

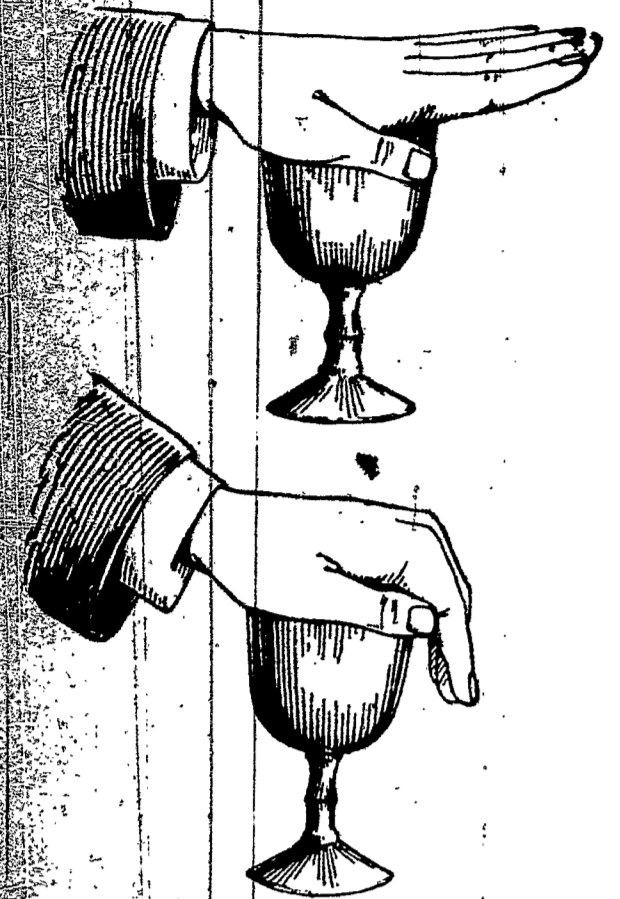
SCIENCE

The Progress

MAGIC AT HOME.

How to Lift a Glass of Water with the Open Hand.

The problem in this case is to lift a glass nearly full of water, making it adhere to the palm of the open hand. You will readily see that the effect depends on the existence of a partial vacuum beneath the hand, but you may be glad to know how such vacuum is to be obtained.



LIFTING A TUMBLER WITH THE OPEN HAND.

The method is simplicity itself. Place the glass on the table and lay the palm of your hand over its mouth, bending down the four fingers at a right angle, as shown in the lower figure of the illustration (1). This done, if still resting the palm of the hand on the edge of the glass, you quickly raise the four fingers so as to have the hand outspread, as in the upper figure, you will have produced beneath your hand a partial vacuum sufficient to enable the atmospheric pressure to overcome the force of gravity and the tumbler of water will remain attached like a cupping glass to your hand. To insure success repeated experiments will be necessary at first until the experimenter has ascertained the desired proportion of size between the hand and glass, etc.

A Curious Tree.

The tree shown in our cut owes its peculiarity principally to the mode in which the flowers are borne. Long branches, which grow from around the trunk, commencing at its base and continuing many feet upward. They are arranged in terminal racemes, and fall soon after expanding; the peduncle, however, instead of falling or withering, hardens and enlarges, producing racemes of flowers



THE CANNON BALL TREE (COUROUPITA GUIANENSIS).

In succession at its extremity each season. Years afterward the woody pedicels may still be seen upon the flowering branches. So nearly does the arrangement of the latter resemble creeping plant growing upon a tree that it is difficult to convince people to the contrary, and that they bear the flowers of the tree itself. Says The English Gardener's Chronicle, which describes the flowers as cup shaped, red within and yellowish white without: "These flowers measure four inches across. The large brownish bell shaped fruits, unlike the fragrant flowers, emit a disgusting odor, rivaled only by the flowers of Terminalia bellerica. The latter when in flower scents the atmosphere of the garden in a way which suggests to the uninitiated that the sanitary arrangements of the district are in a bad condition. The Couroupita forms a large tree some 200 feet high in height and bears a dense mass of shining green leaves, becoming deciduous once, or sometimes twice, during the year. The leaves on these occasions fall very rapidly and are replaced again in a few days by a new set."

The Rolling of Ships.

One fact that often strikes the thoughtful traveler by sea is that, notwithstanding the great and numerous improvements of recent years which have made life on shipboard pleasant and luxurious, little or nothing has been done to steady a vessel when she meets the waves that set her rolling heavily from side to side. Ship-owners and seamen do not show much sympathy with the discomfort and misery that rolling causes to most passengers.

Nature, however, has recently devised a method of checking rolling by moving a weight, under strict control, from side to side of a vessel so as to continuously balance or abstract from the heeling moment of the wave slope. It consists of a large mass of iron in the form of a quadrant of a circle, which is placed horizontally, with the center of the middle line of the vessel, and there connected with a vertical shaft. The shaft is turned by a hydraulic engine, which is very ingeniously controlled by an automatic arrangement. The heavy iron quadrant is swept round from side to side, revolving about its center, to the extent that is required to counteract the heeling movement. How ingenious is said to have been working for some time in a steam yacht with good results.

Strong Liquid Glue.

According to The Horological Review a very strong glue may be made by dissolving four ounces of glue in sixteen ounces of acetic acid with the aid of heat. It is as strong as ordinary temperatures, but it is only to be warmed by placing the glue in a hot water bath.

THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY CONCEITS IN LINEN.

The Cool and Dainty Material Now Suitable for Fashionable Needlework.

Needlework is languishes at this season. On shady piazzas, in country homes or at seaside and mountain hotels not a few industrious workers continue to ply a favorite occupation, and linen is undoubtedly the popular material employed. Good Housekeeping says: Its various colors, ranging from snow white to browns and grays; its many textures from sheer and filmy to coarse and heavy weights, and its numberless weaves and patterns, render it especially adapted to endless uses.

Roman embroidery is still in favor, though perhaps designs of single or combined flowers or leaves for dollies and centerpieces worked in long and short stitch and cut out close to the outside embossed edge of the article are more often preferred.

Among the newest designs the ribbon border is chief. It is a waving, fluttering band worked in solid stitch in either white or colored silks. In small dollies it forms an irregular border.

Larger pieces, tray cloths, centerpieces or bureau scarfs the linen is usually hemstitched and a spray of flowers worked in each corner and the stems tied with ribbon bows, the fluttering ends continued in irregular waving fashion around the cloth. Small rounds of linen, with or without embroidery, with a colored or netted edge or one of a delicate lace, are in favor for dollies or centerpieces.

Nothing is more beautiful for a bureau scarf than sheer linen. A scarf recently seen was of such material edged with lace and embroidered in a loose bunch of violets and leaves. The peculiarity of the design was in the unusually long, trailing stems, worked in outline, which gave an effect of grace and airiness. The leaves and blossoms were comparatively few, the former worked in long and short stitch, the latter in solid Kensington. The cluster filled one corner of the scarf, extending each way almost to the two other corners.

Those who have not mastered the art of elaborate embroidery, however, may yet produce a thing of beauty in either dollies or bureau scarfs by hemstitching or simply feather stitching sheer linen and scattering small flowers over it, working them as preferred, in outline, satin, solid or long and short stitch.

Cooling Drinks.

For a delicious sherbet crush a quart of strawberries or other small fruit to a paste; add three pints of water and the juice of a lemon. Let the mixture stand two or three hours, then strain through a cloth to clear of seeds; add three-fourths of a pound of sugar and stir until dissolved; add ice.

A delightful beverage is lemon beer. Make a pitcher of hot lemonade with boiling water, sugar and lemon to taste; when it cools to a tepid degree stir in a yeast cake and set the pitcher away covered with a napkin till the next day. When it "sings" it is ready for use and may be drunk without pouring into bottles, but will be better if poured off into bottles and corked up tightly. It then has a fine foam and sparkle. After cooking it should be kept in the refrigerator until used.

Attar of Roses.

Gather the rose petals dry into a jar, take a bottle that will fit exactly into the mouth of the jar when inverted. Soak clean pieces of sponge in pure olive oil and place them in the bottle. Invert over the jar and set it in the hot sunshine for five days. The hot sun will melt the perfume of the petals and saturate the sponges. As often as the leaves are dry change to fresh ones. When the sponges are wet squeeze out the oil and keep it in a tightly corked vial.

A Green Pen Omelet.

Boil a pint of shelled peas in salted water for fifteen minutes, then drain and keep hot while you make an omelet of four eggs. When the eggs have begun to harden in the pan, lift one side of the omelet and put two tablespoonfuls of green peas, cooked, in the center of it. Fold one half over the other and turn it out on a heated dish. Pour around the omelet the remaining peas and serve at once. This is a delicate entree.



PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

Broche silk panels, crossed with rays of gold galloon, in which to slip the photographs.

A mixed silk cord surrounds the whole and is formed into a cluster of small loops at the bottom and one long loop at the top by which to suspend the holder.

Cherry Toast.

To make cherry toast, toast thin slices of stale bread and spread over them, while hot, a trifle of butter. Stew one quart of cherries either with or without the pits, adding half a cup of water, and pour over the toast in alternate layers of bread and fruit. Set away and serve cold. The cherries while warm should be sugared to taste.

Spiced Currants.

These ingredients are required for spiced currants: Five pounds of currants, four pounds of sugar, one pint of good vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and two of cloves. Boil two hours.

Progress in Aerial Navigation.

Has Germany solved the problem of aerial navigation? Fire and Water remarks that evidence is now coming in of such a circumstantial character that it seems almost impossible to longer doubt that some established method of aerial German government possesses the secret of successful aerial navigation, and is utilizing it on the Russian frontier in studying the fortifications of the latter country. European papers publish accounts of these balloons and assert that they are held stationary or moved at the will of the occupant. The German government has been experimenting with "airships" and all have failed unless the assertion is true that German scientists have solved the problem.

FASHIONS

LITTLE GIRLS' COSTUMES.

Newest Styles from Leading Modistes Sketched and Described.

In the accompanying cut are illustrated two charming frocks for little girls. One is in green crepe. The bodice forms bretelles over a shirt and sleeves of pale green tulle with a white floral pattern. The



TWO ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES.

blouses may be made in either dannel or cotton. The Tuscan straw hat has a spiral crown with bands of baby velvet ribbon. The bows are of satin ribbon with corded edge.

The remaining figure represents a frock in Vienna cloth. The skirt is edged with a double silk ruche. The full bodice is a folded waistband is finished as is the neck band with small roses. The falling collar and deep cuffs are of silk guipure lace.

The straw hat is trimmed with a ruche around the edge. There are also pompon rosettes of baby velvet ribbon on the left side of the crown and in front of the brim.

Latest Style in Hairdressing.

The Byzantine coiffure, an English fad which its admirers claim is to supersede the Greek knot, is shown in the accompanying cut. It is a style something like the present—the hair is waved and curled just as much, but there are about half a dozen versions of it, and some are more elaborate than others. A strand of long hair twisted and looped from the crown of the head to the nape of the neck, the extreme ends



THE NEW BYZANTINE COIFFURE.

curled as in the Grecian knot, constitutes the back dressing, and the fringe, light and pointed, is given additional piquancy by having the hair knotted or bow of hair placed just above it. This arrangement of the hair is improved by the sides being waved.

Among the new ornaments are bands and bows of enameled metal, which have the same appearance in the hair as ribbon. They are to be had in almost every delicate color.

For evening full dress it is not absolutely necessary to introduce any fancy hairpins or combs; but a band of ribbon or velvet, a small aigrette, or a crossway fold of piece velvet tied in loose knots, with a diamond star in each, makes a pretty addition, only care must be taken not to overload it, and to conform to the shape of the head—one of the most important points in hairdressing.

A Stylish Gown for Young Girls.

The large empire revers appear still on gowns and are effective in black satin or red crepe, for crepe is much worn. An extremely stylish and simple make of gown in this fabric had a plain skirt and a full bodice. Around the waist was a broad black watered silk belt, quite six inches deep, fastened down the back. On either side of the center of the waist were tiny rosettes made of baby ribbon, while from this belt braces, some two inches wide, of open jet work, crossed the shoulders and were secured to the belt in front. This was a stylish make for young girls.

Outdoor Coverings a la Mode.

Dust cloaks are one of the needs of the season, and a useful one made with white woven border, served for a triple opportunity, the rest falling to the feet. More manly are richly embroidered in jet and plaited at the back, and are well suited to elderly wearers, while for young women there are many tempting capes in tawny cloth or Bengaline, trimmed with gold and fawn, beads and passementerie. Let us mention in this same mixture have Watteau lace backs.

Fashion's Flutterings.

The most elaborate summer dresses are of colored and dotted organdie.

Batistes in pink, blue or mauve, with white dots, either embroidered or printed, figure among fashionable materials for wash dresses.

Very dainty are the summer suits made up in white cotton Bedford cords striped in colors.

The tea jackets this year are charming, being more dressy than of old. The skirt is now well defined, and with the addition of the fashionable point d'Irlande, with a basque over colored silk, a tea jacket becomes elegant enough to wear at dinner.

Some of the cream colored crepons, for day wear, are made up with a ruche of black silk or imitation feather trimming, around the edges, and a band of colored tinsel embroidery above. The black ruche is about two inches wide.

New blouses have a single or double frill down the front, and many have the stimulating deep Swiss band, composed of close set little, upright tucks, made in the blouse material. These are very becoming to the figure.

The princess style finds great favor even in sailor made gowns.

Yellow is an effective color in silk shirtings.

GOOD HEALTH

LATEST CURE FOR SEASICKNESS.

It Produces Refreshing Sleep from Which the Patient Rises Well.

"Chlorobrom" is the name of the very new medicine for seasickness, the discovery of Dr. M. Charteris, of Glasgow, and its chief constituents are bromide of potassium and chloralhydrate. According to Dr. Charteris, bromide of potassium is safe and its utility has been recognized, but its saline pungent taste is distinctly against it and its change of being retained by the stomach. Combined, however, with chloralhydrate and other ingredients this difficulty has been overcome, and a palatable and stable solution has been obtained. When this solution is given in cases of insomnia dependent upon nervous excitement or mental strain, sleep ensues in the course of half an hour and lasts from six to eight hours. The sleep is most refreshing and the awakening from it is attended by no headache, no thirst and no depression. The patient rises as if from natural sleep, perfectly fitted to undertake the duties of daily life, and so far as seen the habit of taking it is not engendered.

In a paper upon seasickness, published in The Lancet, Dr. Charteris tells that, having noted this physiological action of chlorobrom in insomnia, he determined to try it in seasickness. He found that, given after the first stage of active vomiting had ceased (the sine qua non of its administration), it was invariably successful. He says: "I carried out this action in the case of a gentleman who in a voyage from America in the autumn shared a state cabin with me. On the morning of the first day after leaving port he became very sick, and continued so all day. In the evening he was very restless, and the retching was extreme. I gave him an ounce of the solution. He fell sound asleep in fifteen minutes, his breathing being easy, and his pulse rate normal. He awoke refreshed after eight hours' sleep, and continued well during the remainder of the voyage."

An English Mixture for the Complexion.

The following for preserving the complexion and softening the skin after exposure to sun and wind has at least a pleasant and harmless sound. Take a wine-glassful of best orange-flower water. Add the least pinch of carbonate of soda and two teaspoonfuls of glycerin. Melt a piece of camphor the size of a pea in three teaspoonfuls of eau de Cologne and add to the orange-flower water. Agitate the whole for five minutes. Apply to the face every night. If any soap be found necessary, use old castile and rub the face gently with a piece of chamois leather after washing.

Vegetables from a Health Point of View.

Asparagus purges the blood and acts upon the kidneys. Spinach has also a direct effect upon the kidneys. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. Tomatoes act upon the liver. Beets and turnips are excellent purgatives. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effect upon the system. Onions, garlic, leeks, olives and shallots possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system, and increasing the saliva and the gastric juices.

ETIQUETTE

VISITING CARDS.

The Correct Size and Shape and the Proper Inscription.

Card etiquette is one of the finest and most delicate tests by which a woman classifies her acquaintances. Its laws are unalterable; its sins of omission or commission among the few that are absolutely unpardonable. As described by the New York Sun, the card of snowy pasteboard by which judgment is meted out to you by the social tribunal must be fine in texture, pure white in color, a little smaller than those of last year in size, nearly square in shape, and have a smooth but unglazed surface.

The name, engraved in script through the center of the card, has the address below it in the right hand corner, the day for receiving in the left corner. Everywhere. This name should never include a husband's title or profession, but should spell out the husband's name in full and not be written with the initials alone.

A daughter in the first year of her social life has to card, but she must not put her mother's card. After this probationary year the eldest, or the only daughter, may family writes only Miss before her family name; the younger daughters write the full name. It has been decided that on a widow's card the dear name so long borne, so hard to relinquish, may be retained with propriety for social use, though in all practical matters the widow writes her own Christian name instead of that of her husband.

Fastidious Speech.

To the initiated there is no surer mark of thorough culture and good breeding than a certain fastidiousness of speech, concerning which Harper's Bazar very aptly asks: "How many people are there who pronounce any proportion of their words correctly, not merely by reason of clipping and nothing but by ignorance of good usage? We find them everywhere, and lay the accent on the first instead of on the second syllable of acclimate, for example; they pronounce the second syllable of acoustics, coo, instead of cow; they do not put the accent on the last syllable of adept, as they should do; they leave the u sound out of buoy; they pronounce duke with the sound of oo instead of with the simple long u; they emphasize the first instead of the second syllable of enervate, and sound the t in often."

"They are astonished to know that precedence has the accent on the second syllable, and placed on the last; that quay is called key; that sough is suf; that the z instead of the s sound is to be given in saccharine and the s sound in the first syllable of subtle are two different words; that the last syllable of tortoise is pronounced 'tis' instead of 'trise'; that it should be used and not ut; that it is not the 'zoo,' but the zoological gardens where one goes to see the chimpanzee, and not the chimpanzee; that it is quite time, we think, when we hear one of these talkers, for some of the fancy work and fancy studies of the day to be dropped, and a little hard work on the dictionary put in their place."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

THE OX.

A Domestic Animal Every Part of Which Is Valuable.

The ox is a domesticated animal, and is to be found in every part of the world. In former times he was used as a beast of burden. In some countries even now he is used instead of the horse, and in every country in the world his flesh is eaten by man.

Every part of the ox is of value in these days. The flesh is eaten, the skin makes



A VERY USEFUL ANIMAL.

leather for shoes, the fat makes fine soap and candles, the hoofs make glue, the hair is mixed with mortar to make it adhere, the horns make combs and knifehandles, the bones are used instead of ivory and the fragments ground up for manure, and the tail makes the best of soap. Thus every particle is used up.

An Injudicious Friend.

A poor little rabbit, one fine summer day, Went out for a walk, but he quite lost his way; He foolishly wandered from off the right track, And he could scarcely tell how to get back.

The poor little fellow, as evening drew on, And all the sweet sunshine had faded and gone, Felt frightened and sad as a rabbit could be, Till he heard a voice speaking from out of a tree:

"Pray, what are you doing down there on the grass?"

Don't you know that a weasel may probably

Why don't you climb up to the top of this tree And shelter yourself with my children and me?"

"You say you can't do it? I think you're a mum! Your mother, I fear, has not whipped you enough;

But now that I look more distinctly at you, Such ears as you have never met met my view!"

"But stay! I see clearly the help they will be In pulling you up to the top of the tree. Oh! don't say a word and pray put away fear, I'd be sorry a weasel should find you down here."

So saying, the squirrel by might and by main, Tugged Bunny's long ears till he squeaked out again.

In tugging and squeaking some minutes were passed; But the kind hearted squirrel grew breathless at last.

"I can't hold you longer, I fear you must drop; I'll never have strength to hold onto the top. But, dear sir, I am not constructed like you! Oh, don't let me fall!" squeaked poor Bunny

Alas! With a ponderous thump he fell down on the grass!

He got up as quickly again as he could, And scampered quite smartly along by the wood.

Till, all of a sudden, the dear hole he spied, And mother just washing her face by its side.

"Oh, mother!" he said, "only look at my ears; I really have shed quite a painful tear."

I met with a squirrel as kind as could be, And he wanted me up to his home in the tree."

"I know that he wanted to save me from foes, He feared that a weasel my young life might close."

But his sharp claws, can I ever forget! My ears! I declare they are both tingling yet!"

"My son, said his mother, as calm as could be: 'A weasel's a bad sight for rabbits to see; But sometimes, ere life has come quite to an end, We're tempted to say, 'Save me from my friend.'"

The Olive.

The olive in its wild state is a mere thorny shrub, but under cultivation it becomes a tree from twenty to forty feet high. The leaves are not unlike those of a willow—a dark green color on the upper side and whitish gray underneath. The flowers are small and white; the fruit greenish, never larger than a pigeon's egg, and generally of an oval shape; the fruit being produced in such profusion that an old olive becomes a valuable possession to its owner. The oil obtained from the fruit is much used as an article of food in the countries where it is grown, and to a less extent in other countries to which it is exported.

Olive gathered before they are ripe are pickled, and in this condition are considered useful as a delicacy. The wood of the tree takes a beautiful polish, and being finely grained and marked is much used by cabinet makers in the finer parts of their work. The olive is a native of the warmer temperate countries of southern Europe, where it attains to a great age.

A Queer Man of Japan.

There was an old man of Japan— At least so the story ran— Who ate his food quick With a big chopstick. Wasn't he a queer old man?



THE BRAIN OF THE ANT IS SAID TO BE LARGER IN PROPORTION TO THE SIZE OF HIS BODY THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER ANIMAL.

THE ORIENTAL SHOP

CHAMPAGNE.

This Popular and Sparkling Wine Was Discovered by Accident.

Champagne was discovered or invented by accident, like so many other good things. About 1668 one Perignon was cellar in a Benedictine convent in Hautvillers, Champagne. Providence had evidently marked him out for that position, and had bestowed on him a strong head and a discriminating palate. The products of the neighboring vineyards were various; and, like a true Benedict, Dom Perignon hit upon the idea of "marrying" the various wines. He had noted that one kind of soil imparted fragrance, another generosity, and discovered that a white wine could be made from the blackest grapes, which would keep far better than the wine from white grapes. Moreover, the happy thought struck him that a piece of cork was a more suitable stopper than the one dipped in oil which had heretofore served that purpose. His wine became famous, and its manufacture extended throughout Champagne.

Then he happened upon a still greater discovery—how to make an effervescent wine, a wine that burst out of the bottle and overflowed the glass, whose fragrance and sparkling qualities were doubtless by this process. At that time the glory of the Roi Soleil was on the wane, and with it the splendor of the court of Versailles. The king, for whose special benefit liqueurs had been invented, found a gleam of his youthful energy as he sipped the creamy foaming vintage that enlivened his dreary tete-a-tete with Mme. Maitenon.

It found its chief patrons, however, among the band of gay young roysterers, the future routes of the regency, whom the Duc d'Orleans and the Duc de Vendome had gathered round them at the Palais Royal and at Anet. At one of the famous suppers in the latter place the Marquis de Sillery—who had turned his sword into a pruning knife and devoted himself to his paternal vineyards—first produced the wine which for two centuries has made his name famous among wine drinkers. At a given signal a dozen blooming damsels, scantily arrayed as Bacchantes, loaded the table with bottles. They were hailed with rapture, and thenceforth champagne became an indispensable adjunct to all petits soupers.

Suicides.

In European cities the number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants is as follows: Paris, 42; Lyons, 24; St. Petersburg, 7; Moscow, 11; Berlin, 33; Vienna, 28; London, 24; Rome, 8; Milan, 3; Madrid, 3; Genoa, 31; Zurich, 15; Amsterdam, 14; Lisbon, 2; Christiania, 23; Stockholm, 27; Constantinople, 12; Geneva, 11; Dresden, 51. Madrid and Lisbon show the lowest, Dresden the highest figure.

The average annual suicide rate in countries of the world per 100,000 persons living is given by Barker as follows: Saxony, 31.1; Denmark, 25.8; Schleswig-Holstein, 24.1; Austria, 21.3; Switzerland, 20.2; France, 15.7; German Empire, 14.3; Hanover, 14; Queensland, 13.5; Prussia, 13.3; Victoria, 11.5; New South Wales, 9.3; Bavaria, 9.1; New Zealand, 9; South Australia, 8.9; Sweden, 8.1; Norway, 7.5; Belgium, 6.8; England and Wales, 6.6; Tasmania, 6.3; Hungary, 5.3; Scotland, 4; Kentucky, 3.7; Netherlands, 3.6; United States, 3.5; Russia, 2.9; Ireland, 1.7; Spain, 1.4.

The causes of suicide in European countries are reported as follows: Of 100 suicides—Madness, delirium, 18 per cent.; alcoholism, 11; vice, crime, 10; different diseases, 3; moral sufferings, 6; family matters, 4; poverty, want, 4; loss of intellect, 14; consequence of crime, 3; unknown reasons, 19.

The number of suicides in the United States in five years, 1882-7, was 8,236. Insanity was the principal cause, shooting the favorite method. Five thousand three hundred and eighty-six acts of suicide were committed in the day and 2,419 in the night. Suicide was the favorite season, June the favorite month, and the 11th the favorite day of the month.

The month in which the largest number of suicides occur is July.

Duration of Life Among Birds.

The German biologist Weismann says: Small singing birds live from 8 to 18 years. Ravens have lived for almost 100 years in captivity, and parrots longer than that. Rowley live 10 to 20 years (and are then sold as spring chickens to young housekeepers). The wild geese live upwards of 100 years, and swans are said to have attained the age of 300. The long life of birds has been interpreted as compensation for their feeble fertility and for the great mortality of their young. From the small island of St. Kilda, off Scotland, 20,000 young gannets and an immense number of eggs are annually collected, and although this bird lives only one year, and lays only one egg, and swans are said to have attained the age of 300. The long life of birds has been interpreted as compensation for their feeble fertility and for the great mortality of their young. 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