DEFECT OF VISION.

TS FOR THE CONSIDERATION PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

on and Disagree Remedy for "Cross Eye"of Awkwardness in Childrenof Spectacles-Good Rules.

a dispectation of the second state state state state state of the second state sta far the most varied and frequent dis and the child is not too old, the done and the child is not too old, the become straight. If the squint is too med the glasses must be assisted by op-a A cross eyed child over 10 years of a constant reproach to its parents, mother can excuse herself for allowing hild to become blind in an eye! The child to become into an international state of the program of the

AWEWARD CHILDREN.

By strain and imperfect vision are not al-by accompanied by manifest conditions, chas spoken of above. The eye gives no ternal sign of many of its worst troubles. I instance: A boy is noticed constantly inking his cyclida. Remonstrate with him do says he "cannot help is," but that it is res upon use of the eyes; yet his eyes show verificate of weakness. After a time his half ace works in unison with the eyelids, di law on his shoulders and even his arms is motion. Punishment avails nothing breaking the so called "habit," it grows res. Examination of his eyes reveals a destrain and imperfect vision are not al-Examination of his eyes reveals a de-correct it by proper glasses; and behold, few days he has forgotten to blink his lew days he has forgotten to blink his and shrug his shoulders. Another child is the side of his head into his book and oks at you with head and neck awry. He ows actually lopsided. Why! Because he ading the most comfortable way of see-Straighten his vision, allow him to see oo long neglected, he will carry himself arect

al look squareiy at everything. Here approaches a girl with handsome Here approaches a girl with matterna, freget; her gait is awkward and her step mining and uncertain. You are moved to ity by the thought of what a clumsy, un-any woman she will become. Yes! pity r! The girl cannot see beyond the length her own arm-how then can she know are she is walking, or upon what? Can wonder she is timid, nervous, pale and isable! Adopt the means of letting her ; correct her near sightednoss and watch change! A young woman may be con-mous for apparent ignorance. Her parents the always had sore eyes when studying going to school, so they put her to work. sore eyes were not the result of study, of bad vision, and her parents must reat a condition for use. And now, though eviden may be good, it may be too late r ber to gain all that was lost to her in the es of childhood.

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USE OF SPECTACLES.

Let every mother lay aside her prejudice acles and remember that if her gains spectacles and remember that if her hild's welfare, comfort and happiness can estwared by wearing them it is her im-entive duty to provide them. No child, newser, should be allowed to select the s to correct its own defect, for oft-

A STORY OF LINCOLN.

arkable Personage at the White

A Remarkable Personage at the White Hense-A Very Comical Sequel. One day a man of remarkable appearance requested an audience with Mr. Lincoln. He was a large, fleshy man, of a stern but homely contanance, and of a solemn and dignified gives. An immense fob chain, to which was attached a huge topas seal, swing from his watch pocket, and he carried a large gold was attached a huge topas seal, swing from his watch pocket, and he carried a large gold was attached a huge topas seal, swing from his watch pocket, and he carried a large gold was attached a huge topas seal, swing from his watch pocket, and he carried a large gold was attached a huge topas seal, swing from his watch pocket, and he carried a large gold was attached a huge topas while the presi-fer ("This pions man means business. He is no common preacher. Evidently his foorwarsation that followed were constrained his fame of great his manner imposed upon his fame of the swith great deliberation, si feding his chair the portly visitor ex-mended his hand to Mr. Lincoln, asying, and his famed of Mr. Seward. I have watched you narrowly ever since your in uguration and I called merely to pay my respects' What I want to say is this: I his hyou are doing everything for the good nan topic everything for the good non whatever. I was at the Chicago con-watched you narrowly ever since your in uguration and I called merely to pay my respects' What I want to say is this: I his hyou are doing everything for the good non synta I want to say is this: I his hyou are doing everything for the good non synta I want to say is this: I his hyou are doing everything for the good non the right track. As one of puture as you d—n please, and I will sup-our constituents I now say to you, do ig hum his wou is a please, and I will sup-ous thents. I now say to you, do ig hum his wou are doing everything for the good non the right track. As one of his head his hand his further, as to be a preacher. I

ious effect. "Why," said Mr. Lincoln, in great aston-ishment, "I took you to be a preacher. I hought you had come here to tell me how to take Richmond." And he again grasped the hand of his strange visitor. Accurate and penetrating as Mr. Lincoln's judgment was concerning men, for once he had been wholly nistaken. The scene was comical in the ex-istance. The two men stood gazing at each other. A smile broke from the lips of the selenn wag and rippled over the wide ex-panse of his homely face like sunlight over-proading a continent, and Mr. Lincoln was

panse of his homely face like sunlight over-preading a continent, and Mr. Lincoln was ion valsed with laughter. "Sit down, my friend," said the president; "sit down. I am delighted to see you. Lunch with us today. Yes, you must stay and unch with us, my friend, for I have not seen mough of you yet." The stranger did lunch with Mr. Linceln that day. He was a man I rure and racy humor, and the good cheer, he wit, the anecdotes and sparkling conver-ation that enlivened the scene was the work of two of the most origical characters ever ween in the White House.-Ward H. Lamon.

The Importance of Self Control.

An expert and experienced official in an in-ane asylum said to us a little time since that ane asylum said to us a little time since same here institutions are filled with people who have given up to their feelings, and that no one is quite safe from an insine asylum who ullows himself to give up to his feelings. The importance of this fact is too little appre-liated, especially by teachers. We are aliated, especially by teachers. We are always talking about the negative virtues of vays talking about the negative virtues of liscipline, but we rarely speak of the posi-ive virtues. We discipline the schools to teep the children from mischief, to maintain pood order, to have things quiet, to enable he children to study. We say, and say ightly, that there cannot be a good school without good discipline. We do not, how-over, emphasize as we should the fact hat the, discipline of the school, when ightly done, is as vital to the fu-are good of the child as the les-ons he learns. Discipline of the right kind ons he learns. Discipline of the right kind s as good mental training as arithmetic. It s not of the right kind unless it requires in-ellectual effort mental constants. ellectual effort, mental conquests. The perienced expert, referred to above, was berienced expert, referred to above, was led o make the remark to us by seeing a girl give way to the "sulks." "That makes in-gane women," she remarked, and told the tory of a woman in an asylum, who used to ulk until she became desperate, and the ex-pert said: "You must stop it; you must con-rol yourself." To which the insane woman eplied: "The time to say that was when I was a girl. I never controlled myself when twas well, and now I cannot." The teacher as a wider responsibility, a weightier dis-iplinary duty than she suspects. The pupils are not only to be controlled, but they must be taught to control themselves absolutely.

HOW TO WALK WELL.

THE POSITION OF THE BODY IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Self Training Before a Full Lougth Mirror-Throwing Out the Chest-A Traus formation-A Positive Relief-No Shoul der Braces Needed-A Quick Walk.

To walk well, then, requires cultivation and exercise of the muscles of the entire body. The very position of the body is of great importance. Do you think that you walk well! Have you ever criticised your-self! Let us see. You can be the best critic if you will listen. Bland before a full length mirror. Notice your encemenance down ho your year fest

Stand before a full length mirror. Notice your appearance, down to your very feet. Now turn aideways, and look carefully. Don't you see how your shoulders and hips are carried forward? You carry your head very well, but are you graceful? Now, keep-ing your exactly natural position, walk slowly back and forth past the mirror (which should reach the floor). When you step, does not your heel come down first, and does not the whole sole of your foot show when you walk up to the mirror facing it? Now stop, turn your profile to the glass, and, without walk up to the mirror facing it! Now stop, turn your profile to the glass, and, without moving the body, look at your reflection. Then slowly straighten the spine, and throw out the chest and pit of the stomach by taking a long breath and finally contract the muscles of the abdomen. This drawing in of the abdomen involuitarily throws out the chest and throat. Boldiers have this exercise taught them as one of the first movements toward gaining an erect position. Now see the change in your spice have a gentle curve from the base of the neck to the end of the body. The small of the back

the end of the body. The small of the back is hollow; the waist is smaller; the hips are well thrust back. Now straighten the knees well thrust back. Now straighten the knees and press the whole body slightly forward until it rests, not upon the heels, but slightly upon the ball of the foot and the hollow of the instep. Then raise the head, drawing in the chin alightly but never enough to cause a double chin and look straight. Stand thus for an instant, with the arms hanging easily at the sides, carrying them rather back of the line of the body than forward of it. Do you see the transformation! Of course you are a little stiff at first and cannot overcome a decided unfamiliarity with the figure you decided unfamiliarity with the figure you ee in the glass; but will you not admit an

provement in your appearance? Walk back and forth before the mirr walk back and forth before the mirror, always keeping the erect position. Now stop and suddenly drop into the old and natural (or, rather, the unnatural) position you have always assumed, simply because you have never known better. One glance is enough! Would you have believed that so simple a movement as contracting the mus-cles of the abdomen and strengthening the

cies of the abdomen and strengthening the spine would alter you so greatly! Practice, assuming this position constantly, and after a week you will find it a positive re-lief. Your former drooping, stooping position will soon become painful, and you will gladly assume the upright one for a rest. After a time you will find your walk changed, invol-untarily. As your back and hips go stronger, the muscles of the calves of the legs will barden, and a firmer walk of step will result. Practice walking on tip toe around your room, a few steps at a time. Raise the body on the toes, and hend the knees backward and forward. Exercise the hips by bending the body in every direction. Walk every day, but do not over fatigue yourself. Exercise carried beyond comfort is injurious and never improving.

Bo not carry the the stiffly, nor the shoulders so far back as to be awkward. Many people put on shoulder braces, and fondly im-agine they are gaining a magnificent carriage by wearing them. The effect of shoulders thrown far back (as they are with braces), with the chin, neck and abdomen and hip thrust forward, is awkward in the extreme No shoulder braces are needed if the chest and pit of the stomach are thrown forward and the abdomen contracted. Too straight a spin

the abdomen contracted. Too straight a spine is awkward. Carry the body easily, lightly, and grace will come with practice. Remove the shoes, and in the stockings walk the floor of your room. Step first on the heels, then bring down the foot flatly, as the Irishnan does. That is not graceful, is it? Now try another way. Walk around on the ball of the sole of the foot (which is be-tween the insten and the tool without tanch. tween the instep and the toes, without touch-ing the heel to the carpet. Can you not feel the muscles strain in the calf of the leg! That is the way th lid do. you will find that you can so place the foot in taking the step as to lightly touch the heel the instant after the ball of the sole resta on the floor. In lifting the foot to take the next step, slightly and almost imperceptibly push against the floor with the toes of the foot you are raising. Then continue to step, practicing these movements. If a quick walk is desired, the inner side of the sole of the foot (the ball) usually touches the floor first, and also pushes the floor upon lifting it to take the next step; but if a slow and dignified step is desired, let the outer side of the ball touch first. Then as the foot i raised there is a slight roll of the sole, so that when the push is given, it again comes from the inner side of the ball, as before. This requires a listle time, and the step is necessarily slower. There should be no hesitation per ceptible. Dignified men and women instir ively assume this position of the foot, as it ively assume this position of the root, as it gives greater firmness and solidity to the step, and the balance in walking slowly is thus preserved.—George Winthrep in Demo-rest's Monthly.

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specting Rhode Remington. Reuben Radway reared roses, red radiab stabagas, raspherries, rue, rosemary, rhos androns, raised rustic racks round ru ary, rhodo

Recent raise resider racks round rural retreats. Rhods Remington raveled rugs, ripped round abouts, relied rags, read romances runio rhymis; rambled reund rugged ruins. Rhods's respectable relatives rented Reu bea's respectable relatives rented Reu bea's reser rooms, rars, retired, restful, refines retreat! Radiant red roses, ravishing red ishes ran rjøf, royal annuculas rustled ragged robbins reared robelliously, reeds raitans, running rareripes reveled. Recent rains rendered Reuben restless, rutabagas rotted, red radishes ru-ted, Reu-bea's ruler reduced Reuben's rates. Reuben rebelled, resisted roughly, resented rudely, resigned.

mbering Rhoda's ragged rugs, Rec

Remembering raveling rugs repaid. Relentiess rains roared, railroads rumbled, uin rioted ravenously, reductions resulted. Rhoda, rarely reveling rugs, rashly ran-acked rank roofless ruins; read rural ro-nances; reclined rested. Reuben rapidly reaping ripe rye, reaches R

Rhoda's retreat. Rare, radiant, rosy Rhoda retires, ramble

Rascally Reuben, ranking rank rye, re-

Rascally Reuben, ranking rank rye, re-gards Rhoda; raves, recapitulates, recounta. Reluctant Rhoda refuses, reflorts, regards <u>R-uben reproachfully</u>, remorsefully. Reuben remonstrates, Rhoda resorts resentfully. Reuben retracts, repleads. Rhoda reconsiders, replies retaining Rou-ben's ring, ribbons, roses, raven ringlets, renders Reuben reparation.

Reuben's ruler relents, ruin retires, rela-tives, Rhoda, Reuben rejoice. Rash readers run—reunion results. Respectfully, RATTLEBRAINED RUTH. —The Colouel.

Dom Pedro and His Liver.

Deen Pedro and His Liver. The emperor of Brazil has come over here chieffy for the sake of his health. His liver is alling terribly. As a result he has no appetite, and his digestion is faulty. He has had his blood analyzed by Dr. Henoques, the specialist, who tells him frankly that he is in a bad way. Not only is his liver out of order, but his kid-neys also, and at his hge there is not much chance of curing him, though the maladies may be held fin check. Dom Pedro is only 62 years old, although he has been emperor fifty-six years, and is in length of reign the senior sovereign of the world. But he was born and has al-ways lived in a part of the world where people grow old quickly. At 62 he is resily older than an Englishman at 72. Dr. Henoques asked him what was his favorite drink. Dom Pedro replied that it was the juice of oranges and lemons, iced, and flavored with Jamaica rum. "Better give it up," said Dr. Henoques. "I can't." said Dom Pedro, "and you

it was the juice of oranges and remons, iced, and flavored with Jamaics rum. "Better give it up," said Dr. Henoques. "I can't," said Dom Pedro, "and you wouldn't advise me to if you knew how good it is." The emperor thinks he has done well in living so long in a tropical climate without falling prey to the dis-eases that run riot there. He has never had vellow fever or cholers, though many cases that run riot there. He has never had yellow fever or cholera, though many inmates of his palace have been stricken down by them. Indeed, he has not had any serious, illness in his life, and his present complaints are only the natural and inevitable accompaniments of old age in his native climate.—Paris Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Shopping in Paris.

Shopping in Paris. The most important point to get the value of your money is not to be induced to enter the small stores; to limit your buying to the dry goods stores of the Louvre and Bon Marche, for they keep al-most everything that a woman can think of. The price is marked on each article and always put at the lowest rate. Al-most everything lies on counters and tables, so you do not have the worry of asking for things. You are not bothered with officious elerks who try to persuade you to get one thing when you want an-other. When you have requived the goods at home, and after having examined them, no matter after what length of time you change your mind you can return the goods, and without the asking of one ques-tion those stores refund you the money. goods, and without the asking of one ques-tion those stores refund you the money. No matter if the goods have been cut in the store, so it has not been touched or cut by you or been worn, the money is im-mediately handed back to you, while in small stores you are sure to be imposed upon Those abonkeepers have two prices.

STARVING TO DEATH.

FEAT NOT EASILY ACCOM PLISHED IN NEW YORK.

What the Man Who Looks After the City's Paupers Says on the Subject-Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

"How can a person starve to death in New York city?" was asked by a reporter of Super-intendent Blake, who looks after the city's intendent Blake, who looks after the city's paupers. Mr. Blake didn't stop to think before he said: "You can't;" and then he added: "That is, you can't unless you want to real bad. Of course, if you lock yourself up-somewhere where no one can get at you, and don't eat anything or make any noise to attract attention, you may succeed in dying of starvation; but that's about the only way you could do it in New York. If you would starve, take my advice and don't try it in New York; you are sure to be caught at it. "There is no red tape about the relief of destitute people in this city. In the first place, the city doesn't do it at all. The city gave up giving outdoor relief several years ago. All the city does for poor people is to send them to the workhouse. But, naturally, informa-tion of people who are in need of immediate the city does not poor people is to send their to the workhouse. But, naturally, informa-tion of people who are in need of immediate assistance usually comes to me. Generally the neighbors are the ones who find out the case, and they either come here or inform the police. In either case the action is immediate. I always send a messenger directly around to the office of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and is ten minutes after I bear of the case a visitor of that society is on her way with provision and medicine for the relief of the sufferers w ile if it is reported as likely to be a h tal case, I also send one of our ambulance

NECESSARY RED TAPE.

"After the immediate necessities of the fam-ily or person are relieved then comes the red tape. The society's visitor looks up the mat-ter and reports to her superiors. For the city an investigation is made, and it is ascertained whether the persons are legally a charge upon this municipality or belong somewhere also whether the persons are legally a charge upon this municipality or belong somewhere else. Generally they are recently arrived emi-grants, for whom the Castle Garden authori-ties must look out. But in any event the sufferers get good food a d careful attention until responsibility for their permanent care is fixed.

is need. "Actual pauperism is comparatively rare in this city, much as we hear about poverty. The poorest parts of the city are inhabited by people that live like pigs in a pen, not because they have to, but because they want to save money. The workhouse is kept full, but it is chiefly with men and women who go there rather than work. Of course many honest and respectable persons come here to ask for relief. In every such case I endeavor to send them away encouraged to try for work again. I tell them for beaven's sake to'keep out of the workhouse—to work at anything at which they can pick up a penny rather than degrade themse's by becoming public charges. For it certainly does degrade them. Nine times out of ten it mins them, and they go back again and again, and finally become of the sort that is sent up twice a year for six months each time. "Actual pauperism is comparatively rare in

sort that is sent up twice a year for six months each time. "It would probably surprise people to know that there are men who, because they cannot find work at their trade, will come here for ad before they will fry to get work at any-thing else. To such I absolutely refuse to give commitment, and direct them where to go to get laboring or other wors: if they fail at their trade. In most cases they take my orders. Sometimes they appeal to a magis-trate and get a commitment anyhow. Women are still worse. Practically a woman can always get a living if she is willing to do domestic work for her board and clothes. There's no excuse for their going to the work-There's no excuse for their going to the workhouse, and I tell them so every chance I get THE WORK OF RELIEF.

John Bowne, whose aspect mingles the venerable with the benevolent, is the general agent of the New York Association for Im-proving the Condition of the Poor, on which Superintendent Blake depends to relieve cases of extreme destitution. It has been in existence well toward half a century. It ex-pends about \$25,000 a year in its work of re-lief, of which 60 per cent. goes directly to the people aided and 40 per cent. is consumed in

expense. Mr. Bowne said: "There is never any delay in relieving cases of destitution coming to our knowledge

reduce a vast amount of harm to the eye. corrections, particularly with children, at be left to the competent special physi-

frequent are the follow.... "I get sleepy if I read," "I canno-if get sleepy if I read," "I canno-d a needle at night," "I never read-it ma headache," "Sewing by hand in headache," "Sewing by hand in headache," to the How frequent are the following expres-tions: "I get sleepy if I read," "I cannot ad a r ives me headache," es my temples pain," etc. have my temples pain," etc. Not one of here expressions contains an allusion to the yes, yet each one of them indicates that here is some trouble with one or both eyes which needs attention. Constant headache, ring pain in the top, back or side of the th a regular sick headache once on which a regular size because once as rises a week, are not infrequent symptoms. Every doctor in the neighborhood exhausts himself upon the case. In sheer despair a pecialist is consulted. Inquiry elicits the fact that there is never pain in the eyes, and bet that there is never pain in the eyes, and bet the there is never pain in the eyes, and "Yes, I will wear glasses, but know it will do no good." But what is the satisfaction to mer sufferer when weeks after week has by and no sick headaches? Friends may call it affectation, but glasses mean comfort nd they are worn.

Good rules to observe are: Use the eyes reely: do not abuse them; always have enty of light, but, when possible, avoid a lare; if possible have the light falling over as shoulder or from behind; read but little w not at all in the lying position; avoid mains by twilight. Inability to use the was means something; find out what it is. Allow no inflammation or pain in the eyes to no inflammation or pain in the eyes to lected, and bear in mind that many obscure pain or ache may be due to over red eyes or defective vision.—Ladies ome Journal.

The Origin of "Bool"

How frequently we see a child jump from behind the door, tree or other retreat, and wrick "Boo!" at his frightened little playmates. The word is a corruption of Boh son of Odin, so flerce a general among the Goths that the Goths that the mere mention of his name spread a panic during his lifetime, and, tranger still, has continued. still, has continued to do so eve

nonestly, completely. Journal of Education

Introduction of Smallpox.

Introduction of Smallpox. Smallpox is supposed to have been in-troduced into Europe from the east by the Saracens. Rhazes, an Arabian, sc-curately described it about A. D. 900. Shortly after the discovery of America it was brought to this country, and made great ravages among the Indians.—Boston Budget.

The Supreme Court Chamber.

The supreme court chamber at Washing ton was given over to freecoers this summer and was a barren and desolate place enough Duty white bags shrouded the busts of dear and gone chief justices in the niches aroun the semi-circular walls, the floors were bare and the high bench looked cold and lonely. Scaffoldings held the painters to their worl up under the high ceiling. In the gloomy looking clerk's desk was locked up the famous court Biole, an Oxford edition of 1799, first used when the court came to Washington in 1800. Since then every president has kissed it at his inauguration, and every chief and n, and every chief and issociate justice has been sworn in upon it. fust to the north of the main chamber is the Just to the triangular room in which Morse placed his first telegraph instrument and received the first message sent over the wire. It came from a field station at Bladensburg, six miles away .- New York Sun.

Mark Twain's Children.

Mark Twain's Children. Mark Twain is very particular about the edupation of his children. He has a school room in his house, which is filled with pretty chintz covered furniture and floods of sun-shine, and there his three little daughters study every day from 9 until 1. These chil-dren are remarkably good linguists, and have been brought up to speak French, German and Italian. Mr. Clemens has very common sense ideas on the training of children, which he expressed some time ago in a letter that was published over his name.-Harper's Barar.

Ailments of Nervons Subjects.

Some affect to believe that nervous sub-jects feign their ailments for the purpose of attracting attantion and sympathy. It is quite true they frequently exaggerate their sufferings, but that is no excuse for denying their existence. Besides, it is natural to exaggerate a grievance so long as it remains unrecognized. Others admit the reality of the diseased sensations, but maintain that the only way to abolish them is by means of the only way to abolish them is by means of reason. They hold that nervous persons ought to be taught to control their nerves by their reason, and they insist that "plain speaking" is the strongest aid to recovery. Their experience seems to corroborate this opinion. The sufferers cease to complain to them, so they fancy that their "plain speak-ing" has effected a cure. This fancy is, how-ever, very far from the fact, which is that the patients have transferred their com-plaints to a more sympathetic ear.—Nine-teenth Century. enth Century.

upon. Those shopkeepers have ty one for their own countrymen and one for foreigners, especially for Americans. They imagine that every American possesses a chicken that lays golden eggs, and they are entitled to as many of the and that they can rob from the nest in their pock ets. Beware of being cheated, so go to the Louvre or Bon Marche for all you want -Paris Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.

Moonlight Hilarity.

A very worthy citizen whose greatest fault is that he will "treat" his friends and allow them to treat him in return, looking for his home the other evening about midni.ht. The electric lights were shining, and so was the moon in a cloud less sky. The elevated individual saw his less sky less sky. The elevated individual saw his shadow at full length on the sidewalk and halted. Bringing his metal tipped cane down with great force he exclaimed: "Go home! 'shamed of you'self! You're full, d-d if you ain't. G' home! Don't stan' there, b-b-blocking up sidewalk! G'home!"

Then he broke out into a snatch of song and windows went up, and heads were put out to listen. "Roll on-roll on-s-liver moon-s' s-liver moon guidethe traveler's s'on 's way, whilst nightingales

sing in time." "G' home, I tell you! P'lice 'll take you in! My wife's waitin' for me else-of-of course ole fel-I'd take you-roll on silver

The last that was seen of him he wa "I'm y-y-your friend an' don't you for-get it. You take th-th-that other fel h-home-he's had t' much."-Detroit Free get it. h-home-Press.

The Galveston News says Texas has 2,500,000 dogs. The dogs cost their own-ers five cents a dity per head, or altogether \$45,000,000 a year, and sheep owners \$5,000,000 a year more, s total of \$50,000,000.

through the charities department of the city or in other ways. Our visitors on their regu-lar rounds whenever they hear of a cost give aid immediately and report it afterward. A visitor sent out on information brought to the office always takes food and medicine with her. I do not think it is possible for a person who really wants to live to starve to death in New York. If in a house, the neighbors are always at hand to give aid, and the police are sure to discover a case out of doors. In most of the cases reported in the papers as of starvation, alcoholism has more to do with it than lack of food. Our money is collected chiefly through a can-vasser, who is employed regularly. Most of it comes from individuals. Comparatively little is contributed by the churches, because we urge that each church should look after its own poor, and they are getting to do so very

generally. "The saddest cases we have are not those in which abject poverty is the feature, but those where misfortunes have reduced per-sons of cultivation and good position to destitution. Such are often restrained by pride from asking aid until the last possible mo-ment, but they rarely carry it so far as to starve to death rather than seek help."

Vocal Studies Abroad.

À reputable physician, who has made a careful study of the effects produced upon young American women who have gone abroad for vocal studies, says that only about anroad for vocal statutes, says that only about one-sixth of the number ever return with as good voice as when they left, and less than half of the number with an improved voice. Only those in poor health are shown to have really improved in voice by a prolonged change of climate and study in Europe. His advice is that American ladies should always live and study the "Italian method," as far as possible, with Italian teachers here in their native land, and go abroad as foreign arti visit us, never remaining a sufficient length of time for the climate and living to change ially while their system and voice, more especially they are in their "teens."-Globe-Den