### RETIRW RORRIM A

THIS BOY SEES EVERYTHING UPSIDE DOWN.

He is a Puzzle to Doctors, But Bright for an Imbecile — A Small Boy's Singular and Rare Affliction.

THE scientists of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Neurological Society, of Philadelphia, are greatly interested in the case of Willie Riley, a thirteen-year-old boy, who is an inmate of the Home for Feeble-Minded Children at Vineland, N. J. The boy is one of the rare class known as "mir." Unlidren at Vineland, N. J. The boy is one of the rare class known as "mirror writers." While writing he unwittingly reverses his letters so that they appear upon the pages as ordinstry penmanship would be reflected by a mirror. He begins writing words or sentences in the upper right hand corner of the paper and writes from right to left.

right to left.

The singular fact about his performance is that he cannot realize the odd-ity of his work. He does not under-stand that his writing differs from that

stand that his writing differs from that of others.

The wan, drawn features of the little fellow and the eccentricity of his accomplishments have created a furor among students. Long-drawn scientific terms have been used to characterize his case. To laymen generally the case is pointed out as the result of a superfole in infancy. The book's

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the case is pointed out as the result of a sunstroke in infancy. The boy's faculties have been twisted so that, although his eyes are apparently normal, he sees things upside down and wrong end foremost.

The boy was admitted to the training school a few months ago. He was then unable to write. When placed in the writing class and a copy was set before him he seemed to understand what was expected and started to work. His teacher was surprised when she what was expected and started to work. His teacher was surprised when she saw the letters he had formed upon his slate. They resembled nothing to her at first. Again and again she tried to teach him to begin at the proper point, but he invariably went astray. His teacher thought his work was simply the result of awkwardness and feeble-mindedness. It was not until the boy had learned to form the letters fairly well, although reversed, that

fairly well, although reversed, that the situation dawned upon the teacher. She took some of the boy's work to Superintendent S. O. Garrison, who Sne took some of the boys work to Superintendent S. O. Garrison, who found it to be genuine mirrow writing. Ever since that day Willie Riley has been the subject of interesting study. So important is his case considered that Dr. Charles K. Mills, chief of the

that Dr. Charles K. Mills, chief of the staff of consulting physicians, devotes considerable space to it in the annual report of the institution.

"This boy ranks high mentally as compared with other children in the institution," says Dr. Mills, "and would be classed among the higher grade of imbeciles. He fairly understands all ordinary matters, as telling the time of the day, the use of common appliances, the value of coins and notes. He can repeat the alphabet, can read and spell words of one syllable. He is docile, sensitive and a somewhat emotional child. He was examined as to touch, pain, temperasomewhat emotional child. He was examined as to touch, pain, temperature, weight, resistance, etc., and no trace of disorder of sensibility was found. His hearing, smell and taste are good."

Dr. Mills goes on to say that the by: wision is the same with both eyes and that he is not color-blind. He has right side partial paralysis, with atrophy. As a result of this partial paralysis the boy's right forearm, hand and fingers are arrested in development. The right thumb is development.

and in a short time found himself conversing quite calmly about the fatal case. The triumph was reached when, before departing, he sat down in the operating chair, and after allowing Mackenzie to examine his throat, paid him his fee without a murmur.

Youth's Companion.

Fishing by Electric Light.

Electric light is being used as a bait by fishermen who ply their calling along the Pacific Coast. This adaptation of electricity brings big hauls. The fish are attracted by the bright light in the water and their investigations generally end in their being hooked while trying to swallow the glass globules.

How Horn Heeting one of its younger members recently.

"All pretty well," remarked the youth. "Uncle Silas is dead, you know," he added, mentioning the name of a venerable and wealthy relation who, succumbing to the inevitable at ninety, had made him his heir.

"Is that so?" continued the "friend of the family," "I had not heard of it. Why, he must have died suddenly—that is, he died suddenly—that is, he died suddenly—that is, he died suddenly—that is, he died suddenly for him."—New York Herald.

Suicides in Old-World Armies.

Starties in Oil-World Armies.

Startling are the official statistics that have just been published in Germany concerning the number of suicides in various armies of the old world, and they are regarded as a striking illustration of the unpopularity of obligatory military service. It seems that in Austria the average rate for the vear is 131 per 100,000 men. seems that in Austria the average rate for the year is 131 per 100,000 men.
The French come next with ninety-two suicides per annum for each 100,000 men.
The German Government gives its

The German Government gives its rate at sixty-eight, but these figures are generally believed to be below the actual number, as the impression prevails in military circles throughout Europe that the suicides in the German army are more frequent even than in that of Austria. Italy's quota is given at forty-five, while that of Russia does not exceed twenty, a figure that is obviously far below the truth. Belgium gives its rate at twenty-four, Spain at fourteen and England at twenty-three, most of the suicides in the British army occurring out in India,

the British army occurring out in India,

A remarkable fact is that, notwithstanding the majority of suicides are popularly believed to be attributable to tyranny on the part of the officers, yet it is precisely among the officers that the largest number of self-inflicted victims is to be found. The favorite method of suicide is by shooting, either with rifle or revolver. Next ing, either with rifle or revolver. ing, either with rifle or revolver. Next comes drowning, and after that hanging, while of late a large number of officers and men have taken their lives by throwing themselves in front of railway trains. It has also been noted that, whereas the smallest number of suicides takes place in the winter, the largest number occurs in the broiling hot months of July and August.—Omaha Bee.

### The Nimble Elephant.

It is a remarkable thing that elephants are able to make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs where mules would not dare to venture, and even would not dare to venture, and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summit of mountains over 7000 feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way in which it is done.

is done.

The elephant's first manceuvre is to kneel down close to the declivity. One kneel down close to the declivity. One fore leg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold the other foreleg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both forelegs a little in advance of the first footholds.

This leaves good sure places all

This leaves good sure places all made and ready for the hind feet. Now, brasing himself by his huge, strong forelegs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other carefully over the edge, where they ocfully over the edge, where they oc-

feet.
This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling every time with the two hind legs, while he makes footholds with his forefeet. In this way the "center of gravity" is preserved and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## An Awkward Mistake.

and that he is not color-blind. He has right side partial paralysis, with atrophy. As a result of this partial paralysis the boy's right forearm, hand and fingers are arrested in development. The right thumb is depressed and drawn under the index and middle fingers. His right leg is nicely formed, but is somewhat shorter than the other. The cause of his condition is said to have been a sunstroke followed by cerebromeningitis when eighteen months old.

Willie Riley appears to enjoy life.

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Was restricted to the area of the condition in the condition is said to have been a sunstroke followed by cerebromeningitis when eighteen months old.

Willie Riley appears to enjoy life. He is active in the gymnasium classes and has joined the band of the institution. He is a retiring, shy boy, however, and prefers to study whenever he has the chance.

Dr. Mills thinks the left half of the boy's brain has been arrested in development and that Willie is guided in his writing by the reversed images formed in the right hemisphere of his brain. The effect of the tuition and care bestowed upon him at the training school will be closely write.

What do you want?" The noise in the street was so great that he desired to close the window before proceeding, so he said: "Just hold the telephone for a minute or two." But he didn't have time to leave before the voice said in a more irritable manner: "You go to the dickens. I've a pie in the oven." It was the cook, the then only occupant of the house, that he had called up.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Wood-Duck's Tomb.

brain. The effect of the tuition and care bestowed upon him at the training school will be closely watched.—New York World.

Persuasive.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie, the famous specialist in diseases of the throat, is said to have had extraordinary power over his patients, a power which sometimes appears almost magnetic.

Once a death occurred in his consulting room—one of those cases Sir James Paget used to call "calamities of surgery." The brother of the dead patient was furious, and hastened to Dr. Mackenzie's office, determined to give him a piece of his mind.

Such was the fascination of Mackenzie's manner, however, that the infuriated man cooled down by degrees, and in a short time found himself conversing quite calmly about the fatal ease. The triumph was reached when,

## Acted With Deliberation.

"How are all the folks at home?" asked an "old friend of the family," upon meeting one of its younger mem

## AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

reserving forder corn.

Corn fodder is easily preserved by drying it in shocks in the field. The stalks are cut close to the ground and set up in shocks, having about two hundred pounds in each. The shocks are tied at the middle and at the top with straw or twine bands and left to dry thoroughly, which takes two months.

They are then stacked in small stacks or stored in a shed. Experiments recently made go to prove that good fodder made in this way is as good feed as ensilage for the nutriment and results of each.—Colman's Eural World.

understand something about the nature of foods, and what specific results they produce. Then we can feed for a purpose, and not aimlessly. Then we can feed for a purpose, and not aimlessly. The winter food is necessarily different from the summer ration. We need to give them heat-generating foods, so that their temperature can be kept up to such a point as will enable them to resist the cold. Fat must also be produced, for this is only reserved fuel to feed the fire. If we keep the fowls warm they will lay better and avoid sickness. Winter foods, then, should be composed largely of corn, barley, potatoes, rye and wheat. The hens should also be fed with material that will make eggs, feathers, etc. This

will make eggs, feathers, etc. This food is called the albuminoids, and

task is imposed upon the systems of the fowls. There is no period in their lives which is more taxing to their strength than that of the moulting season. It is often hard work to bring chickens through this successfully so that they will be in good condition for winter. They need then a combination of foods that will go to make strength and feathers. They should be given a perfect rest at such a time, and should be fed liberally. They should not be given simulants or eggshould not be given sim

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Neglect is fatal in the poultry busi-

Pullets hatched in April lay in Sep-

The typical Carniolan is a dark steel-

Ammonia is one of the most valuable

Early pork generally commands the

best prices.
Worms are worse enemies than dogs

to the sheep.

The fat in a cheese determines its

Keep everything scrupulously clean about the poultry yard.

It does not pay to raise a calf from poor or ordinary cow.

Straw and oil cake meal form a good substitute for good hay.

Cabbage not fully ripe will winter better than that matured.

fertilizers.

market value.

will make eggs, feathers, etc. This food is called the albuminoids, and consists of learn meat, the curd of milk and the whites of eggs. If these are fer regularly to the chickens through the artificial addition of water. The greatest part of green grass and roots consists of succulent juice. This is the food of the cows when their milk flow is greatest and from this the deduction is simple that this is the kind of food that will go directly to producing milk, the great object for which the animals are kept.

When the grass, roots and other succulent fodders fail ensilage comes in to supplement the rest of the food which must be given under any circumstances. It is calculated that thirty pounds of corn ensilage with a small amount of bran and clover hay will make a cow continue her flow of cream and milk through the winter. And yet some farmers are still without their silos.—New York World.

RAISING CALVES.

ow of all of the fruits, vegetables and green
things, including insects and seeds,
that they can eat.

When fall approaches, the moulting
season soon begins, and a very serious
task is imposed upon the systems of
the fowls. There is no period in their

### RAISING CALVES.

A calf may be fed skimmed milk when one week old, with the addition of one gill of boiled flaxseed, increasing the ration gradually to a pint per day when four weeks, and then adding five middlings or corn and oats ground together, or a pint to a quart of oats

unground.

Flaxseed gruel with plenty of skimmed milk will produce a very fine growth. leaving the calf as mellow to the touch as if sucking the cow.

A calf two months old will gain three pounds per day on this ration. The oil taken off in the cream can be replaced for one-fifth the money value of the cream.

and anoute be ted liberary. Lacy should not be given stimulants or egg-producing foods, for they cannot lay eggs and moult properly at the same time. They should be fed corn, meal, barley, potatoes, vegetables, meat and seeds at this moulting period, and they head the given all they will eat. They laced for one-fifth the money value of the cream.

Butter dairymen may raise a calf to ach cow upon the skimmed milk and little additional food, such as indiated, and get one-fourth to one-third as much profit out of the refuse milk each cow upon the skimmed milk and a little additional food, such as indicated, and get one-fourth to one-third as much profit out of the refuse milk

cated, and get one-fourth to one-third as much profit out of the refuse milk as out of the butter.

Selling butter robs the land of nothing valuable, only carbon, which has no manurial value.

The farmer who thinks he can afford to give up growing stock is pretty sure to find out his mistake sooner or later.

Both The enlickens are not reduced in fat and strength during this trying period, they will recuperate rapidly so that they will enter upon their winter's work in fine condition. In order to have a successful winter they must be in excellent trim in the fall before very cold weather comes.—Boston Cultivator.

The pastures must be utilized and

The pastures must be utilized and the fertility of the farm maintained and stock is the best means for accomplishing this end, even if you see no great profit in the animals themselves. The crops of grass and forage should be fed on the farm.—New England

## GROWING CORN.

GROWING CORN.

One of the very best plans of management for corn is to plow the ground in the tall or early winter, taking care to plow deep and thorough. By this plan the stalks, stubble, weeds, grass and other trash will be turned into the soil, and while there is not avery large amount of fertilizing value in them, yet they help materially to add vegetable matter to the soil, and help to make it loose and more friable.

If the plan of gathering up all of this kind of material and burning it is followed, and nothing is applied to

followed, and nothing is applied to take its place, the soil will pack harder and be more difficult to work or keep

in a good tilth.

By plowing now, there will be a longer time for this material to decay

be seriously injured by being plowed for corn in the fall. This is especially the case when it is liable to be damaged by washing, so the character of the soil must be considered in determining whether or not it should be plowed in the fall.

By taking every advantage of planning the work in advance and doing all of the preparatory work possible ahead, a much better opportunity is offered for getting the work done in good season, and with corn, planting in good season is an important factor in growing a good crop.

If manure is to be hauled out it can be done to good advantage during the

be done to goo's advantage during the winter, scattering it over the plowed ground. The necessary work of preparing to a proper tilth in the spring will be sufficient to work into the soil.

—Farm, Field and Fireside.

# kinds of foods at the different seasons FORMS OF MONEY. of the year, so do the fowls of our barnyard demand a greater variety than we now, as a rule, give to them. The same reason will not answer for both summer and winter. We must understand something about the nature

SOME OLD AND ODD MEDIA OF EXCHANGE.

Possibility of Gold's Displacement by Some Rarer Metal—Many Primi-tive Methods of Barter Among Uncivilized Races.

ONEY is a subject that has risen into such prominence of late that the first extraordinary session of the United States Congress since the '70s Cordinary session of the United States Congress since the '70s has been convened particularly on its account. This event seems to be one of the later stages of a sort of descending replacement among the metals used in coinage, a process that has, during the centuries and millenniums of human history, slowly but plainly substituted copper for iron, silver for copper and gold for silver, says the Washington Star. Each of these metals seems to have made its appearance as coin in ascending order, and some are even ready to speculate on the possible appearance in the future of some still more rare and costly metal to press the coveted yellow standard lower in the scale, as it has done to silver. Iridium, osmium and Washington Star. Each of these metals seems to have made its appearance as colvin a scending order, and some are even ready to speculate on the possible appearance in the future of some still more rare and costly metal to press the coveted yellow standard lower in the scale, as it has done to silver. Iridium, osmium and palladium, metals scarcely known outside the chemist's laboratory, are mentioned, but hardly with seriousness. Russia, in 1828, undertook the coinage of platinum, but the scheme was abandoned in 1845 because of the great cost of minting and because of the instability of its value. Aluminum seems to have larger prospects of gaining a place in the monetary system, particularly on a level below silver, with a probability of displacing copper, for the intrinsic value of the material in the prices of lowest denomination is now far less than the face value. The recent discovery of means for the extensive production of the new competitor is made in part to account for the depreciation of silver.

The word denoting money to the people of one of the north European races has an equivalent in the Lappish language, which still retains its original significance as the name for a skin in common with its later use. So money to a citizen of the United States means golden eagles, silver dollars, copper pennies or their paper representatives. Familiarity with these media gives to the innumerable other media, that are or have been in use among the peoples of the earth, an appearance of almost silly oddity.

But perfectly coined money is a common with its paper representatives. Familiarity with these media gives to the innumerable other media, that are or have been in use among the peoples of one earth, an appearance of one of the earth, an

among the peoples of the earth, an appearance of almost silly oddity.

But perfectly coined money is a comparatively recent convenience, and the story of the development to that which is at present in use is full of interest.

is at present in use is full of interest. The natives of the Society Islands as The natives of the Society Islands as they lived not many years ago will serve as the subject of the first lesson. A Parisian singer, making a professional tour around the world, gave a concert in the islands. She was to receive a third part of the receipts. When counted her share was found to consist of three pigs, twenty-three turkeys, forty-four chickens, 5000 cocoanuts, besides considerable quanties of bananas, lemons and oranges. At the bananas, lemons and oranges. At the French capital all the material would have added 800 francs to her resources, but on the islands it was worth to her only the value of that part which could

Other travelers among tribes where Other travelers among tribes where primitive barter has not yet developed something having semblance to a common medium of exchange have been given a still keener appreciation of the advantages coming from the use of money. Wallace, when in the Malay Archipelago, could not secure supplies for dinner without a special bargain and much bickering upon each occasion. Because the vendor of edibles did not always happen to meet with something desired among the ar-

When moulting birds require additional food and extra care.

Cows should be allowed as much

By plowing now, there will be a longer time for this material to decay before it will be necessary to disturb the soil, and a good part of it will be necessary to disturb the soil, and a good part of it will be one water as they will drink.

Another advantage in this plan is the saving of time. In the spring work is always pressing, and it is quite an item to get the rops in in good season.

With a good disk harrow in the spring, land that has been well plowed in the fall can be put in a good tilt for planting to corn in a much less time and with less labor than if the plowing is delayed until spring. Then if care is taken to provide good drainage. land that is plowed in the fall derives more benefit from the freezing and thawing of winter. Of course some land would be seriously injured by being plowed for corn in the fall. This is especial lay to the considered in determining whether or not it should be plowed in the fall.

It is said that type and the spring land that is plowed that the fall derives more benefit from the freezing and thawing of winter. Of course some land would be seriously injured by being plowed for corn in the fall. This is especial lay the case when it is liable to be damaged by washing, so the character of the soil must be considered in determining whether or not it should be plowed in the fall.

By plowed in the fall.

To the way.

Sonh and lean meat are feather-mak. Onts and lean meat are feather-mak. The steemed by all persons, which would be readly received at all time, and which all time, and which constitutes the lubricator of such that the labely received a

from time to time been cast are peculiar. Many octagonal and hexagonal pieces have been issued in Germany, and money in the the form of squares and lozenges has been used in England. IPlates of copper, seven and a half enches square, bearing an imprint in each corner, circulated in Sweden in the eighteenth century.

The Japanese coinage is composed of oblong flat pieces of silver covered on both sides with designs and legends, and oval pieces of copper with a square hole in the centre of the circular Chinese money permits the coins to be strung. Cimeter-shaped pieces formerly circufrom time to time been cast are pecu

Cimeter-shaped pieces formerly circulated in Persia.

lated in Persia.

The first issue of continental currency in 1776 figured a sum over a dial and the coins bore the admonition; "Mind Your Business." This, however, was but an experimental issue, and until the mint was established in 1792 the several States maintained each its own currency. The designs are fantastic and varied.

household ammonia, though it is painful at first, is recommended as a mild way of cauterizing a simple wound. A thick paste of equal parts of common baking-soda and flour, wet to a paste with cold water, is the best remedy for a burn. It is better than limewater, because lime-water is liable to become incrusted, while the paste of soda and flour is cooling to the surface and can easily be removed. The object of treating a burn is to cover the extremities of the nerves which have been injured and give them opportunity to heal. While such a paste is being prepared cover the wound for the moment with common flour and wrap it up in clean cotton.

t up in clean cotton.

A simple healing plaster which may be prepared in the household calls for half a pound of rosin, an ounce each half a pound of rosin, an ounce each of mutton tallow, camphor-gum and beeswax, half an ounce each of British oil, cedar oil gum myrrh and linseed oil. Melt the rosin, mutton tallow, camphor-gum, beeswax and gum myrrh together and add the oils. This plaster should be spread on cotton when needed and applied to the wound.—New York Tribune.

## Bacon at \$10,000 a Pound.

"No, sir; I have no use for Mexico," said Miner B. N. Drazad to a Chicago Tribune reporter. It was ten years ago when I purchased a strip of land near Sonora, Mexico, forty miles from the mouth of St. Pedro River, and sibles did not always happen to meet with something desired among the articles which the party had to offer in exchange, Mr. Wallace and his companions were often compelled to do without a meal. These experiences led them to hold in readiness a supply of such articles as the natives would invariably accept.

Such was doubtless the first form of money—any commodity which was esteemed by all persons, which would be readily received at all time, and which

amaged by washing, so the character it he soil must be considered in determining whether or not it should eplowed in the fall.

By taking every advantage of planing the work and adoing all if the preparatory work possible head, a much better opportunity is affered for getting the work done in ood season, and with corn, planting nood season, and with corn, planting nood season is an important factor in growing a good season is an important factor in growing a