

HANDLING OF CATTLE

Humane Method of Slaughtering Animals Is Sought.

Extract of an Address by George Dite-wig, D. V. S., Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on Subject.

Washington.—It is interesting to know that is being accomplished in the humane handling of animals as the result of the federal law and regulations governing the inspection of ocean vessels carrying animals. A decade or so ago there was much agitation in Great Britain on account of the frequent occurrence of cruelties in trans-Atlantic shipping of animals.

In many instances where tramp and other unsuited ships were used for cattle transportation, the fittings were ill-arranged and insecure, and the spaces, ventilation and the stores of food and water were inadequate for the number of animals carried. Many were lost at sea, while those which arrived at destination were in deplorable condition.

Under an act of congress, the bureau of animal industry investigated the conditions of handling cattle and enforced regulations designed for their protection and proper handling which has resulted in safe and humane handling of animals on ocean vessels.

As a result the losses in transit soon diminished to one-third of one per cent, and insurance rates on animals fell from eight to less than one per cent.

In recent years the cattle losses have been only about one-tenth of one per cent. The animals arrive at destination in good condition and usually show increased weight.

The enforcement by the department of agriculture of the 28-hour law which is designed for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals during interstate shipments, has resulted in reducing the frequency with which animals in transit have been subjected to cruel treatment.

Many transportation companies have established additional unloading and feeding stations, as well as placing those already in existence in better condition. Prosecutions undoubtedly have kept many carriers from showing a total disregard for the law.

Violations, however, still persist chiefly for two reasons. First, the shippers insist on getting their live stock to destination promptly, and they are indifferent to violation of the law if this object is attained; second, many carriers apparently consider it cheaper to pay fines than to conduct their operations on a basis of reasonably rapid service without violations.

The only course open to the department under the statute is to continue to collect evidence and to report violations as they occur. A measure proposed to further remedy this evil is an amendment to the present law or a separate enactment to fix a minimum speed for trains carrying live stock.

The shipping of young calves long distances without the mothers is a cruelty and the enactment of a law to remedy this abuse has many advocates, among which are officials of the agriculture department.

There still occurs frequently at different public stock yards the cruelty of depriving cattle of water. Those arriving too late for the market of the day are not watered until the following morning in order to get what is known as a "fill"—in other words, to gain weight. While weight is gained, the deception is recognized instantly by buyers. The practice is a deliberate cruelty and should be suppressed.

Like many other useful processes dipping is susceptible of abuse and may entail suffering and even death if precautions are not exercised in its use. The federal regulations require that the animal be handled as humanely as possible, and that cattle be freely watered before they are dipped.

During the last fiscal year, inspectors of the department supervised the dipping of more than 12,400,000 sheep and cattle, and the requirements as to humane handling were met.

While the federal meat inspection law does not have authority to prescribe particular methods of slaughter, the government co-operates, however, with others working to prevent abuses. The three general methods of slaughter used among civilized people are: Bleeding, preceded by stunning; bleeding, preceded by pithing, and bleeding without stunning or pithing.

Stunning produces concussion of the brain and the immediate destruction of consciousness. Stunning previous to bleeding meets the demands of humanitarian sentiment and of hygienic requirements.

Pithing is performed by a knife thrust through the space between the base of the skull and the first vertebra into the medulla. The pithed animals fall instantly under a complete muscular paralysis, but neither consciousness nor sensibility is immediately destroyed. Moreover, the paralysis of the vital centers interferes with effective bleeding. Pithing does not satisfy either humanitarian or hygienic requirements and its use should not be encouraged.

The claim that the simple bleeding of animals without previous stunning, pithing, or operations other than that of securing the animal has the advantage of more thorough bleeding is disputed.

Feared to Lose Sawdust. One day small Oscar was playing with a doll and some of the sawdust leaked onto the floor. Soon after Oscar's mother called him to her to trim his finger nails and Oscar said: "Don't trim so short, for all the sawdust will come out."

Colored Epigram. A colored philosopher is reported to have said, "Life, my brethren, is mostly made up of prayin' for rain, and then wishin' it would c'lar off."—Presbyterian.

COURSE IN HOMECRAFT.

In the homecraft course just instituted in the Wadleigh High school, New York city, the attempt to meet practical demands in girls' education is seen at its best, according to officials of the United States bureau of education. The homecraft course is for girls whose interest is in up-to-date homemaking, rather than in advanced literary or scientific study. The work is taken chiefly by students who do not intend to go to college, but who wish to make the best use of their time while in high school; and it is particularly recommended for those who expect to stay in school only two years or less.

The course is both "practical" and "cultural." It answers the everyday needs of girls who mean to be real home-keepers, and it affords abundant opportunity for studies that are for enjoyment as well as work. Domestic science and domestic art, with household arithmetic, study of vocations, "clothing—its care and remodeling," are prominent subjects the first year. Drawing, music, biology, English and physical training are required subjects, with current history, English history, and modern languages among the electives. Latin and advanced mathematics are conspicuous by their absence.

In the second year hygiene and sanitation are added to the requirements, and other studies may be chosen from a list which includes millinery, household chemistry, European and American history, history of women's work, arts and crafts, and modern languages.

Household management, a required study, is a feature of the third year of the course. Applied design and applied physics are among the subjects that may be selected by the students.

In the fourth year the girls delve a little deeper into the philosophy of homecraft by means of a required course on social efficiency. They may also regale themselves with a number of more advanced studies, such as fundamentals of legal procedure, physiology, bacteriology and sanitation; household design and decoration.

Throughout the course the emphasis is on applied, rather than theoretical knowledge; and the work is so arranged that regardless of whether the girl completes the four-year course or leaves before she finishes, she has acquired a fund of workable ideas of direct value to her in the immediate problems of her life. At the same time the course is not narrowing. Girls who take it may, if they desire, elect some of the more usual studies from the regular high-school courses.

Furthermore, they are prepared to meet the admission requirements of the Columbia university school of household arts and similar higher institutions for young women.

SAVING TIME IN EDUCATION. There is a waste of at least two years in the present plan of American education. This is the conclusion reached by a committee of prominent educators in a report on "Economy of Time in Education" just issued by the United States bureau of education.

This conclusion follows an investigation lasting nearly ten years by a committee of the National Education association, of which President James H. Baker of the University of Colorado is chairman. The committee have endeavored to form a plan that would do away with the two-year loss. They propose that six years be assigned to the elementary school instead of eight, as at present; that the high school period be from 12 to 18, divided into two parts, of four and two years each; that college work extend from 18 to 20, or 16 to 20, according to the method of distributing the last two secondary years; and that graduate or professional work at a university cover the years from 20 to 24. This would enable boys and girls to get ample vocational training after the age of 12; it would enable those who go to college to get through their college work at the age of 20; and it would save the professional man from having to wait until 27 to start his professional career.

The report insists that the present elementary course is too long; that the ground now covered in eight years can be covered just as efficiently in six, allowing secondary work to begin at the age of 12.

LATIN AMERICAN COMMERCE. Exports from the United States to Latin America in the calendar year 1913 will approximate \$325,000,000, against \$123,000,000 in 1903 and \$87,000,000 in 1893. The growth in the decade just ended was \$212,000,000, while in the decade from 1893 to 1903 the growth was \$36,000,000.

In the term "Latin America" are included all of South America, except British and Dutch Guiana, the Central American Republics, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, the French West Indies, and French Guiana.

That the trend in the export trade of the United States has been, in recent years, distinctly toward American countries is illustrated by the fact that our exports to Latin America increased 183 per cent. in the decade ending with the fiscal year 1913, while our exports to all other parts of the world meantime increased but 64 per cent. To Argentina the exports in 1913 were, in round terms, \$53,000,000, against \$11,500,000 in 1893; to Brazil, \$42,500,000, against \$11,000,000 in 1903; to Chile, \$16,000,000, against \$4,000,000 in 1903; to Mexico, \$54,500,000, against \$42,000,000 in 1903, and to Cuba, \$70,500,000, against \$21,750,000 in 1903, the figures in each case relating to fiscal years.

Land in Bolivia. In Bolivia all vacant land belongs to the republic, and can be acquired by purchase or lease, subject to special regulations. The unit of measure is an hectare, which is 2.47 acres. Any one may acquire as much as 20,000 hectares, paying cash at the rate of 10 cents per hectare for farming and grazing lands.

More Telephone Troubles. "What! you can't hear what I'm sayin'? Well, thin, repeat what ye didn't hear an' I'll tell it ye again."—Punch.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE'S WEEK IN PRISON

For seven days Thomas Mott Osborne, philanthropist, author, politician, traveler and leading citizen of Auburn, served a self-imposed sentence in Auburn (N. Y.) prison. He wore the gray garb, ate the same fare, and was subjected to the same rules and discipline as the real convicts. He worked in the basket shop, at coal heaving, and in various other capacities. In the morning, noon and night he marched in the regular convict lines, side by side with thugs, thieves, slayers—the human riff-raff that makes up the greater portion of the 1,380 convicts whom the Auburn prison now holds.



Some of these convicts—about 150 of them—are negroes and Mr. Osborne is said to be interested particularly in them. His announced purpose was to put himself in personal contact with the psychological attitude—"to turn his soul" to the soul of his down-trodden brother.

The object of it all Mr. Osborne has explained to be an upheaval of the prison system. Mr. Osborne would tear up this system by the roots. He would abolish the cells and batter down the grim barriers which now separate from their fellow men those who have been found guilty of infractions of the law. He would throw away the shackles, turn the transgressor from the evil of his ways by providing him with diverse literature, plenty of good food and raiment, cards and mandolins and the general paraphernalia of refinement.

Those who are close to Mr. Osborne and have been cognizant of his views for years say that he would go even further. They are suggesting that before many days Mr. Osborne will be giving at his own home extensive house parties to groups of convicts whose time is up. It is a luxurious mansion, filled with rich furniture, rare paintings and books and all the appurtenances of a habitation appropriate to a gentleman of taste and wealth. There are musical instruments in every room, the former mayor and public service commissioner priding himself specially on his musical accomplishments.

It was whispered around the prison that in the brief interval between supper and the extinguishing of lights Mr. Osborne was uplifting his less favored brothers through the medium of mandolin recitals and that he offered to give them lessons. That could not be confirmed; but it is known that a convict occupying a cell very near to that of Mr. Osborne is an expert mandolinist. A reasonable amount of music during the period is permitted by the rules.

SENATOR J. H. LEWIS ON COLLEGE STANDARDS

Asked to state his opinion on educational methods, Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, said: "I will give you an example to show that a blind following of accepted college standards is not essential.

"Suppose that a young man is wonderfully proficient in languages and wreathe himself in mathematics. According to the accepted training of the college, it is the duty of the instructor to improve the young man where he is defective. Consequently, he does not develop rapidly in languages because most of his time is given over to the study of mathematics, a branch of study in which he can never achieve more than mediocrity.

"Should the young man who cannot be a great mathematician be driven hardest in a subject in which he fundamentally has no interest? I do not think so. On the contrary, I believe that many a young man has stopped college because he faced this tremendous, discouraging wall.

"Suppose that the years which this young man devotes to the study of mathematics be given over to the pursuit of his favorite study, languages. How far might he not advance?"

"What do you regard as man's greatest educational influence?" was asked.

"Unquestionably the Bible," replied Senator Lewis. "The Bible from cover to cover is a mine of knowledge, of philosophy, history, English construction—and these are but a few of the educational ingredients that go to make up the Bible. My education, I believe, has been mostly influenced by this wonderful book. Today I read it with the assiduity with which I studied it twenty years ago.

"The questions which it answers and the quotations remain constantly in my mind. I use them frequently in debate."

WINS BRIDE AFTER SEVEN YEARS' WOOING

Miss Katherine Elkins was married the other day to "Billy" Hitt of Washington, who has wooed her steadily for seven years, never losing faith even when the king of Italy announced that she was to marry his cousin, the duke of the Abruzzi, and become her royal highness and possess the toy kingdom of Albania for a golf links or any other purpose that might suit her fancy.

"Billy" Hitt has worn a fixed smile during all these seven years, being sure that even if the wonderful Miss Elkins did marry the duke—which she seemed almost certain to do—she would be happy. And what "Billy" Hitt mostly wanted was that she should be happy. He had the friendliest feeling for his royal rival.

On the morning of the marriage, Miss Elkins and "Billy" Hitt called up their favorite friends and relatives by telephone and invited them all to "be sure and come for luncheon—very important."

And when the mystified guests were all assembled, even the mother of the bride being among those mystified, the Rev. Frederick H. Barron, pastor of the Elkins Presbyterian church, stood at one end of the music room and performed the ceremony with dispatch.

"I will," said "Billy" Hitt, and added in an undertone, "Of course I will—who wouldn't?" And he looked at his watch. There were 22 minutes for luncheon, then a dash for waiting automobiles, a whirl to the railroad station—and Mr. and Mrs. "Billy" Hitt stepped into their private car, the Graceland, and started for "the east."

When did Miss Elkins definitely give up the duke and surrender to "Billy" Hitt? People at Elkins and in Washington are trying to compute the date by reading signs. For instance, it was in April last year that Miss Elkins sent the duke a wonderful phonograph concertina in especially selected woods and a mysterious collection of records made by her own voice. It was supposed then that the records were lined with love messages and tender songs. But were they souvenirs? What did those records say?

Another "sign" that friends are reading now is the fact that last May for the first time in her life Miss Elkins actually asked newspaper photographers to snapshot her. She wanted all the papers to have good pictures. It is believed that the engagement has existed for one or two years.

"Billy" Hitt is William F. Hitt, son of the late Representative R. R. Hitt of Illinois. Thus ends the last chapter in the romance.

SENATOR SMOOT'S SON MASTER OF ELOQUENCE

Recently Senator Reed Smoot's boy came to him with a pitiful story of a woman who needed a position. The woman's son was his playmate, the senator's son pleaded, and her husband was away in the southwest with tuberculosis. So eloquently did the young orator plead that the senator finally decided to do what he could to aid the woman.

He asked her to call upon him. He ascertained that the story of her need and worthiness was true in all particulars, and finally got her a position at a salary sufficient to keep her and her son from want.

Some days later, in the morning mail, came a letter for young Smoot, and his father's eyes saw a five-dollar bill fall out.

He demanded the reason for such an inclosure, and, taking the letter, he read a deep expression of thanks from the woman, and at the end: "Inclosed find \$5, instead of the \$1 which my son promised you should have if you obtained me the position."

After the senator got through talking with his young son the latter understood thoroughly that government positions are not given, even to the needy, on a commission basis. Needless to add, the money was returned.

That American dancer who was decorated by the kaiser did not dance either the turkey trot or the tango.

Queerest of Trades. Mr. Chesterton once wrote a book called "The Club of Queer Trades." One of the queerest trades in real life is that of the elderly South London man who stands daily at a very congested crossroad and assists children over the thoroughfare. Some 16 years ago he started this occupation out of sheer benevolence, and has been doing it ever since. The small sums and the Christmas gifts he receives from the parents of the children serve to eke out his pension.

THREE DELICIOUS PIES

INTENDED FOR THE PRINCIPAL COURSE AT DINNER.

Steak and Oyster Combination is a Famous English Dish—Veal and Ham Also Form Good Ingredients.

Rump Steak and Oyster Pie—One pound of rump steak, 25 oysters, half blade of mace, one tablespoonful weak nut catsup, a piece of yellow peel of lemon, salt and pepper to taste, a cup of gravy and half-pound of paste. Cut the pound of steak in small collops, flour them. Put puff paste, or a good light paste around the edge of a baking dish, or deep pie dish. Then put alternate layers of the rump steak and oysters, filling the dish. Season each layer with salt and pepper. Pour in a large spoonful of the gravy; cover the top, glaze, make the opening in the center and bake. Put the strained liquor of the oysters in saucapan; add the beads or gills, which should be clipped from the oysters, the bit of lemon peel, blade of mace, the catsup and remainder of the gravy. The original recipe calls for a glass of port wine, but that is not essential. When the pie is done, the gravy is made very hot and poured into the pie at the opening in the middle.

Veal and Ham Pie—These are the directions for making Mrs. Boffin's famous "veal and ham" pie: "mellered the organ" of Silas Wegg: "Take the thick part of the breast of veal, removing all the bones, which are put in for the gravy, stewing them slowly and a long time. Put a layer of veal, pepper and salt, then a thin sprinkling of ham, cut in dice, if boiled; or chop finer if raw ham is used. Then add more veal and so on until dish is full. A sweetbread may be cut up and added to this pie, or one made of hard-boiled eggs. Pour in half a cup of the gravy, which must be cold as well as all other ingredients when the cover of paste is laid on for baking. Finish same as Windsor pie.

Vermicelli Pie—Butter rather well a deep baking dish. Have ready two ounces of vermicelli boiled and drained. Put it in the bottom of the baking dish. Season the inside of four dressed pigeons with salt and pepper and stuff with a piece of butter, a few bread crumbs, a sprig of parsley, minced, then put in the pigeons, breast downward. Border the dish with puff, or soft paste. Cover with a thick lid, and bake in a moderate oven. When done turn out carefully on to a heated dish with the vermicelli on top. Macaroni or spaghetti may be used instead of vermicelli.

Novel Sweetmeat. A certain young woman begins in October to make some of her Christmas candies, and they are delicious. She fills the deep center of a soup plate (after rubbing lightly with butter) with raspberry preserves—another with strawberry, and several other with peach marmalade. These she covers with clean paper and places them in some safe place to dry. After six weeks she turns them out on a clean plate, so that the under side may dry, and leaves them until they are firm enough to cut into squares with a sharp knife.

After cutting if they are moist they are allowed to dry a little more, and are then dipped in confectioners' sugar and packed in tin boxes until it is time to fill the Christmas boxes, when they are mixed with other candies.

Crab and Tomato Sandwich. The bread should be toasted on the outside and filled with a large slice of ripe tomato browned in butter or broiled nicely, and either buttered crab meat, or a soft shell crab flattened in a double broiler and done over hot coals, basting with butter. Serve this sandwich hot, of course. In restaurants when this is a speciality the crabs are first cooked a la Creole—really smothered by steam over a mixture of condiments so that the natural moisture and delicacy of flavor is preserved with the added piquancy from the condiments. Tender-hearted people must forego this delicacy after learning the real process and be content with more humane methods.

Escalloped Apples. Put a layer of bread crumbs in a buttered baking dish, over this a layer of the apples quartered. Sprinkle with sugar. Add alternate layers of crumbs and fruit until the dish is full, having a light layer of crumbs for the top. Pour the lemon juice mixed with the grated rind and about two tablespoons of water over all. Bake until the apples are done in a moderate oven. This can be served with a sauce or with cream, or just as it is.

Pineapple Tapioca. Soak one cupful of pearl tapioca overnight. In the morning drain and put it in a double boiler with one and a half cupfuls hot water, one-third tablespoonfuls of salt, one cupful of sugar, half a can of shredded pineapple and the juice of one lemon and one large orange. Cook until clear; fold in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs; cook two minutes longer and serve cold, with or without cream, as preferred.

Sour Milk Doughnuts. Two eggs well beaten, add one cup sugar, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda in the milk to foam, one teaspoon of melted butter, a little salt, nutmeg, and don't forget to add a pinch of ginger to make them light. Now sift in flour with one teaspoon baking powder. Mix soft as can be handled. They are fine rolled in sugar while hot.

Cress Salad. Pick, wash and drain two heads lettuce and break into pieces, mix with some watercress, shredded celery and a few leaves of mint; put in a salad bowl, sprinkle with salt, pepper, sugar and lemon juice, and pour over a salad dressing; garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs and pickled beet root.

Had the Last Word. Two ladies, during a friendly meeting on the street, got to quarreling about their ages, and used very strong language toward each other. At last, as if to end the dispute, one of them turned away and said in a very conciliatory tone of voice: "Let us not quarrel over the matter any more. I, at least, have not the heart to do it. I never knew who my mother was; she deserted me when a baby, and who knows but that you may have been the heartless parent?"

PREMATURE BURIALS

Investigator Shows Great Danger of Hasty Interment.

Shock to Solar Plexus, a Fall, a Blow, or a Tired and Hungry Person Drinking Ice-Cold Water, May Cause Apparent Death.

Dr. E. P. Vollum, United States army, was when a lad of sixteen years, "drowned" in Long Island sound one morning about ten o'clock. His body was placed in a wagon and hauled three miles to his home and prepared for burial. At daylight next morning one of the watchers discovered signs of life. Vollum, after gazing at the medical college, passed the army examination and became a doctor in the army.

At the battle of Gettysburg a bullet passed through the head of General Paul, tearing out both eyes. Three days later his body was removed from the field into a house. Dr. Vollum, having had a narrow escape from premature burial, had adopted the opinion "that there is no certainty of death" until the body clearly shows decay," and refused to have him buried. Several days later the general showed signs of life, and in time recovered his health and strength, and, although blind, lived for 14 years in Washington.

In the afternoon of the battle of Chickamauga an Ohio soldier on Snodgrass hill was shot through the body. He was carried to the regimental surgeon and pronounced dead. The writer had the pleasure of going over that field in 1893 with this soldier and his handsome young daughter. He was then a member of the Ohio state legislature, and was a robust, healthy man.

It seems that the third day after he was shot he became sufficiently conscious to attract the attention of a sergeant of a Virginia regiment, who poured some water on his wound and gave him some to drink. The next day the Confederates carried him to the doctors at Snodgrass house.

After Dr. Vollum was transferred to the retired list he went abroad, and there met a wealthy Englishman, who paid the expenses of publishing the book Vollum wrote some years later on premature burials.

Vollum states that two undertakers in England told the Englishman and himself "that if what they personally knew was published it would horrify the world." He stated that if a person died in Germany the law required that it be at once reported to the nearest physician of the government, who at once takes possession of the body, moves it to a mortuary, placing it in a comfortable bed, where it is under constant observation until decay is shown. The mortuaries are built in cemeteries, and the attendants live in them. It is said that the last mortuary built in Munich cost several hundred thousand dollars.

Germany is not a wealthy nation, and that such a funeral nation should spend thousands of dollars every year to prevent anyone being buried alive shows that they consider the precaution necessary. Their doctors say the shock to the solar plexus caused by a fist or club, or a tired and hungry person drinking a quantity of ice-cold water or beer, may cause apparent death that may last for days until the system recovers from the shock and revives, and the person lives. The same may also occur from weakness caused by illness, especially during epidemics.

They seem to think that American customs are rather brutal. To bury within two or three days does not give the body time to recover, and allowing all our undertakers at once to inject ten cents' worth of embalming fluid into the body kills all chances of its ever reviving. It would look as if Americans were anxious to get rid of their parents and grandparents, for, of course, middle-aged and old people are much more liable than young people to a state of suspended animation.

How It Happened. Small Justin rushed to his mother in a deplorable condition, but sternly repudiated pity or even sympathy. "Plaster me up! Plaster me up!" he exclaimed joyously. "Me an' Red!" he been fightin' and I want'er go an' play with him."

Mother was too wise to ask the name of the victor, but she could not resist the desire to know the cause of the trouble. "What was the disagreement about, Justin?" she inquired presently.

Justin considered for several moments before making frank and honest reply. "Well, mother, I guess it was most about me a-thinkin' I could lick Red an' Red a-thinkin' he could lick me."

Lives on Aims of the Charitable. France possesses a genuine beggar, a close poet in German Nouveau, a close friend of Paul Verlaine, who has published a number of ballads and sonnets over the pseudonym "Jinmillie."

A selection of these issued in book form some years ago was very favorably received. In one of the notices of his work the author him personally as a critic who knows him personally as "a man soured by poverty, who declines to allow his lot to be bettered." Nouveau lives at Aix en Provence, and is frequently to be seen on Sunday amid the throng of beggars who line the approach to the cathedral—London Chronicle.

Cause and Effect. "It is very curious to me," said Silthers, "what a musical voice ever Brighteyes has, and yet whenever she speaks in French it is harsh, that's rasping—almost metallic." "Oh, that's only natural," said Elngo. "You see, Mrs. Brighteyes learned French by the phonograph, and she has mistaken the imperfections of the records for accent."—Judge.

Daily Thought. "The man that loves and laughs must surely do well."—Pope.

HAVE THEIR ZONES

Birds Stay in Their Own Particular Territory.

Prof. Chapman Has Classified Them From Sea Level to Top of Andes—Those of Bright Plumage Are of the Forest Alone.

It seems a strange set of facts that Prof. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum's staff is preparing to bring out through exhibits of birds which he made captive at different altitudes in Colombia, South America. Beginning at the sea he traced the bird life all the way up the Andes mountains to the snow line, where no life in any form was found existing, and, after doing one side of the mountain range, he investigated the other. His adventures now permit him to make a map of the zones of bird life in the tropics, and in doing it he finds much that surprises even himself.

From sea level to an altitude of 5,000 feet he found the shore birds, none of them higher. From 5,000 to 9,000 feet he found other bird families, none from the shore or from the zone above, and these families never seen higher than 9,000 feet, nor lower than 5,000 above sea level. Still higher up, from 9,000 to 12,000 feet, he found other distinctive forms of bird life, related in no way to those below, and never so far as he could see crossing the line of their own territory to the dead region above or the stragg country below inhabited by birds not of their kind.

Everywhere birds of bright plumage are birds of the forest alone, but in this South American country the fact is accentuated. On the coast and in the bare-lands back of it, the birds are like our swallows, gray or near it, but in the great timber country on the sides of the Andes the gayest of colors and most glorious of stripes and spots are found.

Nature is kind to the birds in the coats it gives them. Like the wild flowers, the birds are brightest where they cannot be reached. By the sea and in the open fields where ruffians' hands may be turned against them, dull colors are the rule, making it harder to see them, harder to hunt them.

Rather curiously, though, Prof. Chapman has evidence that the birds of Colombia went there in many instances to remain in their fixed zones, not by their own volition, but away back, a few million years ago, maybe, they were driven on and on by the polar ice caps until they found a living zone where they could pick a living and keep warm, according to the conditions of climate and temperature to which they were most accustomed, and so he finds here a change in types of the same species.

For example, on the east side of the mountain there is a yellow bird, a beauty, with a blue head. Fully grown, it is as big as a robin. On the other side of the mountain it has a white head. It is not as good looking as the other one. The characteristics hold for the entire families on either side of the mountain.

It must be remembered here that the birds couldn't cross the mountains now or ever in their history, for the end of the life zone is 12,000 feet and the elevation here is 18,000 feet, 12,000 feet being the perpetual snow line.

Professor Chapman assumes, therefore, that this species got separated at the coast in its migration, one section coming up one side of the mountain and another going up the other side to remain forever apart, an impenetrable and unsurmountable wall between them, living as they do now in the altitudes between 5,000 and 9,000 feet in the thick forest. They won't go down and they can't go up to be reunited. And, besides, they have changed their spots.

Sawdust Newest Wound Dressing. A new dressing for wounds is called S. T. C. It was invented by a German surgeon named Hammer, Stuttgart, who explains its cabalistic name by saying the letters are the initials of the Latin words "siccus, tosta, cribrata," meaning "roasted and sifted sawdust." And this is precisely the new dressing.

S. T. C. is said to have remarkable absorbent properties and Dr. Hammer publishes accounts of many cures of suppurating wounds and ulcerated lesions effected with no other dressing.

The Japanese successfully used powdered charcoal and the ashes of rice straw as dressing for wounds during their war with Russia. Powdery sugar and dried peat have also been used for this purpose.

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A selection of these issued in book form some years ago was very favorably received. In one of the notices of his work the author him personally as a critic who knows him personally as "a man soured by poverty, who declines to allow his lot to be bettered." Nouveau lives at Aix en Provence, and is frequently to be seen on Sunday amid the throng of beggars who line the approach to the cathedral—London Chronicle.

Cause and Effect. "It is very curious to me," said Silthers, "what a musical voice ever Brighteyes has, and yet whenever she speaks in French it is harsh, that's rasping—almost metallic." "Oh, that's only natural," said Elngo. "You see, Mrs. Brighteyes learned French by the phonograph, and she has mistaken the imperfections of the records for accent."—Judge.

Daily Thought. "The man that loves and laughs must surely do well."—Pope.