

NOTES AND COMMENTS

An impression prevails that the warring nations will be like the two farmers in the story who quarreled about their line fence. They took their case into court and fought with such persistence that when the final decision was handed down the lawyers went to the farms and the litigants went to the courthouse. Those who are aware of what is going on in Europe know that this is a mistaken view. If the lawyers had been the sons of the farmers the analogy would be about as complete as such things usually are. There would have been a change in the ownership of the farms, but the property would still have been in the family.

As a matter of fact, all the obtainable evidence supports the assumption that the belligerents, with the possible exception of Belgium and Serbia, will find themselves economically in about the same shape as before the war began. Some students of the situation insist that they will be in a better shape. It may be true that the nations 500 years hence will still be paying interest on the war debts, but it is certainly true if liquidation is not accomplished sooner that the men living 500 years hence will be receiving the interest and using it in their business as the men who lent the money in the first place are now receiving it. The immense loans are really little more than a capitalization of the labor and production as the war goes on. That is, the nations are producing the commodities used and the producers are accepting payment in bonds; and the money to meet the interest instalments is raised by a tax on the profits of the producers. The financing of the war is merely a problem in the organization of industry.

Enormous quantities of ammunition and guns and automobiles and horses and such things are being destroyed without any productive return. This is what the economists call waste, just as money spent on needless luxuries is wasted. But there are compensations. The war has produced an industrial revolution, old methods have had to give place to new and more efficient processes, invention has been stimulated. The economic waste of times of peace is being curtailed and the workers are being schooled so thoroughly in the arts of efficiency that they will not forget what they have learned when the armies lay down their arms. Lloyd-George, who has given as much thought to the subject as any other living man, is responsible for the statement that these improvements in industrial methods, when combined with the saving resulting from the effective control of the liquor traffic, will fully compensate Great Britain for all the destruction of property in battle.

But even if necessity had not compelled a speeding up of manufacturing processes, the stimulus to trade arising from war would have gone a long way to save the nations from bankruptcy. British trade has recovered from the first shock of the war so splendidly that the value of the exports for May of this year is much greater than the value of the exports for the same month in 1914. All the English industrial plants are intact when peace comes than when the war started. Only a small part of France has been put out of industrial commission by the invasion of German troops.

HOW TO BE WEATHER WISE.

Nature Supplies Signs by Which Conditions May be Foretold. If you want fine weather, look for fine-weather signs, says A. D. Beard, in St. Nicholas. Here are some of the most reliable, for they are based upon scientific facts:

When the sunset sky is red, you may expect clear weather on the following day. At night, when the moon is clear and shows clean edges, with no halo or ring of mist surrounding it, there is little danger of rain. When the wind blows steadily from the west the weather will continue fair.

Watch the smoke from a chimney or from your campfire—it is a good barometre. If the smoke rises high it means clear weather. A gray early morning, not a heavy, cloudy one, promises a fair day. A heavy dew at night is seldom followed by rain the next day. Think of it this way and you will remember: wet feet, dry head.

Animals are said often to show by their actions what the weather will be, and there is reason in this. Some of them certainly have a knowledge of coming storms. We are told that spiders are especially sensitive to weather changes, and when they make new webs the weather will be fair; if they continue spinning during a shower, it will soon clear off.

Hens in War Time. The fact that the Berliners have to content themselves with two eggs a week brings to mind similar hardships endured by the French in 1870. At that time the French ladies turned their hennifers into hen-comps. One Paris butcher bought Pollux, the elephant, and slaughtered him. This unusual dainty was sold for forty francs a pound for the fillet and shoulder, and the price of the feet ran to twenty francs. Even the blood was not wasted. Black puddings, claiming to be exceptionally nourishing, were made from it, and sold well. One intelligent connoisseur made a corner in candles, melted them down, and sold the product for lard at a handsome profit.

A Persistent Flatterer. Mother—Why don't you yawn when he stays too long? He'll take the hint and go. Daughter—Did, and he told me what beautiful teeth I had.

THE FASHIONS

The Passing of the Hoop Skirt. The hoop-skirt scare has entirely passed. There is no denying the charm of the hoop, but in this day and age it has no place except in the most frivolous of dance and evening gowns, and even from these, it is being ripped out. This does not mean, however, that we are going back to the narrow skirt; no indeed, merely limp skirts. The dainty mid-summer voiles and organdies are as full and bouffant as ever, but their fulness falls softly about the figure, and their buoyancy is induced by their width and the nature of the material.

Collars and Sleeves.

Having finished with skirts as far as width, shortness and trimming are concerned, Fashion has now turned her attention to collars and sleeves. Any little becoming idea which strikes one may be used in both of these, affording charming possibilities of showing individuality. From the dainty, picot-edged turnover or frill on the dark taffeta frock, the collar ranges to the deep broad collar extending to the waistline and below. There are many of us who favor the high collar, even in summer, but this is fashioned of net or organdy, and is open in front, so it is really not a high collar after all, but a very becoming detail of frock or blouse. The wide, cape-like collars are most popular this summer. For summer even-



Plain and Striped Voile in Juniper Frock

ings, with light frocks, there are becoming ruffs of net, chiffon, or malines, and the chic little shoulder capes of Georgette trimmed with fur or marabout. Sleeves are transparent, or semi-transparent, of crepe, net or chiffon to match the color of the material of the frock; and are both long and short. The closely cuffed sleeve is favored, and also the flowing sleeve. These latter are very easily made, being finished around the lower edge with a bias fold, or the effective picot edge.

Underthings for Sheer Frocks. Although not as conspicuous, equally as important as the frock are the dainty underthings designed to complement it. Combinations, envelope chemises, camisoles, petticoats and knickerbockers are being fashioned of pale pink or blue crepe or voile, the barred and striped cottons, wash satins, and the daintiest possible of sprigged silks with pale toned grounds.

The pink or blue crepe or voile is usually finished around armholes, neck and lower edges with bias folds of contrasting color attached with hemstitching. The flowered silks are also bound with white, or a plain color, or are finished with lace. The envelope chemise is one of the most popular of garments, being shirred, smoked, tucked or box-pleated. For general wear glove-silk knickerbock-



Taffeta and Organdy in Afternoon Dress

ers and a plain camisole are most practical. Shantung Used in Simple Dresses. The summer muslins are exceptionally dainty and charming in their color combinations this season; maize,

rose, the palest of pinks and blues being popular, and also white. Shantung and pongee are modish, too. Shantung Used in Simple Dresses. Being used in many of the imported frocks and suits. These Shantungs come in charming colorings, in stripes, dots, conventional designs and plain tones. They are most practical for street dresses and suits of the sports type. Plain natural pongee is being trimmed with vivid, contrasting touches of rose, emerald green, which is one of the most popular of shades this season, orange, and the other popular shades. Shantung and pongee are also modish and practical materials for the separate coats for general wear over light frocks and for motoring.

Speaking of separate coats, they have been more in demand these last few seasons than for some time, owing to the popularity of one-piece dresses. Some of the most attractive of these coats are being made of dark blue Bedford cord with collar and cuffs of white broad-cloth or flannel. Gay silks are used for lining them, or no linings at all. Some of the lining foulards and voiles are particularly effective. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Company, 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

HEALTH

Meningitis.

This is a medical term that means inflammation of the membranes that envelope the brain or the spinal cord. There are three of these membranes, and theoretically inflammation can affect any one of them by itself. Accordingly, physicians use various names to denote the exact location, pachymeningitis, leptomeningitis, and so forth, but practically no such distinction is necessary. No matter which membrane is attacked first, the others are soon involved in the process. In the same way doctors distinguish verbally between cerebral and spinal meningitis, but whether the brain membranes or the spinal-cord membranes are attacked, the result is the same. Several forms of the disease are also described, according as the inflammation is due to the germ of tuberculosis, pneumonia, or influenza, or to a special meningitis germ, according as the disease is acute or chronic, or according as it occurs in isolated cases or epidemically. The epidemic form of meningitis is really a really distinct disease, and will be described in another article, but the symptoms of the other forms are very similar, whatever the primary cause may be.

Acute meningitis usually begins quite suddenly with chills, perhaps in children with convulsions, high fever, vomiting, severe headache and pain in the back. Restlessness, wakefulness, muscular twitchings, rigidity of the skin and rigidity of the spine are common symptoms, and as the disease progresses these are often followed by paralysis of various muscles of the arms or legs. The eyes may become crossed, and drowsiness and stupor appear. When the affection comes on in the course of some other disease, such as pneumonia or typhoid fever, these symptoms are often masked by those of the primary trouble, and it may be very hard to diagnose the meningitis. The underlying cause of meningitis is that of inflammation in general: injury, exposure to cold and wet, fatigue, privation, or anything that diminishes the power of resistance. The germs that directly cause it are those that cause inflammation elsewhere in the body.

In the treatment of meningitis, counter-irritation by the electric cautery, by blisters, or by mustard, and capsicum plasters may be of service, and hot baths and certain internal remedies are sometimes helpful. But it is unnecessary to describe the treatment in details, for the disease is so serious that a physician should be put in charge from the very first.—Youth's Companion.

Health Notes. Stewed rhubarb is said to be valuable for rheumatic troubles. In case of a bronchial cough, it is sometimes a remedy to paint the chest with iodine. A bruise may be prevented from coloring by applying hot water or a little starch moistened with cold water. Peroxide of hydrogen is a valuable antiseptic to have in the house. It makes a pleasant mouth wash and throat gargle when diluted, and will remove blood stains very satisfactorily if used before the stain is dry.

If you value your sight there are a great many little things you can do to preserve it. For instance, always do any sort of work with the light coming over your left shoulder. If the light comes from behind you, you can stay at prolonged jobs without eye-strain, if your eyes are in normal good health. Weak eyes are very much affected by strong light in front of them. Don't rub your eyes. This is a careless habit that may bring all sorts of infections in its wake. It also irritates the eyes. Bathe the eyes every morning with cold or tepid water, but never rub them to get awake.

In the Opposite Direction. Sir Douglas Haig has a keen sense of humor, and a gift of repartee. A big, bustling sergeant was carrying two men for being careless with ammunition, and shouted: "You'll send us all up to Heaven like a rocket." Sir Douglas chipped in, "Unless you improve your language, Sergeant, I'm afraid you may go in an opposite direction."

Knows by Experience. Rankin—"Have you ever stopped to consider how the other half lives?" Phye—"I don't have to." "Why not?" "Because half of the time I live that way myself."

THE SUNDAY LESSON From the Middle West

INTERNATIONAL LESSON JULY 30. BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

Lesson V.—The Word of the Cross—1 Cor. 1. 1 to 2. 5. Golden Text.—Gal. 6. 14. Verse 18. Them that are perishing (margin)—us who are being saved (margin)—The text is a most unfortunate mistranslation, ignoring the significant Greek tenses altogether. The New Testament represents "perdition" and "salvation" as future, fully attained only when probation is over. Except twice, where salvation is described as ideally complete by God's grace, Christians are always "being saved,"—traveling on the narrow way that leads to life.

19. Paul uses Isa. 29. 14 as expressing the thought. 20. Scribe.—The Jewish Scripture scholar. Disputer of the age (margin)—Not used as below. Paul appeals from the fashionable philosophy of the day to the wisdom of the future which will know. 21. In the wisdom of God—it is provided only of concept and knowledge must always fail to gain any true apprehension of God. The law has been illustrated in the history of the church as well as the world; Jewish theology and Greek rhetorical speculation failed, and everything since that has worked in the same spirit. The foolishness of the thing preached (margin)—With daring irony, Paul appropriates the term used by the Superior Person. "They may laugh at you who win," and as Paul knows the gospel is God's plan, he can afford to repeat with proud satire what clever men choose to say about it. To-day the church historian would give a great deal if he could get hold of those primitive criticisms, but they survive only in the quotations of Christian writers.

22. Signs.—As they did of the Masseter. He gave them one, but those who ask in such a spirit "will not be persuaded though one rise from the dead." 23. A Messiah crucified (margin)—And therefore crucified (Gal. 3. 13). The stumbling block.—The Greek word (which we have borrowed as scandal) more probably means a snare or trap. Their own obstinate prejudices were the bait, and they made God's own means of salvation into a means of destruction, like a wild animal pulling down on him the heavy stone of the trap. Compare 1 Pet. 2. 8. Foolishness.—We can easily imagine how a cultured Greek would scoff at the idea of being saved by a Galilean carpenter who was not even alive, but dependent on a malefactor's cross of shame.

24. Called.—Since God's call has two necessary elements, God's invitation and man's acceptance, the former being universal, but the latter limited; the term is naturally used of those whom the call becomes effective. 25. Not many.—Yet there were some of them counted for a great deal in their influence with others. In the first century, as in the twentieth, Christianity was mostly a middle class movement, in this respect agreeing with every other great movement of our world history. But the lowest. So in India to-day a few Brahmins and a great many a few castes recruit the church—till the flood comes! 26. Even so in Benares we have degraded outcasts whom Christ has educated, and proud Brahmins who cannot read.

28. Base.—The opposite of noble (verse 29), of birth. And the things that are of the world, and of the flesh, and of the devil, these things shall be brought to nought. The really splendid display of patriotism is the acceptance of it by men who do not believe in it. I do not believe that the Germans would have taken the Gallipoli failure and the fall of Kut as calmly as we have taken them. The English for hundreds of years have fought best in adversity. It is their tradition to stay the course, and to grow stronger as misfortunes thicken. If you study the psychology of the English during this war you will see that their spirit has steadily mounted as events buffeted it. Mons was a tonic. Antwerp was a stimulant. Gallipoli was a source of new energy. Kut and the Irish Rebellion produced despondency by consent. I fancy that historians will be able to prove that the surrender of Towns and the Dublin commune were the English together and made despondency possible. They will show that these disasters were blessings in disguise.

Anyhow, my diagnosis of the English temper at the moment is that it is more serenely cheerful and more confidently resolute than it has been since the war began. The English are ready for any sacrifice, and any service. They have got their second wind and are settling down to outstay and outkick the Kaiser.

BARON ASTOR'S TAXES. Pays \$1,680,000 in England and \$1,250,000 in U. S. William Waldorf Astor has recently paid British taxes totalling \$1,680,000. His income from real estate investments in New York City is estimated at \$4,000,000 a year. He pays about \$1,250,000 a year in taxes on his real estate, which is assessed at about \$50,000,000. The value of his holdings of railroad and other stocks is unknown. The total value is large. On this he pays an income tax, the amount of which is not made public.

Rejoice evermore.—Thessalonians, v. 16. The Church at Thessalonica was founded by Paul on his second missionary journey. But hardly had he gathered a few responsive people together before his opponents succeeded in stirring up a furious commotion against him. A mob stormed the Apostle barely escaped with his life. He fled to Berea and thence to Athens. There he learned that his friends in Thessalonica were suffering terrible persecution. In this emergency he first sent Timothy to encourage them, and when he had returned the Apostle wrote the letter from which our text is taken to express his approval of their steadfastness and to comfort them in their sorrow.

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Thieves have been operating in Prince Albert. Henry Champion, a Winnipeg banker, is dead. The warm weather in the West after the rains is causing a rapid growth of crops. "Chubby," son of A. E. Woodward, Winnipeg, was drowned in 4 feet of water in Lake of the Woods. Mr. and Mrs. Gray, of Moose Jaw, were knocked down by an automobile, both are suffering from shock. Mr. Peter F. Stewart, of Meharay, Man., has seven sons with the colors. Eldest boy was wounded four times. The body of Anne Barclay, of Winnipeg, was found in the Assiniboine River. She had been despondent of late.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba has subscribed \$2,500 to the Patriotic Fund at Winnipeg. Eight-year-old Peter Valkenburg, of Prince Albert, accidentally shot and killed his little three-year-old sister. The Western training camps are to remain. Sir Sam Hughes denies mobilization of western soldiers at Camp Borden. Canada's tallest officer, Captain F. M. Fisher, of Winnipeg, has been killed in action. Fisher measured 6' 4 1/2 in bare feet. George McKelvie, of Lethbridge, saved two people from drowning when a young girl and soldier companion upset their boat.

Mrs. Michael Hall, of Lily Plain, was badly burned and her little daughter was burned to death when her clothing caught fire. The first big wool shipment of the year was made from the Conrad Shearing Plant at Lethbridge, 100,000 pounds being loaded out for shipment to eastern markets. A Winnipeg delegation headed by Mayor Waugh, waited upon Premier Morris for his support of construction of a good automobile highway from Winnipeg to Gulf of Mexico.

CREDIT FOR OLD ENGLAND. A Scotchman Has Words of Praise for the English Stock. James Douglas, a well-known Scotch journalist residing in London, writes to say a few words for the English people, as follows: One does not hear very much of the English people during the strain and stress and strife of the world-war. My correspondents persistently try to intimidate me whenever I use the word "English" or the word "Englishman." Not being myself an Englishman, I sometimes marvel at the modesty of the English, at their patience, at their self-control, at their cool imperturbability, at their fairness, at their capacity for "playing the game" in every crisis and in every catastrophe. They are the most wonderful race the world has ever seen. I know they have their defects, but in this war their virtues have shone and burned with a hard gem-like flame.

The English are ready to wait till everything is prepared for the knock-out blow. I think this explains the really marvellous acceptance of unilateral military service. It is pure, undiluted patriotism that has done the trick. Remember that many of those who have accepted it do not believe that it will help us to win the war. They have accepted it for patriotic reasons, and have deliberately put aside their own private judgment in the matter. It is easy for a man who believes in conscription to accept it. The really splendid display of patriotism is the acceptance of it by men who do not believe in it.

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When they came down from the attic and were crossing the yard, Jack stopped and looked hard up into the branches of a big elm. "No use to look up there," said Olivette. "I know my old Drab would not be mean enough to catch birds." "Of course not," agreed Jack, "but the night might climb up there for a nap on a limb. Wildcats do, anyway." Hardly had he spoken when the voices of the two girls rose together. "Oh, look! Look!" they cried. "What do you suppose the children saw?" Only a few yards away, coming from the garden and going toward the house, marched Drab, slowly and proudly, with her tail high in the air, and close behind her toiled four fluffy little kittens all in a row!

"Why! why!" grasped the girls. "She stole her nest," exclaimed Jack, "just as that old black hen did!" Then they all rushed to gather up the kittens in their arms, while Drab acted just as any other proud mother would act in such a case. In a few minutes they were all back under the maples, again—the children and the kittens in the hammock or on the ground beside it, and Drab blinking contentedly on the grass near by. "I wonder if Aunt Julia will let us keep all of them?" said June at last, after she had hugged each kitten half a dozen times. "Of course she will," said Olivette. "There are just enough to go round—one for each of us and one for Drab herself!" "I like the yellow one best. I'll name it Buffie," said June. "The black one is mine," said Jack, "and I'll name it 'Rastus.'" "So it went until dinner time, and then they filled a saucer of milk for the kittens and another one for the proud mother cat. And through all the happy weeks that June and Jack spent on the farm there was nothing that gave them so much to talk about as the surprise that old Drab had given them that morning when they set out to find her hiding place.—Youth's Companion.

For the BOYS & GIRLS

Drab's Surprise. They were all out under the maples, where the hammock hung—Olivette and her two cousins, June and Jack, who had come from a far-off city to visit her for the summer vacation. "Where is old Drab?" asked June. "I have not seen her this morning." "Neither have I," said Jack. "I don't believe she likes to have us here visiting you, Olivette."

"Oh, it isn't that," said Olivette. "Drab is the kind of cat that likes to be round where a lot of people are, but somehow she has been acting different lately." "Let's hunt her up," urged June. "What fun if we could find her hiding place!" "I don't believe it would be a hard job," said Jack hopefully. "There are no other houses near by for her to go to. Probably she has just just picked out a quiet place where she can have her naps in peace."

So the search for Drab began, and it continued most of the forenoon. The children went first to the big barn, for that seemed the most likely place for her to hide in. They climbed upon the mows of fragrant hay and peered into every nook and cranny. "She would get covered with hay if she went to sleep here," said Jack at last. "Uncle Henry is not through haying yet, you know."

"Drab is not so foolish as that," said Olivette. "Let's try the stable." The searching party went to the stable, but there the result of the earlier hunt was the same. The eager climber the stairs to the attic over the woodshed. What treasures they got a glimpse of in the attic, when their eyes got used to the shadows under the eaves! "We must spend the next rainy day up here," said Olivette. "There are wonderful things in all those boxes and drawers."

"Let's stay now!" cried June. "No," objected Jack, "let's hunt for Drab. The attic can wait." "But we've hunted everywhere," said June. "Well, there is the field," said Jack. "Perhaps Drab spends the time watching field mice."

NO MORE FOREIGN NAMES. Even Christian Names of Allied Origin Must Go in Saxony. Saxony is one of the most patriotic States in Germany. Having removed foreign words from their hotels and eating houses, their barbers' shops, theatres, and milliners' establishments the Dresden authorities have turned their attention to Christian names, and have begun an agitation which is sure to spread to other cities. It has been noted with pain that a very large number of people have Christian names borrowed from other countries. In peace no reasonable objection could be urged to this practice, but at the present time for German women, men, and children to be obliged to go through life saddled with a name which is not German, and which is closely identified with a belligerent country, is intolerable. Accordingly, good Saxons have been notified that those persons with foreign Christian names who desire to get rid of them, and adopt instead sound German names, may do so, the civil authorities giving them every legal facility, and removing all obstacles from their path. Among the names considered undesirable are: Harry, James, John, Ivan, Rene, Jules, Gaston, Margot, Claire, Daisy, Olga, Vera, Renee, Gabrielle, Sylvia.

Interference With Commerce. A commercial traveller had been summoned as a witness in a case at court, his employers having sued a delinquent customer, and the lawyer for the defence was cross-examining him. "You travel for Johnson and Co., do you?" asked the attorney. "Yes, sir." "How long have you been doing it?" "About ten years." "Been travelling all that time have you?" "Well, no, hardly," said the witness, making a hasty calculation, "not exactly travelling. I have put in about four years of that time waiting at railway stations and junctions for trains."

A slip of the tongue is often more serious than a slip of the foot. A smile is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a frown.

THE ART OF ALWAYS REJOICING

One Can Will to be Joyful, and the Very Exercise of the Will Helps to Produce the Joy. Rejoice evermore.—Thessalonians, v. 16. The Church at Thessalonica was founded by Paul on his second missionary journey. But hardly had he gathered a few responsive people together before his opponents succeeded in stirring up a furious commotion against him. A mob stormed the Apostle barely escaped with his life. He fled to Berea and thence to Athens. There he learned that his friends in Thessalonica were suffering terrible persecution. In this emergency he first sent Timothy to encourage them, and when he had returned the Apostle wrote the letter from which our text is taken to express his approval of their steadfastness and to comfort them in their sorrow.

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"Why! why!" grasped the girls. "She stole her nest," exclaimed Jack, "just as that old black hen did!" Then they all rushed to gather up the kittens in their arms, while Drab acted just as any other proud mother would act in such a case. In a few minutes they were all back under the maples, again—the children and the kittens in the hammock or on the ground beside it, and Drab blinking contentedly on the grass near by. "I wonder if Aunt Julia will let us keep all of them?" said June at last, after she had hugged each kitten half a dozen times. "Of course she will," said Olivette. "There are just enough to go round—one for each of us and one for Drab herself!" "I like the yellow one best. I'll name it Buffie," said June. "The black one is mine," said Jack, "and I'll name it 'Rastus.'" "So it went until dinner time, and then they filled a saucer of milk for the kittens and another one for the proud mother cat. And through all the happy weeks that June and Jack spent on the farm there was nothing that gave them so much to talk about as the surprise that old Drab had given them that morning when they set out to find her hiding place.—Youth's Companion.

ITALY Declaration A despotic royal decree Chamber combining German and result of a big elm. "No use to look up there," said Olivette. "I know my old Drab would not be mean enough to catch birds." "Of course not," agreed Jack, "but the night might climb up there for a nap on a limb. Wildcats do, anyway." Hardly had he spoken when the voices of the two girls rose together. "Oh, look! Look!" they cried. "What do you suppose the children saw?" Only a few yards away, coming from the garden and going toward the house, marched Drab, slowly and proudly, with her tail high in the air, and close behind her toiled four fluffy little kittens all in a row!