FASHIONS

STYLES FOR EQUESTRIANS.

Including Great Variety in Costumes Cool, Becoming and Practical.

A few years ago there was only one possible make of riding habit, plain and uncompromising, and the tall hat was almost as necessary as the horse itself. Now, however, in summer especially, comfort and individual taste assert their claims, and the result is a variety of costumes. While the fashion of skirts remains much the same, every variety of jacket, covert coat, shirt and waistcoat is admissible, and in the matter of hats, too, a wide choice is given, though the tall hat retains popularity for park riding.

This year, among the lighter colored habits, browns appear to be much worn, but the majority of skirts are black, or else the darkest blue. All open jackets worn with shirts and waistcoats are much longer than those of last year; the latest English habits for the most part touch the saddle, and some even come on to the horse's back like a man's coat. Our cut represents a coat of moderate length.

NEW RIDING HABIT.

With a black skirt, a slight black cloth jacket open in front is sure to look well, as it gives the wearer the chance of introducing whatever color is most becoming in her shirt or waistcoat and tie. A smart black habit and jacket looked remarkably well with a pinkish shirt, a sailor hat trimmed with a striped red ribbon (toning with the shirt), and a tie to match. A pale blue tie and band of the same around the hat is a favorite color and suits many people.

Both for riding and ordinary wear, ties fastened in a bow with short ends satisfy what appears to be the desire of many women's hearts—to approximate as closely as may be to man's attire.

Besides ordinary white sailor hats, a good many mixed fancy straws are worn; the brims are rather wide and the crowns low. Nearly all these hats are made in coarse straw, and both in texture and shape are similar to men's sailor hats. White waistcoats and those in light fancy materials, are worn, and with them straight collars and stiff hard ties.

Yellow or brown leather boots appear to find favor with some riders, but they are very enlarging in appearance to the ordinary sized foot.

Little Girls' Dress.

Costumes which insure to the little ones freedom of movement are in order. Our cut shows a pretty summer frock of soft ivory white silk, with fullness slightly confined at the waist with a sash of blue China

CHILD'S SUMMER FROCK AND MANTLE.

crape. The yoke and cuffs to the full sleeves are smocked in sky blue silk. The large hat is of white lace trimmed with forget-me-nots and bows of white ribbon.

The long outdoor mantle of cream colored cloth has a double cape and sleeves puffed to the elbow. The empire sash, tied high in front, is of amber ribbon and amber silk lines—this smart little garment.

Summer Wraps.

The newest thing in the way of ornamental wraps is of black net, frilled and tastefully trimmed with delicate colored narrow ribbon. In shape they are long and narrow—something like the lace wraps our grandmothers wore with high waisted dresses.

Redfern has made some pretty little summer capes, such as French women wear now when chilly; coachmen's capes, with three graduated capes in light cloth or short perlerines, all ornamented with lace and guipure.

Dust cloaks are glace gray silk, and the waterproofs a pretty Indian patterned silk, quite waterproof, but soft and bright.

Fashion Echoes.

A noticeable thing in elaborate gowns is that the sleeves are generally a contrast to the dress. Where this is not the case the bodice is of a different material from the skirt.

Some picture hats are trimmed extravagantly with feathers, and a favorite idea is to wear one plume under the brim on the left side.

The newest models in underlinen show most bewitching nightgowns with deep frillings, with or without lace, the most effective having colored frills of soft material.

Tea gowns, to be a la mode, must hang in the softest, indescribable folds; they are made in crape and crepon. Those who have old lace scarfs can turn them to the best account, for they are folded on the bodice back and front, the ends floating over the skirt.

The petticoats in moire and rich silk brocade have almost arrived at the dignity of gowns, the silk frills, full at the foot, falling one over the other and veiled with lace.

The more diaphanous the parasol, the more fashionable, though many well dressed women give the preference to enormous in plain silk, especially those with [illegible] handles curiously carved.

[illegible] cloth is still seen on every[illegible] seems to ball dresses.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FRUIT PRESERVES AND JELLIES.

Preserving with Sugar Pound for Pound. Hints in Jelly Making.

Miss Maria Parloa, in a talk before the Massachusetts Horticultural society, said in regard to preserves and jellies:

Preserving with sugar pound for pound is not extensively practiced now, most people preferring the simpler and more healthful mode of canning with a small quantity of sugar. Still, there are some things that are better for the following of this mode. The strawberry cannot be preserved without plenty of sugar.

If you wish to preserve the pineapple by cooking care must be taken that it is not exposed to a high temperature for any length of time, as cooking hardens and darkens the fruit. All fruits are prepared for preserving in sugar the same as for canning. Then a rich sirup is made—four pounds of sugar to a pint of water—and the fruit is simmered in it until tender and clear. Such fruit as quinces and hard pears should be cooked until tender before being put in the sirup.

Some kinds of fruit are better for having the sugar added to them when partially cooked, while others should always have it added the moment they are placed on the fire. Again, one kind is better for standing for hours in the sugar, while others should not have the sugar touch them until they are ready to go on the fire. There are a few fruits which are far better without sugar than with it. This is the case with the prune, with which sugar should never be put, long, slow cooking serving to develop a fine, rich flavor. Cranberries, on the other hand, should have a pint of sugar to a quart of berries, and the sugar, water and berries must go on the fire at once and be cooked rapidly for a short time. No other method will give a satisfactory result.

In no department of preserving does the housekeeper feel less sure of the results than in jelly making; so much depends upon the condition of the fruit. This is more pronounced in the case of small fruits than with the larger kinds. When currants are overripe, or have been picked after a rain, the result of using them will be uncertain. Perhaps we notice it more with this fruit than with any other because it is so generally used for jelly.

Pectin, which forms the basis of vegetable jellies, is a substance which in its composition resembles starch and gum. It gives to the juices of fruits the property of gelatinizing. This property is at its best when the fruit is just ripe; better a little underripe than overripe. When boiled for a long time it loses its gelatinous property and becomes of a gummy nature. These facts show the importance of using fruit that is but ripe and freshly picked, as well as the need of care not to overcook the juice.

One form of preserves which is most useful, convenient and wholesome should be more generally adopted than it is—namely, the canning of fruit juice for creams, ices, drinks, etc.

Grease Spots in Carpets.

Grease spots that cannot be accounted for are sometimes discovered in carpets. The Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review explains their presence thus: In the weaving of pile fabrics a little oil is occasionally used to facilitate the movement of the wires, and a very careless weaver may in handling the oilcan allow a few drops to fall on the fabric. No mark of this may appear at the time, but when the carpet is on the floor the dust which would otherwise be swept off by the broom is attracted and held by the oil, and a spot becomes visible. When the spot is on or near the edge of a breadth there is another explanation. Sometimes the cars in which carpeting is carried south or west have been previously used for the transportation of oil, and the bottoms of these cars are liable to become saturated with the drippings and leakage of oil barrels. Woolen carpeting placed in such cars may absorb the oil, and the fact may not become evident to the dealer until a carpet so damaged has been laid on a floor or shown in his salesroom often enough to catch some dust.

When such spots appear in ingrains one explanation may be that the wool was not properly scoured.

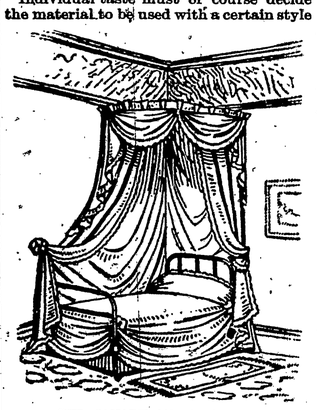
But of course in most instances where complaints concerning spots are made the cause need not be looked for outside the house in which the carpet is laid. Children or careless servants are responsible for most of these spots, as well as for a great deal of the "sprouting."

Fortunately the remedy for the trouble is simple. A mixture consisting of equal portions of chloroform and ether will remove the spots at once.

An Effective Arrangement.

It is generally considered that a bed does not look well in a corner, but such an arrangement of canopy and draperies as is depicted in the cut changes the whole aspect of affairs.

Individual taste must of course decide the material to be used with a certain style



BED CANOPY AND DRAPERY.

of bedstead. The bedstead in the present instance is iron, enameled in white and gold, and the canopy, cretonne in a delicate rose tint. The arrangement of the spread covering the bed and pillows is graceful and pleasing.

A Good Picnic Dish.

Cold mackerel pie is uncommon and very good for a picnic or luncheon dish. Line the bottom and sides of a tin with crust which will bear turning out and fill with fresh or freshened mackerel, stuffed with two-thirds veal and one-third fresh pork, well minced and seasoned with pepper, salt, mace, and, if liked, a little grated lemon peel and sweet herbs. Pour in a wineglass of water, cover with pastry and bake in a moderate oven.

Science Progress

WATER JETS.

The Manner in Which a Solid Stream Breaks Up Into Separate Drops.

A jet of water thrown into the air seems at first sight to be a very simple affair. In fact, however, the water jet is governed by very complex and important laws not perfectly understood. Popular Science News considers one feature—the breaking of a jet into drops at a distance from the orifice—as follows, with the aid of the accompanying engravings from La Nature:

A soap bubble consists of a mass of air inclosed by an envelope of soap and water. This envelope is elastic and in a state of tension. If we touch the outside of the bubble in such a way as to break the con-

FIG. I—EXPERIMENT WITH WATER JET.

tinuity of the film the tension is so great that the entire bubble is destroyed, and the film of soap and water is converted into a fine spray. The experiments about to be described can be best understood by considering a jet of water as somewhat resembling an elongated but solid soap bubble, with the interior compressed by the tension of the surface film, and with a tendency to break up into separate drops from the unequal force of this surface tension.

In Fig. 1 is represented a jet of water thrown three feet into the air from a rubber tube with a glass tip, the opening of which has a diameter of about a sixteenth of an inch. At a little distance from the orifice of the tube the jet will break up into drops of various sizes, which scatter themselves irregularly in the air. If we now bring a stick of electrified sealing wax near to it, the jet gathers itself together and instead of a scattered spray of irregular drops it is transformed into a procession of drops nearly equal in size and distance from one another, which fall with great regularity. The electric excitement appears to so affect the surface tension of the jet that its action is exerted more uniformly and regularly.

A practical use is made of this action of electricity in the siphon recorders which receive telegraphic messages sent over ocean cables. The message is recorded upon a sheet of paper by means of a fine stream of ink discharged from a small tube, which is moved in different directions by the electric current. The ink in this tube is electrified by a separate ap-

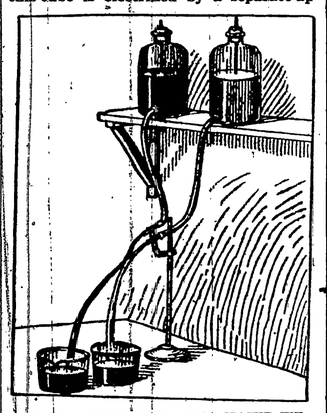


FIG. II—EXPERIMENT WITH WATER JET.

paratus, so that it is thrown on the paper in a fine regular stream. The tube or pen does not have to touch the paper at all, and all friction between paper and pen is avoided.

In Fig. 2 is illustrated an interesting experiment with liquid jets, which shows how, in some respects, they act like solid bodies. Two jets of water, one of which is colored with aniline, are arranged so that they strike each other at an acute angle. They do not mix at all, but the colored water rebounds from a colorless stream and follows a perfectly distinct course. But if a piece of electrified sealing wax is brought near the two jets, they unite at once and follow an intermediate path to the ground.

A Steam Wagon.

A remarkable specimen of mechanical ingenuity has recently been shown by a machinist of Baltimore, says The Industrial World. It is in the form of a unique wagon, which is propelled by means of a Vandusen 10-horse power gasoline engine. The proposed wagon, which is completed and has had one trip and is now undergoing some alterations in the axle bearings, is about sixteen feet in length, weighs about 6,000 pounds and is quite long enough to seat twenty persons comfortably. The engine, as designed and applied, is small and compact, resting beneath the floor and between the axles and concealed by steps mounting to the body of the vehicle. A tank of thirty gallons capacity will be placed in the wagon, but ten gallons per day will probably be an ample allowance. The levers necessary for the propagating, lessening and increasing the motion will be a brake, a speed lever and a steering apparatus, and the driver or steerer will be placed in the front part of the wagon conveniently near all of these.

An Oil Lamp Without Wick or Chimney.

An English invention of interest is a new oil lamp that requires no wick or glass chimney, and is inexplosive. The lamp, which consumes the oil in a vaporized condition, consists of two compartments, an air chamber and an oil vessel. By means of an air tube going through the lamp into the air chamber the lamp receives a permanent supply of air, and the air thus admitted acts partly as atmosphere pressure upon the oil, while another current of air finds its way through the perforations into the top of the burner, which forms a vacuum. The heat of a lighted match applied to the burner converts the oil into a gaseous vapor, which then ignites, and the heat of the flames afterward keeps the lamp going. There are no complications about the lamp, and it is claimed that it can be either thrown over or rolled about the floor without either interfering with the light or incurring any risk of explosion.

GOOD HEALTH

DIET FOR A HOT DAY.

A Wholesome Bill of Fare for Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner.

Dr. Nokes, an English medical man, holds that a man must in some form take muscular exercise, and if he does so the following diet for summer would almost universally apply. The most suitable articles for hot weather are fish, such kinds of meat as fowl and game, green vegetables, salads and fruit. Farinaceous food—that is, starches—should be taken in the very smallest quantity only. Sufficient sugar would be found in the different fruits that the season of the year produces, and therefore should not be supplemented. In the case of a man of ordinary size, doing ordinary physical or mental work, the following would represent an ordinary day's food for hot weather as far as quantity and constituents are concerned:

Breakfast, 8:30 to 9 a. m.—Two cups of tea or coffee, sweetened with saccharine; 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls of cream in each: 1 ounce of dry toast, thinly buttered; 4 ounces of grilled or boiled fish, such as plaice, sole, whiting, haddock, cod or trout, or 4 ounces of cold chicken, cold tongue, or of grilled steak or chop.

Lunch, 1:30 p. m.—Two or 3 ounces of cold mutton, beef or lamb; 3 or 4 ounces of green vegetables, plainly boiled; plenty of green salad, made with vinegar, but without oil; 4 or 5 ounces of stewed fruit, water, or 2 or 3 glasses of pure dry Moselle or other Rhine wines.

Dinner, 7 to 8.—Julienne or clear vegetable soup; 3 or 4 ounces of fish; 3 or 4 ounces of any red meat, or of chicken, rabbit, game or venison; 6 ounces of any green vegetable, with gravy from the meat only; 4 ounces of stewed fruit or of raw fruit; a little stale or pulled bread, with a small piece of cheese.

Fruit may, however, be taken at proper times, and although it is much more popular now as a food than it used to be it is, according to Dr. Nokes, only beneficial in moderate quantity. More fluid is of course necessary in hot weather than in cold, and so long as it is a harmless fluid Dr. Nokes questions whether too much can be taken: "Fluid in this way is to the kidneys what fresh air is to the lungs, and the waste of meat not used in the system is carried off by its aid. A meat diet is healthy and life prolonging if supplemented with plenty of fluid to carry off its waste. That fluid should be taken in large quantities in the summer is a wise provision of nature, as the skin carries off a large amount of waste from the system, and therefore its activity should be stimulated in every way, and it is most desirable by frequent baths to keep the pores open. In the summer acidulated drinks are the most grateful to the palate. There can be no doubt that the most refreshing beverage in summer and certainly the most harmless is the properly made cup of tea."

Oatmeal and Oranges.

No sort of food is better for the complexion than oatmeal and oranges. The finest complexions in the world are those of the Italian and Spanish ladies, who live largely on coarse grained food and fruit like the orange or banana. It is said that the fact is becoming appreciated, and that some ladies, to acquire and preserve a good complexion, are living almost entirely on oranges. Half a dozen for breakfast, with a cup of coffee; a dozen for lunch, with a glass of milk and a saucer of oatmeal, and a dozen more for supper, with a crust of bread and a sip of tea, may not be high living in the proper sense of the word, but such a course of diet will bring a complexion of peach and ivory which will drive almost any belle out of her head with envy. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A New Cure for Poison Oak.

A physician reports in Medical News the cure of a case of poisoning of the hands from Rhus toxicodendron—poison oak—by the free dusting of powder of aristol on the affected parts. The relief afforded was almost magical in its suddenness, though there was already much swelling and burning of the poisoned hands.

ETIQUETTE

A PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

Artistic Arrangement of the Bridal Party and Friends.

At house weddings, where there is a floral canopy or marriage bell, a pretty arrangement is to place this at one end of the room and fasten to it two long, white ribbons which are extended to the entrance or near it, where they are each held by an usher or bridesmaid, who sees that the bride's family enter on the left and the groom's at the right of the ribbons. Between the lines the bridal party approach the semblance of an altar, over which the canopy is suspended. The clergyman, groom and best man are first in place, having come in, when possible, from the altar end of the marriage room. When this cannot be planned and the wedding party is large, good form dictates that the clergyman comes first, and then the groom and the best man walk in together, while the procession is descending the stairs or approaching from another part of the house. The guests are assembled, the ushers having conducted near relatives to standing places in proper order of kinship.

After the ceremonies the bridal party turn to face the assemblage, the ribbons are removed, and ushers conduct the families, two and two, to congratulate bride and groom, and otherwise there is the usual order of proceedings.

A woman is sometimes married in what is called a traveling dress, but the term is usually a misnomer. This attire, as a rule, is a visiting gown, with bonnet or hat and gloves that are in harmony. Of course this toilet is exchanged as soon as possible for a less noticeable and expensive one.

For evening weddings all men wear evening dress, even when brides are in traveling or visiting costume and are bonneted.

Macedoine of Fruits.

Make a sirup by boiling together one pound of sugar and a pint and a half of water; strain it, and flavor it with wine, spirits or liquor. Have ready the fruit, stoned and cut up, and toss it well together in the sirup, standing it on ice or in a cool place till wanted. This is excellent made with all kinds of preserved or fresh fruit.

Accuracy.

"I am glad to become acquainted with you, Mrs. Montooth," said the lady, somewhat embarrassed, to the neighbor who had called on her for the first time. "How is Mr. Montooth, and how are the little Misses Montooth?"

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

SEESAW.

A Brief Account of How Ned Played at Seesaw.

"Let's play at seesaw," said Ned to his brother; "you sit on one end of the plank and I'll sit on the other. Then you say, Here we go, up! up! up! and then I say,

Here we go, down! down! down! just as they do in the nursery rhymes." They liked the new game very much when they went up, but when the barrel slipped and they came down, down, down to the ground, they didn't like it quite so much.

An Allegory.

Very youthful readers who may not have a definite idea of the meaning of the word allegory are advised to first hunt out its meaning in the dictionary; then, as an illustration of the definition, read the following:

A pin and a needle were neighbors in a workbasket, and both being idle folks began to quarrel, as idle folks are apt to do.

"I should like to know," said the pin, "what you are good for, and how you expect to get through the world without a head?"

"What is the use of your head?" replied the needle very sharply; "if you have no eye?"

"What is the use of an eye," said the pin, "if there is always something in it?"

"I am more active and go through more work than you can," said the needle.

"Yes," said the pin, "but you will not live long!"

"Why not?" responded the needle.

"Because you always have a stitch in your side," said the pin.

"You are a poor, crooked creature," said the needle.

"And you are so proud that you can't bend without breaking your back," retorted the pin.

"I'll pull off your head if you insult me again," said the needle.

"I'll put out your eye if you touch me," said the pin; "remember, your life hangs on a single thread."

While they were conversing a little girl entered, and undertaking to sew she very soon broke off the needle at the eye. She then tied the thread around the neck of the pin and attempted to sew with it; she soon pulled its head off, and threw it in the dirt by the side of the broken needle.

"Well, here we are," said the needle.

"We have nothing to fight about now," said the pin. "It seems misfortune has brought us to our senses."

"A pity we had not come to them sooner," said the needle. "How much we resemble human beings, who quarrel about their blessings till they lose them, and never find out that they are brothers till they lie in the dust together as we do."

Song of the Honey Bee.

Buzz, buzz, buzz!
This is the song of the bee.
His legs are of yellow,
A jolly good fellow,
And yet a good worker is he.

In days that are sunny
He's getting his honey;
In days that are cloudy
He's hoarding his wax;
On planks and on lilies,
And gay daffodillies,
And columbine blossoms,
He levies a tax.

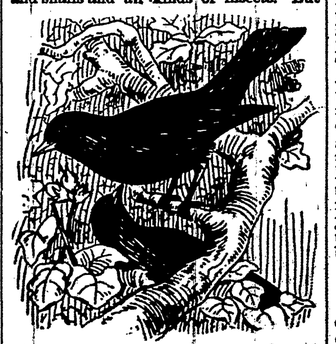
Buzz, buzz, buzz!
The sweet smelling clover
He humming hangs over;
The scent of the roses
Makes fragrant his wings;
He never gets lazy;
From thistle and daisy,
And weeds of the meadow
Some treasure he brings.

Buzz, buzz, buzz!
From morning's first gray light
Till fading of daylight
He's singing and toiling
The summer day through.
Oh! we may get weary,
And think work is dreary,
But 'tis harder by far
To have nothing to do.

Blackbirds.

What boy or girl has not read about that famous blackbird who plucked off the nose of the maid while she was hanging up clothes in the king's garden, or of the "Four and twenty blackbirds all baked in a pie."

Well, here are some blackbirds, and let us see if we can find out what they live on and what they do. These in the picture are the commoner ones, and live on worms and snails and all kinds of insects. But



COMMON BLACKBIRDS.

there are other blackbirds which have red wings, and they are more particular about what they eat. They generally live in the southern states and feed on rice or corn, and are a great trouble to the farmers because of the large numbers that come and eat the ripe grain in the fields. When the grain has all been gathered in, do you suppose they starve? No, indeed; they are too cunning for that. They simply find out where it has been placed and go there for their meals. But they are pretty birds, with their glossy, black feathers, and we must not blame them. They have to eat, and like many persons take the easiest way of getting their food.

Susie Wanted the Other Kind.

There were some apples on the table and mamma had pealed one for baby. Susie was offered one, when she replied, "No, mamma, not that one; a pated (pated) one, p'ease."

The Union Depot

THE PERFECT PEARL.

Its Beauty Delights Every Taste. Famous Pearls of the World.

Pearls have ever been among the most prized of gems, especially among the young. As seed pearls they have always been available for decoration and ornament, and a dress sewed over with seed pearls is about the most beautiful thing in the way of embroidery we know. Then they are so beautiful! They "marry themselves" so well to youth and beauty—to fair flesh and lovely forms—of the most regal as well as of the most spiritual kind. "The pearl is a jewel so perfect that its excellent beauty demands the love and esteem of the whole universe." "The possession of the pearl is one of love's greatest delights," says an old author. "The delight of possessing it suffices to feed love."

Of pearls there is so much to be said that the natural result will be brevity. The most famous anecdotes, as of Cleopatra; of the portrait of Pompey wrought in pearls, "that costly superfluity invented for women;" the pearl necklace for which Marcus Aurelius seems to have acted less worthily than, according to his noble nature, one might have expected—yet what will not even a great man do for the sake of a beloved woman!—the "six cordons of large pearls, strung as paternosters," belonging to poor Mary Stuart, and bought for a comparative song in forced sale by Elizabeth; the pearl embroidered garments of the great in the Middle Ages; the foolish wager of Sir Thomas Gresham when, to uphold his boast that the queen had subjects who at one meal expended not only as much as the daily revenues of Spain, but of all its grandees, ground to powder a pearl for which he had refused $75,000, and drank the whole in a glass of wine; the wonderful chance—or fate?—which found "la peregrina," that fairest pearl of all the earth, now in the crown of Spain; the Hope pearl, measuring two inches in length and four in circumference, and weighing 1,800 grains; the famous pearls of sweet Queen Margherita, that pearl herself among royal women; the odd arts of the heathen Chinee, by which pearls are manufactured inside the shell; and the confessedly false pearls of the Roman shops—all these facts and anecdotes are as well known as the alphabet, and to relate them here at length would be superfluous.

Pearls are also more fragile than other gems, and decay with time, damp and neglect; therefore they appeal to the sentiment, as all fragile things do. They "breed," even as diamonds are said to breed, and wild stories have floated around the world of pearls shut up for a time, which, when looked at again, have surrounded themselves with a nice little family, like the "hen and chickens" daisy.

The "Nixy" of Germany.

The "Nixy" of Germany has by some been supposed traceable to "Old Nick;" but this is not probable, since St. Nicholas has been the patron saint of sailors for many centuries. It was during the time of the Crusades that a vessel on the way to the Holy Land was in great peril, and St. Nicholas assuaged the tempest by his prayers. Since then he has been supposed to be the protector of mariners, even as Neptune was in ancient times. The German Nixy was no doubt a later form of the old Norse water god, Nikke. You meet with him again in another form in Neckan, the soulless. The "Nixy" along the Baltic coast was once, however, much feared by the fishermen. It was the same spirit which appears as the Kelpie in Scotland—a water demon causing sudden floods to carry away the unwary. Generally speaking, however, Nixies may be described as descendants of the Naiads of ancient times, and as somewhat resembling the Russian Rusalkas, of which the peasantry live in so much dread.

A Russian peasant, it is said, is so afraid of the water spirits that he will not bathe without a cross around his neck nor ford a stream on horseback without signing a cross on the water with a scythe or knife. In some parts these water spirits are supposed to be the transformed souls of Pharaoh and his host, and the number is always being increased by the sodden souls of those who drown themselves.

Coins Bearing Dogs.

There is an important group of about forty coins containing outlines of dogs, which deserve careful study. The Fanciers' Journal says concerning them: "The interest of some of them is mainly mythical, as with Lelaps, then hounds of Actheon presented to Cephalos by Procris, or with the dog of Segeste, which symbolized the river Crimisus.

"The coins afford no evidence of the development of a spaniel, there being no example of a pendulous ear, or of a mastiff, though bulldogs were undoubtedly known in the arenas of imperial Rome. But they prove conclusively that the ancients had four kinds of dogs—the wolfdog, the hounds, the greyhound and the terrier. The Umbrians had their wolfhounds, the Apulians of Asculum their greyhounds, the more rugged hunters of the Tuscan forests their foxdogs. The favorite dog of Artemis Lephria, as on coins of Patrae and Sparta, was a greyhound, while Actron's dogs must have been half bred deerhounds. Rhegium, if the coins may be trusted, had his sheepdogs; the Macedonian city of Mendais its terriers, and Cumae, just above the bay of Naples, to which all the luxuries of the ancient world were brought, its poodles."

Dwellings and Families.

The census bulletin gives some interesting figures in relation to the crowded condition of tenements in the different cities. In New York 28.83 per cent. of the population are in dwellings with more than twenty persons to each, and in Chicago only 16.68 per cent. live in dwellings containing more than twenty each. Philadelphia makes the best showing among the cities, with 95.61 per cent. of her population in dwellings, with less than ten persons to each, and only 3.41 per cent. in dwellings containing more than twenty persons each.

Woolsack.

The name given to the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the house of lords, which is composed of a large square bag of wool without either back or arms and covered with a red cloth. It was first introduced in the house of lords as the chancellor's seat in the time of Elizabeth as a memento of an act which was passed against the exportation of wool, that commodity being then the main source of the national wealth of England.