

"And leave me to go under; that is what will happen, Agnes. It is the only thing that has kept me up to the scratch, the memory of your eyes that day in the court."

"You have been very cruel to me all the same, keeping silence through these long years. And all sorts of things might have happened. Did you feel sure you would find me here when you should come?"

"Yes, I felt sure."

She smiled, a little wavering, inconsequent smile, and her hand stole just a little way across the table. It was a scarcely perceptible gesture, but he, hungry for the smallest crumb, was quick to see it. His big hand closed over the delicate fingers, almost crushing them.

"Mine, Agnes, to have and to hold."

He felt the fluttering pressure, and saw that her veiled eyes were full of tears. Then he blamed the shortsightedness that had chosen a public room for a meeting so momentous.

"Thank God," he said, under his breath. "I swear you will never regret it, my—my darling."

"Hush! remember where we are, David."

"I don't care. I should like to proclaim it on the house-tops; and you'll be ready to go back with me next month! There isn't anybody to consult, only you and me, you and me, for ever now, Agnes. God, what a difference it makes!"

"To me also," she whispered, suffering her eyes, with all their inscrutable depths, to meet his. Then he realised how this tender woman-heart had suffered in the wilderness of London. And realising it, he took upon himself a solemn, and great vow.—British Weekly.

#### WAYS OF THE WOLF.

The wolf can eat eight days without food and can then eat forty pounds of meat at a sitting, so the Indians say. This is pretty fair for an animal weighing only eighty pounds. Yet we do not know the length of the sitting. The wolf will not venture on glare ice; he never crosses a lake until there is enough snow to hide the ice. To wetting his feet he is as averse as the domestic cat. He will not kill his game in the shelter of the forest, always driving it into some open place for the killing.

When chasing a deer he goes at a leisurely lope, sitting down at intervals to give the most dolorous and blood-curdling howls. This drives the poor victim into a wild gallop and soon exhausts it, and as the wolf never tires he is sure, sooner or later, to catch up with the quarry.

In winter the deer often makes for some wild rapid, into which it plunges, knowing that the wolf will not follow. Too often the deer drowns, but better such a death than one by the fangs. In summer a couple of wolves will secure all the deer they need by very simple tactics. Having put up the quarry, one wolf drives it by easy stages to some little lake—I speak now of the Laurentian country—and on reaching the shore the deer plunges unhesitatingly in, for its instinct tells it the enemy will not dare to follow. So, on its swims, while the pursuer sits on his haunches and howls dismally, no doubt because he sees his dinner escaping. At length the tired deer drags itself wearily from the water, and shakes the drops from its coat on the sun warmed strand. Then the companion wolf, which has laylaid its coming, springs at its throat, and when the first wolf joins him they have a gorge that makes them independent of fate for a whole week.—Recreation.

"Jenkins, I believe you have some of the elements of success about you."

"Not a dollar, old man. Honor bright. You'd be welcome to it if I had."

#### THE THICKNESS OF THE EARTH'S CRUST.

Further information of a valuable character concerning the thickness of the earth's crust, and the intensity of the heat of the globe's internal fires, has been obtained as the result of a series of investigations continued over a prolonged period by the Hon. R. J. Strutt, F. R. S., the well-known British scientist and son of Lord Rayleigh. Since the first discovery of radium by Madame and Prof. Curie, this scientist has been engaged in a continued and deep study of its various and peculiar phenomena, and has contributed to our scientific literature an excellent work on this new element. Simultaneously he has been engaged in a careful computation of the average amount of radium contained in the various representative igneous rocks to be found on the external surface of the earth.

The rocks have been gathered from all parts of the world, and comprise granites from Cornwall and Rhodesia, basalt from Greenland, the Victoria Falls, and Ireland; syenite from Norway, leucite from Mount Vesuvius,—the object being to extract and ascertain the proportionate amount of radium present in each.

The fragments of rock were decomposed by means of chemicals, thereby breaking up the various constituents, the yield of radium present being determined in a quantitative manner by the extent of its emanations. Owing to the slow decay of these emanations, they may be safely stored with a mixture of air in a suitable holder, thereby enabling the photographic and electrical action to be investigated at a later date. Strutt stored the dissolved rock solutions until the emanations had developed to the required extent, at which point they were extracted by boiling and measured in a specially-designed electroscope, by which process it was possible to ascertain the extent of the radium present. In order to render his calculations absolute, and to establish a standard of measurement, a similar process was carried out with a uranium mineral, with which was associated a known radium content.

As the result of these prolonged investigations, Mr. Strutt has been able to determine the percentage of radium present in the earth's crust. He has ascertained that the presence of radium, whether it exist in minute or large quantities, can be easily denoted in all rocks of igneous origin, but the percentage is highest in granitic formations, while the basaltic rocks contain the minimum proportions of the element. He has also provisionally calculated the total quantity of radium present in each mile of depth of the globe's crust, from its uniform distribution, and estimates on this basis that not more than one-thirtieth of the total value of the earth is composed of rocks which are to be found on the surface. As a result of his mathematical deductions, he estimates that the depth of the earth's rock crust is approximately forty-five miles. This deduction coincides to a certain degree with the calculations of Prof. Milne, the well-known seismologist, who has been engaged in investigations to the same end by the observation of the speeds of earthquake tremors. Prof. Milne concludes that at a depth of thirty miles below the earth's surface exist rocks whose physical properties are similar to those to be found on the exterior.

Mr. Strutt has also advanced interesting data regarding the temperature of the internal heat of the globe at the base of the rock crust forty-five miles below the surface. This he computes to be approximately 1,500 degrees C. Such a heat indicates the melting point of iron, but it is considerably below the melting point of platinum, which Dr.

#### BABY'S OWN TABLETS

#### SAVES A LITTLE LIFE.

Mrs. T. Osborn, Norton Mills, Vt., writes "I do not think enough can be said in praise of Baby's Own Tablets. I am satisfied that our baby would not have been alive today if it had not been for the Tablets, as he was so weak and sick that he took no notice of anything. In this condition I gave him the Tablets and they have made him a bright-eyed, laughing baby, the pride of our home. He is one year old, has nine teeth, and is now as well as any baby can be. He sits and plays nearly all the time and lets me do my work without worry. I would say to all mothers who have sick babies, give them Baby's Own Tablets as I did mine, and you will have healthy, happy babies." The Tablets will cure all the minor ailments of little ones and are absolutely safe. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Harker has fixed at 1,710 degrees C.

Furthermore, as a result of his researches, Mr. Strutt is in agreement with the assumption advanced by several astronomers, more especially Mr. Pickering, that the moon is not a "dead" sphere, but that it continues to possess volcanic energy. And moreover, he makes the startling statement that he is of opinion that the internal heat of that body is far in excess of that obtaining within the interior of our own globe.—Scientific American.

#### CLAUDIA'S DAUGHTER SIGNALS.

By Emma C. Dowd.

Claudia had been hoping for the day when she could go to school. It seemed to her a very long time in coming; but at last the wished-for morning arrived, and the tiny girl, in her pretty white dress and pink jumper, with a pink ribbon on her hair, started for the schoolhouse with a neighbor.

Claudia came home at noon quite alone.

"And how did you like it?" mama asked.

"Oh, it was beautiful!" Claudia answered.

"Were the teacher and the children pleasant?"

"Yes, mama, they were all very nice! But—oh, mama!"—and her lip began to tremble,—"I'm afraid I can't go any more; there's so much danger!"

"Danger? What do you mean, dear?"

"I saw a boy who said I ought not to go to school, there's so much danger,—it's up the street and down the street, and everywhere."

Mama was very much puzzled. Claudia could not tell what the danger was that threatened her; but she persisted in saying it was everywhere.

"Well, never mind," mama said finally. "I will go with you this afternoon, and we will find out."

After luncheon they started, Claudia holding fast to mama's hand. As they turned the corner, the little girl pointed ahead.

"There, mama, she said, 'there's the danger!'"

Mama stared, and then laughed, for down the street the road roller was at work; and there was a sign of warning—"DANGER"—in big letters!

"And it's up the other way, too!" Claudia cried.

Mama looked, and, sure enough, there was another sign of "DANGER"; the road was being torn up.

Then mama explained to Claudia that the "danger" was not to little girls, but to people driving horses. It meant that they must not come too near, or the horses might be frightened and run away.

After that Claudia went to school alone, and she was never troubled by any "danger" signs again.