A GIRL AT COLLEGE

the Dormitory.

dreds of girls leave the home nest for and will find friends at hand—real the first time in their lives to become friends that last not only through her citizens of that great, vague, wonder- college life, but through her whole lifeful world called college. All summer

a little world complete, independent of and detached from the world that surrounds it. Yet human nature is the same there as outside. In it she will meet old acquaintances-joy and sorrow, wealth and dumb poverty, refinement and the lack of it. She will have to live the common life with all sorts and conditions of girls. The rules are few-the reins of self-government are given over into her own hand, and she finds herself, often for the first time in her life, her own mistress.

The newcomer, upon her arrival in the college town, is apt to gravitate to a small, undesirable room, the better rooms being generally pre-engaged by the older students. If she is to live in one of the college dormitory buildings, she will find herself with a roommat in a room where two beds, two chiffoniers, two chairs and a washstand are ranged in sharp and unsympathetic style against the walls. But it i not long before she leaves her lonely room and her unpacked traps to venture out upon the new field.

She is struck with the many sides of the life that she is entering upon the many opportunities and possibilities opened to her. She wanders around the campus and through some of the buildings. Here is the college library, with its rows and rows of books of every subject, and its studious hush. In this she sees the student's opportunity. Will she ever excel as a student? Is she clever with her pen? Well, she isn't exactly sure, but she wrote the prize essay in her preparatory school. The volume of the college magazine on a shelf near her suggests literary reputation, and she already sees her name among the contributors, as

she lets her eye run over its contents. its great floor and numberless apparatus. The basket on the wall suggests to her wild dreams, and in her enthusiasm she is for the moment the popular athletic girl, perhaps the captain

At chapel she finds there are musical opportunities, and she may hear that there are musical clubs if she follows this suggestion farther. The newcomer often feels a little lost at these first pilgrimages to chapel, where there she feels herself to be such a minority. She is almost glad when the senbegin to file out and leave the

"Oh, won't you let me take you to the dance this evening?" is an invitation the newcomer is likely to hear soon after her arival. This is pretty certain to come from a junior, whom the newcomer soon finds out to be

That evening she goes to the dance. She, of course, hardly expects any men to be present, and yet somehow she misses them, There are girls in every sort of costume, some in short duck skirts and shirt waists, some in costy evening gowns, suggesting money and New York dressmakers, others in dark skirts and waists. So it goesgowns of all colors and fits. Everywhere she finds outstretched hands, invitations to "Come and see me, please!" "May I come and see you?" "Where do you live? Oh! I live right across the hall from you. I'm awfully glad.' "You're a freshman, too, aren't you?" It is, however, just after such a remark as the last that the seeds of class enthusiasm take root; it is a peculiar sort of comfort that freshmen take together-a comfort hard to tion from those sick with typhoid fever. describe, but keenly experienced.

The social side of college life is in ways important, for it is day without board.

rough the social affairs largely that e finds and chooses her friends. The social of friends is not as easy as one ENTERS A NEW WORLD might at first hand suppose. Girls for whom she does not care or does not want as friends seem constantly while Human Nature in the Class Room and thrown in the newcomer's way, while those she does care for and wants to know better exist seemingly separated from her. Yet, if the newcomer takes her time, remembering discretion to be the better part of valor, she will sur-

A FORTUNE FOUND

meager salary had been denied; my



THE PLUCKED SULTAN. "They're all wearing my feathers—are they going to take the last one away from me?"—De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.

Sir William Turner has begun a study south of the Tay and Clyde. His results, the darkest streets. of her team, for she has played bas-ket ball at school, and to this, at least, she is not new.

arch in the vertical transverse plane at and behind the bregma. The side walls bulge outward slightly, with greatest at or near the squamous suture. The glabella and ridges over the eyes in men are fairly but not

strongly pronounced, the forehead slightpear that a brachycephalic (broad) type of skull prevalled in the Lothians, Fife, Forfar, Kincardine and Banff, all eastern counties, and it occurs in Shetland, Stirlingshire, Ayr and Peebles, a border county. The dolichocephalic (narrow) type of skull is poorly represented in county. The dolichocephalic (narrow) type of skull is poorly represented in Fife. It is commoner in Lothian, and occurs in Lanark, Ayr, Shetland and the Hebrides. It prevails in Wigtonshire, Caithness, in the skulls from the High-

Scottish skulls have a vertical diameter less than the breadth, that is, they are platychamaecephalic. The maximum capacity for males was 1,855 cubic centimeters, the minimum 1,230 and the mean 1,478. The same data for females were 1.625, 1,100, 1,322 cubic centimeters. The 1.625, 1.100, 1.322 cubic centimeters. The Scotch skull, therefore, is apparently above the mean for other European men. The long skulls had a distinctly larger mean capacity than the broad. Perhaps this accounts for the Scotch calling a shrewd, politic fellow "long-headed." shrewd, politic fellow "long-headed." Fife shows the highest mean capacity; Edinburgh and Leith, West Lothian, the northeastern and Highland countles gave

all drinking water by boiling it. Pas-teurize all milk and cream. Keep flies wash in boiled water all fruit and vegetables intended to be eaten raw. Disinfect all discharges of every descrip-In Spain the daily wage of a field laborer ranges from 20 to 28 cents a

The Scotchman's Cranium. seemed to me as though there came to me the deep voice of a great bell, ringing out the word "Money!"
"Money! Money! I could en-

in brief, are that the Scottish skull is large and capacious; the vertex is seldom heeled or rooflike, but has a low rounded heeled or has a low rounded heeled or rooflike, but has a low rounded heeled or rooflike, but has a low rounded here.

MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT. For a few seconds I stood with my through producted, the forestead single threw something that fell near me. A to strongly resemble that of certain reptiles.

What did it mean? What had the man thrown in the lot? I stooped and cautiously raised a strong paper bag that was quite heavy. I stepped to the opening in the fonce, where some light from a lamp across the street entered, and examined my find.

flight threw the money away, hoping to return and find it when the pursuit is over. He will not find it. It is mine."

I saw that the doors were locked and the shades down, and then I counted the bills. 'Forty-two thousand dollars! I could pay my debs and have ample means to restore my wife and found competition ashore too severe for child to health.

"I possess a fortune," I said, and then I tried to sleep. Sleep did not come, but the question that seemed to be written in letters of fire appeared before my closed eyes—"Is it my money?"

The bank had lost it without my fault, the thief was not entitled to it. and fortune had placed it in my hand Thus I argued and tried to sleep. FADING OF THE FORTUNE.

"Shall I tell my wife and child how got the money?" I asked myself, I got the money?" I asked myself, Then I felt more wretched than at any time before. "I will return the money

The courage, strength and

endurance of the Highland

Clansmen have never been

questioned, though their

methods of annexing cattle

might be. The quality of

courage and strength depends

on the food you eat, and they

were porridge-fed men.

The life that the sun gives

to the grain, the grain gives

The most nourishing and

But and a Zim which Building about at This but and a state of the same and the same

appetizing porridge is made

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flavor and is rich in the vital elements of a perfect

food. It's a food, not a fad. You may have tried rolled

oats before, but if you haven't tried Tillson's pan-dried

Oats you have yet to taste the best.

" Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!

Honored and blessed be the evergreen Pine!

Flourish, the shelter and grace of our line."

Long may the tree in his banner that glances,

-A Startling Incident. wife and child, both sick, had gone from That

ful world called college. All summer long the embryo college girl has been thinking about it, and wondering and hoping and half dreading; yet it is not without a sharp pang at the last not without a sharp pang at the last that, her new wardrobe in her new trunk, together with her favorite bricabrac and her old books, she waves a tearful good-bye to her father and mother standing on the station platform, and is whirled away into her college days.

The girl who goes to college enters a little world complete, independent of and detached from the world that sur-

CHANGED FROM SNAKE TO BIRD

Old-Time Reptiles Gradually Assumed Feathers.

Whales, Seals and Wairuses Once Were Land Animals - Changes Going On.

At first sight birds and lizards seem to be about as far apart as any two races of living creatures could be. Yet the bird family has developed directly from reptiles, and the differences between them are far less than those

between any other two of the great families Finding that there was a plentiful supply of food in the air in the shape of flying insects certain of the smaller reptiles of the earth's early ages gradually developed wings in order to feed

of Scotch crania, and his first contribu-bed, dressed, and hurried into the on it. There was thus evolved a flyrary reputation, and she already sees it name among the contributors, as the lets her eye run over its contents. Then there is the gymnasium, with female), chiefly from the lowlands to the great floor and numberless appears. scales gradually turned to feathers, and the bird of the present age was the re-

> That this is no mere conjecture is definitely proved by that very odd Brazilian bird, the touraco, or gypsy. The touraco is about the size of man passed, running rapidly, and its internal economy is found to be

a lamp across the street entered, and examined my find.

"Money! It is money!" I said half aloud, when I saw great packages of bills that I knew must count into the thousands of dollars. "My money! money!" I was startled at the thought, I fall as though I was cuilty of a crime. not attempt to fly for some weeks, but RUTHLESS' SLAUGHTER at once like a frog, and it is almost impossible to catch it. Even the grown I felt as though I was guilty of a crime, impossible to catch it. Even the grown No one was in sight, I hurrled past the birds do not fly well, and altogether the touraco offers a plain proof of th

near relationship between birds and Young whales possess a few bristles

Whales have warm blood like our selves, jungs for breathing air, and, instead of laying eggs like fish, and leav other point in which it absolutely dif-fers from a fish. It is placed so as to lie flat on the surface of the water; fish have their tails set upright or edge

All the cetacea, in fact-that family which includes the whales, porpoises, and dolphins—are merely land animals which have, for convenience sake, tak n to a marine life, and have gradually assumed a fishlike form, according to the needs of their new method of existence.

STILL SLOWLY CHANGING. The same may be said of all the seal they still spend a portion of their life owls, swallows, timice and parrots. By on land, have not become so entirely way of adding insult to injury, these are fishlike in form as the whales. The

Animals and birds may be actually watched in process of changing their nature. The Australian rabbit, though only half a century descended from the ordinary British species, is already different from its ancestors. Its claws are developing, and in some parts of the island continent, where grass is scarce, the Australian rabbit is becoming a tree-climber. It is often seen at some height from the ground graz-

ing on leaves. The owl parrot of New Zealand is another creature which has completely changed its habits within a few generations. From being an insect eater it has, since the introduction of sheep into New Zealand, turned into a car-

nivorous bird. The descendants of domestic cats, abandoned on an island off the coast of South America, were found a few years later to have entirely changed their habits. They had not only reverted to the shape and color of their wild ancestors of centuries back, but had learned to like the water and taken to a diet of fish.—London Answers.

Cost of E glish Elections. A general election, such as seems evitable within a very short period, is a Consumption costly business, but not nearly so expensive since the introduction of the corrupt Cure The Lung Tonic sive since the introduction of the corrupt practices act. In 1880 Mr. Gladstone's majority of 211 in Midlothian was obtained with an outlay of £2.693 128 8d, or an average of £1 148 14d for every vote. while the Earl of Dalketth, who opposed him, incurred an expenditure of £4.068, or £2.198 54d a vote. In the same year the Duke of Devonshire paid £4.617 for his seat. Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Octavius Cooke between them in Middlesex ran up a bill of £11.506, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who was rejected by the same constituency, spent £6.37—a tidy sum to pay for defeat. In 1880 an English county seat cost, approximately £3.000, and a borough about £8.00; now the aver-



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OF BEAUTIFUL BIRDS

Action Taken By the Selborne Society

Bird lovers will be glad to learn that the Selborne Society in London has issued thologists requesting them to furnish reports to the saciety as to the species of birds now exhibited in milliners' windows for the decoration of women's hats. As a result it is to be hoped that the ruthlessness of the slaughter which is caused ing them to chance, they tend their by this traffic will be brought home to young as carefully as do any land animals. The tail of the whale is annent part in this inquiry that the number of different species now to be seen in the London shops is greater than ever. The ranks of the graceful little sea swalows and gulis have been heavily taxed The black-headed gull, which has become such a popular favorite at the bridges along the Thames during the winter months, is also especially prominent, whole birds in summer dress being by no

means rare.
Probably, when the various reports arrive over 200 different kinds of birds will be found to figure therein. Among the more striking birds used for millinery decoration today are various species of humming birds, birds of paradise and sun hirds birds of paradise and sun and walrus family, though these, as birds, kingfishers, egrets, herons, pigeons. seals seen on our British coasts have, however, become much more fishlike than the fur seals. The latter have external ears, which the former have not, and the flippers of our native seals are much more finlike in shape than are much more finlike in shape than the limbs of the fur seals.

Animals and birds may be actually pairs of wings were used for this pursuity winds. pose. Fancy two-and-twenty victims dis-played on one hat! After this who shall call the Bornean head-hunter a savage.

Besides whole birds there will be found scores of nondescripts, such as the body tern's wings, and the head and wings of the beautiful white egret, dyed green, fitted to the tail of a gull. Tufts of egret plumes and the side plumes of the bird of paradise are as much seen as ever though the cruelty entailed in their col lection has been again and again pro-claimed from the housetops. The presen action of the Selborne Society has been prompted by the announcement in the Drapers' Record that the birds used for millinery are not real, but are "manufactured" by gluing duck and pigeon feathers over a lump of cotton wool. This is merely trifling with the real facts.—London Mail.

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THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

MOUTH AN INDEX TO CHARACTER

No Feature of the Face Tells Your to hoard. History So Plainly as Your

re a record of our lives-an unerring record to the physiognomist, who often reads in the mouths of his companions. rot be bribed or forced or cajoled into

telling an untruth A fine mouth will redeem many indifferent features. A bad sensual-can only be redeemed by most vicious propensities in childhood generous by the careful, conscientious soul and body training of a wise and

Recollect in reading faces that the nouth gives the earliest evidence in its expression of the soul or inward thoughts of the subject. Size, as with other features, signifies power in the

A very small mouth is never found with broad intellectuality and great controlling ability. This does not mean than an enormous mouth on a small tace signifies power or strength.

On the contrary, a big mouth on a little face, being totally out of harmony, means what one would infer, "too much mouth"—the subject wi'l talk too much and rarely sav anything of great importance.

Large, coarse-looking months belong to people of energy and strong animal propensities. They are stronger physically than mentally, but with mental culture and moral effort these mouths grow to be fine, generous features. mouth and also of the ear: if it dim'n-ishes them too much they become re-fined but weak.

A small rosebud mouth as a rule belongs to a somewhat insignificant character. The child-wife usually has a small mouth. She remains a child to the end of her days.

Thin-lipped women are rarely of THE FERROL CO. Limitel, Teasure.

social or impulsive natures. They are frequently highly intellectual. but not emotional. The girl with thin live should guard against her naturally contracted tendencies. She should for e herself to expand, to give rather than

Lips that are coarse, puffed and large belong to coarse natures. When the cutline of the mouth is refined, linneither thick nor thin, with gent'y curved and undulating outlines, the indications are for a refined nature, delicacy and gentleness of manner.

Concentrated Energy

As every one knows, energy is derived from the food consumed, digested and absorbed into the system.

It does not follow, however, that the amount of energy generated is in proportion to the amount of food consumed, but it certainly does depend on the amount of suitable food properly digested and actually ab-

If the food is concentrated and easily assimilated the amount of energy produced will be proportionately large. It is just because Ferrol is a that such marvellous results in the way of increase of weight

Ferrol is pleasant to take, easy to digest, and contains more real nourishment in a