

to become teachers, or to carry out the work after Miss Emery leaves Salt Lake.

The power of habit is the great economy of nature. Surely the habits of neatness and order, of careful thought and prompt action will help these little girls in any work they have to do. The self-control and grace of movement developed by the rhythm of the music in their games and marching and the exactness required in their drills with brooms and skipping ropes, together with the nicety of touch acquired in handling the tiny dishes gives them such deftness of hands and fingers that an accident is almost impossible, while the knowledge of how to do each thing in the best, the safest and the quickest way makes housework both easy and pleasant.

With the rapid strides which are now being made in education while the great movement of the Kindergarten and fitness are still a mother of debate, Miss

help in other's homes, the training will be equally valuable. Although many of the pupils have poor homes, and very little to do with, the Kitchen Garden teaches them to make the most of that little and puts an inexhaustible fund of interest and dignity into the common housework.

The ladies who have had the pleasure of taking the Normal course under Miss Emery can express but poorly their appreciation for the many pleasant and valuable hours spent under her instruction. When each little girl said "Good-bye" it was with a longing heart, that Miss Emery would delay her time of departure indefinitely.

Since the foregoing was written Miss Emery has consented to remain for a few weeks more and is now engaged in giving lessons in Kitchen Garden work to another class of ladies.

metal could be distinguished and it was even possible to make out letters about a quarter of an inch long in a sheet of lead. It made little difference whether the eyelids were closed or open.

From many years' observations, the Director of the National Observatory at Athens finds that the absolute extremes of temperature vary from 105.3° to 19.6° , a range of 85.70° . Rain falls on 98 days in the year, the annual amount being 16 inches. In 1894 Athens had 2527 hours of sunshine, while in some seasons the sun is unclouded for a month at a time.

The records of 88 years show that tornadoes have a width of 10 to 10,560 feet, a length of track of 300 yards to 200 miles, and a velocity of progression of 7 to 100 miles an hour.

Diseases have their local habitations, says the London Saturday Review. Some, like tropical animals and plants, live only in the tropics; some, like consumption, are gradually spreading over the whole earth; others, like leprosy and small-pox, are gradually becoming limited in their distribution, and may actually be tending toward extinction. Again, there are regions to which diseases have never reached. On the summits of high mountains and in the circumpolar snowfields, the earth and air and water are as barren of the microbes of disease as they are of animal life. Without question, if Nansen and his companions had been exposed to the same hardships and the same unsanitary conditions in these islands, the lowered vitality of their bodies certainly would have been unable to resist the continual bombardment of germs to which we are all subjected. In a country like Britain, thickly populated for many centuries, and with the freest circulation of population, it cannot be doubted that every yard of surface contains the germs of the more common diseases, and the native of some newer land, brought over here, falls a victim to our plague-stricken soil. By generations of a destructive elimination we have become highly resistant to our natives' diseases, just as the Gold Coast natives are less susceptible than we are to their own local diseases. But we are not fully protected, and cancer and consumption—two of our common scourges—still take a large annual toll. It may be assumed that both are due to micro-organisms, the microbe of consumption being well known, that of cancer being as yet only suspected. Probably no inhabitant of Britain escapes infection by the cancer organism; certainly none escape infection by the microbe of tubercle. Most of us, forunately, resist the intruders, and are unaffected by the disease.

A new study of human development has been published by a German author, E. Hahn. He maintains that primitive man was an omnivorous feeder upon whatever could be picked up, and that he then became severally a hunter, a fisher, a planter and a herder, but that these modes of gaining a livelihood were not taken up successively as an evolutionary series. He finds barley to have been the first cereal, and wheat the latest. Cattle were first domesticated as draught animals, especially to draw the plow, and their milk was not used as food until long afterward. The wagon is assigned a religious origin. It is believed



Emily Huntington of New York has evolved this new and unique way of training all girls to be housewives as well as students.

Miss Huntington started the Kitchen Garden because she found the girls in her school in the lower part of the city to be absolutely ignorant of housewifely ways and of that knowledge so necessary to any woman in making a happy home.

By applying the deathless principles of trouble she draws out and develops a girl's innate love for dolls, furniture and household fussing. The child is taught how to use and care for her miniature home until all unconsciously she comes to be a scientific and artistic housewife, to realize the dignity of labor, the self respect which comes from the knowledge of work well done. She is shown that upon the careful and loving attention to the various details of housework depend, in large measure, the health and well-being of the family.

The children love the work and the mothers of the children are delighted. It is really art, but it is art which teaches the poor and narrow lives of these people in a way that they can understand and appreciate. No matter what station in life a woman occupies, she should know how to order a house. Therefore, whether these little girls are to preside over homes of their own or to

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The theory that under small pressure, as in the upper atmosphere, oxygen should exist entirely as ozone, has been worked out by Mr. William Sutherland. The ozone changes partially to oxygen as the pressure increases, although the change is not complete even at high pressure. It is found that the proportion of ozone in the atmosphere at the earth's surface should be about one volume in 7,000, while the actual proportion is about one volume in a million—a difference between theory and fact that is accounted for by the chemical activity of the ozone, which causes it to unite readily with metals. These deductions explain the current view that the air of elevated regions is highly charged with ozone and show also that there must be sufficient ozone in the atmosphere to give the sky much of its blueness.

In experiments by Mr. Guy Oliver Harrison, of Liverpool, England, the sensitiveness of the retina to X rays was evident after the eyes had been in the dark for ten to twenty minutes. The Crookes tube was placed under a table of one-inch deal, and the rays were perceived as a faint illumination of the retina on bringing the head above the table, while the shadow of a piece of