A Queen's Unique Collection.

Queen Alexandra has a collection of tiny animals, birds and insects cut out of precious and rare stones. They are necessarily very small and some are extremely beautiful. The collection is quite unique, and the items have come from all parts of the world. Many of these most valuable and dainty treasures are cut from turquoise and jade.

Games of Ancient Savages.

The little savages of years gone by were much more fond of and devoted to games and sports than we are nowadays. Perhaps that was because they hadn't as much to do as the people of modern times. The rougher the game was the more they liked it.

The ancient Australian's most popular sport was a wild game called "Marn Grook." It was very much like football, only, if possible, rougher. They had a ball made of skins; there were no goals and the object of the game was for each side to keep the ball in its possession, and this often resulted in a small battle, for as many as liked could play, an even number being on each side.

Indian Smoke Signals.

The Indian had a way of sending up the smoke in rings or puffs, knowing that such a smoke column would at once be noticed and understood as a signal and not taken for the smoke of some campfire. He made the rings by covering the little fire with his blanket for a moment and allowing the smoke to ascend, when he instantly covered the fire again. The column of ascending smoke rings said to every Indian within thirty miles: "Look out! There is an enemy near!" Three smokes built close together meant attention. Two smokes meant, "Camp at this place." Travel the plains and the usefulness of this long-distance telephone will at once become apparent.

SOME NOVEL TOPS.

balance. If the disk is decorated in water colors it will be prettier as it spins. Quite a game of tops may be played by making these tops for a number of children, and letting them try who can make his spin longest.

A fine outdoor top is the Russian double-header. It can be whittled out of hard wood by any boy with a sharp jackknife, who will take care to get it just like Fig. 2. It is spun with a string around the middle, and if properly made will beat any of the single tops you can buy. And then if you would like to make a top which will spin in air, take a bit of thin pasteboard, cut five equidistant oval holes in it, one in the centre and four around it, as seen in Fig. 4. Paste a small paper cone over the central oval (Fig. 3) and let it dry, when you have a top which can spin in various ways. You can put a stick with rounded end in the cone (Fig. 3) and, twirling the stick rapidly between the palms of your hands, the top will fly up in the air and perform there. Or you may insert a stick into one of the outer ovals (Fig. 4) and swing the top around until it is going rapidly, withdraw the stick and the top will spin in eccentric curves. If this top is colored in various stripes it will be even more interesting in its turnings and twistings.—New York Mail and Express.

Functions of Fruit.

The Medicine Brief thus summarizes the various uses of fruit in relieving diseased conditions of the body. The list is worth keeping: Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines and plums may be included. Pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumac berries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries and medlars are astringents. Grapes, peaches, strawberries, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants and melon seeds are diuretics. Gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants. Lemons, limes and apples are stomachic sedatives.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.

"IS YOUR MOTHER AT HOME?" TO WHOM IS HE SPEAKING?
—New York World.

Sometimes at night the settler or the traveler saw fiery lines crossing the sky, shooting up and falling, perhaps taking a direction diagonal to the lines of the vision. He might guess that these were the signals of the Indians, but unless he were an old-timer he might not be able to interpret the signals. The old-timer and the squaw-man knew that one fire arrow, an arrow prepared by treating the head of the shaft with gunpowder and fine bark, meant the same as the columns of smoke puffs—"An enemy is near." Two arrows mean "Danger." Three arrows said imperatively: "This danger is great." Several arrows said: "The enemy are too many for us." Thus the untutored savage could telephone fairly well at night, as well as in the daytime.—Star Monthly.

Something About Tops.

Any one can buy a top if he can get a few pennies from his father or mother, and any one can make far better and finer tops with a little trouble and industry. Here are some interesting tops that you cannot buy anywhere, but which you can make with very simple tools and cheap material. The very simplest of house tops to be spun on top of a table, or some other smooth surface, is made by putting a sharpened stick through the centre of a piece of pasteboard cut into a perfect circle. Care must be taken that the wood is longer above the disk than below, so it will keep its

Forestry: A New Career

By J. Russell Smith.

THE young forester has prospects of a salary that equals, or slightly exceeds, that of the college professor; and the location of his home will usually make his necessary living expenses less than those of the teacher. Within a decade, he may be in the employ of a railroad company, and have charge of many pieces of woodland which he will be able to reach easily by rail. He may secure a position as a State forester, or as member of a State corps. This is a promising field. Several of our forested States are coming into the possession of abandoned stump lands; and the care of them requires a forester who can supervise the work, look after the public interests, and disseminate information among the people. The State of New York is even buying up hundreds of square acres of woodlands to add to its forest reserve. The United States Government has a constantly increasing need for men. The public holdings are tremendous. For each of the last three years the forestry appropriation has been doubled, and the work that is being done for the private citizens is growing as rapidly as are the appropriations. These Government foresters are in attendance in the Department at Washington during the winter, but with the coming of spring they are scattered throughout the United States. They go to the woods of New England, of the South, and of the West, and return in the fall to make out their reports in the office. Eventually a large part of our Government force will be stationed in various parts of the West nearer to the centre of the greatest activity in public forestry.

Another class of positions will be with the lumber and paper companies. From all sections of the country these companies are inquiring into the methods of conservative forestry; and, as has been shown, some are already employing foresters, while others will probably follow their example. The men so employed will spend a large part of the time in the forests under their care; but in the winter season some of them, busy with their office work, will be located for a few months in the town or city headquarters of their corporation. This will enable their children to have the advantage of better schooling than that afforded by a paper factory town or a sawmill town.

Wherever he may be, the average American forester during the next thirty years will have a very different task from that of his European counterpart. In Europe everything is carefully worked out and reduced to system. The forests are cropped as regularly and as methodically as a farm. One forest crop is followed by another in regular rotation, and every phase of the question is definitely known and recorded in a forester's manual. In America the field still lies open for original work.

The March of Humanity.

By Benjamin Kidd.

WHEN we look back to the days of primeval man upon this earth—the days when each lived for himself, and every man's hand was against his neighbor—and compare such a state of things with the vast social fabric of the twentieth century of our own era, the mind loses itself in wonder and awe as it thinks of the duration and the strenuousness of the discipline that has alone made the present result possible.

What, we ask, has been the agency at work?

The first requirement was that the individual must be subordinated to the State. This involved a condition of absolute militarism. This condition reached its climax and perfection in the military power of Rome.

The second great requirement—the second lesson man had to learn—was the sacrifice of the present to the future. Only those nations have triumphed who have deliberately subordinated the interests of the present to the interests of the future.

The future belongs to the nations who have learned the lesson of self-sacrifice; it belongs to the Anglo-Saxon people, provided they remain faithful to the ideal which they are gradually coming to perceive. Almost the first sign that a nation is subordinating the present to the future is a growth of tolerance in its midst, a tolerance so broad as to be intolerant of nothing save what tends to destroy that tolerance. As an example, let us look at the religious tolerance of the Anglo-Saxon people of to-day, the result of centuries of fire and sword.

Volcanoes Still a Mystery.

By Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology.

A PLAUSIBLE cause of the rise of the molten rock in a volcano is still a matter of discussion. Certain geologist contend that steam is the sole motive power; while others consider that the lava is forced to the surface owing to pressure on the reservoir from which it comes. The view perhaps most favorably entertained at present, in reference to the general nature of volcanic eruptions, is that the rigid outer portion of the earth becomes fractured, owing principally to movements resulting from the shrinking of the cooling inner mass, and that the intensely hot material reached by the fissures, previously solid owing to pressure, becomes liquid when pressure is relieved, and is forced to the surface. As the molten material rises it invades the water-charged rocks near the surface and acquires steam, or the gases resulting from the decomposition of water, and a new force is added which produces the most conspicuous and at times the most terrible phenomena accompanying eruptions.

The volcanic outbreaks on Martinique and St. Vincent are eruptions of the explosive type, similar to the explosions that have occurred from time to time in Vesuvius. The volcanoes have been dormant for years, and the lava in the summit portion of their conduits cold and hard; movements in the earth's crust caused a fresh ascent of lava from deep below the surface, the molten material came in contact with water in the rocks it invaded, and steam explosions resulted.

These explosions were similar to what would happen if water should be poured on a mass of molten slag such as comes from an iron furnace. The succession of events recorded in hundreds of instances has been repeated. Although the recent eruptions have been disastrous on account of their proximity to cities and thickly inhabited rural districts, they appear from the meager reports available to have been small in intensity in comparison to many other similar occurrences which have taken place.

New Views on Soup Question

By Dr. Carolyn Geisel, Vegetarian Expert.

IF you must have soup for your dinner let it be the last course instead of the first. In point of fact, liquid and solid food should not be served at the same meal, but it is less hurtful when the liquid is taken after the solids.

Soups for dinner are a matter of fashion, and should be removed from the menu for dinner as a course. The ordinary soup made from meat stock has little food value, as, in the usual proportion of a pound of meat to a quart of soup, there is only twenty-eight per cent. nutriment—and a great many germs by no means to be desired. Vegetable soups are really food, and are especially fitted for luncheon, with an accompaniment of hard, dry toast or crackers. This is not a contradiction of my previous statement, that solids and soup should not be taken together, as a small quantity of solid food requiring mastication is needed for the secretion of saliva to assist digestion.

The reason that soup as a first course is undesirable is that the liquid dilutes the digestive fluids in the stomach, and, by retarding the process of digestion causes dyspepsia.

Sensitive Scales.

A gold-weighing machine in the Bank of England is so sensitive that an ordinary postage stamp if dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of five inches.

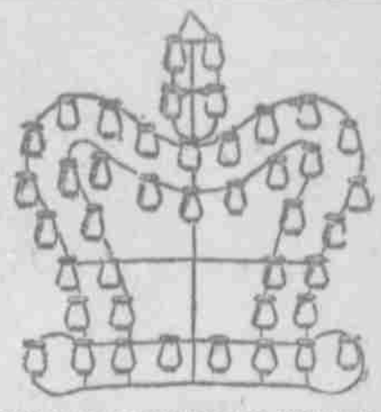
In their efforts to get in the swim some people merely find themselves in hot water.

The dealer in umbrellas believes in the weather profits.

CORONATION NOVELTIES.

Illuminating Devices Made to Beautify London Streets.

Manufacturers of every kind of goods embraced the opportunity of the king's coronation to quicken the market for their wares. Naturally, the manufacturers of bunting, flags and crepe paper had a very busy season in view of the ceremonies, but that manufacturers of



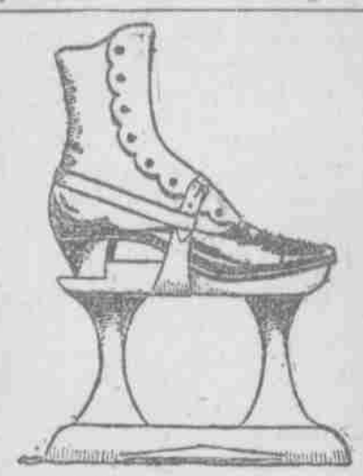
CROWN IN ILLUMINATING BUCKETS.

all kinds of household articles should participate in the national prosperity and their wares take on a festive look is very unusual and surprising, at least to an American.

Among the illuminating and decorating devices electric signs of course play a prominent part, but the British use of incandescent electric lamps is not on the lavish scale usual in this country, and gas signs are made to do service in their stead. It is really a question, however, whether this is altogether a disadvantage, as the designs that can be worked out of copper tubing are, perhaps, more elaborate than could be conveniently wired for incandescent lamps.

One of the characteristic designs that were sold in large numbers, in preparation for the event, is illustrated herewith. These are made in copper tubing on a framework of iron, the tubing being punched with perforations to form gas jets. When made in large sizes, such as eight and ten feet, these gas illuminations made a very striking showing.

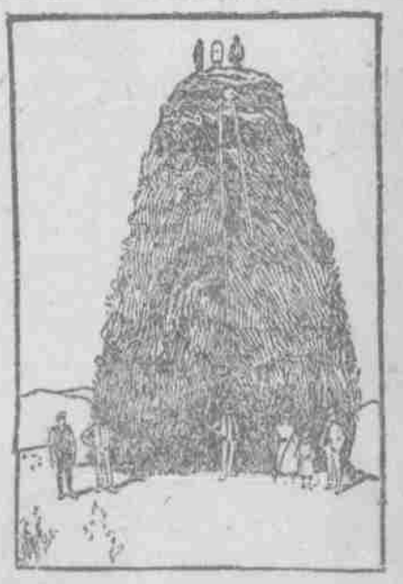
Another illumination specialty that is being largely purchased is a modification of the fairy lamps occasionally used in lawn party illuminations in this country. In London these fairy lamps are known as illuminating buck-



CORONATION PATTENS.

ets, and are made of glass in various tints, stained ruby being the most popular. Either candles or oil lamps are burned within them, forming a very artistic and subdued lighting.

Something entirely novel in the line of jubilee goods, however, are the wooden pattens illustrated, intended to help their wearers to gain a slight advantage in the crowds along the line of the regal procession. These "patent elevators" are made of wood, and may be obtained in four heights, namely, four inches, six inches, eight inches and ten inches. The straps permit of their adjustment after the manner of skates. Those who have tried the device assert they were surprised to find how easy it is to walk about on them. Viewed



A BIG BONFIRE.

from a vantage point ten inches above your fellow-mortals, coronation crowds need have no terrors for the wearers of these unique contrivances. They are made in both men's and women's sizes.

This illustration, reproduced from the London Express, shows the immense size of some of the bonfires built to burn all over England on the night of June 26 in honor of King Edward's coronation.

Fire escapes were first made in Paris, France, in 1761.