



THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City.—Simple, full waists are very generally becoming, and always mean a certain air of smartness. The May Manton robe model illus.



WOMAN'S BREE WAIST.

trated is adapted to all thin, diaphanous fabrics, to light-weight woollen materials and all soft, pliable silks. As shown, it is of dotted silk mull in pale pastel pink with edge and trimmings of black velvet, and is made with low neck and short sleeves, but it can be made high and with long sleeves, as shown in the sketch, or with a separate gulfing, if so preferred. The advantages of a gown that can be made décolleté or high by simply wearing or omitting a gulfing are fully known and recognized. When it is worn the waist is suited to daytime wear, when it is omitted it becomes an evening bodice, and the short sleeves when added are exceedingly effective.

The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. The short sleeves are slightly full at the outside of the arm, and are held by ribbon bands bowed at the lower edges. The bare sleeves fit smoothly and snugly to the wrists, flaring over the hands. When a gulfing is desired it is necessary to use an extra lining, facing with lace

Shoes For Home Wear.
Too much care cannot be paid to the dressing of the feet, and the same rule that applies to wearing a dress suit to the house applies equally to footwear. Heavy stockings and boots should be removed when one enters one's house, and a more fancy stocking and light shoe or slipper be substituted. The favorite slipper at present is of kid or patent leather with a long vamp.—Harper's Bazar.

Velvet For Walking Costumes.
Velvet in darker shades is much worn for walking costumes, even for those of the tailor-made description. For these, however, velvet is less employed as an ensemble, and the combination of some portion of the costume in cloth is more frequently seen, the two materials being selected as precisely the same shade.

Women's Golf Vests.
Women's golf vests show sleeves of a knitted fabric similar to the body material of the vest, sleeves of flannel in self or contrasting color, or sleeves of either silk or satin, the latter being the most fashionable as well as the most costly. These vests are made sleeveless for the girl who really plays golf for the exercise there is in it.

Jeweled Brooches.
Jeweled brooches seem to have found some really practical excuse for their existence and are used to fasten collarbands at the back, to hold up stray locks of hair, and to fasten dainty little boleros in front. The fashion of pinning them on just anywhere entirely for show has passed with many other fads and fancies.

Pretty New Muslins.
Some of the pretty new muslins are printed in all-over designs with medallion effects, while other cotton fabrics show both cashmere designs and colors. As for the new batists they are prettier than ever, especially the embroidered varieties.

A Parisian Fad.
Writing with white ink on blue paper is said to be one of the ultra fashionable fads in Paris.

Woman's Shirt Waist.
The smartest, most fashionable shirt waists for morning wear are simple in the extreme, and somewhat severe.



EVENING WRAP.

or other yoking to the line of the low back, the full length sleeves being made to match the yoke.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three and five eighths yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, will be required, with two and an eighth yards eighteen inches wide for yoke and sleeves, or four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, three and an eighth yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with high neck and long sleeves when one material only is used.

Woman's Evening Wrap.
No wrap for evening wear is more thoroughly satisfactory than the simple cape. It slips on and off with ease. It is essentially comfortable, and it rumples the gown as little as any garment that has ever been devised. The May Manton model illustrated in the large drawing combines all essential practical features. It is simple in form; it falls with sufficient ease and fulness to make fine folds, yet is not over full; it includes a generous hood, that can be drawn over the head or allowed to fall over the shoulders as occasion may demand; withal, it is elegant and eminently smart. The original is made of satin-faced cloth in pale turquoise blue, and is trimmed with a silver thread, and lined with white peau de soie.

The cape is cut in two pieces, with a seam at the centre back. The hood is simply round and full, drawn up to form a becoming frill. The neck is finished with a high storm collar, which can be omitted, if desired, the hood alone making a sufficient finish.

To cut this wrap for a woman of medium size seven and three-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or three and a half yards fifty inches wide, will be required.

The attractive and serviceable May Manton model shown includes all the latest features, and is adaptable for all cotton and linen stuffs, for wash silks, for taffeta and fine Scotch and French flannel. As illustrated, it is of mercerized Madras in dull blue and white, and is worn with a white collar, black tie and belt, and is unlined, but made from taffeta or flannel will be found more satisfactory made over the fitted foundation.

The lining is cut with fronts and backs only, and is fitted with single darts, under-arm and centre-back seams. The back proper is smooth across the shoulders, with scant fulness drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are gathered at the neck and at waist line, where the waist blouses slightly at the centre. The front edge is finished with the regulation box pleat, and the closing can be accomplished by means of studs or buttonholes, as preferred. The sleeves are in bishop style, with narrow, pointed cuffs that lap and close on the upper side. The neck is finished with a high turn-over collar.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three and five eighths yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and five eighths yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and seven eighths yards forty-four inches wide, will be required, with two and an eighth yards eighteen inches wide for yoke and sleeves, or four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, three and an eighth yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and five eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with high neck and long sleeves when one material only is used.

Waistcoats Are Much in Vogue.
For visiting frocks and at-home toilets waistcoats are much in vogue. They are made without basques just like a man's waistcoat, but outlined more closely to the figure. They are built double or single breasted, and terminate exactly at the line of the waist, passing over the waistband of the skirt, which they conceal. They are made of velvet, cloth or satin, and are either of white or some light tone.

A SMART SHIRT WAIST.
Three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.

ODD PORTO RICAN WAYS

ALL THE ISLAND Topsy-Turvy IN THE AMERICAN EYES.

The Heels of the Houses Really in Front—All Windows Traditionally Violated—Natives Penniless and Happy—Dogs Wag Tails Up and Down.

Porto Rico is most remarkable for what it is not, but might be. It is an island of negation. Its people should be marked with minus signs. Its laws, customs and manners are the opposite of everything in the American code. Everything upon the island, writes the Arroyo correspondent of the New York Sun, is the result of a struggle against nature and natural methods. From the mountains whose broken peaks tell of the eruption which left their high above the sea to the poorest little razorback pig, which for generations has been struggling to be a real hog; from the men who were once straight bred Indians, Africans or Spaniards, and are now all three, to the little, inch-through tomatoes which would be ruddy, succulent fruit if they had the least encouragement.

The mountains alone seem to have finished their struggle. The other elements are still in the throes. Everything on the island is done in the wrong way. In order to do anything right it must be done wrong. What seems to be the fronts of the city houses are really the backs. The backs of the houses, which are the real fronts, are in the front yard, which is at the back, and the fronts of the houses, which are really the backs, face the alley which is called a street.

The front yard in the back usually contains what is called a garden. This garden is paved with bricks or flat stones, and variety is gained by making raised concrete circles or squares, in each of which is placed a little lump of dirt, and from the hoop grows a bush or shrub as luxuriantly as the scant nutriment and the reflected heat from the brick pavement will permit. There is never a spear of grass or an inch of lawn.

The windows of the houses in this island violate all the traditional reasons for the establishment and existence of openings in the walls of dwellings for purposes of light and ventilation. There are no glazed windows. A few rich men have glass in the front floors of their houses, but it is merely a decorative matter and indicates opulence. The matter of light and air has been the subject of earnest consideration on the part of the municipal authorities. Every municipality has its official architect who supervises the construction of all buildings and issues all building permits. He sees that all the laws are strictly complied with, and the laws have been carefully framed with a view to compelling plenty of light and air. The inequality with which the laws have been framed is equalled only by the ingenuity with which they have been nullified.

It is provided by law that the ceiling of every house shall not be less than thirteen feet high, and that each house shall have an open court yard one quarter of the size of the building. The airiness thus obtained is offset by the manner in which the building is constructed. Next to the open court is built a long hall. In the rooms which open from this hall there are no windows. The rooms are without ventilation except what comes through the doors. They are, therefore, most delightful for sleeping; an absolutely close room is esteemed a great luxury in a land where sixty-six degrees Fahrenheit is by winter weather. The poor people who are unable to shut the air completely out of their miserable shacks swat their heads in blankets when they sleep.

The window novelty has caused much discussion among the Americans and the arguments caused by the Porto Rican habit of keeping the front shutters closed when the wind blows have been heated and frequent. One prying American attempted to secure positive information, and put a mild native to the torture in this manner: "Say, Spigotti, why don't you have windows in those rooms opening off the hall?"

"The law forbids," replied the native. "Forbids what?" "Having the window." "Why?"

"The native shrugged his shoulders. "Why does it forbid having windows, Spigotti?" persisted the American. "Oh, I don't know. It's an old law." "But why is it law? What is to prevent?"

"We might get through the windows on our neighbor's property." "Well, what if you did? Would you harm the property?"

"I don't know. I suppose they might not like it, eh?" "Ain't you honest?" "I think so; yes." "Yes, I don't think, you mean. If you're not such a fool law, why didn't you build the hall on the dark side?" "Oh, I don't know."

"You don't know, eh? I guess that's no jest. If you'd put the rooms on this side and the hall on the other you'd have got light and breeze, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, I suppose so." "Why didn't you do it, then? It wouldn't have cost any more." "I never saw one built that way." "Don't you like light?" "Not to sleep in."

"Don't you like air?" "The night air—you people of the north don't know what it is. It is so damp and cold, it gives you what you call the pneumonia. It is very bad—boo-oo," and the native shivered at the thought.

"Then you like to sleep cooped up in those dark kennels, do you?" "The rooms you see, those we like." The law which forbids windows that open toward or upon the adjoining property is so strictly enforced that a man who owned two lots and built on one of them was forbidden to put windows on the side of the house which was next to his other lot. The city architect, who was backed by that dominant and august personage, the Alcaldé, said that some day the lot might be sold and the new owner might object to the windows. It so

happened that the builder was an American, who proceeded to make the windows despite the warning. Thereupon the Alcaldé sent a dozen little policemen, who carried pistols in one hand and extra ammunition in the other. The windows were not made. In addition to the necessity of doing everything wrong in order to have it right, it is essential to do things backward, to select the longest way round, to find the most difficult and laborious method. All these things are done by the Porto Ricans with invariable regularity. The Porto Rican boatman rows with his face to the bow, in order that he may better see where he is going, he says. The lighters used for unloading ships are propelled seaward first, although they have prows. Bricks and mortar and charcoal are carried in bags and the use of wheelbarrows is limited to a few of the cities. A Porto Rico gentleman beckons to his servant to come to him by making a gesture which means exactly the opposite to the American. The dogs wag their tails up and down, and the truth is a lie or a lie the truth, according to the demands of the instant.

The men, especially those of the lower class, are apt to be idle and lazy and to lounge around the house while the women work. The women and children have the privilege of doing their own farming, begging, stealing and vending. They are happy, contented and hungry when they have no money, and contented when they have money. In fact, they never have money. If they need a dollar and they can get it by working one day, they will work one day. If they get fifty cents a day, they will work two days. Content with the Americans has aroused their cupidity, but has not stimulated their activity, and they think now that one day's effort should be as productive as two were formerly. The American occupation and the enhanced purchasing power of the money has, therefore, reduced the necessity for working one-half.

The men gamble when they have a few cents and they always lose. All of them lose. How they are all successful in this direction is one of the unexplained mysteries, but they all go broke and they are all happy in their perennial poverty and content to absorb malarial plasmodia and sugar cane.

ANCIENT POTTERY IMITATIONS.

One Way in Which Clever Artisans Turn an Honest Penny.

If the peddler calls upon one any day and offers at counter-bargain prices a ceramic antique, he should be shown the door politely but firmly. He is a humbug and his goods are bogus. The demand for specimens of early ceramic art is so much larger than the available supply that unscrupulous peddlers the world over are finding profitable work in counterfeiting the wares of the early civilizations. In this field the Japanese are by far the cleverest. They can imitate not only their own earthenwares, but also those of Korea, China and Cambodia. They do it so well that they deceive experienced buyers and have been known to lead astray the best European experts.

Some admirable counterfeiting is done in Staffordshire, England, but this far it has been confined to early English productions. One concern has turned out some capital copies of the old Roman pottery, and by some chemical process has succeeded in giving the exterior the grimy and honey-combed appearance which comes normally from long burial in wet soil. France, Italy and Germany have turned an honest penny in this line of work, while the kilns of Egypt and Asia Minor are said to produce relics of the Pharaohs with considerable success. American potters, it is admitted, have yielded to the temptation, but thus far with but little success.

Strange to say, their work has been so good that it has sold on account of its beauty rather than its resemblance to ancient models. A popular type of this kind of workmanship is found in a small dark-red earthenware dish, which is Etruscan in style and Japanese in ornamentation. It was imitated in Trenton from a Japanese imitation of an Etruscan original. The oldest in Kloto had upon the circumference of the major swell of the body a few flying birds and conventional designs, which gave a very pleasing effect to the whole. In Japan it is sold as the copy of an ancient Roman design. The Trenton artisan makes it as a genuine Japanese curio, and sells it as such.

In the last few weeks these fraudulent men have taken up the reproduction of Zuni ceramics. Here they have scored quite a hit. The wares are exceedingly simple and require little skill or labor. They are made in large quantities, and can be purchased in New York and other cities for ten and fifteen cents apiece. The latest comer is the Mexican potter, who now produces Aztec antiques. As he is a lined descendant of that ancient people, his offence is, perhaps, excusable. His normal workmanship is almost as bad as that of his ancestors, so that it is possible his counterfeiters are simply unintentional reproductions of the coarse and ugly wares which were in use in the halls of the Montezumas.—New York Post.

A Useful Plant.
A esoutheon-producing plant, which gives promise of thriving under cultivation in a temperate climate, is now engaging the attention of the officers of the Jardin Colonial, at Vincennes, near Paris. This plant, "Eucommia ulmoides," has been for some time an object of considerable interest to botanists, in consequence of its bark being highly esteemed by the Chinese as a tonic medicine. An elastic, gum-like substance, abundantly present in almost every part of the plant, formed the subject of an important paper by Professor Weiss in the transactions of the Linnean Society. The French propose to introduce the plant into Annam, Tonquin and their colonies in North Africa.

London's Big Reservoirs.
London's new water reservoirs near States will cover eleven square miles. One alone will be as big as Hyde Park.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Cat on the Farm.
Rats consume enormous amounts of farm produce and no remedy has proved as potent as the cat, but the cat intended for service at the barn should be taken there when a kitten and never allowed at the house. She should be fed sparingly in order to compel her to work for food in destroying rats.

Linseed Meal For Poultry.
Linseed meal is used largely in the food of poultry, one gill of linseed meal being added to every quart of ground grain used. The linseed meal is rich in minerals and nitrogenous materials and serves to balance the grain, the mixture when half a pound of ground meal is added, making one of the best egg-producing foods that can be combined. It should not be used oftener than once a day, corn or wheat being given at night.

How Profits Are Absorbed.
The profits are sometimes absorbed in a manner that may not be easily noticed, and frequently the loss is in the manner of shipping an article to market. It costs no more to market \$10 worth of butter than it does to send two or three bushels of wheat to market, while wheat is more costly, comparatively, than butter, considering the receipts from each. The best produce should be marketed as such. Inferior grades should never be shipped with that which is good, as the inferior article will regulate the price.

Salt For Milk Cows.

The statement by Professor Robinson that if the cows have all the salt they want the milk will keep longer does not surprise us at all. We know that their milk will have better flavor, whether it is because the salt has an effect upon the bacteria or from other cause. But we were not prepared for his statement that a pound per day amounts to one-fourth of a pound per day to do her best. We never gave so much when we added it to the mixed feed, nor did they eat as much when it was put in a box in the shed for them to eat it as they pleased. Yet it may have been due to the difference in locality. Upon the eastern shores of Massachusetts and Rhode Island the sea breeze may have brought a deposit of salt on the grass that nearly sufficed for their wants. After the storm in which the lighthouse on Minor's Ledge was wrecked it was reported that windows facing the east, ten miles from the ocean, had a perceptible coating of salt, and we have seen wools of "brackish" water that if a cow drank her fill at that time she would need no other salt.—Boston Cultivator.

A Warm Roosting Place.

The cut explains itself, except as to shelf on top of roosting space. A hen delights to steal her nest away on a haymow. Hay on the top of this shelf tempts her to make a nest there. In



COMBINED ROOST AND NEST BOX.

This way there is less likelihood of egg-eating. This arrangement is specially designed for Leghorns, which can easily fly up on such enclosed roosts and a high nesting place. This should not be so high as to be out of reach of one's hand.—New England Homestead.

The Question of Too Much Land.
There are lots of land owners in every section of the country who are land poor. They own and control more land than they can work to advantage. They hang on to it like a thief on death until the Sheriff comes to their relief or they are fortunate enough to find some man who has a sum of money and a bank account good enough to take the risk of getting the balance together in one or two years. There are plenty of large farms throughout the country which could be made to pay for themselves within a few years if divided up properly and placed in the hands of ambitious men who would appreciate an opportunity to secure and pay for a home of their own.

Another benefit would accrue from a change of this kind. The condition of society would be much benefited. As a rule, either in city or country, the best communities are those in which the people own their own homes. It prevents that floating element from predominating—people who have but little interest in their surroundings, as they are here one year and somewhere else another. It is a fact that values are higher, the moral tone better and the people more happy and prosperous in communities where there are small farms which are owned by their occupants.—Stockman and Farmer.

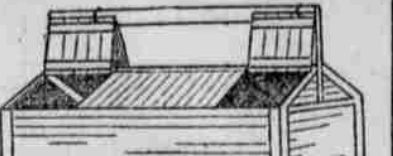
Reasons For Pruning Trees.
If one was asked for specific directions as to how to prune a tree it would be unsafe for him to make an answer without having first seen the tree. No dogmatic rules can be given, though a generalization might be ventured. Each tree requires different treatment. Each tree presents a new set of problems to be solved by the pruner. Different reasons exist as to why a certain tree should receive peculiar treatment or pruning different from that given another of the same age, variety and growth. The chief reasons for pruning are as follows:

First—To modify the vigor of the plant.
Second—To produce larger and better fruit.
Third—To keep the tree within manageable shape and limits.
Fourth—To change the habit of the

tree from fruit to wood production or vice versa.
Fifth—To remove surplus or injured parts.
Sixth—To facilitate harvesting and spraying.
Seventh—To facilitate tillage.
Eighth—To train plants to some desired form.

The trained horticulturist no more thinks of neglecting pruning than of omitting spraying. He places a high estimate upon these operations, for he knows what they mean to him in dollars and cents and in the longevity of his orchard's usefulness.—Mirror and Farmer.

Protected Watering Troughs.
Water for stock should be kept clean and cold. A watering trough in which ducks have been paddling and on which an August sun has been beating for hours is not an attractive drinking place for animals. Where large tanks supplied from a wind wheel are needed, and especially if they are metal tanks, they should be boxed in, a good plan being shown in the engraving. If horse and cattle yards are separated, the tank may occupy a place in the fence between them. The inclosing box is brought in the square to a level with the tank and then roofed over at an angle of from thirty to forty-five degrees. At each end a section of the roof is hinged, and may be thrown up against a strip directly over the ridge of the



WATER TROUGH UNDER COVER.

roof, where a U-shaped iron, or a horseshoe, will prevent it falling or being blown down. The separation of these drinking places promotes peaceable relations among the stock while drinking, and by keeping the doors closed the water is kept clear and cool in summer, and in winter it helps to prevent hard freezing.—J. M. S. in American Agriculturist.

Absorption of the Yolk.

Another phase of constitutional weakness in the young chicken is the failure to absorb the yolk at the normal rate. Just previous to breaking the shell the chick takes into the body cavity the large unassimilated remnant of the yolk of the egg. The point at which the abdominal walls meet after closing in the yolk-sac can be plainly seen as a bare spot, the navel. The yolk-sac thus within the body cavity is connected with the intestine by a narrow tube through which the liquefied yolk enters the cavity of the intestine, which it is digested and absorbed. This, as is well known, is the reason why chicks require no food for at least twenty-four hours after hatching.

For the next two or three days, as the chick acquires strength, the yolk is supplemented more and more by food from external sources, and normally, at the end of perhaps a week, the yolk has practically all been absorbed. If, however, through anatomical abnormalities, inherited weakness or other cause the chick fails to assimilate the natural food, and may thus be weakened, and at length the unabsorbed yolk decomposes and poisons the chick. This is the most prolific cause of "bowel trouble." Many breeders have remarked that chicks hatched from eggs which have been subjected to much variation of temperature in the incubator are most subject to "bowel trouble," and that this may kill almost the entire hatch. The cause was found by us to be in the non-absorption of the yolk. This happened in a large proportion of those chicks which died previous to hatching, and 13.3 per cent. of the hatched chicks exhibited abnormalities connected with the yolk-sac.—Bulletin Rhode Island Experiment Station.

The Cow and Her Milker.

Compatibility of temper must exist between the cow and her milker to secure the best results. Many cows are very uneasy when being milked. They keep stepping and shaking their heads as if something was not right. No cow which manifests these symptoms is doing her best. Not only will the quantity of milk be affected, but the quality cannot fail to show a marked depreciation from what it naturally should be.

A change in milkers will often do wonders in bringing the cow up to her best. Nervous cows and nervous milkers do not go well together. Often the nervous milker will make the cow nervous. I have known some cows to be almost spoiled in that way. By taking the cow from the man who excites her and giving her to one who by his quiet ways and uniform kind treatment is able to soothe her the flow of milk will be largely increased and the butter value largely augmented.

By the exercise of care we may in a few years breed up a herd which will possess superior dispositions. Certain breeds are more inclined to be nervous than others, and some argue that this temperament is a mark of a superior cow. If that is true it would not be wise to breed that disposition out of our herds. But I think we should study first of all our own nature. The quick tempered man should not possess or manage a dairy of high string cows. He will find his highest success with a herd of slow-going, peace-loving animals.

But, after all, we must admit that there is need of a thorough schooling on the part of most of us to bring out the power of self control while in the stable. There is altogether too much scolding, loud talking and other manifestations of ill temper among those who handle our cows. All this should be strictly forbidden in every stable. Nothing should be permitted to disturb the quiet of the herd while milking. At no time should dogs be allowed to trouble the cows. There is a natural antagonism between cows and dogs.—E. L. Vincent, in Agricultural Epitomist.

THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER.

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber. Who pays in advance at the birth of each year. Who lays down his dollar and fifty cents gladly. And cheer 'round the office a halo of cheer. He never says, "Stop it, I cannot afford it." Nor, "I'm getting more papers now than I can read." But always says, "Send it, the family likes it." In fact, we all think it a real household need.

How welcome he is when he steps in the sanctum. How he makes my heart throb, how he makes my eyes dance! I outwardly thank him, I inwardly bless him. The steady subscriber who pays in advance.—Manson (Iowa) Democrat.

PITH AND POINT.

She—"Don't let people know we are on our honeymoon, dearest." He—"Very well. You carry the portmanteau."—Tit-Bits.

I often wonder why it is. But always find it so. That when I want to strike a match The wind is sure to blow.—The Philistine.

"Every barber, it seems to me, talks too much." "Oh, well, you couldn't expect a barber to shave a man unless he has a little chin."—Philadelphia Press.

"Might I inquire whose umbrella that is you are carrying?" asked Mr. Perrysville of Mr. Westpark. "You might." "Then I won't."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telgraph.

Time is a scandalous monger; Alas! we know it well. Though we may guard our secrets, Old Time will surely tell.—Fun.

"There goes a man with a very interesting history," said the clerk in the book store. "You don't say?" inquired the customer. "How do you know?" "I just sold it to him."—Philadelphia Press.

"I have compelled my wife to cease strumming on the piano," said Mr. Goldsborough to Mr. Bunting. "How did you manage it?" "I insisted upon singing every time she began to play."—Judge.

Clara—"I wonder how little Mattie came to marry Fred Somerby?" Bertha—"The most natural reason in the world. Fred had an overcoat that was a perfect match for Mattie's new gown."—Boston Transcript.

His Worship to prisoner who has been up every month for years—"Ebenezer Noakes, aren't you ashamed to be seen here so often?" "Bless your Worship, this place is respectable for some places where I'm seen."—Tit-Bits.

"If we will all pull together, brethren," said the pastor of a church which was in financial distress, "we can do something." Thereupon the wealthiest man in the congregation hastily drew his leg in out of the aisle.—Detroit Free Press.

"I will let your life with sunshine," said he. This while they sat under the languorous lamps of the conservatory. The woman shuddered—concealedly, to be sure; for well she knew what a fright her complexion was in the garish light of noon.—Indianapolis Press.

"Yes," said the author, "when I got started writing a novel I do lose considerable sleep over it." "O well," exclaimed the critic, who had a neat way of disguising a bitter dose of sarcasm under the sugar-coating of apparent flattery, "what's your loss is your readers' gain."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Americanizing Bombay.

Indian Engineering complains bitterly in a recent issue that American ideas are prevailing in Calcutta instead of those of old London. One cause of disapprobation is the introduction of lofty tenements, which appear to be rendered necessary by the lack of space for the buildings demanded by the rapidly increasing population. That part of Bombay usually known as Fort Hume, and the area lying between the Apollo Bunder and the Grant's buildings, which was reclaimed by the Government at considerable expense, are now covered with these "lofty" American tenement houses, which are considered quite ugly. In quite the same category is placed the skyscraper at the Apollo Reclamation, known as Mr. Tata's caravanserai, which is designed to be the finest equipped hotel in Asia, and which "will tower like a triton among minnows."

Another cause for grumbling appears to be the substitution of an electric "lift" or elevator in the Bombay Government buildings for the "narrow, dark stairways." The trouble seems to be that this "lift" is imported from America.

Charles Dickens had great difficulty in choosing titles for his various publications, says the Golden Penny. The following is a list of no fewer than fourteen suggestions given by the author to his adviser, Forster, for the title of one book, out of which need hardly be added, number six was chosen:

1. According to Crocker.
2. Prove It.
3. Mr. Grundgrind's Facts.
4. The Grindstone.
5. Hard Times.
6. Two and Two are Four.
7. Something Tangible.
8. Our Hard-Headed Friend.
9. Rust and Dust.
10. Simple Arithmetic.
11. A Matter of Calculation.
12. A Mere Matter of Figures.
13. The Grandgrind Philosophy.

Wild Flowers.

A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette asserts that England is immensely poorer in flora than the United States. According to his figures the English flora comprises about 1200 species, excluding ferns, mosses and grasses, while many of our single States can furnish as many or more.

The Present Pope.

The present Pope Leo XIII. is the sixth of the century, and the two hundred and sixty-seventh from the beginning.