in late fall when the specially as the average consumroots are frozen; but, but, but them it does, will be satisfied with a lighter colore and it will put any tree back from one solk, if the egg is fresh. In the co to two semi

You can transplant a large, 'full growing tree without checking its development in one way only, and that is sunshine in winter.-Horatio Wood, I by digging up an enormous ball of Agricultural Epitomist.

The Tortoise as a Weather Prophet. Though the tortoise is an excellent weather prophet, the fact is known to comparatively few people. Tortolse farmers on the African coast notice that even twenty-four hours before rain falls these curious animals prepare for it by seeking the convenient shelter of overhanging rocks. It may be a bright, clear, sunshiny morning but the farmers believe implicitly in the tactics of the tortoise, who is seldom mistaken, for the downpour is certain to come within the time stated. A pet tortoise would be a practical present to bestow on one's friends. This curious premonition of the approach of rain is shared by many other animals and birds and may be ex plained partially by the fact that while rain is forming the atmosphere is de creasing in weight, but there may also be some need of moisture which makes them aware of its approach or some habits of life which make them thus

### Arithmetic 3600 Years Old.

sensitive .-- Chicago Record.

Probably the oldest book for home essons in arithmetic was recently unearthed in Egypt. The papyrus, which was in excellent condition, dates from about 1700 B. C .- that is, about 100 years before the time of Moses, or altion of eggs, nitrogenous foods are most 3600 years ago. It proves that the Egyptians had a thorough knowledge of the elementary mathematics almost to the extent of our own. The papyrus has a long heading, "Direction How to Attain the Knowledge of all Dark Things." etc. Numerous examples show that their principal operations with entire units and fractions. were made by means of addition and 14 multiplication. Subtraction and divisions were not known in their present form, but correct results were obtained nevertheless, Equations were also found in the papyrus.-Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

> Thunder and Lightning in St. Paul's. There are still many famous hymnwriters living. One of them, Dr. E. J. Hopkins, was a choir boy at St. Paul's in the time of Sidney Smith, and he had a budget of stories to tell of the deau. " A Miss Hackett was a wellknown figure in St. Paul's congrego tion in those days, and the rolling thunder which the organ would some times give forth greatly amused her, Midney Smith had noticed this, and Dr. Hopkins remembers hearing him say to the organist: "Have you noticed, Mr. Goss, that whenever your organ thunders Miss Hackett's face alway Ughtens?"-St. James's Gazette,

