

# WOMAN'S REALM

### Buttons.

They're in favor. Small ones are first. Metal ones stand high. Crochet buttons are very smart. Buttons are covered with silk or silver.

Bone buttons, if carefully chosen, are very smart.

### Profession of Society.

Society, after all, is the most arduous profession a woman can adopt, laments the Ladies' Field, since it absorbs the greater part of her nights as well as her entire days, and allows of no repose save that periodically snatched in a "rest cure."

### Italian Women Pack Heavy Loads.

In Italy the people take it for granted that women should carry heavy loads. Horses and wagons are scarce, and it is common for women to carry heavy loads of wood from the dock to the market place. Often they are so heavy the women look as if they would stagger underneath. They carry this wood all day for less than fifty cents, though the lumber is disposed of in the market at a good price.

### Embroidered Albums.

The postcard album has reached the fancy work stage, and that means it is very popular indeed. Square albums, with plain stiff board covers, are bought, to be recovered with silk or linen and needlework. Some of the handiwork is of silk, with the words "Postcard Album" embroidered in solid work, and a floral design—forget-me-nots are naturally the most appropriate—is done in ribbon embroidery.

### Brains on Tap For Beauty.

If you live in Boston and "have the price" advice as to just what to buy when you go shopping may be yours. A young woman in that town, says the New York Press, who recently was thrown on her own resources, decided that her unflinching eye for color harmonies and taste in dress was a marketable commodity, and opened an office, where for a small sum she tells women what they ought to wear. Should her enterprise prove a success, doubtless many women in the same circumstances will take the shoppers in tow.

### Empire Coats.

Three-quarter length cloaks in the Empire shape are seen among the wraps as much as they were in the winter fashions. A model with straight front, double-breasted, with yoke beginning at the side and continuing across the back, the lower part of the coat being cut slightly flared below, is to be in favor. Other models, declares Harper's Bazaar, have this same front panel and yoke, with the lower part of the coat pleated. Short, square box coats, coming only to the hips, are made of covert cloth and also of cloth to match the skirt of the gown. There are very smart little covert cloth coats of the most elegant variety, with long seam from the shoulder to the hem, as well as those with many gorges and strapped seams.

### Sewing Tables Become the Vogue.

Sewing tables are quite a fad among many belles, and the girl who has not a mahogany receptacle for clothes in need of repairs is no longer up to date. The favorite style is of dark brown mahogany, with glass or brass knobs, as one pleases, and with strips of brass along the edges. It must have a deep basket-like appendage lined with silk which harmonizes with the shade of one's room. These pretty trifles cost anything one may wish to pay, but the least expensive cost about \$25. There are sewing tables in cherry, but antique mahogany is the thing. Many tables have wonderful accessories in the shape of gold-handled scissors and gold thimbles. One girl is the fortunate possessor of a half dozen gold cases for spools of cotton.—New York Press.

### Indian Girl's Dancing Robe.

An Indian girl, daughter of Howling Crane, once the head of the Cheyenne Indians, recently sold her "party gown" to a syndicate of territorial curiosity gatherers for \$1000.

The garb was old and worn, moth-eaten and ragged, yet the price was cheerfully paid—incidentally, the purchase was a good investment. The dress was decorated with 728 elk teeth, all very valuable for lodge jewelry, and the transfer from the original purchaser to an Eastern jewelry manufacturer was made in advance of the securing of the teeth at a price that was almost double the amount the girl, Nannie Howling Crane, received, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As years go by the number of elk teeth is becoming smaller, while the number of lodge men wanting teeth is growing larger, and the result is that the laws of supply and demand boost the price. Almost any genuine elk tooth will sell for \$2, while the choice. The top price is usually paid for a tooth that is turning green with age. An elk of the male sex produces only two good teeth, and the robe, therefore, represented 364 elk.

Miss Howling Crane is a rich girl, and could afford all sorts of fine gowns, but she rather liked the one she sold; still, adverse circumstances had stricken her father, and rather than dispose of his pony, to meet obligations and to feed himself and family, he carried his daughter's "party gown," or, more properly expressing it, her varieties sell for as high as \$50 each, dancing robe, to the curio collectors and sold it.

### When Old Crow, chief of the Cheyennes, heard of the sale he was broken hearted, and immediately set out to get it back, but he was too late—the robe had been forwarded to the East by express. The Cheyennes are land rich, yet often suffer from extreme hunger. When that they will sell their all, regardless of the value. When they get in this shape the curio hunter invades their homes, and the tinkle of silver oftentimes rots them of articles they would rather give their lives than barter away.

### Modern Hair Dressing.

The very newest way of arranging the hair is to weave it prettily, draw it up on top of the head, with side locks, out soft and fluffy, but not over the eyes at all, the entire arrangement being topped off with a crownlike braid. Simplicity is the present rule in hair dressing.

The big, horrible pompadour is left to chorus girls, and its place is not off the stage. There was never anything more truly hideous than the pompadour rattled up by an amateur hair dresser.

The straight lines brought out every defect of the complexion, says the Philadelphia Press.

Just how you should dress your hair is a question that you must settle for yourself. Your neighbor may look very pretty with her hair done a certain way but the style may not be acceptable for you. Experiment until you find the secret. If you can afford it go to a hair dresser and let her give you ideas. The expense of such an experiment is trifling and it may set you on the right track.

### Hung on to the Plow.

An old English gentleman, a school teacher, who some years ago resided in one of the small towns of Ohio, was an agreeable teller of stories, but deemed it beyond his reputation as a raconteur to tell one that did not surpass any that had preceded it.

A farmer having come to the village remarked in the presence of his friends that he had been plowing all the week with four horses, breaking up new ground, and dwelt upon it as being a very big thing.

"Pshaw," said the old Englishman, "that's nothing. I have seen in England fifty yoke of oxen hitched to one plow."

The remark seemed to occasion general surprise.

"And," continued he, "the funniest part of the whole thing was that while the plow was on the top of another hill the leading yoke of oxen was on top of another hill, and the forty-nine between the plow and the leaders were suspended between the two hills. And there was another matter connected with it rather strange. In the course of the day the plowmen, becoming rather careless about driving his team, ran into and split a big oak stump. The plow passed safely through the split, but before the plowman got entirely through it closed and caught him by the coattail."

"Did it tear his coat?" asked a person of inquiring turn.

"Not a bit of it," replied our voracious narrator; "he hung to the plow handles and pulled out the stump."—Buffalo Times.

### London Birds' Friend.

An interesting spectacle for city dwellers to whom common country scenes are rareties, may be observed in St. James' Park.

Walking from the Horse Guards Parade to the Duke of York's column, one may see on the lower branch of the second tree on the right-hand side of the roadway a wood pigeon's nest in course of construction. These birds belong to the class of wood pigeons which are now becoming as much acclimatized in the metropolis as the numerous so-called "tame pigeons."

A correspondent, eighty-four years old, to whom London parks have been places of interest and observation for over seventy years, writes concerning the St. James' Park nest:

"My attention was first drawn to this nest building by seeing a wood pigeon walking about beneath the trees looking, as I thought, for food, but in reality searching for suitable sticks. When it had found one it flew up into a tree adjoining that in which the nest was. I pretended to walk on as if I had not seen it, and the bird flew into the next tree, where it soon deposited the twig in its correct position.

"As there seemed a scarcity of twigs, I set about collecting some and strewed them about under the tree so that the bird might gather them more readily."—London Daily Mail.

### The Commercial Time-Saver.

These are strenuous days in the business world. The greater the degree of national prosperity the more are buyers and sellers cramped for time. Whatever saves their time enables them to save its equivalent—money. Publicity is the great mercantile time-saver. It spreads out the tradesman's wares so that the customer can see them all at a glance; it tells him exactly where to find the precise article that he wants; it spares him the labor and inconvenience of rummaging. This means a great deal to a hurried buyer. By as much as it reduces the time the customer must spend in selection it minimizes the time the merchant devotes to making a sale. Advertising owes its power to the fact that it showers its benefits with an even hand upon those who pay for it and those who read it.—Philadelphia Record.

### Hard Working Americans.

The moment a singer, virtuoso or conductor returns to Europe from a first visit to America it is the custom nowadays to interview them as to their impressions of their tour, observes the Boston Transcript. Miss Marie Hall, the violinist, gave hers with the nervous eagerness that is in all that she does, and she heaped fiery coals on our Bostonian heads by paying us compliments in return for our indifference to her. "I was sometimes in doubt whether there were any Americans except in Boston and thereabout. In New York, for instance, I fancy nobody is quite a real American yet. If I asked anybody I met, 'Are you an American?' the answer was always, 'Well, yes, but not exactly, quite, altogether American all the same'—and the explanation was that he or she, or the father or mother, was born in Germany, or Ireland, or somewhere, not in America. All the American men are in such a hurry to become Americans that they make themselves perfect slaves, they work so hard. Nowhere have I seen men have so universal a passion for making money, and so universal a content in seeing their wives spend it. I am sure it is true that America is run by its women, at any rate, if the men do run it, they do so only for the women's sake. The men go about shabbily dressed and work from early morning till late at night, even though they are millionaires. To live in America you must either be an American, or be buoyed up by a sustaining, glorious hope of becoming one. No one, otherwise, could live there for long without being cut off in his bloom by premature old age. I calculated one night that I should run through my span and pass out a centenarian in about two years."

### New Colorings.

The art of dyeing is rapidly being acquired in America. Anything more charming than the colors of the season's silks can hardly be imagined, and the American products are not behind the imported. The rajahs and burlinghams come in fifty or more shades, and the colors are finely graded, that any complexion may be suited. Purples range from deep dahlia tones to amethyst, violet and mauve. The delicate tone called orchid is especially lovely. In reds the variety is much greater. From darkest claret, through crimson, cherry, raspberry, which the importers call "framboise" and strawberry, which is also supposed to sound better in French, "fraise," coral, salmon and several shades of pink. One can have a dozen blues, of which Alice, blue, delft, "campanule" or harebell, and all the pastel shades are fashionable. There are several good browns, two or three grays, of which London smoke is the latest, and three or four very good greens, including myrtle and two "resedas," which, of course, is mignonette in English.—New York Post.

## THE DUTY OF LAWYERS.

Cortlandt Parker's Advice to the New Jersey Bar.

Under the heading "Some Wholesome Advice to Lawyers," the Scientific American notes that New Jersey's lawyers recently paid a deserved tribute to their most distinguished associate, the one who has been longest in practice in the State and who, throughout its boundaries, is recognized as the dean of the profession—Cortlandt Parker, of Newark.

In the course of his address Mr. Parker delivered a few words of advice to his young friends. He said: "Stick to the profession—seek to elevate it. Do not seek by it to make money. Doing that makes it a trade—not a profession. Be fair in charges. Help the poor, with advice and with professional aid. If it occurs to you, as I should, to look out for old age, believing that Webster was right when he said that the fate of a lawyer was to work hard, live well and die poor, use economy, and as you acquire something to lay up, buy in some growing town or city a building, a business one, if you can, even if it involves a mortgage for part; rent will keep down interest and pay taxes, and the property one day will enrich you. You will have hard work to get well off by simply saving, and the community will expect you to live comfortably. Do not speculate. Be known in Christian work, and in charity, public and private, according to your means. Study law and history in all spare time, and manifest it by your action in the courts. Do not be a politician. But always vote, and do the duty of a citizen. Be member of a party, but independent—a slave to no one. Deserve honors and office. If they come, as if you deserve them they should, do honor to them. If they do not, never mind. There is one who seeth not as man seeth, whose 'well done, good and faithful' is worth all the dignities of all the world."

### Helped by Autoists.

INTEREST in good roads is spreading throughout the country to a greater extent than has ever been noticed, and a large part of this activity is directly due to the individual and committee efforts of automobilists. The Good Roads Committee of the American Automobile Association is co-operating with local authorities in a number of States for the purpose of improving the more frequented sections of the highway. The recent run made by Asa Goddard from Boston to New York was taken with the object of studying the roads at an unfavorable period of the year when their bad spots would be more apparent and it would be easier to suggest definite places for improvement. A detailed report on these conditions is being prepared by Mr. Goddard, and the American Automobile Association will endeavor to get the clubs in Massachusetts and Connecticut to assist in carrying out the needed improvements.

Asa Goddard is now engaged in the good roads movement in Ohio. He has accepted the appointment as assistant secretary to the Cleveland Automobile Club, the office being created chiefly for the purpose of bringing influence to bear throughout the State for better highways. Mr. Goddard is one of the most practical and best posted men on automobile affairs in the country. He is a practical road builder, having had charge of the construction of some of the best roads in New England. For two years he has been a director of the American Automobile Association, representing the Worcester Automobile Club.

The projected plans for the Glidden tour this year have directed closer attention than ever before to the condition of roads in the West. Singular as it may seem, to those who know little of the true conditions, the roads in Canada above Detroit and Toledo are immeasurably superior to those in Michigan and Ohio. In fact, better automobile travel will be found by way of Canada from Detroit to Buffalo than through our own country. It is almost impossible to travel from Detroit to Toledo by automobile, and it has long been a standing joke among the members of the Detroit Automobile Club that the only safe way to take a motor car between the two cities is by boat.

In view of the enormous output of automobiles from Michigan it is but natural that the good roads subject should be agitated there, and an amendment to the Constitution has recently been adopted by popular vote authorizing State aid to road building somewhat on the principle that was adopted in New York a year ago. The Michigan Highway Commissioner and the autoists are now endeavoring to cooperate with the proper officials in Ohio toward the building of a firm, broad highway from Detroit to Toledo.

In Pennsylvania active steps have been taken to secure a proper automobile route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The Germantown Automobile Club has taken the initiative. A macadamized road has just been authorized at an expense of \$90,000 from Baltimore to Washington. A bill to this effect has been signed by the Governor. Plans are being made in New Hampshire to improve the roads leading to the White Mountains. In New Jersey last year nearly sixty-eight miles of road were built at a cost of nearly \$165,000. Plans are being made for the improvement of several stretches of road in the upper part of New York. Even in the Far West the good roads question is assuming greater importance than in former years, California and Washington having taken steps to improve their State highways.—New York Times.

### The Cumberland Pike.

A bill for the restoration of the National highway commonly known as the Cumberland Pike, passing through Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, was introduced into the House recently. The bill makes it possible for State authorities to borrow money for the purpose from the Government without interest, provided that not more than \$10,000 per mile is used in the improvement of the road. This movement if successful will be of interest and value to our citizens living in the sections through which this famous road passes.

### "Alpine" Plants in America.

The Alpine plants worth growing in America are chiefly hardy perennial herbs that make tufts or rosettes, or carpet the ground with a continuous sheet of flowers. Examples are the famous gentians, pinks and primroses of Switzerland. These plants are not confined to the European Alps, but come from all high mountains and, therefore, in horticultural literature, the word "alpine" has become so generalized that it is no longer capitalized.

Unfortunately some of the choicest alpine plants can be grown only in a special rockery, where they can have cool air, plenty of light, but without shade, with constant moisture but perfect drainage. Yet there are plenty that can be grown in the ordinary border which are able to withstand the alternate freezing and thawing of American winters.—Garden Magazine.

### Consoling.

Even the hurricanes of life split the trees to kindling wood, and save us lots of trouble.—Atlanta Constitution.

# GOOD ROADS

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# Household Matters

### Delicious Mustard Dressing.

Delicious mustard is made by first slicing an onion in a bowl and covering it with vinegar. Let this stand forty-eight hours, when pour off the vinegar into another bowl, add a little red pepper, salt, sugar, and enough dry mustard to thicken to a cream. The proportions should be a teaspoonful of the pepper and salt and twice that of sugar, but tastes differ somewhat as to the quantity of sweet used.

### How to Cook Fish.

Mrs. Rorer, in the course of a lecture, gave the following directions for cooking fish:

Fish like meat must be put either into a hot oven or into boiling water to coagulate the juices on the outside and keep the flavoring in. A fish may be planked wholly on the board. The time of cooking does not depend upon the weight of the fish. A roast of beef, for instance, the heavier—the greater the time of cooking. A fish takes its weight in length rather than in thickness, so we do not increase materially the time of cooking. Cold cooked fish may be made into a number of dainty entrees, like cutlets, cusk a la creme, croquettes, scalloped fish, or mixed with mashed potatoes and made into cakes.

### Secret of Frozen Sweets.

The making and moulding of ice cream, according to Mrs. Rorer, is as follows: "To make perfect ice cream it is wise to scald half the cream and allow it to get perfectly cold before freezing. Fruit ice cream may have a portion of the sugar added to the hot cream, and a good rule is to scald half the cream and add to it the sugar. When this is cold add the remaining half of the cream, allowing seven ounces of sugar to each quart of cream.

"The fruit should be added after the cream is frozen, and if the ice cream is to stand any length of time the fruit must be thoroughly mashed or you will find little frozen lumps throughout the cream. Fruit juices freeze at a higher temperature than sweetened cream. In making fruit ice cream allow one ounce of sugar and a pint of mashed fruit. Scald the sugar and half the cream; when cold add the remaining cream; freeze; and when frozen stir in the fruit; repack and stand aside to ripen. If you are to mould the ice cream, after the fruit is stirred in is a very good time for moulding. The moulds must be dipped in cold water. You must have the salt and ice for repacking ready at hand. The seams of the moulds—that is, where the lid is placed on the mould—should be covered with strips of muslin dipped in paraffin. The moment the muslin touches the cold mould it hardens and so covers the seam that it prevents the salt water from entering the cream."

### Railroad Pudding—One cup sweet milk, one cup molasses, one cup chopped suet, one cup chopped raisins, one great spoon vinegar, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda. Steam three hours and serve with sweet sauce.

### Macaroni and Eggs—Cook macaroni until tender and place in a small baking dish. Beat together two eggs and half a cupful of milk, add salt and pepper and pour over the macaroni. Bake in the oven until the top is nicely browned.

### Chocolate Sauce—Put one-half cup each of sugar and butter in a saucepan and cook five minutes. Add four squares of chocolate broken up and when melted add one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Add one-half cup of thin cream and serve.

### For Lemon Sauce—Mix two level tablespoons of cornstarch with three-quarter cup of sugar and a pinch of salt and turn into two cups of boiling water. Cook ten minutes, add one level tablespoon of butter and a teaspoon of lemon juice. If the sauce is now too thick add a little boiling water.

### Sweet Potato Fritters—A pint of hot mashed sweet potatoes, two eggs, a cupful of flour, into which has been sifted a teaspoonful of baking powder, salt, and enough milk to make a batter. Drop the batter, a tablespoonful at a time, in deep fat, smoking hot, and cook to a light brown. Tomato sauce may be served with the fritters.

### Tomato Cheese—Stir together one pound of soft grated cheese and a cupful of strained tomato juice. The best way of "grating" soft cheese is to pass it through a potato ricer or press it through a coarse sieve. Season the mixture with one teaspoonful of salt, and sprinkling of paprika and a cup of soft bread crumbs. Pour the mixture into a saucepan and stir rapidly until smooth and creamy. Serve on toasted crackers.

### Carrot Soup—Scrape and cut into small pieces six carrots, add an onion, sliced, two or three stalks of celery, and a leaf of parsley. Cover with boiling water and cook until the carrots can be rubbed through a sieve. Add a pint of hot milk and thicken with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter creamed together. Season with salt and red pepper and the least bit of nutmeg. Serve over cubes of fried bread, and garnish paprika over all just before sending to the table.

# LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

All blood in a man's body passes through his heart once every two minutes.

White pine lumber costs to-day five times as much in this country as it cost in 1865.

Most of the houses and offices in Manila have tiny window panes made of transparent oyster shells instead of glass.

The Japanese lover, instead of an engagement ring, may give his future bride a piece of beautiful silk to be worn as a sash.

A wedding celebration in Cairo lasts for three days. There is feasting during all the time and the house and streets are liberally decorated with flags and lanterns.

Six sailors in the San Francisco Marine Hospital refused to go to bed, the other night, because they feared the hour too early. The nurse in charge pulled a pistol and the sailors went to bed.

One of the familiar and picturesque sights of Paris is the postage stamp market, which meets, both in summer and winter, under the trees of the Champs Elysees. Here stamp collectors meet, buy and sell, and discuss prices.

At Braybrooke Church, England, is still to be seen a monster trumpet, sixty-six inches long, which was used in the early part of the last century to summon the people to church instead of church bells. It was also formerly used by the choir leader during service.

Siberia has the biggest forest area of any country on earth, yet the timber for the construction of the eastern-end of the Trans-Siberian Railway all came from the United States. It was brought from Oregon, being shipped across to Vladivostok, thence transported by rail to the banks of a tributary of the Amur and loaded into barges to be towed to its destinations.

The Chinese do not take to horse racing, but they have mildly exciting sports of their own on which to wager and lose their cash. There are the cricket fights at Hong Kong, for instance. Many thousands of people journey from Canton to Hong Kong to see this sport. The crickets themselves are valued by their owners at enormous prices, a victorious insect fetching sometimes hundreds of dollars.

## KEEPING COAL UNDER WATER.

### Experiments by British Government Show That Exposure to Air Hurts It.

Important experiments are being carried on by the British naval authorities at Portsmouth to ascertain the extent of the steaming properties of Welsh coal which has been improved by storage in the sea. Eighteen months ago iron crates, each containing two tons of coal, were sunk in a big basin in the dock yard. At the same time a similar quantity of coal was carefully stored in the open air at a cooling point and sheltered by tarpaulins. At intervals of six months two ton samples of each storage have been taken carefully and burned. The results have shown conclusively that by the submarine storage of coal its calorific value steadily increases, while by storage in the open air a decided decrease is shown. At naval coaling stations in the tropics the decrease in calorific value is very great, the heat of the sun extracting the light, volatile oils.

The Admiralty is satisfied with the physical and financial advantages of submarine storage and has now directed that experiments be made to ascertain its practicability on a large scale. The difficulty is that submerged coal must be dried before it is used or otherwise the superficial moisture would soon cause spontaneous combustion. Close confinement in the bunkers of warships is the only method of drying heretofore attempted. Spreading quantities of thousands of tons in the open air has not been feasible.—New York Sun.

### Deer Plays With Dog.

A deer which had been badly injured in a wire fence at the farm of Edward Pidcoe has been nursed back to health and is now quite tame. The animal was chased by dogs near Loyalschville and plunged into the barbed wire fence, where it was found. Mr. Pidcoe placed it in his barn, where it has since occupied a horse stall.

An intimate companionship has grown up between the injured doe and Pidcoe's house dog, and at present the two are almost inseparable. The dog upon entering the stall will lick the nose of the deer by way of greeting. They have even become bedfellows and sleep side by side in the barn at night.

Dr. Jacob Kalbfus, secretary of the State Game Commission, said in a letter that those who were inconveniencing themselves on the deer's account would be reimbursed for their expense and trouble.—Williamsport (Pa.) Special to Philadelphia Record.

### Rural Mail Routes Still Increasing.

Thirty-two thousand rural routes are in operation in the United States, according to a statement made at the Postoffice Department recently. About 4000 petitions for the new service await action. Rural delivery now costs the Government about \$25,000,000 a year.