

Fever Cor valescent.

- in some cases of searlet laver a condition will arise almost in the beginning of the attack in which the stomach will reject food. If vomiting does not occur during the commencement of the attack, there is likely to appear later a peculiar thumping sensation in the stomach, which is very annoying, causing a very sensitive and disagreeable feeling of that, organ during the eruption period. Very little food, if any. is desired or required bythe patient Cooling drinks, such as lemonade, or orangade, are excellent; ices and even a little ice cream may be relished and found beneficial. Buttermilk is most excellent, as it is both food and drink. I have named a number of things that may be given, not that all should be given. The eruption period continues only three or four days, and, during that time, as I have said before, very little. If any, food is needed; and the patient should not be urged to partake of anything for which he has no desire. If she has a desire for ice water, give it to .him in small quantities and frequently,

Tor give bim cracker ice to suck. At the end of the third or fourth day. possibly sooner, if the previous instrucflors have been carried out the eruptions will begin to fade, and probably disappear by the sixth day. The temperature then rapidly falls to a little above the normal, but if there are complications, it may not fall below 100 or 101 degrees. The pulse also decreases with the temperature, although the voi-Jume may not be as full as in the normal condition, because the fever has pros-

trated the person somewhat, Then comes the peeling of the skin (desquamation), which is likely to begin in the ordinary cases between the seventh and ninth days. After the first appearance of the eruption, the experienced nurse or hydropathiat will from then on exercise great caution, both in the treatment of the patient and shose who are liable to exposure. The little bran-like particles of skin are plainly manifest, coming off of the skin, Sometimes they are very abundant, comare very light, and fly about in the least breath of wind, and for this reason it is necessary to use great caution. See

that no doors or windows are left open which will cause a draft carrying them to other apartments, or passers-by They will alight on the clothing, where they may be carried for miles, and, in Frase they find suitable soil, at once propagate the disease in some fanoent person, who can in no way account for the exposure. An this peeling proceess goes on sometimes for as long as two or three weeks, there are enough particles given off to inoculate a whole . Frequently successive layers of cuticle will peel off and disappear. Relief from the fever and fading of the eruption should not deceive the attendant nor the patient into thinking that all danger is passed. During the period of desquamation the kidneys are Thible to become troublesome Engorgement with blood and inflammation is sometimes so great that it would almost seem as if the tiny scales had gathered into them and closed up the tubes; and it is at this perjod that kidney difficulties may occur which may dater on, when recovery seems certain. . and all is serone suddenly terminate in a, case of dropsy, which frequently proves fatal. In view of the previous knowledge which we have mained in regard to congestion and inflammation. It seems hardly necessary to instruct the intelligent reader regarding the methodof reducing the Inflammation. You will remember to keep the feet warm with the fomentations, if necessary, and then If it is fever and inflammation in the Lidneys, use the cold compress; if it is congestion, use a hot formentation over the kidneys. A slight cold overeating, or even exertion cannot be too strongly guarded against at this period Muddy urine, abundant in quantity should be regarded as a favorable sign. while the bowels, which are usually constipated during the period of eruption. -become free, sometimes amounting to diarrhoea. This need occasion no alarm. if it does not go too far, in which case the injection of a teacupful of moderate-

necessary to repeat this in an hour The temperature of the room should be kept at about 72 degrees and should be well ventilated in the manner I before stated, so as to prevent the fever being carried to the other rooms, or persons. Bathe about twice a day after the eruption has subsided, and follow with the disinfectant, and if there is not too much fever and a cooliness of the skin, the whole body may be anointed with a little olive oil heing careful to dry the skin thoroughly, and not leave a sticky, greasy, disagreeable feeling. There is much in making a patient feel comfortable, and it can be done by the thoughtful with little effort. Goise grease is just as good as the olive oil if you have I more convenient. If there is an itching, hurning sensation witch haze, extract will the found very south his area harrie benefigual in place of the oil or may be used Riternately, with the oil

ly cold water into the colon will prob-

ably relieve it at once, but it may be

The diet min t at all times be very simple, thin grue house, rule fruitreither peried and masticates theroughly, or cooked thoroughly until it may be digested easily and not agrate the stomach using great care not to allow much to be eaten at a time. Oatment or other cereal foods should be involded: as well as any hind of bread, meats or solid dishes of any kind-Plenty of liquid foods such to maitsed nath kommiss, some britte and

farinaceous gruels of affilianced, farma, etc., may be given, and later on sago. with milk toast, balen custard, wine and beef jelly, muss, bases apples. stewed prunes and oranges. Go from this to more substantial food very grad-

nally. The above directions, carefully fullowed out, will go far to remove the terrors of scarlet fever, and I trust that many may be benefited.

Insomnia. I have many letters from various parts of the world in which the writers appeal for relief from insomnia. I have written upon the subject many times, and have frequently described successful methods which afford relief to people, according to the spirit in whichthey practice the cure. I presume the number of methods for the relief of this malady could not all be written in a book of a thousand pages, and all of them might fail in some certain case, and yet to the person who has been

cured there is nothing so simple and easy as the method by which he, was relieved, and as most people like to help others, he takes great pleasure in telling others about his plan. A merchant of Chicago brought to me his wife for treatment, and she declared with great earnestness that she

had not slept for two weeks. I placed her in a quiet room in charge of a competent nurse with instructions to watch her carefully and report the next morning. I was certainly surprised next morning to see the patient looking quite rested, although she firmly declared she had not closed her eyes five minutes. Taking the nurse aside, I learned that after fretting for about an bour because she could not sleep, the patient had not only gone soundly to sleep, but snored so loudly that the nurse was kept wideawake nearly the whole night. The patient awakened only once, and after asking for a drink, and again complaining because of wakefulness, slept as before. Now this was an extreme case. and peculiar methods must be adopted; suggestion was all that was needed, and I asked the woman if she had ever. been hypnotized. She said "No." but. was perfectly willing to be, if it would cure her. I had the husband come into the room while I talked to her in a very impressive manner about the powers of hypnotism, and the husband said that he had no objections. If she could only be relieved. I therefore asked him to be present the next night, and said I would put her to sleep. I kept her as

day, and, having inspired her with conadence, I had her carefully and quietly put to bed. The husband sat there in open-mouthed wonder while I talked to her in a soothing tone for a few moments, telling her to not awaken until seven o'clock next morning. I then took hold of both her hands, pressing with my thumb upon the ulnar nerve of her left hand. This caused a tingling sensation in the arm, and she at once declared that I was a strong, electric battery, and that her arm was asleep already In five minutes she was sporing, and we sat there for half an hour. while she slept soundly. I then awakened her, and she declared she had not closed her eyes. This convinced the husband that she was laboring under a delusion, and stopped his worry. I again took hold of her hands, and she was soon asleep, awakening next morning convinced that she was cured.

Smile in the Dark. All cases are not like this, but many are, and a cure can be secured in the following manner: Smile in the dark when you awaken in the night, and cannot so to sleep; you will find that the laws are fightly closed, and you are worrying about something. Now smile about it, and see that every muscle of the face is relaxed into a pleasant smile. Imagine that you are meeting some dear friend and fix your face for the approval of that friend. Now, this may seem to be one of the fool cures, but try it. Keep on smiling and think of things that are pleasing. The simple fact that von have changed the thought currents of the mind and relaxed the muscles of the face and jaws will soon place you in the land of pleasant dreams. Try it

All communications for this department should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind., and should contain at least four cents in stamps.

The Chicken Joke Again.

Senator Daniels tells of an old darky who was asked whether in his. experience prayer was ever answered. "Well, sah." replied Mose, "some prairs is ansud an some ain t-it depends on what yo' axes fo'. Just arter de wah, w'en it was mighty hard acratchin' fo' de cullud brederin. I notired dat wenebber I pray de Lord to sen' one o' Marse Jenkins' fat chickens foi de old man dere was no notice took of de pushum: but w'en I pray dat He would sen' de old man fo' de chicken de matter was 'tended to befo' sunup de next moraia "- N. Y. Her-

Smoking in Turkey. Probably in no nation unser the sum is smoking a more prevalent habit than in Turkey. It is now chiefly in the form of cigarettes that tobacco is consumed. and as Turkey produces some of the best kinds of the weed for use in the dainty tubes we may expect the eigarette to become increasingly popular. Strange as ir may seem, eigars are in many parts of Turkey cheaper than eigarettes, and this naturally causes an increased demand

Putting to the Test. "Why are you prefending to be broke, old man? I happen to know a bank that would honor a mighty big

for these goods. C.gar and Tobacco.

clock for you? "I have some of the kind of 'frineds' that five at the sight of an emptypurse and I want to see them rumhing. Defroit Free Press.

AN IMPORTANT BABY.

MOST HONORED OFFSPRING OF ALL ROYAL PARENTS.

The Newly-Born Czarsvitch of Russia and the Regal Splendors with Which He Is Surrounded.

Every baby is naturally the most wenderful and most important thing that could possibly happen in its own immeliate family, but it is not often that a saby is born to be of such vast imporance to a whole nation as is the little Czarevitch Alexia of Russia, Some weeks ago, when the future czar of Russia first opened his eyes on this world millions of people wept for joy and offered up prayers of thanksgiving, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

A short time ago the czarevitch was thristened. The reremonles of the chirstening read like a fairy tale. The procession to the church of the Peterhof balace, where the christening took place, was beaded by a body of trumpeters mounted on snow-white horses. Then rame a squadron of the bodyguard in scarlet uniforms and after these a detachment of red hussars riding on aplendid Arabian steeds. Next came four gilded coaches each drawn by right. white horses. In the last roach, escorted by four generals, sat Princes Galizen. bearing in her arms the Czarevitch Alexis. Following them came a squadron of blue-coated Cossacks, on brown

In the church the royal haby was carried on a cushion of pale bine, held by the Princess Gallzen, supported on rither side by two high officials of the court. The baby weighs but ten and a half pounds, but being a royal haby and weighed with importance he required three people to support him. He showed that he was much like other babies though, when haptized, for he raised his royal voice in protest over the wafer, cryling loudly. After the ceremony was over the guns of Peterhof roured out a salute of 301 guns...

The little daughters of the czar were not allowed to attend the christening. but accompanied by their governesses. saw the procession from a window, and were delighted at the gorgeous specia-

Here are some of the gifts which have already been sent to the czarevitch: A cradle of solid gold from the city of

Moscow. The top is carved with the head of the Madonna. On each side there is a draped curtain of gold leaf. forming a camopy for the head of the

From the attaches of the Kremlin, the nobles and the guards, the czarewitch has received a chest of silver plate. of Russian silver mined in Siberia, and carred, each with the head of the czar of Russia. This head, which is in. ntaglio is set in the middle of each

The czarevitch has received the equivalent of \$1,000,000 in gold from the city. of St. Petersburg, and from the princes. of the realm he has received their allegance engraved upon a parchment all of gold and rolled into a great scroll soarge that it requires four men to carry Harmrolled. It will cover one side of the someoditation half

The young exarevited is guarded by troops stationed at a quarter of a mile. from the palace in which he lives, by a row of Cossacks lining the road leading. from the entrance of the park to the palare, and by guards throughout the Dalace. All fonds that come in are carefully tested, and the life of the child, which has already then threatened, is

made as secure as soldiers can make it. The czarevitch is already chief of the Cossacks, and he will shortly be apsointed to a rank in the regular army. But the czarina is more concerned with the personal safety and comfort of her son. These are the things she has asked

That he be allowed three nurses indead of the ten prescribed by royal uses. for the exarevitch.

That one English nurse be brought rom the highlands. And she asks that this nurse be a young Scottish girl, the flaughter of the old nurse who took rare of the czarina in her childhood.

The czarina is very proud of her famfly, and in a recent letter to her cousin, the prince of Wales, she said: "I would like to bring my children to England to see them side by side with yours."

The czarina has already preferred a request to travel to England with her family, but this has been refused. The Russians would not allow the bahy zarevitch to leave the country. It is only when grown that the czarevitch cam travel

Warships Soon Out of Date. A modern bastleship costs probably

ten times what a Constitution of a Victory cost a century ago yet its life of active usefulness, even barring destruction in a sea fight, is comparatively brief. So rapid are the advances in the science of naval architecture and armament that within ten years of her laumching a Massachusetts or an Oregon has become a relic of the past, and is doomed to speedy oblivion in the junk yard -N. O. Times-Democrat.

"Hungry

A Liverpool cable dispatch in a trade fournal reads. "The world is hungry for cotton and cotton goods " Besides tells. ing an important truth this sentence. suggests how often "hunger" is figuratively used to imply sharply felt wants. of all kinds. One never says that the world is "thirsty" for cotton goods, for work or for wacations - Youth's Companion.

Sugar Cane in Hawaii.

It is suggested that the waste sugar cane in Hawait-more than 2000,000 tour a year - which is now consumed as fael, could be more profitably used for the manufacture of paper.

INCOMES FROM INSURANCE

Policy Holders Pay In to Some Organizations More Than the Earpings of Railway Companies.

The three greatest mutual companies have become the most powerful financial organizations in the world, having a joint income of abaut \$250,000,000 a rear, states World's Work. The "straight" life insurance companies of the United States are pledged to pay about \$12,000,000,000 to several million policy holders during the next half century or so, and they are increasing this vast fiabality at the rate of \$2,500,000,000 a year; and, in addition, there are more than 800 fraternal orders, business associations, and the like, insuring the lives of their members and guarantering to pay out another \$6,000,000,000. All these organizations collect, every year, some \$500,000,000 from their policy holders, besides another \$100,000,000 of interest and the like. In a word, their total income is a little larger than the income of all the railroads of this country, and their receipts for 18 months would pay the United States national debt.

An expert statistician figures that there are to-day some 5,000,000 of adult males (that is, one out of every three) in this country who carry life insurance, outside of the fraternal orders and the like. There were at the end of last year nearly 19,000,000 policies in force There are only a little more than twice as many adult males to-day as there were 40 years ago.

There was undoubtedly more opposition to life insurance among "oldwomen in the rural districts" than among the clergy, as a body; and far more serious than either, 30 or 40 years ago, was the intense prejudice which was encountered from the wives of the Insured. They did not want- to "have any interest in the death" of their husbands, and it took years to eradicate this queerly morbid point of view-which is still occasionally encountered. As a very successful life insurance man said: "Twenty-five years ago there wasn't a week that I didn't fail with somebody because of one of these ignorant prejudices." The fact is that comparatively few people, a quarter-century ago, knew

what life insurance was.

But it would be difficult to-day to find any respectable citizen who had not been "tackled." There is a woman in a Carolina town who recently added three hildren at once to her family she is selling photographs of this triple blessing and using the proceeds to insure the youngsters' lives! The rich man'takes out policies for great sums. Mr. John Wanamaker carries more than a million and a half, a dozen or more men are insured for a million, hundreds carry half a million, and the hundred-thousanddollar policy-which created a sensation 20 years back-is now issued in thousands, finding it possible in this way to bequeath ready money with more certainty and quickness than by will. The other day a show manager insured the life of a trained baboon for \$25,000.

RURAL DELIVERY SYSTEM.

New Plan Which Will Effect Something of a Change in Existing Condition.

A new style of addressing letters is coming into vogue with the growth of he rural free delivery service save Youth's Companion Maple Grove, for exampled is a small community to whose host office letters were once sent now it is on "Roure Number Four." the parries of which starts out from takewille a dourishing center four miles away Hence, "Mr. John Jones R. F. D. No. 4. Oakville," is a common way of addressing this man, whose home town s still called Maule Grove.

While this system pramises to make the most sweeping changes of the kind ever brought about, it is no new thing for the postal service to employ names different from those in popular use. It will not give the same name to more than one place in a single state, and it avoids two names that sound alike.

Although the postal service welcomes the use of the rural delivery designations, its agents take just as good care of a letter that is addressed in the old way. The railway mail clerk, so long as he knows that Maple Grove is on one of the routes out of Oakville, will sort his letters with that in view, and there will be no delay. Some of the postal authorities think that it would be better not to use the route number on letters, but merely "R. F. D.," with the name of the initial office, leaving its postal clerks to send it on the proper route.

Many influences are bringing rural telivery designations into general use Route-carriers are supplied with stamped "return envelopes" for sale, which have that kind of an address in the upper corner. Stationery is often marked in this way. Mr. Jones' correspondents may yet come to think of him, not as living in Maple Grove, but as on the Oakville rural free delivery route This has its advantages and its defects.

Glasshouses in England.

At the present time there are some 1,500 acres in England covered over with glass, which if stretched in one straight line would form a glass bothouse a good deal longer than the length of England, and about ten feet in width. Fifty years ago the acreage covered by glasshouses did not exceed much more than 200 From the 1,500 acres of glasshouses are presinced annually about 6.000 tons of tomatoes, 2,000 tons of peaches, and 1.500 tons of grapes.

Where Beer Started.

The Roman soldiers in Britain, when they first saw the Kentish hop vines. thought they had found the nearest thing to the grape the savage northland produced. In their efforts to make wine from hops they produced the first beer made in England. - N. Y. World.

"NEGLIGEES OF THE SEASON

They Are Made Up with Artistic . Skill and Are Models of ... Daintiness.

The saving that woman is never so becomingly dressed as when she is dressed in simplicity, bids fair to know a fashionable fulfillment, says the

Brooklyn Eagle. Things have so come about that negingees are built of the very prettlest materials that can be purchased or woven and they are so trimmed and embroidered, draped and decorated that they enhance woman's charms a hundred

The woman who thinks she can make a negligee very easily and out of any old thing, fitting it carelessly, and trimming it in any manner, will find herself mistaken, for the new negligees require a great deal of artistic skill. Their very mimplicity calls for artfulness

Many of the new models are of wash stik which is a very nice material, for it san be kept so fresh and pretty. But It is doubtful if it can be tubbed for the gowns are elaborately trimmed with lace of a delicate kind. In yokes these room gowns are still

more claborate, for here the fancy and one's individual taste have abundant play. A yoke that is very fashionable is one that has a deep lace point in front with the lace froned in such a manner that its figures set out charmingly

The ruffled negligge is quite the most fashionable one of the season. All the new negligees are ruffled, except those of Japanese origin, and all are trimmed with lace and ribbons, Ruthes and Coand ribbons are the rule

And while on the subject of ribbons one may state that at least three out of five of the tea gowns worn in Paris and London to-day are run with colored ribbons. Made of colored silk, or of white silk, they are trimmed with lace and ribbon is run through the lace. This to so much the fad that lace manufacturers have arranged their looms for the making of new ribbons through which ribbons can be run.

And, while running ribbons, rememher the rule is the wider the ribbon the better.

The very sheer white fabrics are worn all winter as peignoirs to dainty womin These are made with a multiplicity of tuckings and with an infinite amount of handwork Fortunately smocking. tucking, fine embroidery and shirring can all be bought by the yard and, so, a woman can put together one of these negligees without working her whole dife long upon the job

Many of the negligees are made over thin silk and, in this case, the handsomest results are obtained. Canvas made so as to show the weave, but very silky, is made up over a lustrous silk. Where this is done both should be of one rolor 'as the best results are obtained in that

HE SOAPED THE GEYSER.

The Result of Which Was a Surprised Chinaman and a Ruined Attraction

"After I saw St. Louis," said a rich roung man seconding to the lamisville. Courier-Journal, "I went out to the Yellowstone. Two things interested me in the Vellowstone. One was the daily spectacle of the bears that came down to the hotels to ear the carbage. The other was the story of the Chinaman and the

"A guide told me the story. He began by saying that you must never throw cap in nevers because soap ruins them, causes explosions in them and after these explosions they never spout again. Hefre to soan a geyser is a brime punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and by a year's imprisonment.

"It was an ingenious Chinaman who discovered the bad effect of soap on the volcanic springs. The Chinanian some years ago, went out to the Yellowstone. was impressed with the exection tawndering qualities that geysers afford and set up an-establishment for the washing of guides' and tourists' clothes.

"He put a tent over a splendid gevser, dropped his solled linen and his soan into the boiling water, and for several days all went well. At a minimum of expense and trouble the Chinaman carried on the business.

"Then, one morning, there was a tremendous explosion, and up into the air dew yellow man, two tubs and a huntred shirts

"The Chinaman, alighting on a snowbank, recovered from the explosion. The geyser, however, never recovered, From that day to this it has been a dormant little pool of luke-warm water.

"The government doesn't want its geyers spoiled. Therefore, if you some hem, you will have to pay a fine and go o jail."

Peppers Stuffed with Tomatoes. Place six large peppers of the same size, in boiling hot fat for one minute. remove, and with a towel rub off all the skin. Cut carefully round the stem end. and remove the same with all the seeds and white fiber. Fill the cavity with a tomato stuffing composed of finest rhopped tomatoes bread crumbs and a little minced ham. Place the filled shells in a baking pan, baste frequently with olive oil or melted butter, and bake in moderate oven for half an hour Place on a platter when done, pour around a fomato sauce, and serve hot.---

Just as Good. Hyde Park Housewife-Are these

Household.

Rocky Ford melons? Truthful Peddler-They're the next thing to it, ma'am. They was raised down here in Stony Island -Chicago

Plagiarism. He -- I couldn't live without you! She (wearily)—Oh, that's what they all say. Can't you think up something.

new? Somerville Journal.

BIGGEST BEER GARDEN.

Wonderful Series of Terraced Struetures Erected in the Beighborhead of Berlin.

Berlin, the mightiest beer-drinking community on earth, now boasts of the biggest and greatest beer garden in the world. At Halensce, one of the many pretty suburbs surrounding the kaiser's capital, there has even erected a wouderful series of terraced structures seat-ing 20,000 persons. The architect, says. the Chicago Chronicle, a young German's American named A. F. Lange, who practiced his profession at Chicago, has succeeded in evolving a unique scheme for combining with splendid effects the natural beauties of scenery at Halensee with an entirely novel construction

scheme. The Terraces, as this huge resort is known, consists of a great L-shaped building with three floors and balcony, each having a total length of 750 feet. The architecture, which reminds the American observer at first glance of some great world's fair ensemble, is of the old Assyrian style of Nineveh. The striking features are two gigantic towers at either extreme, reaching to a

height of 150 feet. The towers, resting on stone foundations with massive columns, are of onalescent glass and lighted from within. Glass obeliaks, also lenging themselves to brilliant lighting effects at night, rise from the first terrace, while from one end beneath the tower flows a tremendous artificial waterfull from a height of 100 feet. Graceful, broad stone steps lead from the base of the towers, which rest on the top terrace, to the water and lawn below, while the entire grounds at right are aglow with electricity from multi-colored lamps. The scene reminds one of nothing so much as an electrical display at a great world's exposition the effect being much enhanced by two splendid military bands and the exhliaration contributed by a throng numbering thousands. The Terraces stands on the shore of Lake Halensee, a beautiful body of

elear water surrour ded by some of the handsomest forest shrubbery in all Germany One of the unique arrangements of the Terra 'es' culinary department enabling the management to serve guests promptly is the ingenious system of coffee distribution. Germans. not only crave for tager but for a five as everyone knows and at the Trrnaces coffee is made on the roof and circulate ed all over the tremendous establish-

ment through porcelain offers so that waiters may turn on faucets at dozens of points and draw the beverage promptly

USE OF THE LEFT HAND.

Is More General Than Is Commonly Supposed in All Kinds of V ork.

Most people are not right-handed to the extent generally inspired. Planists and to a greater extent violinists give as difficult work to the left hand as to the right, kays the Saturday Invitem Most cricketers in at any rate ston and eatch a ball pretty much as well with one hand at weth the other in the gamnasium, even in fercial and singlesticks, either hand is practiced in hoxing the left is the more used, though this may be due to the coordinate use of the mitht leg. Generally speaking when the two hands are used simultaneously the gight has no excessive mastery. Rightlandedness is a agitter of degree with? Ifferent people. Nest sur-consume a room deal metter & ... the left cland than going of estimations in the continue of the co many of them har personal wither toeta benefit the over to their ambidex-

Terits

. We may perhaps at core grant that almost every one would be the better For a little more exists over his left. arm and fineers. Let anyone attempt towrite a set once with his left hand and he will feel some sort of shame for the impotence of his will over his members. The Japanese approach more nearly than any other nat in to the ideal of ambidexterity, and it is a fair inference that they owe to the training of their left. cand some part of the mechanical and perhaps artistic skill for which they are becoming famous. The left hand is pracneed considerably in the education of our sations and it may be their "handiness" is partly the result of this training. On the whole the educated classes are pitiably helpless in the common demands of manual work.

Mischievous Rats.

In Uganda rats are some of the worst opponents to their work which missionaries have to contend against. The Bibles sent out by the Church Missionary society to the natives are promptly eaten by the Uganda rate, which overrun the country in enormous - warms aud devour any book they come across. Hibles going to Uganda are now bound in tin, which preserves them from being destroyed by vermin.

Maturity of Trees. Though there are oaks living which

are known to be more than 1300 years old, the average oak does not live more than 75 years. That is to say, its growth. extends over that period. The same is true of the ash, larch and elm. The spruce and fit reach mixturity after about 80 years. At the end of that time their growth remains stationary for some time, and then decay begins

New Remedy for Appendicitis. German medical journals are recommending as a remedy for appendicitis walking on all fours 20 minutes four times a day. The exercise strengthens. the abdominal muscles.

Now They Are Both Resigned. Sandford I understand that he had resigned from the club. Benedict - Yes; his wife wouldn't be restaned until he did - Chattanoo

ga Neas

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS