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When you find you have broken your good resolutions, make new ones.

According to Major-General Tulloch, of Victoria, New South Wales, depends for its defense on ten obsolete torpedo boats.

The San Francisco Chronicle remarks: "The Actors' Protective Union, of Boston, has under consideration a plan for securing for the 50,000 actors of the country an amendment to the National election laws whereby they will be allowed to vote in the place where their profession may call them on Election Day. At present they are unable to vote except at their own homes. The question is a plain and simple one. It involves only an amendment or two to the Constitution of the United States, two or three acts of Congress, the joint action of the Legislature of more than forty States, and a complete reversal of the doctrine of suffrage which has obtained since the republic began. With these trifling obstacles removed there could be nothing in the way of the desire of the Actors' Protective Union, of Boston."

The space given in the annual messages of the Governors of various States to the question of good roads is indicative to the New York Tribune of the growing popular interest in a question of large importance in all parts of the country. It cannot be said that legislation has kept pace with the demand for improved roads, and even where laws have been enacted they have not always accomplished the end in view. In this State, for example, through the influence of Governor Flower a law was passed two or three years ago which it was believed would stimulate a number of counties to engage in road construction on approved principles. But this result has not followed. Not a single county, we believe, has taken advantage of the provisions of that law. It is plain, therefore, that additional legislation is demanded if New York is to do its duty in providing good roads.

Says the New York News: "There is a good deal of activity, particularly in the New England States, among those who desire the further restrictions of immigration, and it is not at all unlikely that Congress will be asked to amend the present law. The facts set forth in a circular just sent out from Boston in justification of the movement are that last year, under the present law, fourteen per cent of the immigrants who came to this country could not read their own language, while nineteen per cent of them could not write, and that while the foreign born population is not quite fifteen per cent of the total it furnishes one-third of all the insane and nearly one-half the paupers. It is also urged that the immigrants now coming are from countries whose people are not good material for the making of American citizens, nearly one-third of the males over twenty-one years old already here not having been naturalized, and about the same proportion not speaking our language. These are grave facts and well worth considering. There is no doubt that many of those who land on these shores ought to be kept out, but it is extremely difficult to draw the line between those that are desirable and those that are not. It will not do to require that an immigrant shall have so much money before he is permitted to come, for the poor but industrious are far more valuable acquisitions than the indolent who may have a few dollars. A racial distinction might be made between immigrants from Europe, as we have already provided in the case of the Chinese, but it would be difficult, if not quite impossible, to mete out absolute justice in that way. While the vast majority of the arrivals from a certain country may be extremely bad material, there is sure to be a minority who should be made welcome."

THE POLICE OF THE NAVY.

DUTIES OF THE MARINES ON WAR-SHIPS.

They Are Heartily Disliked by Jack Tar—A Lazy, Listless Life—The Pay and the Fogs.

WHEN anyone speaks of a marine in these times the hearer, if he is a landlubber, immediately thinks that a marine and a sailor are pretty much the same thing. But if the landlubber does not want to get into serious trouble he had better not address one of the flat-capped, blue-jacketed sailors that he sees ashore as a marine. For if there is anything in the world that the true sailor hates more than work it is a marine.

There are several reasons for this dislike, and not least among them is the fact that the marine wears soldier clothes, and on shipboard he is nothing more nor less than a policeman, who will report Jack's every infringement of the rules. Jack does not like rules much better than he likes the marine, and so the good sailor breaks the rules and fights the marine whenever he gets a good chance.

Another thing that adds to the sailor's hatred of the marine is that, though the sea-going soldier will report a sailor at every opportunity, he will not report a brother marine when there is any possible way to avoid it. For anyone looking for a life almost devoid of work the marine corps is the place for him, but a marine has many troubles that are even worse than the sailor's work.

It is a very easy matter to get in the marine corps, as there are recruiting stations all over the country, and any man over twenty-one and under thirty years of age, who is in good physical condition and of fairly good character may be enlisted.

After the ceremony known as signing the articles has been gone through the marine is taken to the barracks and receives an outfit from the slop-chest. This outfit consists of a fatigues and a dress parade suit—four flannel shirts, two suits of underwear and a pair of shoes, if needed. And then the new marine must get into his "Government tugs" and go out among his comrades to show them that he has for \$13 a month and \$129 worth of clothes annually agreed to serve his country for three years.

The marine during his term of enlistment has two years at sea and one year in barracks, and on his enlistment he begins with six months of his barracks life and does the other six months after he has been two years at sea.

In barracks the sea soldier is placed in the awkward squad, and there he spends some time learning the mysteries of "marching," "dressing," and starting off with the left foot. Next comes a period of single rifle drill, and then the marine is assigned to his company and regiment.

His life then is simply a round of meals, drills and guard mounts, and just as he is beginning to think he knows pretty near all about soldiering, he receives orders to prepare to go on board some man-of-war, and his seafaring life begins.

One day to prepare his bag for inspection, and then with his enlistment record in his hand, his knapsack on his back, and in company with some eight or twenty men, as now in the service as himself, he marches to his floating home and takes up his quarters.

At night the marine guard is called aft by the officer in charge, and the men receive their instructions. They are told to report all breaches of discipline and regulations and also how often they are to go on sentry duty (about six hours out of every twenty-four) and then they march back to their quarters and think of what an easy time they are going to have on shipboard.

The hammock is something of a puzzle to the new marine, and it will be quite an hour after taps before he learns to stay in it without holding on to the beams. When this lesson is learned, however, he turns over and goes to sleep as quickly as he can.

But the marine's first sleep on shipboard does not last very long, for the apprentice boys single out one or two of their number for a court martial, and when the soldier gets well asleep his hammock is set down, and as he strikes the deck with a bump a blanket is wrapped around his head.

Almost smothered and wondering "where he is," the marine is led to some quiet place under the forecastle, the blanket is removed and the court convenes.

He is asked his name, and if he has any sense at all he answers civilly, for if he does not some strong, young apprentice will strike him on the head with a stuffed club and some one else will wrap the blanket around his mouth to prevent his making an outcry.

Any well constituted court will order that the marine "walk the plank," and the marine, blindfolded, is made to perform this dangerous feat—only the plank is turned ashore. Then he will be pounded with stuffed clubs until the boys get tired or the officer of the deck interposes.

A marine on shipboard rises at 5.30 or 7 o'clock in the morning, according to the watch that he had the night before. If his was an evening watch, he rises with the early men, but a man standing morning or mid-watch is allowed to sleep on until 7 o'clock.

On most of the ships it is the duty of the marines to scrub the deck and clean brass work on the poop deck, and this is a good two hours' job, but after it is completed the marine has the pleasure of standing against a rail in idleness while the sailors work.

There is a separate meal for the marines, and they breakfast at the regular

ship hours, except the men who are going on watch, and their meals are always ready half an hour before the regular time.

After breakfast comes the polishing of arms and equipment, and the clothing must be brushed before quarters. The marine has a harder time at quarters than does the sailor, for the former has so much brass about his uniform, and all of that must shine. Extra sentry duty is the punishment for untidiness at quarters, though in extreme cases the delinquent is deprived of shore leave.

The marine has two hours' drill a day, and with his guard duty that is all of his work. The life would be very easy were it not for the pranks that the sailors are always playing on the marines.

No sea soldier need hope to win the respect of the sailors, for if he does his duty they will dislike him, and if he neglects it they will call him a slob and despise him just as much.—New York Sun.

Good Manners of the Elephant.

While visiting the "Zoo" some time ago I took my children to see the elephant and to give them a ride. After the ride I wanted to give the elephant a bun, and to make him say "Please," said "Salaam kuro"—that is, make a salaam. The animal looked at me hard for some time with a bun in my hand; at last memory came to his help, and up went his trunk and he made a most correct "salaam." The keeper seemed very much surprised and asked me what it meant. I told him it was a point of good manners for an elephant to raise his trunk up to his forehead if any one was going to feed him, and that frequently elephants will ask in this polite manner for something when they see any one pass by who is likely to feed them.

The keeper assured me he had never seen the elephant do this before, and, if I remember rightly, he had been in charge of the animal since it arrived from India, and that it was one of those which took part in the grand procession at Agra when His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, visited India, and where I doubtless saw it. For seventeen years this animal had never heard these words and had always taken his food without this mark of good manners, but now I dare say the keeper makes him remember his youthful good manners, and the little children will see on their visits to the "Zoo," this instance of "always say please."—London Times.

Snails for the Market.

The edible snails, which appear on the cards of certain New York restaurants, are chiefly imported from France, where they are propagated for the market at a price of about eight cents a pound. Extensive parks are prepared for them, and during the late summer months they are fattened upon cabbage and clover. A wazour load of cabbages, costing less than \$2, will put 100,000 snails in condition.

Along the Cote d'Or and in the lower Alps, snail picking is as recognized an industry as berry picking, and is carried on in something the same way. In the early morning of March and April when the dew is on the grass and the slimy trail of the edible little mollusks glistens on the leaves with the first sun rays, the pickers set forth with baskets and pails. They find the snails in swampy places resting on the limbs of bushes and vines and slug-like with the chill of the spring upon them. They pluck them from leaf and twig very much as the farmer's boy gathers the dewberries in August. These snails are of natural growth.

The most desirable species of snail is known as the escargot. It is prepared for the table by separate baths of vinegar, and of salt and fresh water. The snail is ready for the market when it is larded in a paste of butter, garlic and other favored Gallic condiments. When the housekeeper does her shopping in the markets of Paris she pays from one to two cents for each snail.—New York Mail and Express.

Extracting Teeth by Electricity.

Trials have been made at London with a new apparatus for the extraction of teeth by electricity. It consists of an induction coil of extremely fine wire, having an interrupter that can vibrate at the rate of 450 times a second. The patient sits in the traditional armchair and takes the positive electrode in his left hand and the negative in his right. At this moment the operator turns on a current whose intensity is gradually increased till it has attained the utmost limit the patient can support. The extractor is then put in circuit and fastened on the tooth, which, under the action of the vibration, is loosened at once. The operation is performed very quickly, and the patient feels no other sensation than the pricking produced in the hands and forearms by the passage of the current. It would be interesting to have a detailed description of the apparatus to complete this somewhat brief description.—Nature.

Remarkable Second Sight.

A remarkable incident of "second sight" occurred in the Scotland mining district of Benhar on New Year's Day. A miner named Donald McFarlane disappeared Sunday, leaving no trace of his whereabouts. After two days' search Robert Halbert, an old man who had the reputation of possessing second sight and was a brother-in-law of McFarlane, fell asleep and dreamed he saw the missing man in a particular part of Almond Water. Mentioning this to neighbors, they went to the place and saw the footprints of the missing man in the snow. Eventually they found the man himself standing upright in the water with the ice frozen around him. He was dead.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Arterial blood is red because it has just been purified in the lungs. The eye is so sensitive to cold because it is so well supplied with blood vessels.

The sea-nettle stings its prey to death by means of a poison secreted in its tentacles.

A recent industrial innovation in Switzerland is the manufacture of floor mosaics from wood pulp.

The Board of Health of Tekonsha, Mich., has ordered the dogs and cats killed belonging to families afflicted with diphtheria.

Action of sea water has so loosened the joints of the aluminum torpedo boat recently built for the French Navy that it is in danger of falling to pieces.

The Secretary of the North Carolina Health Board cited many instances of towns which had been almost uninhabitable from malaria becoming all right when pure water was introduced.

Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, after a period of investigation reports that the danger of tuberculosis spreading among human beings is very much greater from the milk than from the flesh of cows.

One of the balloons recently sent up by French scientists with automatically registered thermometers and barometers reached a height of ten miles, when the thermometer registered 110 degrees below zero.

A German scientist says: "The eye should never be rubbed save with the elbow," meaning that it should never be rubbed at all, for the reason that this most delicate organ should always be handled with the utmost gentleness.

The eyelids close involuntarily when the eye is threatened in order that this organ may be protected. If a man had to think to shut his eyes when something was thrown at them he would be too slow to save the eye from injury.

To prevent the spreading of contagious diseases through the telephone the Paris Faculty of Medicine recommends the use of a specially prepared antiseptic paper. Diphtheria is said to be one of the complaints most easily propagated by telephone.

Iron, through its use for electrical purposes, seems to have developed a new quality, magnetic fatigue. In tests made of transformers lately in London to ascertain the open circuit loss, it has been found that the loss increased steadily for the first 200 days until it reached a fairly constant value of forty per cent. more than at starting.

The rapidity with which certain species of insects move is something truly astonishing. The common house fly is known to make 600 strokes per second with its wings, and the dragon fly 1500. In the case of the fly the 600 strokes causes an advance movement of twenty-seven feet. These are figures on ordinary flight, and it is believed that the fly is capable of increasing both the strokes and advance movement seven-fold.

It is now well established, as a result of the studies of Lo Conte, Hunt, Spencer, A. Agassiz and others, that the winds and ocean currents very largely determine the position and shape of circular coral islands, or atolls. In the case of plants, besides the action of gravity and of light, their shape is doubtless influenced by currents of air. And these physical causes have also a potent influence in determining the plantlike shape of fixed animals, like sponges, polyps and all animals when symmetry is radiate.

Russia Has Large Cavalry Forces.

A German paper states that the creation of the new Russian army corps in Poland will lead to the concentration of such masses of cavalry as are found in no other army in the world. In the Government of Warsaw there will be three divisions of cavalry, three regiments of Cossacks, and corresponding batteries of horse artillery. This great mass of cavalry will face the German frontier and have its center at Warsaw, its right resting on Poland and its left on Lublin. It is reported that some time ago secret maneuvers were held in the Government of Wilna to test the possibility of handling such masses of cavalry, with the result that the commander-in-chief expressed an opinion that no troops could stand before them. This may be true, says the German critic, but how can such numbers be marched about any country and fed altogether? Handling them would be an easy matter compared with the commissariat officers' work to provide food.—Chicago Herald.

Care of the Ears.

A prominent physician says that more than half of the ear troubles from which people suffer during the cold weather can be traced to the habit of picking at the ears with the fingernails or hairpins or some other hard substance, which irritates the delicate inside of the ear. Instead of this injurious "picking," the ears should be washed out with warm water and a little good soap, and thoroughly dried after the operation. If the ears are sensitive a little cotton wool may be put in before going into the open air, though this is apt to make them even more sensitive. In extremely cold weather before venturing out a good way to clean the ears is to wrap the corner of a towel around the finger, and with a little cold cream carefully wipe out the auricle. It will remove every particle of dust and will really protect the ears from the cold, but it can scarcely be recommended for regular use.—New York World.



ADVANTAGE OF WARM FEED.

Giving warm feeds to young animals not disposed to be thrifty will very often have a happy effect. These animals may suffer from weak digestion, which in turn produces a poor appetite. The animal does not eat heartily, and what it does eat is not well digested. A hot mess some cold morning sharpens the appetite and tones up the digestion.—American Agriculturist.

A HOSE PIT.

Have any of you ever tried growing rose cuttings in a pit? asks a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press. I am making my first trial with one. Some lady recommended this plan last year, but I lost the paper containing her directions and am working by guess mostly. I had a pit dug two feet deep and just wide enough to be covered with a large sash. I had about six inches of rich dirt spread in the pit and packed down. The cuttings were stuck in this soil in rows four inches apart, and well watered. Then the sash was put over them, resting on the surface of the ground and banked around with earth to keep the water from running in. We have had hard weather for Middle Alabama, but up to date the young roses are looking green and I hope have taken root. I don't know how it will turn out, but so far am well pleased with this new method of planting cuttings. I presume it will be equally good for other plants.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Chief Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in an officially published article on hog cholera and swine plague, does not uphold the theory that these diseases are caused solely by germs in the food or drink. He says swine will contract hog cholera in this way, but also by inhaling the virus with the air, and less frequently by its gaining entrance through the surface of a fresh wound. On the other hand, "the virus of swine plague is generally if not always taken into the lungs with the inhaled air." The first effect of cholera is believed to be upon the intestines, with secondary invasion of the lungs, but the first effect of plague is believed to be upon the lungs, and the invasion of the intestines a subsequent process.

One or both of these diseases generally are at work among hogs, especially the young ones. They are estimated to cause the loss of \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 worth of hogs per year in the United States. It is understood that this fall the trouble is more prevalent than ordinary, and this fact is cited by some to explain the phenomenal activity with which hogs have been marketed in the last two months, with the accompanying decrease of not far from ten per cent. in the average weight of the animal sent to market. The hogs have not been kept to fatten so long as usual, but it is only fair to say that this may be in considerable part due to scarcity of feed on account of the paucity of the corn crop in nearly all the Northern States except Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Nevertheless, the suspected prevalence of one or both these maladies renders it of interest that the following remedy should be known by every farmer who is a hog grower, since it is recommended by the department as the most efficacious formula which has been tried: Wood charcoal, sulphur, sodium sulphate and antimony sulphide, one pound of each, and sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate and sodium hypophosphate, two pounds of each. These are to be completely pulverized and well mixed.

The dose is a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hog treated and given only once per day, being stirred into a soft feed made by mixing bran and middlings, or middlings and cornmeal, or ground oats and corn, or crushed wheat with hot water.

A great recommendation for this remedy is the fact that hogs are fond of it, and when once they taste of food with which it has been mixed they will eat it, though nothing else would tempt them. They should be drenched with it in hot water if too sick to eat, and most of those so treated will begin to eat soon after. The report recommends the medicine for use as a preventive of those diseases, for which purpose it ought to be put into the feed of the whole herd, presumably in much smaller quantity than above stated for sick animals. It is said to be an excellent appetizer and stimulant for the processes of digestion and assimilation so that it causes the animals to take flesh rapidly and "assume a thrifty appearance." Of course isolation should be attended to in cases where infection from other animals is feared.

THE MARKET FOR FRUITS.

Will the markets for fruits be overstocked? There is no probability of it. Hardly a possibility. This ancient habit of eating fruits, which has grown with our race from the first, when it is alleged that our first parents threw away their home and happiness for an apple, increases with civilization. Flesh eating is a relic of barbarism and savage life. Fruit consumption is quite the reverse, and is the outward sign of a high state of cultivation, which—no one can deny, notwithstanding the scandals and general wickedness that are uncovered by the nitriding and omnipresent reporter—is far ahead of any other period in the history of the world, and, as improvements once begun go on forever, so this adjunct of it, fruit eating, will increase rather than go back.

The farm orchards even are neglected for the business plantations which are managed by the most skillful experts. Every device of good nature is made a mere matter of business, and thus it is that the farmer will buy his fruit more cheaply than he can grow it, while he may produce more milk and butter, or potatoes, and sell these to the fruit grower, who supplies him, in exchange for his needed farm products. It is the same in every industry. There are no more the old-fashioned jacks of all trades. Special industries and products are the rule, and with these the quality and the cheapness increase together, for with constant experience and practice come skill and excellence, and these necessarily mean a greater cheapness of production.—New York Times.

THE ART OF FEEDING.

Feeding is an art that deserves much thought and experiment, writes N. Sumner Perkins. It is not much to throw down a little grain and hay to whatever stock may be kept, using any kind of grain and fodder that comes most handy; but it is something entirely different to have sufficient knowledge of the character and composition as the various feedstuffs, to be able to compound rations that closely meet the needs of the classes of farm animals, and at the same time are most economical for the feeder. It is very obvious that each feeder must first consider what articles of feed are cheapest for him, what he can produce or buy at least expense.

There are many most excellent feedstuffs of the high prices of which, in some sections of the country, forbid their being used profitably by farmers in those localities. It is very plain that the best possible ration for a given animal may be so expensive as to entirely preclude its use. In such cases a really inferior ration must be fed in order to give the feeder any profit. Therefore the problem that confronts each and every individual farmer is to determine what articles of stock feed he can obtain most readily and cheaply, and to strike a combination of the same that is well balanced, having due proportions of nitrogenous and carbonaceous elements.

It must be always borne in mind that the age of the animal is, and for what purpose it is being fed. A young animal requires a great deal of such foods as firm lean meat (muscle) and bone most rapidly. These are termed nitrogenous, from the fact that they contain considerable nitrogen. Among the grains we find bran, oats, linseed, cottonseed and gluten meals, which are highly nitrogenous in their composition. Clovers of all species are also exceedingly rich in protein or nitrogenous matter. For a carbonaceous food, corn is found the cheapest and best over the larger portions of the area of our entire country. Hence it is that there is nothing like corn to finish off (fatten) cattle, sheep and swine.

There are a few things for the feeder

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

There is No New Woman—Etiquette va. Cynicism—C. O. D.—The Distinction, Etc., Etc.

She's as curious as other women are, And a big hat wears at a play, And she always steps off a trolley car With her face turned the other way.

—New York Press.

She's as curious as other women are, And a big hat wears at a play, And she always steps off a trolley car With her face turned the other way.

—New York Press.

Supperition. Poet (with MS.)—"What floor is the editorial department?" Elevator Boy—"Thirtieth." Poet—"Good day."—Puck.

Etiquette vs. Cynicism. Novice—"When a man and a woman become engaged, which one is it proper to congratulate?" Cynic—"Neither."—Chicago Record.

His Attention Divided. Mrs. Jones—"John, you didn't keep your eyes on the preacher all the time?" Mr. Jones—"How could I? I had my umbrella with me."—Life.

The Distinction. Teacher—"What is the difference between victuals and viands?" Scholar—"We have victuals on wash days and viands when we have company."—Detroit Free Press.

A Familiar Experience. Plugwrench—"Tell you what, old man, if I'd my life to live over again I'd marry money, wouldn't you?" Ennepek (decisively)—"No, sir! Money talks!"—Philadelphia Life.

Oh, Yes! Certainly! "Now, you will have to ask papa for his consent," said Miss Willing to her accepted suitor. "Oh, yes! Certainly!" replied Jack Coy. "Of course! Er—has he a telephone at his office?"—Puck.

C. O. D. Willie—"Marjorie, you have returned my written proposal marked C. O. D. Tell me, what does it mean?" Marjorie (blushing)—"Why—why, C. O. D. means, Call on Dal."—Truth.

Vanity. Maude (at the piano)—"I do hate these finger exercises. I think they're just horrid." Edith—"Why, I think they're lovely. They do show off one's rings to such advantage, you know."—Boston Transcript.

End It All. Cholly Chumpleigh—"Miss Coldead, our friendship has lasted a long time. If I should ask you to marry me will you promise to think it over?" Miss Coldead (rising)—"Yes, Mr. Chumpleigh, I should think it was over, at once."

A Way They Have. Mrs. Hicks—"Dick was sick all night, and as a consequence, Mr. Hicks is ill in bed from worry and loss of sleep." Mrs. Dix—"Where is Dick?" Mrs. Hicks—"I sent him after the doctor."—Puck.

A Superior Attraction. First Small Boy—"Come over and play in this mud-puddle." Second Small Boy—"Nope; you come over and play in this one." First Small Boy—"I won't. The water's dirtier in this puddle than it is in yours."—Judge.

Her Ignorance. A five-year-old, who went to school for the first time, came home at noon, and said to his mother, "Maama, I don't think that teacher knowsmuch." "Why not, my dear?" "Why, she kept asking questions all the time. She asked where the Mississippi was."—Philadelphia Life.

Very Unfortunate. Whimsious—"I always knew that thirteen was an unlucky number! Jollions gave an awfully swell dinner at Del's the other night, and there were just thirteen at table." "Whimsious—"Well, what happened?" Whimsious—"What happened? Why, I wasn't invited!"—Life.

The Mystery. First Depositor—"I suppose there's no telling how the bank's money went?" Second Depositor—"Oh, yes! That has all been cleared up. There's only one thing that isn't clear, now." First Depositor—"What is that?" Second Depositor—"How they came to leave any assets."—Puck.

A Pleasurable Explanation. "What do you Western people mean by 'rounding up' cattle?" asked the Boston girl. And the Chicago girl, who would not admit that she didn't know it all, replied: "Oh, that is a sort of slang term for the fattening of them—of course, that makes them round in outline, you know."—Cincinnati Tribune.

White clothing is cool, because it reflects the heat of the sun; black clothing is warm, because it absorbs both heat and light.

Iron bedsteads are safe during a thunder storm, because, being good conductors, they keep the electricity from the body.