

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A leading British medical organ warns the young men in the secondary schools and colleges to avoid medicine as a career. In spite of all recent restrictions and efforts to raise the standard of admissions to medical schools, in spite of long courses and additional training in hospitals, the profession is so "congested" that the average practitioner finds it hard to make a decent living.

The English brewers have unwisely sought to stem the rising temperance tide in their country by alleging the old fallacies about the nutritive qualities of beer. This has attracted the medical and other papers into liberal expositions of the scientific proof of the matter, which is highly detrimental to the claims of the brewers.

ending of the arteries and a tendency to apoplexy, which proves so fatal to beer drinkers. Sir William Roberts, in England, and a number of eminent German physiologists have carried on patient and long experiments upon dogs and human beings which have proven that beer is highly detrimental to digestion, interfering to a very marked degree with the digestion of starch, which is the largest component in everybody's food.

A Pittsburg millionaire, whose name is not to be made known, but who is not Andrew Carnegie, has given to the city Teachers' association \$250,000 as the substantial foundation for a pension fund for those who devote the best years of their life to work in the public schools. The example is one worth studying.

All these are good. But the provision for the veterans of the public school service has not yet been made. In a country where the schools are counted the bulwark of the nation this is a strange situation. The teachers, as a rule, are poorly paid. They have little chance to save for the rainy day. Many of them give their lives with unsparring energy to shipping the character of their youthful charges. It is a profession lacking some of the compensations which the college and university teacher have. But its fundamental importance can never be doubted.

YOUNG FOLKS

A NEW STUDY.

When the twins came home at noon they ran straight to mother, to tell her about something that had occurred in school. They were not sure what to call it, but they were very much excited. "Just think, mamma," cried Theodore, "right in the middle of the geography lesson Miss Chester asked me how many white horses I saw on my way to school!"

"And in spelling," piped up Theodora, "when I was expecting her to ask me to spell and define 'frigate,'—" cause that came next,—she said, 'Can you tell me, Theodora, how many pots of flowers there are in the hall window?'" "Well, could you?" asked mother.

"Why, no, mama! I never thought about it. Mary Jepson offered to go and see; but Miss Chester said no, and went right on with the lesson. Wasn't it funny?" "And she asked Helen Powers, just after she had recited a rule in numbers, if she met any dogs when she was coming to school. You know Helen is dreadfully afraid of dogs, and she said she met two. What do you s'pose, mama, made her ask such queer questions right in lesson-time?"

"I think," mama said, smilingly, "that she wants you to learn to use your eyes, so as to know what you see." "Do you think she'll mark us in it if we don't answer right?" questioned Theodora, anxiously. "I don't know, dear; but if I were you I would try to notice things on the way to school—and elsewhere. Then if she asks you, you will be ready."

The next day, as the twins raced in, mama smiled. "How does the new study come on?" "Oh, it's funnier and funnier," Theodora giggled. "Why, mama, Miss Chester asked Jessica Brown what colored dress Frances Pease was wearing to-day—you know she's a monitor in the upper hall. Wasn't that queer? And nobody could tell! Betty White guessed it was blue; but it wasn't. It was brown, trimmed with red!"

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

WESTMINSTER FAMILY'S GOOD EXAMPLE.

Got the Land When Worthless and Hung On—Some Marriages Helped.

The generally accepted modern system in the real estate business is to buy low and hang on for a raise. The best example with which history supplies us of this success of this system is that of the Westminster family.

Mr. Lloyd-George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Limehouse speech, gave a striking illustration of the enhanced value of the Duke of Westminster's London property when he stated that when Mr. Goringe, the well-known London draper, wanted the lease of the property he occupied renews the Duke would only do so on condition that £4,000 a year was paid for ground rent, instead of the few hundred shillings as hitherto.

It is difficult to realize that this land, on which some of London's finest houses are erected—some of them range in price from 6,000 guineas to 20,000 guineas—was worthless marsh when the Duke's ancestors acquired it a couple of centuries ago.

MARRIED 30,000 ACRES.

It is chiefly by fortunate marriages that the Grosvenor family has become one of the richest in the country. The 30,000 acres which the Duke owns in Cheshire came into the family in the reign of Henry VI. by reason of the marriage of Raufe de Grosvenor with the only daughter and heiress of John Eaton, lord of the manor of Eaton, from which the magnificent modern country seat of the Westminsters—Eaton Hall—which has cost a million to build, takes its name.

For the origin of the Grosvenor wealth, however, one must go back many centuries, when Hugh Lious, who was head huntsman, or Gros Venour (hence the name), to William the Conqueror, performed such valiant deeds at the Conquest that the Norman Duke made him Earl of Chester and richly rewarded him with lands in the north. Lupus died a Benedictine monk, and since then the story of the family has been one of continued prosperity.

It was Sir Thomas Grosvenor, who died in 1700, and sat at one time as M.P. for Chester, who brought the London estate into the family by leading to the altar Mary Davis, the daughter of Alexander Davis, who first owned the marshy land on which Belgravia now stands.

A MONEY-LENDING ANCESTOR

Quite a romance of commerce in the manner in which the latter obtained sufficient money to buy the land, which ultimately came into the Grosvenor family. His uncle, a man named Hugh Audley, saved a considerable sum of money out of the profits of money-lending. Being left part of his fortune, Alexander established a dairy business, and bought five pasture fields of about 430 acres on the land now known as South Belgravia. It was his daughter Mary whom Sir Thomas Grosvenor married, and thus brought in to the family the land which comprises to-day the most valuable of London's estates.

This marriage was followed by other Grosvenor alliances, the majority of which added acres and rents to the swelling wealth of the family. And as they acquired riches so they made shrewd purchases of further property, which increased in value as they calmly looked on.

MADE LUCKY MARRIAGES.

A nephew of the first Earl Grosvenor who died just over a hundred years ago, made a lucky marriage with an heiress who owned many thousands of acres in Dorsetshire, and the cycle of successful marriages can be traced right down to the present members of the family.

HEALTH

FUN AT THE TABLE.

It is astonishing to one who has not studied the subject thoughtfully to learn how completely under the control of the nervous system, or rather of the emotions, the entire digestive apparatus is.

It is a matter of every-day experience that the appetite is under the subjection of the feelings, although not of the will. The impulse to "celebrate" any good news by a dinner is founded upon the fact that when one is pleased and elated, hunger is excited. In early times this hunger was gratified on the moment—just as it is now; but the modern man usually defers his eating to a suitable occasion.

The loss of appetite caused by bad news or misfortune of any kind is too well known to need more than mention. Worry or physical fatigue will often act in the same way. The same causes that destroy the appetite will arrest or greatly retard the process of digestion. It is a matter of common experience that any disagreeable occurrence during or just after a meal will stop digestion, and may bring on a bilious attack with headache, nausea, and a coated tongue.

STERN MEASURES FOR INDIA.

Seditionists There Not Popular, Says Under Secretary.

The strong hand with which the Government of Great Britain is going to put down sedition-mongering in India was the main feature of an address of the Master of Elibank when introducing the Indian Budget the other day in the English House of Commons.

The main points of the Under-Secretary's speech were as follows: The financial year closed with a deficit of 3½ millions. A serious falling off in the gross receipts from the Indian railways, owing to restricted trade.

The ruined harvests of a year or two ago have resulted in the loss of 7,000,000 tons of food grain, valued at £28,000,000. The authorities have been able to close the relief works since, and there is no general distress now.

The Under-Secretary gracefully expressed the sympathy of the House with Lady Wylie, and its indebtedness to the Indian gentleman who gave his life at the Imperial Institute in the attempt to save Sir Curzon. "The crime was an isolated act and not connected with any general wide-spread conspiracy against British power," he said.

"A committee," he went on, "has been set up under Lord Amulphit to introduce friendliness among Indian students in this country to families with whom they may live and see real British life—a better type than can be seen in Bloomsbury boarding houses."

"There are in India," said the Master of Elibank, "a few seditionists, and they are held in contempt by the mass of the people of India. "This country will maintain order, and the stirrers-up of sedition will be removed from the sphere of a mischievous activity. There will be no supineness of vacillation in dealing with anarchical outrage and sedition."

MAIDENS AS SOLDIERS

WERE ONCE RECKONED A FIGHTING STRENGTH.

In the Early Ages Women Fought and Died on the Field of Battle.

From the nature of things women soldiers can only be found as a class among barbarians—up to this time at any rate. The Dahomey Amazons made a poor show against the French, but Burton had been much impressed with them forty years earlier—and he was a judge. The discipline was terribly severe in his time; he did not doubt they were very formidable troops. Relaxation of discipline ruined them, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

The mythical Amazons claim a world, since Prof. Sayce adduced such striking evidence to suggest that they were the warrior priestesses of the Hittite invaders. Of the American Amazons it may be recalled that Humboldt thought the legend not impossible; and he had studied the original records. Very few who have written on the subject are thus qualified probably, but Mr. Alfred Wallace has shown us lately that Spruce, the great botanist, looked into the evidence carefully and formed a strong opinion that it was trustworthy.

THE VIKINGS.

Much more interesting are the shield maidens of the Vikings. Would that we knew more about them personally. The historical sagas allude to them, but always so far as I remember, in a matter of fact way, as to male personages. One of the very grandest poetic sagas is that of the Shield Maiden II error, but even this takes for granted nearly everything we particularly want to know. She dressed as a man, and joined the Vikings. Presently she gained the command of her party—and the story opens, true in the main probably.

The circumstantial account of the Battle of Bravoll between Sigurd of Denmark and Harald Hilditun of Norway mentions several shield maidens who commanded troops. One even bore Harald's standard. All fought like heroes, or remons, and it seems that they were only women who rose to command by daring and military genius. Is there any authority for the legends of Viking maidens wholly feminine?

THE FIGHTING STRENGTH.

Moreover, the life of Abbot Agaman, of Iona, tells how he, hearing of this dreadful practice, went to Ireland, called an assemblage of the chiefs and bishops and persuaded them to pass a law, still extant, entitled, "Lex innoxentium," which forbade this summoning of women to war. It seems likely, however, that they still turned out of their own free will—indeed, the practice is not yet extinct, by all accounts.

At the present day, in Europe, the Montenegro and their hereditary foes of Albania include the women among their fighting force—or did, at any rate, a very few years ago—before Prince Nicholas had organized his army. All departments of supply were left to the wives and daughters; also the recovery and transport of the wounded. But when the fighting line was seriously pressed the women reinforced it. Assuredly they would have followed the old custom, in spite of the Prince's reforms, had Austria advanced into the Black Mountain the other day.

SUCCESSCROWNS EFFORT

Hustler Generally Gets What He Worked For.

Perhaps you have heard the story of the young fellow in a big office who was laughed at by his associates for working harder than seemed necessary. They asked him one day what good it did him and what he expected to get. "The big desk in the corner," said the hustler. And there was much laughter, because the big desk in the corner was the manager's. But the day came when the young man worked hard work sat there and gave orders. Some men, it is true, have no big desk, no pleasant or better position in sight. But those who have not are fewer in number than any near-sighted socialist thinks. The great thing to do is not to "knock" the man ahead of you and make yourself sore by coveting his job, but to look for his strong points, the points at which he outweighs you, and develop them yourself. And no one can develop in himself any quality he cannot learn first to admire in some one else.

If we were all mind readers there would be no such thing as friendship.

He—"That fellow over there cheated me out of a cool ten thousand." She—"How could you?" He—"Wouldn't let me make his daughter."

She (indignantly)—"You had no business to kiss me!" He—"But wasn't business; it was pleasure!"

Fashion Hints.

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPS.

Shawls may be worn this winter. The shepherdess shape hat worn. Black satin revers and cuffs are a class among barbarians—up to this time at any rate.

The all black hat still retains much of its popularity. Zibeline, serge, and the chevrot are popular for coats. The so popular empire gown has found its way into fashion.

An interesting revival is the cross-over bolero, made of silk and bordered with fringe. The crop of buckram hat shapes would indicate that the covered hat has come once more.

There is an increased popularity of the skirt with the deep hip yoke, joined to a plaited flounce. Trim, high stocks are taking the place of Dutch and Eton collars in popular favor for the autumn.

The turban worn by young women is a much larger affair than that intended for more elderly ones. There has been a revival of shirt blouses which the short waisted gown put in the background. The tucked sleeve is smaller than the one which is plain, and either may be made in the full or shorter length.

There is no trimming on a waist which gives it so much individuality as a touch of hand embroidered work or braiding. The beautiful willow plumes are coming into their own again after the rage for fruit trimmings on late season hats.

For dressing sacks flannels and albatross are appropriate, as well as cotton crepe and other wash materials. Dutch collars will be worn in the house because of their comfort, but for modish street wear they will be less seen.

Favorite materials for school coats for the little ones are the heavy tweeds, plain or with double face, and wool serges. There is something so distinctive and smart about the Gilette waist that its popularity has increased ever since the first appearance.

Crowns on late autumn hats will probably be lower and a less important part of the hat than they have been for some time past. Green is being pressed as a color for autumn, the olive and soft shades for street wear, and the pale green for evening gowns.

A natural successor to the feather boa, which, while still worn, is not so popular as it used to be, is the marabout neckpiece. Patent leather slippers are always suitable to go with anything, and may be varied by different colored hose worn with different frocks.

Some of the new hats have become brims turned back sharply at the side, something after the style of the summer hat, while others are in tri-corner shape. This year the use of the button has become a fine art. For coats the buttons are almost always large and comparatively few of them are used.

GOOD BLO AND

Is the Result

Williams' P

To have good health is poor life-giving food. It should be pure and clean. Pills for Pale make new, every dose; they do ity—every ge health. Jerome, Queer years by her system was I had indigestion; my heart headaches was sore a was very than once I many suppos friend admiss Williams' Pink she had found similar to mine vice and be. They soon got def. Encounte their and the system. I health and Williams' Pink I feel a li a box of Pills again."

Thousands throughout Miss Lapin all the time to take the that every he need a tonic enable them ries of houses ties; to give jo social life Williams' P ple. These bloodless g the nerves; backaches; manism, hea have the m womanhood dealers or dents a box from The I Co., Brock

Woman's W Hall All the c purr their It, Miss E. porte they knew will. About the amount te cats—the for their b goes to the saken and support of chloroform may be pu Miss Swift's vicesion a provides that are used fo medical purp be void; \$ of the Irish person who cruelty to c of the inco

A GREAT The "V Clogs adve sue, are a They are cu and being felt, should Farmers, men or any tectors. F ideal. Tho by the pro Wholesale Princess S The anim taken sudd ec' for sudd you had a li" ask and doubt. "line," she manages doesn't b "Well, you I can man

She (indignantly)—"You had no business to kiss me!" He—"But wasn't business; it was pleasure!"

She (indignantly)—"You had no business to kiss me!" He—"But wasn't business; it was pleasure!"

She (indignantly)—"You had no business to kiss me!" He—"But wasn't business; it was pleasure!"

She (indignantly)—"You had no business to kiss me!" He—"But wasn't business; it was pleasure!"

She (indignantly)—"You had no business to kiss me!" He—"But wasn't business; it was pleasure!"

She (indignantly)—"You had no business to kiss me!" He—"But wasn't business; it was pleasure!"