

Starvation.
What is it? What occurs? What part of the human mechanism fails first or last, when a person is deprived of food for a certain period of time? This is what takes place: During starvation the body loses weight, the various functions (walking, sitting, etc.) become weaker, the body temperature first rises, then falls, and death supervenes after the loss of about 40 per cent of the body weight. The loss is not equally distributed among the various tissues, as the muscles and fat lose the most, then the bones, skin and liver, and (last of all) the heart, brain and spinal cord. Some persons starve without actually being denied food. Certain constitutional diseases bring on conditions which cause loss of weight and great weakness of every portion of the organism; the food eaten does not feed the disease ridden tissues and a state of starvation follows. Thus a person may starve even in the midst of plenty. Marked loss of weight, while in seeming good health, is a positive indication of some serious systemic disorder, which if treated in time will prevent further loss of weight and avert starvation and death.

Printing a Coin on Linen.
The print of a silver coin on linen may be made so clear by dipping the fabric in a solution of nitrate of silver and spreading it over the face of the coin with the finger is imprinted. The linen is conditioned by dipping it into a solution of nitrate of silver, made by dissolving sixty or eighty grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of water. Wet the portion of the cloth which is to receive the impression in the solution, and when nearly dry draw it over the face of the coin and let it at the mark. Expose to a weak light, and in a few minutes the raised design of the coin will appear on the linen. As soon as the print is dark enough remove and wash in clear water. When nearly dry iron it smooth with a mangle, ironing a piece of tissue paper over the print. In printing from the coin or medal it is advisable also to press a piece of paper on the reverse side so that the color will not come in contact with the sensitized fabric.

An Irrelevant Goat.
The Welsh farmers were presented by Queen Victoria with a goat which, after several years of abundant reproduction, had become very numerous. The goat, which was a very fine specimen, was presented when the queen was in residence at Windsor, and one day she was seen in the park with the goat. The goat was very tame and allowed the queen to pet it. The queen was very much amused and the goat was very much pleased. The queen was very much amused and the goat was very much pleased. The queen was very much amused and the goat was very much pleased.

An Anecdote of Crowley.
A man was once made ill by a drink of cold water. He was taken to the doctor, who prescribed a course of medicine. The man was very much pleased and the doctor was very much pleased. The man was very much pleased and the doctor was very much pleased. The man was very much pleased and the doctor was very much pleased.

A Steamheated Ocean.
A fourth year class was beginning the study of ocean currents. "Why is the ocean warmer in some places than in others?" asked the teacher. The children were puzzled. Finally Alexander, a bright little lad of seven years, continued the original explanation. "Because it is steam heated in some places," said he. "You see where the big steamships pass through the ocean the water is steam heated and there for very much warmer than the places where no steamships pass."—New York Tribune.

Playing It Safe.
Hokus—Flubdub has been mixed up in a lot of shady financial transactions, and yet he is never caught. Pokus—That's just like Flubdub. I remember when we were boys and a tin can was to be tied to a dog's tail Flubdub was always the fellow who held the dog.—Life.

Close Quarters.
"Yes, for the past two months I've been positively living within my income."
"Don't you feel rather cramped?"
"Compared? Say, lend me \$10, will you? I want to stretch myself."—New York Times.

Badly Expressed.
Pund—Teacher, may I be absent this afternoon? My aunt's cousin is dead? Teacher, well, yes, I suppose so; but really I wish it was some nearer relation.—Tapeita Journal.

Her Tongue.
Eli—Clara's got a tongue like a motor bike—like a motor? How's that?
Eli—She's always running people down.—Exchange.

The Englishman Spoke.
In a second class railway carriage, going from Lausanne to Paris, I once passed a night of conflict. On my side were a Swiss who spoke English and an Englishman who didn't speak. Our opponents were two members of a Latin race. They wanted the windows shut. We wanted at least one window open. Our common cause drew the three of us together. At first the Englishman's expression had seemed to wonder whether the Swiss and the American were quite worthy to prefer fresh air. As the night wore on this expression waned, and I thought I detected a trace of sympathy in the glances he sparingly aimed at us. In answer to my question the Swiss explained his mastery of the English language by saying he had learned without a teacher, just by sitting near an open window in a tub of cold water. At this the Englishman almost smiled. Marrying came. He tried us out and began to hunt through his pockets for matches. The Swiss offered him a box. "Thank you," he said gravely; "I prefer my own," and went on humming.—New Republic.

Colors of the Opal.
In playing the opal color is of the greatest importance. Red fire or red is considered the best, blue and green is the best. Blue by itself is quite valuable, and the green opal is not of great value unless the color is very vivid and the pattern very good. The color must be true—that is to say it must not fade in streaks or patches, alternating with a colorless or inferior quality. Pattern is an important factor, the several varieties being known as "pin fire" when the grains are very small, "batwing" when the color is in small squares, the more regular the better, and the "flash fire" or "flash opal" when the color shows as a single mark in a very large pattern. The best is the most common and is also generally considered the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show its distinct minute checks of red, some, blue and green it is considered magnificent. Some stones show better on edge than on top. Exchange.

Barrels.
A barrel is not always a barrel, for according to a Massachusetts judge the matter of state laws has considerable to do with it. Some time since a Boston man purchased 200 barrels of sweet potatoes in the state of Maryland. When the sweet potatoes arrived in Boston the purchaser sold one barrel just as it had come from Maryland, but it appears that the barrel weighed only 125 pounds instead of the pounds, the legal weight in Massachusetts. In that state when a person buys a barrel of potatoes the weight is not less than 150 pounds. The Massachusetts courts ruled that the purchaser of the Maryland sweet potatoes violated the law when he sold the barrel that was underweight, at which the barrel was a legal one in Maryland. Therefore a barrel is not a barrel in Massachusetts when it weighs less than 150 pounds. True Press.

Penetration of Light.
Experiments show that light can be seen through a clean oil-spring of an inch more than one forty-thousandth of an inch.
This fact was determined by taking two transparent glass slides, placed at a distance of one inch, the opposite ends being placed together. The straight edges being placed together the eye and a strong light in a dark room, a wedge of light was perceived from the ends between which the paper was placed and the opposite ends were brought together. The thickness of the paper being known, the distance apart of the two edges of the straight end of the wedge of light was easily calculated.

Irving's Intensity.
The piercing eyes and intense expression of Henry Irving once had the effect of making a fellow actor utter a word of which he was on the stage at all. It occurred in Manchester during a performance of "Macbeth" and in the scene where Macbeth says to one of the murderers, "There's blood upon thy face." Irving put so much earnestness into his words that the murderer forced his proper answer. "Thou'st blood upon thy face," and replied in a startled voice "Is there Great Scott?" He finished as he afterward said, that he'd broken a blood vessel.

Synthetic Dyes.
The raw materials from which almost all the synthetic dyes are made are only mine or tin direct products of coal tar. These are transformed chemically into from 250 to 280 intermediate products, which in their turn stand about 1,200 chemically distinct dye-stuffs. Among the processes employed are high temperatures, great pressures and low refrigeration.

His Query.
"You've been sentenced to twenty years' hard labor. With good time you can cut that down, of course," said the lawyer.
"Good time?" exclaimed the prisoner.
"How's a guy going to have any good time in prison?"—Detroit Free Press.

Slow Pay.
"Does your father object because I'm paying attention to you?"
"No, Paw says he's glad to see you paying something, if it's only attention."—Buffalo Express.

True Thrift. according to Robert Louis Stevenson, is to earn a little and spend a little less.

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William Fones Measurements.
The height of the statue of William Fones on Philadelphia city hall is thirty-three feet, and it weighs 52,400 pounds. It was cast in Philadelphia in 1876, seven years, and so carefully finished that the most careful inspection fails to detect the joints. It was placed in position in sections. The base is 2 feet in diameter, rim, 23 feet in circumference; nose, 13 inches long, eye, 12 inches long and 4 1/2 inches wide; mouth from crest to corner, 1 foot 4 inches; from ear to chin, 3 feet 3 inches; ear, 4 feet long; shoulders, 28 feet in circumference and 15 feet in diameter; waist, 24 feet in circumference and 8 feet 9 inches in diameter and 4 feet long; fingers, 2 feet 9 inches in diameter; hands, 6 feet 9 inches in circumference; 3 feet in diameter and 4 feet long; fingers, 2 feet 6 inches long; lip or nails, 4 inches long; legs from ankle to knee, 10 feet; ankle, 5 feet in circumference; calf of leg, 8 feet 8 inches in circumference; feet, 22 inches wide, 5 feet 4 inches long.—Philadelphia Press.

A Veil and a Mirror.
From a feminine source comes a question which is happily answered in a few lines of second thought a question that is not quite as simple as it seems. It is this:
Does a woman wearing a veil see what she looks in a mirror what an old pattern says who looks at her through her veil?
On consideration one realizes that the old woman looks through her veil at a image which is itself veiled, and therefore she apparently looks at herself through two veils instead of the one which is the case in the vision of the other observer. Then there is the further fact that in a mirror what one's right becomes left and vice versa, so that what one sees there is not a picture of oneself, but of somebody else is like oneself only as one of a pair of gloves is like the other.

That, however, has nothing to do with the question as to the veil, and that is quite complicated enough to stand alone.—New York Times.

Difficult to Build.
The great railroad bridge across the Ganges at Sara took six years to build and cost \$15,000,000. It consists of fifteen main spans and six land spans, the total length being about a mile and an eighth. It was necessary to sink the foundation to a depth of 200 feet below high flood level because the bed of the river consists of the finest sand, which is carried down from the Himalayas. An obstacle such as a sunken nest or tree causes this fine sand to be disturbed to an extent a depth of fifty feet. Another difficulty is the habit of the Ganges to change its course rather whimsically. The point at which the river has been bridged is, so far as could be ascertained from available records, the only place at which these deviations of the river

Fountain of Energy When President Wilson Opened the Panama-Pacific Exposition



The Fountain of Energy when the water was released by President Wilson opening a bottle at Washington on the opening day of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. The fountain is the work of A. Whiting Calder and is between the tower of Jewels and the main entrance at Scott street.


Opening Day at Panama-Pacific Exposition Broke All Exposition Attendance Records

All attendance records for expositions were broken at the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco on Feb. 20. Yesterday through the grounds when President Wilson presided over the ceremony in Washington, and each day since, the attendance has been vast. The huge buildings and beautiful thoroughfares adorned with art and science, continued to do so. The Exposition has already demonstrated its high early date that it will be a great success in every way.



From Left to Right Are Shown the Palace of Education, Palace of Liberal Arts and Tower of Jewels.

The Avenue of Commonwealths at the Wonderful Panama-Pacific Exposition



On the Avenue of Commonwealths at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Crowds passing before the beautiful New York state building, which is one of the finest of the state buildings at the Exposition in San Francisco.

Our Role In Life.
No man can be both a dreamer and a man of action, and we are called upon to determine what role we shall play in life when we are too young to know what we do.—Richard Middleton.

Ceylon's Coconut Trees.
The island of Ceylon has about 6,000,000 trees, yielding 1,200,000,000 coconuts, many of which are used locally for food and drink.

Difficulties are things which what men are. Epictetus.

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