

WHAT WOMEN SAY ABOUT WOMEN.

A strong, free and happy womanhood seems to demand in addition to moral, mental and physical culture, such a direction of practical energy as will make self-support as easy as it is for men.—*Anna C. Garlin.*

Whether woman is inferior, superior, the equal, or the complement of man, it still remains true that each human being would thrive best under the fullest culture and with the largest liberty to grow.—*Grace Anna Lewis.*

Girls in their teens should learn the worth of money and the judicious use of it. If poor, they should earn it honestly, and then expend it in gaining an education, save it for the emergencies of the future.—*Sarah M. Perkins.*

The field of literature is conquered for women. There are no longer bars or obstructions of any sort in the way. A woman who has anything to say is privileged to say it; and if it is worth hearing the world will lend an attentive ear.—*Mrs. E. B. Duffey.*

What is needed is free, untrammelled access of women to all fields of labor, and equal industrial training with men. No girl should be considered educated for life till she is in possession of a trade, profession, or business that will give her a living.—*Mrs. Livermore.*

The charitable institutions of the future will doubtless be practically managed chiefly by women. Let us see to it that these women have minds so carefully and perfectly organized that the charity of the future shall not be only emotional, but wise and reasonable.—*Anna C. Brackett.*

It is often lamented that the female teachers in our public schools change so often, because they leave the schools to be married; but I believe this is far from being an unmixed evil, but that on the contrary, this fresh young element has its value in the schools, and that whatever evil arises is more than compensated by the knowledge of the schools which is thus gained by the future mothers of the community, who can exercise so powerful an influence upon education.—*Edna D. Cheney.*

MOSS ORNAMENTS.—A beautiful ornament for the sitting-room can be made by covering a common glass tumbler with moss, the latter fastened in place by sewing-cotton wound around. Then glue dried moss upon a saucer into which set the tumbler, filling it and the remaining space in the saucer with loose earth from the woods. Plant the former with a variety of ferns, and the latter with wood-violets. On the edge of the grass also plant some of the nameless little evergreen vine, which bears red (scarlet) berries, and whose dark, glossy, ivy-like foliage will trail over the fresh blue and white of the violets with beautiful effect. Another good plan is to fill a rather deep plate with some of the nameless but beautiful silvery and light green and delicate pink mosses, which are met with in profusion in all the swamps and marshes. This can be kept fresh and beautiful as long as it is not neglected to water it profusely once a day. It must, of course, be placed in the shade, or the moss will blanch and die. In the center of this, a clump of large azure violets should be placed, adding some curious lichens and pretty fungus growth from the bark of forest trees, and a few cones, shells and pebbles.

THE fair sex in Guernsey is not to be trifled with. At a fancy-dress ball given there recently by the subalterns of an infantry regiment, a lady noted for originality and wit was brought by chance to the side of one of the chief military authorities of the place. Said she to Colonel Z.: "May I ask, Colonel, what you are?" "Oh," answered the Colonel, who was evidently not in one of his happy moods, "I am nothing! What are you?" "I am next to nothing," was the prompt rejoinder.

MARBLE CANYON.

In Powell's "Exploration of the Colorado River of the West," is given a view of Marble Canyon from the Vermilion cliffs near the mouth of the Paria. This engraving is also given in Le Conte's "Elements of Geology" (Appleton & Co.), from which we take it. In the distance, the Colorado river is seen to turn to the west, where its gorge divides the twin plateaus. On the right is seen the Eastern Kaibab displacements, appearing as folds, and, farther in the distance, as faults.

■The general surface of the country between

of Marble canyon, and look off down the river, over a stretch of country that steadily rises in the distance, until it reaches an altitude far above even the elevated point of observation, and then see meandering through it to the south of the gorge in which the river runs, everywhere breaking down with a sharp brink, and in the perspective the summits of the walls appearing to approach until they are merged in a black line, and you can hardly resist the thought that the river burrows into, and is lost under, the great inclined plateau.

THIMBLES.—At a recent meeting of the British Archaeological Association, to statement made that these articles were of a recent date,



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MARBLE CANYON.

the mouth of the Paria and that of the Colorado Chiquite, is the summit of the carboniferous formation. At the mouth of the Paria, this is at the waters edge; at the mouth of the Colorado Chiquite, it is 3,800 feet above the river. The fall of the river, in the same distance, is about 600 feet, so that the whole dip of the rock between the two points is about 3,200 feet. The distance by river is 65 miles; in a direct line, 20 miles less. We have therefore a dip of 3,200 feet in 45 miles, or about 70 feet to a mile. The slope of the country to the north is the same as the dip of the beds, for the country rises to the south as the beds rise to the south.

Stand on the Vermilion cliffs, at the head

evidence was adduced to show that they were well known to the Romans. The earliest examples, however, in England and North Europe appear to have been of leather, one of that material being shown. It was in use in County Cork so late as 1820. A large number of examples of brass, dating from 1500 were exhibited. They were mostly found in London, and some of the seventeenth century have inscriptions.

To purify rancid butter, work it up with a solution of bi-carbide of soda, chloride of sodium, sugar and tartaric acid. A patent has been taken out for the process, which it is claimed will restore the most rancid butter.