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The aborigines in question dwell among the foothills of the great Cascade range, in a region remarkable for multitudinous springs of icy-cold and crystal-clear water. It is from these springs that two vast water spaces, known respectively as Klamath marsh and Klamath lake, are supplied. The Klamath marsh, writes Rene Bach in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, contains 10,000 acres of the water lilies.

The water lilies are such exceedingly vigorous plants that they practically crowd out all other forms of vegetation over the area they occupy, even to the cat-tails. Thus the 10,000 acres represent that much space exclusively occupied by the "wokaas," as the Indians call them. Their seeds are enclosed in large green pods, which when fully ripe undergo quite suddenly a curious sort of decomposition, as one might call it, literally melting and dropping into the water a mucilaginous fluid in which the seeds are most eagerly sought, the seeds having obtained a maximum of flavor and tenderness.

White people in Southeastern Oregon often buy wokaas from the Klamaths for their own use, paying from 10 to 20 cents a pound for them—that is to say, for the kernels ready prepared and parched. They like them very much. But the price seems to be rather high, and it is suggested by Dr. F. V. Coville, botanist in chief of the Department of Agriculture, that modern methods might be employed to great advantage in placing the crop on the market. It would hardly be practicable, he says, to gather the pods in any other way than that now adopted, but the processes required for separating, cleaning and otherwise preparing the seeds might be performed inexpensively and advantageously by already familiar milling machines—so as to place the product on the market at a price low enough to enable it to compete with other breakfast foods.



Calcutta is to spend nearly half a million dollars for a 3,000,000-gallon tank for its filtered water supply. The tank will be elevated 100 feet above the ground on steel columns.

To facilitate its telephone service, the British postoffice department is experimenting with a slot machine device into which two pennies are dropped when a call is made. If the line is busy the money is returned.

The navy's submarine boat, Octopus, holds the record for depth of operations. With a full crew on board the little vessel was operated for half an hour in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, in water no less than 107 feet deep.

The first electric furnace in this country for annealing, tempering and hardening metals has been erected at Schenectady, N. Y. It consists of a crucible containing metallic salts melted by an alternating current of low voltage.

A prize of about \$2,400 offered in Germany in 1894 for the best method of preventing the pollution of streams by sulphite liquor from paper mills still remains unawarded. Scores of methods have been tried, but none has been notably successful.

F. Stubbs, an English ornithologist, expresses the opinion that birds habitually make use of storms in traveling from one part of their range to another. He points out that if a bird cannot find shelter, it must be more comfortable on the wing than on the ground during a storm, because in the fiercest gales the air, as a mass, is at rest; that is, the bird is in a moving supporting medium, like a swimmer in a strongly flowing river.

The advantages of oil fuel for stationary and marine boilers are receiving much attention in England. Although the total cost is greater for oil than coal, oil has the advantage of greater convenience, simplicity and cleanliness. It is also more efficient, since a pound of good oil is found to have a calorific value about 35 per cent greater than that of an equal weight of coal. It also occupies much less space, and in that respect is very suitable for ships. Many improvements have recently been made in the methods of spraying and burning the oil.

A curious photograph of a crocodile's nest filled with eggs, from two of which young crocodiles were just hatching, is contributed to Nature by G. W. Graham. The photograph was made in the bed of the river Rahad, near the frontier of Abyssinia. The eggs were about three inches long, and the newly hatched crocodiles ten inches long. They are perfectly formed, and utter a sound resembling the croaking of frogs. Before being uncovered, the eggs were buried about three inches deep in the sand at the bottom of a hole a foot deep. The young crocodiles, Mr. Graham says, were perfectly willing to bite, but not strong enough to do any harm.

KISS BY CUSTOM AND FAVOR.

Perquisites at Hungerford and Privileges of Newcastle's Mayor.

Though kissing is said to go by favor, yet it sometimes goes by custom, and occasionally by law, says THE-BITS. For instance, there is a custom connected with Hocktide at Hungerford, a festival which takes place every April. A penny tax is collected on that day by two well-known residents of Hungerford, who are termed "tutymen," and who go from door to door, each carrying a staff trimmed with gay ribbons.

It is not recorded whether this honorary post of "tutymen" is put up to open competition, but it certainly ought to be, for there is one very curious circumstance attached to the office, a kiss from at least one of the two men being a necessary condition.

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PARIS, CITY OF MONUMENTS.

More than a Thousand May Be Seen Now and Number is Increasing. Few capitals of the world are so well equipped, not to say overstocked, with statues of public men as Paris. No one has ever attempted to count them, but a conservative estimate places their number at considerably in excess of 1,000.

Just now Parisians seem to be bitten with a mania for adding to the number, and no fewer than thirty new monuments are in course of erection or planned, the New York Sun's London correspondent says. In the Champs Elysees are to be placed the statues of Waldeck-Rousseau and Zola. The legislator Theophile Roussel is to find a place on the Avenue de l'Observatoire and Clovis Hugues in the Buttes Chaumont park.

Victor Hugo, whose memorial Rodin has not yet delivered owing to his quarrel with the municipality is to secure a pedestal in the gardens of the Palais Royal. The authorities are at a loss to find sites for statues of Alfred de Vigny, Sully Prudhomme, Francois Coppee, Frederic Mistral, Camille Maupassant, Victorien Sardou, Barthelemy, Ivan Turgeneff, Adam Micklevitz and Robespierre, all of which are being subscribed for.

In addition plans are out for statues of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, the chemist Berthelot, Louis Michel, Francois Sarcey and Pagan, the famous surgeon. Then there are several legacies to be dealt with, left for the purpose of erecting allegorical statues of virtue, charity, benevolence, etc. The latest project is concerned with a statue of Beethoven.

No wonder that an anti-statue society has been formed in Paris which lifts a protesting voice against what it calls the disfigurement of the city by the productions of—mostly—third-rate sculptors.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

Discipline is the highway to virtue.—Rev. Statum, Presbyterian, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

Christian Work. Christian work is work together with God.—Rev. H. F. Carpenter, Christian, Santa Clara, Cal.

The Gospel. The Gospel is not a sort of galvanism, but life out of death.—Rev. David J. Burrell, Reformed, New York City.

Faith's Rewards. Faith gives us moral power, clear vision, undaunted hope.—Bishop F. S. Spalding, Episcopal, Salt Lake City.

The Will. The will is the most important force in man, for it is the power of choice with which we decide between good and evil.—Rev. J. P. Lloyd, Presbyterian, Seattle, Wash.

Heart Impulses. The impulses of a warm heart are better and truer and finer, often than the mathematical formulas of a big brain.—Rev. R. W. Hogan, Episcopalian, Raleigh, N. C.

Love's Demands. Many married lives are unhappy because they thought love could live on kisses. Love demands other things also to feed upon.—Rev. A. M. Bailey, Methodist, Akron, Ohio.

Rejoice. If there are others of God's children who are better off than we are, why, it is all in the family, and let us rejoice with those that rejoice.—Rev. Charles F. Aked, Baptist, New York City.

Purpose to Live. Life does not happen in goodness. Life cannot grow good without purpose. Take up the "pled" line and make it spell out high resolve, noble purpose.—Rev. M. A. Casey, Methodist, Tacoma.

The Labor Union. The labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were to be abolished to-day, the labor question would still be present.—Rev. Charles Stetzel, Presbyterian, Denver.

The Wages of Sin. As long as sin keeps at work the wages will be paid—death; death to heart peace; death to vigor of mind; death to strength of body; death to soul.—Rev. M. A. Casey, Methodist, Tacoma.

He that would follow in the footsteps of the Master must be prepared, not simply to stand upright himself, but to have faith that others will stand by him.—Dr. A. T. Hadley, New Haven, Conn.

The Modern Girl. The modern girl is made too often to feel she is something to be powdered and puffed and painted and frizzed and curled and ruffled and flounced and cooed.—Rev. W. W. Youngson, Episcopalian, East Orange, N. J.

Applying the Commandments. The Commandments should apply to nations as to individuals. This would prevent glorified theft in the name of conquest, deliberate slaughter of armies of men under the guise of war.—Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Hebrew, New York City.

More Home. The greatest need of America to-day is not so much more money or more education, a bigger navy or a bigger army, or more fun or more recreation or even more rest; it's not more church services or more Sunday schools, more preaching or more newspapers or books, but it's more home.—Rev. E. R. Willard, Reformed, Akron, Ohio.

Future Best Seller. "Is your education," we inquired, "now complete?" "Gracious, no!" replied the girl graduate. "I've still got to give a year to the study of alcoholism, six months to the divorce laws, a quarter to morbid psychology and another quarter to bridge and bridge cheating."

"But—but—" we stammered. "You see," she explained, "I intend to be a novelist."

It is all right to vote for the country's prosperity, but you must work for your own.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

There are about seven million Filipinos inhabiting three hundred different islands.

Last year's output of coal in England showed a decrease of over six million tons.

One-third of all the tonnage under the American flag is employed on the Great Lakes.

An alloy of iron and thorium, when lightly struck like a flint, gives off very bright sparks which set shavings afire.

The world's stock of gold has decreased about one-half in the last decade, and doubled in the last quarter of a century.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1908, 24,500 persons entered Mexico. Of these 11,000 were Americans and 3,700 were home-coming Mexicans.

London in 1908, electricity is said to have been the cause of 101, and 355 were attributable to gas.

The death records of the railroads have been lessened materially recently as a result of the compulsory adoption of safety devices and systems.

There is a union of hatmakers at Le Mans, France, in which the offices of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer are held by one man.

The current year book of the Carnegie Institution shows that during the last year \$836,300 was distributed among nearly three hundred persons engaged in conducting scientific research.

On the shores of Cape Cod there were, during a period of twenty years following 1881, as many as one thousand wrecks of vessels carrying precious cargoes of human beings and of freight.

The first matriculation of women students at the universities in Prussia has resulted in the admission of 662 students, including forty-three from America and seven from the United Kingdom.

The negroes of this country formed in 1800 18.88 per cent of the population; in 1810, 19.03 per cent; in 1850, 15.68 per cent; in 1860, 14.12 per cent; in 1880, 13.11 per cent; in 1890, 11.92 per cent, and in 1900, 11.59 per cent.

As against the 41,000 motor vehicles all told in Germany there are more than 160,000 automobiles in the United States, or twice the number in use throughout all Europe. In New York State alone there are about 70,000 cars registered.

The most spectacular fire ever witnessed in the oil industry was at one of the Dos Bocas wells in Mexico. About sixty thousand barrels of oil were burned up daily for nearly two months. The flames rose to heights of 500 to 1,400 feet.

Whalebone cost only 25 cents a pound half a century ago. To-day it costs about \$5 a pound. The total product landed from the American fisheries during the nineteenth century exceeded ninety million pounds. A single whale may yield up to three thousand pounds.

The story is an old one of the party of tired travelers who entered a house decorated by a peculiar sign and demanded oysters. "This is not a restaurant," said the courteous gentleman who met them; "I am an oyster." "Isn't that an oyster hung outside the door?" asked one. "No, gentleman, it is an ear."

Neck bolts come with the swarty season. Many people have large hair pieces on the back of the neck. The sweaty starched collar rim is good culture soil for hair and carbuncles germs, which get rubbed into the large hair follicles or sacks, producing a painful, sometimes dangerous spreading leprosy.

An leopord described as two and one-half miles long and 500 feet high—presumably not so high for the whole two and one-half miles—was passed about twelve hundred miles from New York on Monday last by the French line freighter Mexico. It was in latitude 42:20, longitude 46:70.—New York Sun.

More than 2,000 New York jewelers, opticians, optometrists and lens grinders have been registered by the Board of Regents and have "exemption" certificates from the University of the State of New York, which are hard for the public to tell from medical diplomas. The head men say that of all who had thus far been examined by the Board of Regents only sixteen were able to pass the examination in optometry.

Mrs. Anna S. Lashbrook is the first deaf woman to have charge of a printing office. She is foreman of the printing office of the School for the Deaf at Rome, N. Y., and is also business manager of the Deaf Mutes Register, which is published semi-monthly. She has more than twenty apprentices under her. She is said to be an advocate of equal suffrage and was one of several deaf women who last fall voted for commissioner of the Board of Education.

A record run of 1,554 miles by a motorboat traveling at the rate of 27.3 miles an hour throughout the distance has just been accomplished by the "Fred Fox II," which left Cincinnati recently to make the long distance speed test run to New Orleans, carrying a message from the Governor of Ohio to the Governor of Louisiana. The motorboat was built by racing motorboats over a short course, but the 1,554-mile run breaks all records for speed maintained throughout long distance races.

The Gauschaufel is simply an open air sanitarium for healthy people opened last year by the municipality of Vienna. The old idea that sunlight, air and water are the main restoratives was long ago taken up by a civilian crank who opened up on the banks of the Danube a free establishment of the simplest kind. His results were so favorable as to prompt the city to enlarge and run one on most scientific principles. No fewer than 200,000 requests for treatment for this summer were filed.

WHERE DANCES ORIGINATED.

Waltz First Popular Among German Peasants. Of all the wonderful, stately old dances which 200 years ago were in vogue, only the minuet remains, and that nowadays is very rarely attempted. Of course every one admits that of all dances the waltz is queen. It originated among the German peasants in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. As they danced it it was the slow waltz, called the landler.

Later the Vienna musicians took it up, quickened the pace, and by their lovely musical settings of this dance rhythm established the reign of the waltz throughout the world. It is noteworthy that the composers of the finest dancing waltzes ever written—Schubert, Weber, Beethoven, Strauss, Lanner, Labitzky and Waldteufel—were all Vienna men. It is properly a three-step dance, whether slow or fast. The two-step waltz is a recent innovation and not an improvement.

Besides the waltz we owe to Germany the gallop, an impetuous, dashing dance dating from about 1800; the polka, a justly popular four-step dance derived from the Bohemian pommantzy about 1830, and the redowa, a quick movement in triple time, also Bohemian in origin.

France has given us the minuet, the quadrille or contradance and the farandole, all square dances or dances participated in by several pairs or sets simultaneously.

Poland has furnished some beautiful dances, notably the much-admired mazurka in modern triple time; the stately polonaise, a kind of processional march used in European courts and at elaborate social functions; the varsoviene, a slow three-step, and the cracovienne, a fast two-step.

Italy's chief contribution is the jig, which is danced under different names in all countries—in Italy as the tarantella and saltarello, in England as the hornpipe, and in Scotland and Ireland as the reel.

The only dances native to his country are the sally jigs, reels, clog dances, break-downs, etc., mostly originating among the Southern plantation hands. While these dances are lively and amusing, they cannot be called artistic, like the national dances of Germany, Poland, Spain, Scotland and France.

Although the food that one takes often has much to do with the amount of fat put on, and a restriction in the intake of fat-forming foods may prevent the formation of more fat in the tissues or even effect a reduction, it is seldom that this alone will prove efficacious.

A strict diet is irksome, and most fat people are too easy-going to carry it out faithfully. This is not that they are weak or deficient in self-control, but they are too happy and content with their flesh to be willing to suffer overmuch discomfort in any effort to rid themselves of it. Moreover, too radical a change in a diet may prove injurious, and it is better to suffer from indigestion or damage to the kidneys, as one may easily do by inconsiderate and injudicious dieting. It is much better to restrict somewhat the intake of fat-forming foods, enough to prevent the increase of fat, and to effect the actual reduction by mechanical means, that is to say, by exercise, massage, and in certain cases, by the wearing of a belt or abdominal bandage. This last is sometimes useful when the abdomen is large, not only in making the girth seem smaller, but actually in causing an absorption of fat by the action of the constant slight pressure.

Massage, when skillfully performed—no simply desultory rubbing here and there—will do much in reducing flesh, when combined with dieting and with active exercise in the open air.

Exercise—systematic, active exercise—is of the greatest value in restraining a tendency to the overproduction of fat already formed. It must, however, be combined with dieting, otherwise its object will be defeated. It naturally increases the appetite, especially when taken in the open air, and if this appetite is satisfied with the articles of diet that the fat people prefer, the last state will be worse than the first.

The best exercise is walking—not strolling, but rapid, springy walking, with shoulders back and arms swinging. This kind of walking fills the lungs with oxygen, which burns up the fat, puts all the muscles in motion, by which a natural massage is effected, and increases the circulation, by which the waste products are more rapidly eliminated.

Golf is an excellent game for the over-stout, and so is tennis. If the heart is strong, equestrian exercise is also good, but driving and motoring are not the ways to reduce flesh, as they increase appetite and assimilation without giving the requisite exercise.

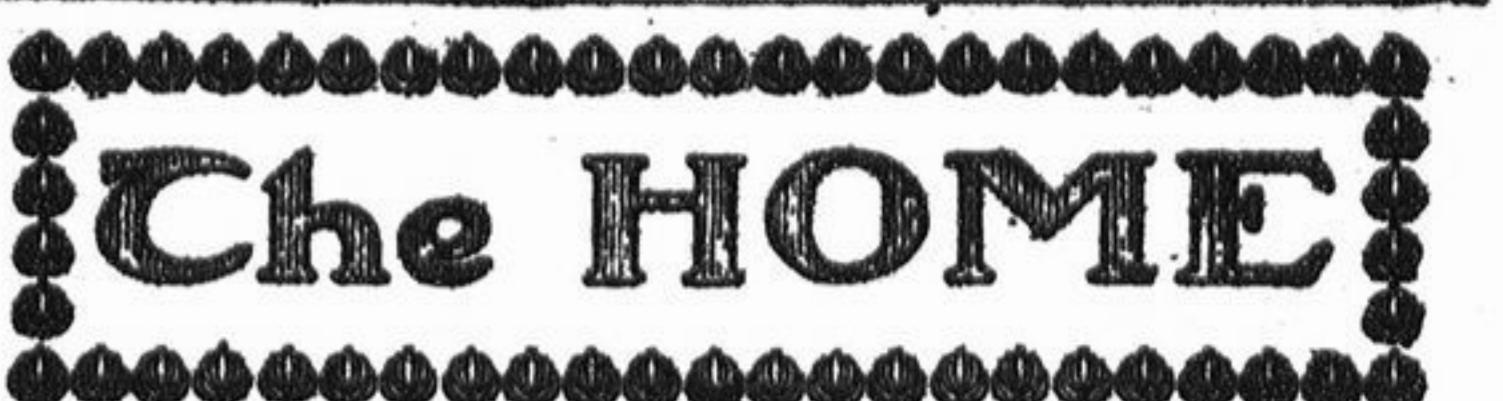
Youth's Companion.

They were talking in low tones of the hostess. "She has a very gracious presence," said one. "It's a pity she isn't married to a man with money, so that she could entertain more elegantly." She seems to be used to entertaining.

"She is," another explained. "Several of her former husbands were men of brains and some means, they tell me."

The men who are bound for the front, do not wait until New Year to make a start.

Friendship is terribly overworked.



"SHEATH" FIGURE. The influence of the sheath gown will have a marked effect on fashions, for the shape of the figure must be literally changed to suit the short waisted, long skirt Directoire lines. Those, strangely enough, consist in a straight "up and down" appearance that is not to be confounded with "straight fronts." The latter showed as much curve in the waist line over the hips as muscle or nature could make, but in the newest models there is no curve, for a board is no straighter than the latest figure, and to obtain this the waist must be large—a revelation, truly, of what has been—and therefore, the more difficult to adjust.

It is extremely unlikely that a woman will wish to make her waist line grow after years of trying to keep it down, therefore, she may find herself encased in pads, while the new stays she adopts come only to the waist line, being really girdles. The hips, unless they are extremely large, are unconfined, and for grace this last is desirable. Only when they are unconfined in stiff steel can a woman move with any of the so much to be desired undulation.

If there is danger of her hip dimension being broader than that of the waist it will be necessary to wear a separate wide belt (so called for lack of a better name) that is fitted and boned to the body. This article must be entirely separate from the stays for the upper portion of the frame, and there is no doubt that the former will be uncomfortable. Nevertheless, these two-piece corsets are a great deal more easy to wear than the long kind formerly worn, for in the new waist is unrestricted in this very fact, however, lies their danger for women who sit carelessly, for they must hold themselves with martial erectness and without any aid from steels, and unless they straighten the spine they will "slump" so shockingly when sitting or standing that the gown will be merely one mass of wrinkles. This, in any empire effect, is not to be permitted, for the dress material must be flat and smooth over the front of the figure.

It would be a wise plan for any woman who means to adopt the modified empire models to learn to sit and stand correctly, so that her frocks will look their best. To acquire the habit is all that is necessary, and one good way of helping is to sit properly in a chair for five minutes at a time. Such a pose as will keep the back straight consists in sitting back until the spine (about two inches from the tip) rests firmly against the chair back. This has the effect of throwing the shoulders into position instead of allowing them to sag. The abdomen should be held in, though not rigidly, and thought must be given to having the chest well expanded.

Once a person learns to hold this position when sitting, large hips will be prevented and the entire figure will be improved.

One who is observing will note that a woman, as a rule, when she sits, collapses, letting the shoulders come forward and the spine curve almost like an "S" toward the lower part. This inevitably brings big hips. To insure correct pose of the head place a book on top while sitting. This may seem a great deal of trouble, but it is necessary to look graceful in costumes that are extremes of fashion. Failure in these details makes a woman grotesque.

An excellent exercise to aid in acquiring a correct standing position is to stand without heels and place the body flat against a wall. Holding this position, a step forward should be taken, and then another back, when the figure should again be against the wall in practically the same position as taken originally.

Women with big hips who would be slender must ever bear in mind the effect of sitting posture. They may also, while sitting, twist the body around, first in one direction and then in the other, as far as can be without moving the limbs in the seat. This pulls the hips, and after constant and long practice will take off flesh. This work must be severe.

Washington Star.

FASHION NOTES. There is a turquoise fad in jewelry. The locket watches are quite stylish.

Paris is in a rage over amethyst color.

The panel style is much used for children.

Black hats have never been so high in favor.

Wide velvet ribbons on hats are a sudden fad.

Wedding crowns of the hour are of gossamer satin.

Crimoline has risen to the apex of its popularity.

Jettied lace makes up some very fashionable cloaks.

One novel arrangement of the sleeve is to cover the stitching with a row of soutache braid, ending under a small, flat button.

The craze for metallic effects was in the height of fashion last, and it looks as though it would hold good all the next.

The new band is rounded, and then made into soft, loose little curls that are just visible under the drooping hat brim.

Foremost among hats is the bronze bag, which comes in logically enough with the craze for bronze shoes and bronze belts.

Black has held a conspicuous place in the wardrobe of Madame Mode. As the season advances gray or mauve takes its place.

White flannels will be less worn than formerly, but gray, tan khaki, and even the darker shades, are the desirable colors.

The cotton materials have been pushed somewhat into the background for the present by the new silks and serge.

Colored bouclards, with small black designs in place of white dots, are seen in advance showings of this fabric.

The quaint poke bonnet, silk hand-bag, scarfs and shawls, overskirts and sashes, point to the past with precision.

Some of the new skirts are so narrow that they look like bolster cases; and, indeed, go under that name abroad.

The masses' gowns are patterned from their mothers'. Embroidered tunics and empire effects are favorites.

Some of the loveliest of the coats are made of the lighter silks, of crepe, cashmere de sole and such like. Silk and wool fabric is another of the new mixtures to be had in well stocked departments.

Cherries and plums, in all states of greenness, ripeness and decay, have again become popular.

HAS NOT CONQUERED MAN. As the American woman is constantly said, by ourselves and by foreign critics, to be the fine fleur of our civilization, so her greatest achievement is commonly alleged to be the subjugation of the American man.

As described, she sits on a throne radiant in a Paris gown and glittering with diamonds, while chained by the leg in a treadmill downtown the man of her family, be he father or husband, sweats, scurries in her service. Up town these carefree but fertile butter from social pleasure to social pleasure making fashionable New York the equal, in idleness, splendor and folly, of any European capital. Downtown—but why go on! All this we fondly believe.

Upon this fancy picture we occasionally splash a tear of sympathy for the unfortunate man, whose spirit is thus crushed by the triumphant amazonian female of his race. Really, it is not worth while, in simple justice to those women who have struggled so long, so bravely, so much in vain, to bring men to terms, to throw a stone or two at these accepted views?

Unhappy "society women" in New York believe that men work because they like to. Wives actually cry because their husbands will not leave the office and go abroad with them for those Paris gowns.

Matrons of the parterre tier at the Metropolitan would doubt the price of their boxes if only they could see the men of their family come to the opera otherwise than tugging at the halter and with their ears laid back.

What does it avail American women that men allow them to do every thing they like if they cannot force us men to do anything which they—the men—don't like? What is the American man, if you please, but a stubborn, selfish, unconquered brute? Where, after all, is the treadmill; in upper Fifth avenue or in Wall street?—The Brookman.

HOW A GIRL LOVES. College professors have many reasons for "flunking" or "cneching," as the Berkeley patois expresses it, students who have not necessarily failed in their courses. There is the case of Prof. Ritter and the tadpoles which illustrates the point. There is a romance in the story. A "fresh" fellow had become great chums with a red-headed student, and as the couple took sociology together they met in the lecture room and laboratory and worked out their theories of amoeba and Darwin's theory of descent of man by watching the ascent of pollywogs to the frogs' proud estate. In the lecture room the girl, when she should have been taking notes on the long Latin names exploited by Ritter, was instead wondering whose hair was the redder—her friend's or the professor's.

One cheerful Berkeley afternoon the girl entered the laboratory in the best of spirits. Over in a corner of the room at her friend's stand she saw a familiar red head bending over a bowl of tadpoles and a great thought filled the little girl's heart. She would prove her regard for the young man by dunking his head in the bowl full of juvenile batrachians. There was a lusty splash and a wholesome splutter, and the girl made her escape from the terrible presence of a wet red head.

She was cinched in her course—the wet red head belonged to Prof. Ritter.—San Francisco Call.

DIGNITY IS LACKING. "Among the young married set in what is called the best society it may often be noted that a woman who as a girl, under her mother's conventional wing, was conventional almost to prudery has thrown most conventions to the winds," said a social leader. "Dignity is sadly lacking in more than one such member of the smart set, and unseemly pranks between men and young women are publicly indulged in. Of home life as it was known a generation ago they are totally ignorant. They dine chiefly in restaurants, which they make notorious by their foolish behavior, and waste money upon entertainments that savor of the orgies of the ancient Romans. These young women and their debutante relatives are beyond the age when proper punishment for naughtiness can be meted out by their parents, but many a sudden trip abroad that removes a fair fledgling from the circle in which has been gaily shining as a star performer in some particular line is the modern equivalent and an expedient that is not resorted to often enough to save a daughter's name from being dragged through the mire of public criticism and censure."—New York Tribune.

The total quantity of fish taken by the Scotch in 1907 (exclusive of shell-fish) was 9,978,059 hundredweight, of the gross value of \$15,425,525.

Asia and Africa have about 8,000,000 Christians and 642,000,000 non-Christians.