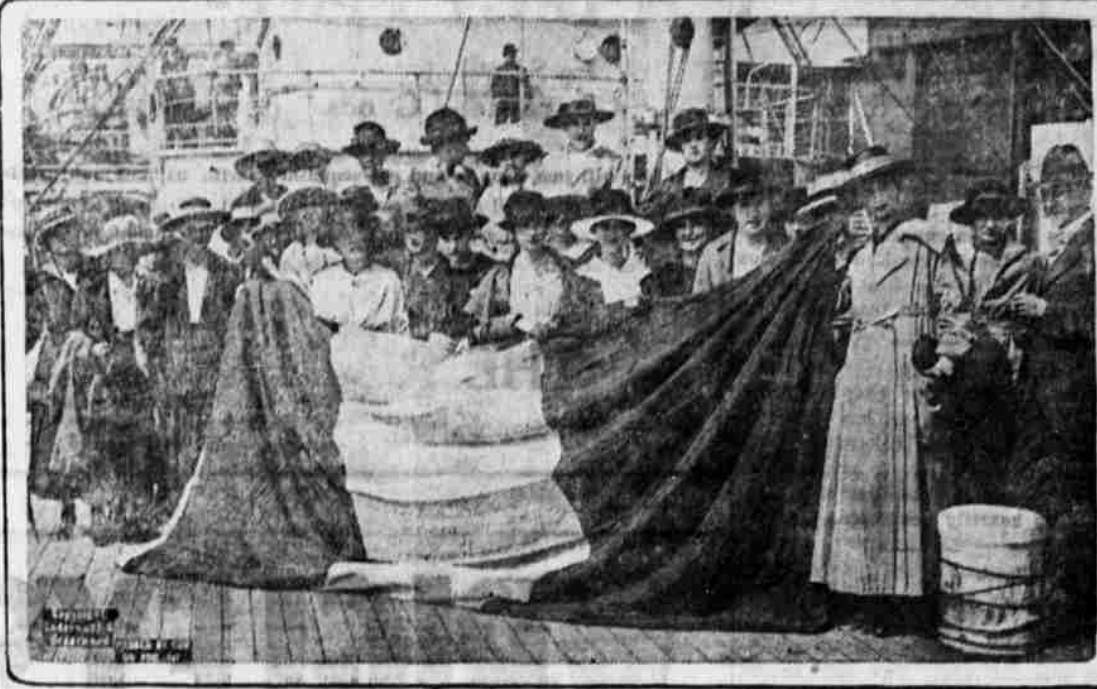


FRENCH GIRLS COME TO ENTER AMERICAN COLLEGES



Sixty-two young French girls have arrived in America, the first of a group of 230 chosen for scholarships at American universities. They are to study in American colleges, so that after the war they may return to France with American educational ideals and teach them there among their own people.

BABY'S LOT NOT HAPPY ONE

Small Wonder That So Many Children of the Puritans Ended Their Earthly Career Early.

There is no doubt of the strength and endurance of the Puritan babies which survived the hardships of the first few months of their lives. The Puritans came to America some time before modern heating appliances were scheduled to arrive, and their winter days and nights could have been little less than one long shiver.

If his elders suffered so much discomfort, what must have been the hardship of the newest baby "ho, a few days after his arrival in this world, was taken to the coldest part of it—the bleak little Puritan meeting house—which never knew anything better than heatless days? "This expedition often completed the baby's earthly career," says Laura E. Richards, in recounting the tribulations of the Puritan junior population. We think of the hardness of the early Puritan children, but this writer says, "Of Judge Sewall's 14 children, but

three survived him, a majority dying in infancy; and of the 15 children of his friend, Cotton Mather, but two survived their father." The infant mortality due to exposure may be readily conjectured.

In addition to the visit to the cold meeting house, the baby must steel himself to face the greater or lesser ailments of babyhood—and their remedies. One of these remedies, which admirably asserts the spirit of the times, was reserved as a cure for fits or "rickets," the trouble was called, and was known as "small water." This concoction, containing a peck of garden shell snails, was made doubly effective by adding a quart of tined earthworms.

SLEEP AS AID TO LONGEVITY

Long Hours in Bed May Mean Long Life, But the Question Arises, Is It Worth It?

The farmer's wife at Market Bosworth, England, who, "though in perfect physical health," has remained in bed for three years may hold that if

we all spent more time in bed we should live much longer. This theory is borne out by the experience of two sisters of Brillat-Savarin, who nearly attained a hundred years. They lived at a country house belonging to the author of the "Physiologie du Gout," which he used only in September and October. They spent ten months of the year in bed, getting up two days before his arrival, and living a normal life during his stay. On his departure they would say: "Goodby until next September, Anthelme. We are going to bed." One of them died at the age of ninety-nine, as she was finishing dinner, her last words being, "Hurry up with the dessert."

On the other hand, some Swiss doctors say that the amount of sleep should be regulated by altitude. Too much sleep, they maintain, is as harmful as too much drink. In low-lying districts seven hours' slumber may be taken with impunity, but up in the mountains five hours' is quite enough. These sleep specialists also ban the practice of remaining in bed in the morning, half awake, and insist on the necessity of arising as soon as sleep falls.

EXHIBITS ARE MADE LIFELIKE

Mounting of Natural History Objects in Their Native Surroundings Add to Their Interest.

In the development of the modern museum three stages have been recognized—that of the collection of objects for record, that of supplying materials for research and that of applying the collections to public education. The educational idea is now being developed by instructive display arrangement, loan exhibits for public and private schools and special lectures. The most notable feature is the mounting of natural history objects in the midst of their native surroundings, and much attention is being given at large museums—such as the American Museum of Natural History of New York—to grouping animals in their natural environment of shrubs, trees, flowers, rocks and other objects. In the new exhibition halls of the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, the case for a large mammal or bird habitat group is 25 feet long, 12 deep and 18 high, with a plate glass front 15 feet long and 10 high. Each of the two halls—one devoted entirely to California mammals and the other to California birds—is 180 feet long by 60 wide and 11 of the large cases have been placed in the mammal hall with six in the bird hall. Skylight illumination gives greater brightness in the cases than outside, preventing troublesome reflection from the glass. As a representative group may be taken that of the San Joaquin valley elk, a species of deer now preserved in a few reservations, and this is shown by several individuals standing or crouching in the grass near tree-bordered water, with low hills in the distance, the painted background seeming a continuation of the real scenery.

MANDALAY BEST IN WINTER

Burmese Capital Known to All Whites in India as an Ideal Cold Weather Resort.

Doubtless it will surprise a great many persons to learn that Mandalay, famed of song and story, is little more than a half century old. It was built in 1856 by King Mindon, who made it the capital of what was then independent Burma.

Something more than 300 feet above the level of the sea, Mandalay sits tightly upon a stretch of tableland just in front of the Shan hills. The city proper extends over about five square miles, but the military district of Mandalay covers a more extensive area.

With the British soldier, Mandalay has taken on a great deal of the character of a vacation resort. In the torrid months of the Burmese summer the heat becomes very great, sometimes making the thermometer rise to 119 degrees in the shade; but relief is easily found in the adjacent hills. The British sanitary officers have succeeded in exterminating all the fevers and other diseases with which the climate was once infested.

In winter—or as near to winter as it gets—Mandalay becomes a semiparadise, for the temperature stays at about 50 degrees. Happy the British soldier who is assigned to this garrison.

Like as not he sits of afternoons underneath the shadow of the Moulmein pagoda gazing dreamily at the flotillas on the Irrawaddy.

"Can't you hear their paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay?"

Or perhaps he looks at the distant mountains, fabled to be so rich in alabaster and rubies. And very often the whole picture as drawn by Kipling is complete, even to the temple bells and the Burmese maiden.

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FOR SALE—Two cows, 1 fresh and 1 two months calf. Address Mrs. Henry Knutzen, Applegate, phone Provoit. 92

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FOR SALE—Good milk cow, Jersey. Call 225 West G. Phone 509J. 89

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TRADE—House, barn and three acres on East A street for house and lot close in. Call 1114 East A street or phone 124-R. 92

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