IRON IN TRADITION

FROM ITS DISCOVERY IT HAS BEEN A SYMBOL.

Instance In Point Is Recorded In English History of the Year 1235 and Custom Still Is Observed.

Henry III. in the year 1235, on the occasion of a tournament on ground belonging to the Knights Templar, the site of what is now the Victoria embankment, in London, England, was delighted with the dexterity shown by one Walter le Brun, a blacksmith who had a hovel on the ground, and was employed to shoe the knights' horses and repair their armor. In recognition of his skill he gave him a piece of land on which to erect a forge, and fixed the quit-rent six horseshoes with nails complete; and these horseshoes and 61 nails were duly counted out on Monday afternoon by the city solicitor, as they had been counted out since the year when the rent was fixed.

In the other of the ceremonies which took place in the law courts on Monday, the rendering of the quit-rent of the sharp and blunt knives, the noticeable point is that the knives, sharp or blunt, were of iron. Iron, with its wonderful powers of cutting, molding and striking, became from the day when it first began to be dimly understood as a new force in the world, at once a symbol and an influence. Presents or iron, purchases of iron, debts paid in iron, became significant and notable events. The tradition and the belief remain with us. Still, when we deal in iron with each other, we demand certain formalities to appease the latent powers in the obscure and potent metal. When we give presents of knives and pairs of scissors we ask in return, not even now shamefacedly, but in a spirit of acquiescence in the thought of a thousand generations, that the receiver shall return to us a piece of an older easier metal. We present a schoolboy with a pocketknife, and ask him for a halfpenny back, "or else we shall quarrel." Knives "sever friendships." The power of the wonderful metal survives in a dozen different ways in the ordinary life of the town and the country side of to-day. The story which is still one of the most popular of all nursery fairy-tales is of the princess who must be guarded from childhood from the prick of a needle. The custom still survives in Scottish households, when a death has occurred in the house, of thrusting a needle or a nail into butter or meat or whisky to prevent death from entering the provisions.

Our Underworked Acres.

The United States has the most fertile soil and most favorable climate in the world, but by careless methods produces an annual average yield of less than fourteen bushels of wheat an acre, while England produces more than thirty-two, Germany about twenty-eight, the Netherlands thirty-four and France 20.

Of oats the United States produces an average yield an acre of 23 bushels, England 42, Germany 46 and Holland 53. In potatoes the United States produces 85 bushels an acre, Germany, Belgium and Great Britain average 250 each.

Germany, with an arable area no greater than some of our largest states, produces approximately two billion bushels of potatoes annually, while the annual crop of the United States averages 275,000,000 bushels per annum. In the year ending June 30 we imported 8,384,000 bushels.

In the ten years since 1898 the acreage in the United States increased 22 per cent., while our exports decreased 67 per cent., showing that in a few years we shall be obliged to import the necessaries of life. The annual average yield of wheat an acre is less in the United States to-day than it was 30 years ago.

Unmapped Portions of the Earth.

The international conference at the British foreign office to discuss the desirability of joint action in map making is a reminder that only about one-quarter of the land area in our globe is accurately surveyed, and that outside Europe the United States and our overseas possessions there are practically no maps existing based on exact trigonometrical surveys. Should the conference agree to commence an international map of the world, the scale chosen will in all probability be slightly less than sixteen miles to the inch. A good part of Africa, China and south America has already been mapped on this scale, and any smaller scale would be of little use. The Indian survey, indeed, has mapped the whole of India, with the exception of a portion of the Rajputana desert, on the generous scale of one mile to the inch, and with an exactitude comparable with the best European surveys.

Where She Put the Notice.

Great are the mysteries of a New York apartment to an upstate bride. Particularly is this true of the kind of flat where push button and "clicker" latch in the door take the place of a hallboy. One couple who are just getting settled haven't found a "treasure of a maid" yet. They were going out the other evening, and as they were expecting some furniture to be delivered they left the key with the janitor. "Better put a note, 'Ring janitor's bell' over our bell button," suggested hubby. Wifey attended to it. The furniture came, found no admission and went. "Didn't you put up a notice?" asked the annoyed husband. "Why, yes," she replied. "I put it right in plain sight on our own hall door. They must be stupid!" And he's so well trained he never even laughed.

Is Graduate of Vassar.

Baroness Uchida, wife of the newly appointed ambassador from Japan, is a graduate of Vassar, and is said to be one of the most distinguished women in her country. She took the highest honors in her class at Vassar, and then studied in Berlin and Paris. She is a member of a society in Tokyo for the education of Japanese women along modern lines of education. She speaks English perfectly and is always gowned after the most approved fashions.

LATE INVENTIONS.

A new putty knife, the invention of a New Yorker, has a scraper attached to remove the surplus putty.

A Georgia man claims to have discovered the secret of producing a black rose and is seeking a patent for his process.

The French navy claims to have obtained the sole rights to an invention which will stop leaks in submarines automatically.

A recently patented door closer is made adjustable, so that it will close a door completely or return it to any desired open angle.

A Nevada inventor has patented a power driven rotary hoof parer, to take the place of the horseshoer's tongs, knife, and rasp.

An acetylene heating stove has been invented in England which is said to be explosion proof and to be capable of temperature regulation.

Two California men have patented an electric flatiron with an automatic cutoff, so that the current is used only when the iron is in actual operation.

An automobile foot warmer which receives its heat by the circulation of hot water from the cylinder jacket of the motor is a recent English invention.

A hog's habit of scratching itself against a post has led to the invention of an automatic disinfector for animals, which it sprays as they rub against a supporting column.

An attachment for acetylene automobile headlights has been invented by which the gas may be lighted by short circuiting the regular sparking system with a switch from the driver's seat.

One of the newest wave power motors, the invention of a Californian, consists of a small truck running on a track with a broad tail. The waves strike the tail, push the truck up the track, and compress air in a tank by a piston on the head of the truck.

A New Yorker has invented a monkey wrench provided with a detachable toothed jaw, which may be inserted and fastened with a loop over the head for holding pipes or any other round objects.

PROGRESS AND INDUSTRY.

There are eighteen recognized systems of wireless telegraphy.

An American is said to have suggested the first "rickshaw" of Japan.

Thirty-eight in every thousand Englishmen who marry are over 50 years of age.

It is now denied that spinach is the vegetable richest in iron. It is lettuce-cabbage.

Wild ducks are estimated to fly 90 miles an hour; swallows fly rather faster.

India ink really comes from the Chinese and India rubber from South America.

Illustrated time tables are issued by some Western railroads. They resemble guide books.

Great Britain produces 1,900,000 tons of salt a year, all Europe less than 5,000,000 tons.

There were 150,000 children at school in India sixty years ago. There are four millions now.

An Englishman 30 years old may expect 33 years 2 months more of life; a woman 34 years 1 month.

The number of wireless stations on the coasts of the maritime nations of the world is placed at 416.

The weather bureau has arranged to give daily weather forecasts by telephone to farmers in Texas.

Golf balls coated in luminous paint have just been tried by two members of the Old Trafford Club, Manchester.

Japan's postal service is the cheapest in the world. Letters travel for two sen—about seven-tenths of a penny.

A French-German dictionary has been recently issued from Vienna, printed in Braille type, for the use of the blind.

Ten thousand French vines yield but 400 gallons of wine a year. The same number of vines in Cape Colony will produce 2,800 gallons.

For every person who dies in a year, there are two people constantly ill. Each person loses, on an average, thirteen days a year by illness.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING

There were 150,000 children at school in India sixty years ago. There are 4,000,000 now.

A German expert says that there is less prussic acid in twenty-five cigars than in one bitter almond.

The island of Porto Rico is about 100 miles long, 40 miles wide, and has a population of 1,000,000.

In the fiscal year 1908 the railroads of the United States killed, in addition to passengers, 3,470 of their own employes.

Although the railway up the Jungfrau in Switzerland is only completed half way up, its 1909 receipts were 567,000 francs.

What is believed to be the biggest shark on record was caught in San Pedro, Cal., not long ago. It measured thirty-five feet in length.

Farmers in the vicinity of the state road quarry near Rising Sun (Md.) have been unable to hatch any chickens because of the heavy blasts.

The Lancet says that few who have done some practical work in the pathology of cancer believe that it has analogies with any known form of infective disease.

Why, Indeed?

Bjones—Why don't you buy an automobile?

Bjenks—Buy an automobile! Great Scott! It will be seven years still before we get the piano paid for.—Somerville Journal.

In Escrow.

"I inherited my father's brains,
Otherwise I am completely bust."
But he turned quite red when the lady said:
"Who's holding your inheritance in trust?"
—Town Topics.

It's a wonder a government bureau doesn't issue a bulletin telling mothers how to raise babies

NO SMALL CHANGE

NICKELS AND DIMES UNKNOWN IN ALASKA.

Their Use, the Miners Say, Would Mean Smaller Wages—Why Robbers Have Small Chance to Escape Capture.

"No pennies, nickels and dimes go in Alaska," said John Hoover of Fairbanks. "When I first went to that country I saw bartenders look curiously at a dime that some tenderfoot had tossed on the bar and then sweep it off on the floor with their hands. I wondered at this contempt for real money and asked some questions about it, discovering that no one ever took nickels or dimes and that nothing could be bought in the Klondike for less than 25 cents.

"Take the ordinary sack of tobacco for instance, which we get here for a nickel. There they cannot sell it for a quarter hardly, so they make it two for a quarter, but will not sell one for 15 cents.

"It is common cause among those people up there. They do not want nickels and dimes introduced, for introduction of small change would mean lower wages and lower prices. Ordinary shovelers get four dollars or five dollars a day now and other labor is paid in proportion. They do not want to receive lower wages.

"Of course it is true that they make money on the side, almost every worker does. There is a tendency in mining to follow the rule that nuggets belong to the man who uncovers them even if they are found on the claim of the employer. I have seen men pick ou nuggets worth from an insignificant sum to $108 in value. The game up there is worth playing. I have had this bag half filled with gold dust several times—and lost it; but I expect to keep right on till I make a strike."

Mr. Hoover has with him one of the leather bags that the dust is carried in in Alaska. It is about 12 inches in length and flat and is about four inches across. It ties with a thong. "This looks as if an elephant had stepped on it," he said, "but it has had the dust in it up in the Klondike all right.

"There are mighty few robbers in Alaska. It doesn't take more than four years to try a criminal and give him proper punishment up there; and besides, he can be caught. There is only one way out and that is guarded. Besides, gold dust is as easily identified as different kinds of cloth or cattle. An assayer or a banker in Seattle, for instance, will tell you whether your gold is from one creek or another. There is sometimes ten per cent. difference in the value of the gold streams running parallel on different sides of the same mountain. A holdup man who acquires gold dust would have to account for it when he went out, and it could be traced easily."—Des Moines Register and Leader.

Early American Mine.

The first bituminous coal mined in the United States, states the United States Geological Survey, was taken from what is usually termed the Richmond basin, a small area in the southeastern portion of Virginia, near the city of Richmond, says a writer in the Scientific American.

This basin is situated on the eastern margin of the Piedmont plateau, 13 miles above tidewater, on the James river. It lies in Goochland, Henrico, Powhatan and Chesterfield counties.

The coal beds are much distorted, and the coal is of rather low grade when compared with that from other districts with which it has to come into competition. The occurrence of coal was known in the Richmond basin as early as 1700, and in 1789 shipments were made to some of the northern states.

In 1822 the production amounted to 48,215 gross tons. At present what little coal is produced in this field is for local consumption only.

The Bane of Marriage.

"She is broken-hearted."

"But why should she be, isn't she just married?"

"It's not unhappiness with her husband, but on account of the newspaper notice of the wedding."

"Was there something uncomplimentary said?"

"Not intentionally, perhaps, but the item printed was to have read, 'The groom married a pretty miss.' When the article appeared the second letter in miss was an 'e'."—St. Louis Star.

Where He Had Seen Her.

"Where have I met you before?" he asked the young woman to whom he had just been introduced.

"I am quite sure we have never met," replied the stranger.

"I'm almost positive I've seen you a number of times," he persisted.

"That's quite possible," returned the stranger. "I'm the young lady who poses for the moving-picture heroines." Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Equal to the Occasion.

First Actor (pulling the trigger of a revolver six times without effect)—Die, miserable villain.

Second Actor (with great presence of mind)—Your pistol has missed fire, Sir Randolph, but I am smitten with remorse for my many crimes, and will die according to your wishes.

Then he rolled on the stage in his death agony.

Didn't Like the Idea.

"If you will manufacture a new sail for my yacht I will use my influence to have you elected alderman."

"No," said the candidate, "you'll have to pay cash for the sail. I don't care to make a canvas for votes."—Exchange.

Marriage a la Mode.

"I don't know that I really love him. Therefore I shan't marry him."

"Too risky, eh?"

"Yes; I don't know that he could pay the alimony to which I have been accustomed."

Poor Poe!

A New York man has paid $245 for the MS. of a parody of "The Raven." This, also, would greatly amuse Poe if he could know about it.

CONCENTRATION.

A Little Discipline for the Writer Is, of Course, a Good Thing.

Concentration is the liking other people should have for the noise you are making. If they find it difficult to write while you are making jokes and knocking over tables and things, it is because they have no concentration, and they should be upbraided and admonished, and by cries of "Shame!" helped to acquire a virtue you are shocked to find them lacking in. If they mildly ask you to talk a little less loudly, you say, in surprised tones: "Do you mean to say that you hear us? You should be unconscious of our presence!" and the noises are slightly increased out of a friendly desire to help them to learn to do what at any moment they may find it extremely useful to be capable of. Who knows, some time it may be imperative that they write a masterpiece while waiting at a railway station! And without this former experience they would find themselves utterly distracted. This is just the discipline they need, and you are only too glad to be of service. A little music will be added, though you do not feel in the mood for playing, when they have learned to write through talking and are equal to a slightly more difficult task in concentration. At this point the writer is very apt to become violent, and may even attempt to leave the room; but remind him that some of the greatest composers and authors have worked with their babies crawling over the desk and their wives cutting bread and butter at their elbows. If this does not bring him slinking back, it is regrettable; but the conclusion is pretty obvious that he is not a writer of the first water and would probably have done much better at something else.

GETTING MORE UP-TO-DATE.

Superstitious Turkish Women Submit Calmly to the Stethoscope.

The attitude of the hanoums to medical practitioners has changed much of recent years, writes an English resident of Constantinople. Twenty or thirty years ago no Turkish woman would ever have submitted to a physical examination by a doctor. All he could have persuaded her to do would be to show him her tongue through a rent in the yashmak or let him touch her pulse from behind a heavy curtain and in presence of course of an Argus-eyed eunuch or old female slave.

Any attempt to apply a stethoscope to the chest would have been spurned as an impertinent presumption of western "barbarism." No matter how severe the illness the medical man could not go beyond certain strict limits of Islamatic usage and traditional custom. Even in cases of imminent danger to life these scanty limits were never allowed to be overstepped, and the belief in the incantations of a priest and the house remedies of old, ignorant and superstitious women held unlimited sway and was always greater than the faith in the efficacy of medical skill and science.

This is now changing, and changing rapidly. There are, of course, still many exceptions where antiquated views and conceptions are fanatically adhered to and practiced, but these become rarer and rarer with each advancing year. Many Turkish women will now when ill voluntarily call on a medical practitioner and never hesitate to submit themselves to a thorough physical examination.

The general public opinion on these matters among the Turks is fast altering for the better and only in very rare cases is there now any difficulty at all raised as to letting the hanoum submit to an examination with stethoscope or other instrument.

CHIROPODY FOR CONDUCTORS.

Havana Street Railway Man Reports the Latest Improvements.

Frank Steinhart, who used to be consul-general for the United States at Havana, but who is now general manager of the Havana Electric railway, an American concern, came up recently from Havana by the Florida route and reported that the street railway business down there is flourishing and that the company is building thirty-six miles of new road.

"We are operating now fifty-eight miles," Mr. Steinhart said at the Imperial hotel, according to the New York Sun, "and we are now running a line out of Mariano, nine miles, besides extending our other lines. The Cubans are great users of the trolley cars. Travel of that kind is greater in Havana than in an American city of the same size. There are no Coney Islands as yet, but there are the baseball park and the racetrack, and they are very popular. We operate five separate lines, with a complete transfer system.

"We are now building two new power stations, one at Aguadolce and the other at Mariano, and we are also building a new home for employes at Jesus del Monte. Our idea is to provide the men with comfortable quarters, including baths, and with perfect sanitary arrangements at a moderate cost. We keep three doctors, an oculist, a dentist and a chiropodist, whose services are free to every man who belongs to the society of the employes.

"The last was the best tourist season Havana ever had. With the three big new hotels which had been opened adequate accommodation was provided. I do not think any more hotels will be put up next year. Business of every kind is improving and the island generaly is enjoying prosperity.

"There is still a great opportunity in Cuba for Americans who are willing to hustle."

Webster Made Neat Retort.

As judge made law is now so much discussed, we may recall one of the neatest answers in history, as far, at least, as our own reading goes:

Judge (interrupting Webster's argument)—That is not law.

Webster—It was law until your honor spoke.—Collier's Weekly.

Poet's Mail.

"We get lots of letters," says Poet Wells, of the Buffalo News. Most poets do. They usually say: "A remittance would be acceptabl

"TO FIND THE BOOK"

CANADIAN INDIANS WOULD HEAR THE WORD.

Struck the Long Trail to Go to the Missionaries, Until Teachers and Preachers Were Sent from England.

About twenty miles north of Lake Winnipeg is a place called Norway House. This was a shipping center in the fur trade in the great days of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Dog and canoe trains of Indians, some of them from points 3,000 miles inland, came bringing their loads of priceless furs, and from this point the supplies brought from England to York Factory on Hudson bay were distributed to all the interior posts of the company.

For 200 years this great trading company had its agents scattered over the remote wilderness to gather furs for the markets of London. About eighty years ago, says Everyland, the agents of the company began to be troubled; fewer furs were brought in, the Indians seemed to be disappearing.

"What's the trouble, Lone Wolf?" said the agent one morning to a tall hunter who had thrown his bundle of pelts down sullenly. "Where is Man-Not-Afraid, and Three Feathers, and Kicking Horse, and all the men who used to come from the west many moons?"

"Ugh," grunted Lone Wolf, "far, far south they with the papooses and the women strike the long trail."

"Why?" persisted the agent. "Do the buffalo fall them? Are the foxes and otters gone? Why?"

Lone Wolf stood silent. At last, raising his eyes, he said: "They go to find the book?"

"To find the book? Your words are dark to me!"

"Ugh," said Lone Wolf; "white man have Book about Great Spirit. White man learn strong medicine. Book tells good words. Far toward the south wind Indians walk the Jesus Road. We go find it too."

The agent listened, incredulous, but when the same tale was repeated, when a whole village embarked in their birch canoes and traveled 900 miles to find a missionary; when hunting grounds were deserted and the very life of the trade threatened, the agents pressed upon the home office the necessity of bringing missionaries to the Indians if they would keep the Indians from going to the missionaries.

And that is how it came about that the Hudson's Bay Company wrote a polite letter to the Wesleyan Missionary society in London asking it to send out to Norway House the best preachers and teachers it could find. The company promised to furnish the missionaries with houses and provisions, canoes and guides, free of charge, if the society would help them check the Indian migration to the southeast.

Saved by Dancing.

The battleship Dominion was cautiously feeling her way towards Quebec on the night of August 16, 1906, when the navigating officer, misled by a bush fire on land, took the wrong bearings, and suddenly struck on a hidden reef with such force that the huge ship was shaken from stem to stern.

Orders were at once given for the whole crew, officers as well as men, to assemble on deck with their kits in their hands, and all the eight hundred and fifty men were told to dance, so as to keep the ship "alive," and so prevent the Dominion's keel from settling down on the ledge.

At first the bluejackets whistled an accompaniment to keep the men in step till the captain ordered the ship's band to play lively selections.

The men danced with a will, stamping their feet and swaying their bodies, and doing all they could to rock the ship. In the end they succeeded, for finally, with the engines working full speed astern, the Dominion slowly gave way and backed again into deep water. The dancing had saved the ship!

Women Good Harvest Hands.

Many hundreds of women assisted in gathering the harvest around Beatrice, Neb. They were lured to the fields by the offer of board and $2 a day. A farmer went into Beatrice looking for farm hands. Loungers in the town refused to work, and the farmer had to face the possibility of losing part of his crop. He went into a restaurant, and when waiting to be served was struck with the idea of bidding for the waitresses as harvesters. He offered them $2 a day and every waitress threw aside her apron and went to the farm. They did such efficient work that others farmers sought women, and they drew school-teachers, stenographers and college girls as well.—New York Press.

Ski for Postmen.

Recent experiments made at Braemar with ski for the use of postmen when the country is snowed up have proved so successful that the post office officials in various other districts in the Highlands, including Speyside and Donside, are to be similarly equipped. Frequently during the winter the conditions in the remote Highlands are quite arctic, the country being impassable to ordinary traffic. It has been found that the use of ski enables the postmen to cover their journeys even when the snow is soft and badly drifted.—London Daily Mail.

How a Moose Eats Grass.

Of all peculiar sights I think that that of a moose eating grass is the most extraordinary. The neck is so short and the legs are so long that the animal usually kneels in eating grass. True, they do not attempt it very often, for grass is by no means a staple with them, but even a moose likes a change of diet. The appearance of these huge and awkward creatures in this devotional attitude is not only interesting but laughable.—St. Nicholas Magazine.

These Questions.

"Have a pleasant trip east?"

"Yep."

"How did you find New York?"

"Why, you can't miss it, if you take the right

SHOW THAT MONKEYS REASON

Animals Fight Under a Leader and Roll Stones Down on Their Enemies.

Aesop's ape, it will be remembered, wept on passing through a human graveyard, overcome with sorrow for its dead ancestors, and that all monkeys are willing enough to be more like us than they are they show by their mimicry.

An old authority tells that the easiest way to capture apes is for the hunter to pretend to shave himself, then to wash his face, fill the basin with a sort of bird lime, and leave it for the apes to blind themselves. If the Chinese story is to be believed, the imitative craze is even more fatal in another way, for if you shoot one monkey of a band with a poisoned arrow, its neighbor, jealous of so unusual a decoration, will snatch the arrow from it and stab itself, only to have it torn away by a third, until in succession the whole troop have committed suicide.

In their wild life baboons, as well as the langurs and many other monkeys, undoubtedly submit to the authority of recognized leaders. There is co-operation between them to the extent that when fighting in company one will go to the help of another which is hard pressed.

In rocky ground they roll down stones upon their enemies, and when making a raid, as on an orchard which they believe to be guarded, the attack is conducted on an organized plan, sentries being posted and scouts thrown out, which gradually feel their way forward to make sure that the coast is clear, while the main body remains in concealment behind until told that the road is open.

From the fact that the sentries stay posted throughout the raid, getting for themselves no share of the plunder, it has been assumed that there must be some sort of division of the proceeds afterward. Man, again, has been differentiated from all other creatures as being a tool-using animal, but more than one kind of monkey takes a stone in its hand and with it breaks the nuts which are too hard to be cracked with the teeth.

Honor in Wall Street.

"One would hardly consider the New York Stock Exchange exactly in the light of 'a communion of saints.' Indeed, to judge by much that appears in the daily papers and the muckraking magazines, this might be the last place to look for the very soul and spirit of integrity. But there it is 'in the midst of them.'

"Between members of that marble mansion of trade in securities on New York's famous Broad street no paper writing passes certifying to the binding obligations of a transaction. In the very fiercest rush and maddest vortex of the wild corner, a word, a nod, the merest sign, amply suffices. Whatever it may lead to—irreparable loss, ruin, bankruptcy, no matter—the deal is closed.

"I am not professing to be an apologist for whatever crimes may be committed in the name of honor. I simply record the fact—to be easily verified—that the dealings on that exchange are 'on honor.' The corinthian fairness of its pillared and entablatured front is not shamed by the constant and consistent uprightness of the traffic within."—Christian Register.

Why Congressman Stole a Clerk.

When Tim Campbell was in the Fiftieth congress he stole a clerk from Congressman Scott. Scott was a new member and was made a chairman of a committee, which gave him a clerkship. He knew nothing about the clerk. Campbell did. Through some means or another he had the clerkship transferred to his own committee. Six months later Scott learned of the trick. Meeting Campbell, he said:

"That was a nice piece of petty larceny."

"Tut, tut, Mr. Scott!" said Campbell. "My committee needed a clerk worse than yours." Then, with twinkling eyes, he continued: "You are a millionaire and can afford to hire half a doen clerks, while I must go to the government for clerical assistance."

The ready reply amused Scott. The two men were always the best of friends thereafter.—Utica Observer.

Effect of Isolation in Dark.

Isolated from birth to maturity in a dark cell, carefully kept from sights and sounds and knowledge of his fellow-creatures, what would a human being perceive being brought suddenly into the outside world? The question so far as sight is concerned, has been thought worthy of the consideration of the School of Leipsig and other learned Germans. The general opinion seems to be that there would be no perception of distance, area or solidity, no recognition of right and left, up and down or before and behind. In other words, such perceptions are regarded as due to education and not to instinct. An instinctive idea of space, however, is admitted, as it is held that the dread of falling, shown by the month-old infant as it clutches at anything within reach on beginning to fall, is a manifestation of an inborn sense of space.

Fourteenth Century Operations.

In surgical work De Chauliac, in the fourteenth century, forestalled modern abdominal surgery. He opened the abdomen in order to stitch wounds of the intestine, described a method of suture and invented a needle-holder. A print of the thirteenth century represents a surgeon operating for hernia with the patient in the Trendelenburg position. This highly developed surgery was rendered possible by the use of anesthetics, the preparation in most common use being a combination of opium and mandragora. With these historical facts before us, a proper sense of propriety would cause us to hide our diminished heads.

Bibulous.

"Nevertheless," said the young Roman, "he is an ambitious poet. He would serve the muses all his life." "But," replied his elder, "he makes the mistake of supposing that Bacchus is one of the muses."—Catholic Standard and Times.

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W. J. Chaney, N. G. C. P. Gates, Secretary

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Meets every Friday night at 7:30 o'clock at I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors always Welcome.
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