

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Latest News Told in Briefest and Best Form.

PERSONAL.

A message just received from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, written February 26, says he was making a straight line for the pole.

David W. Hill of Poplar Bluff, Mo., has resigned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator.

Horace D. Taft, principal of Taft school at Watertown, Conn., and brother of William H. Taft, refused a nomination for representative in the state legislature.

Harry K. Thaw was sent back to Matteawan Hospital for the Criminal Insane by order of Justice Mills of the New York supreme court.

Col. Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, Tex., was elected chairman of the executive committee of the trans-Mississippi congress.

Col. William F. Stewart, the Fort Grant "exile," was retired by direction of the president.

John H. Buckner pleaded guilty of election frauds in St. Louis and was given three years in prison.

BULGARIAN SITUATION.

Germany has assured Turkey she will follow the lead of England in the matter of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, so that Austria-Hungary stands alone. The Serbian government believes war will be avoided.

Belgrade, the storm center in the present Balkan situation, has quieted after a long session which have taken no definite action with regard to making war upon Austria-Hungary. The city itself has quieted down, the people apparently realizing that war would mean the destruction of Serbian nationality. All the great powers are awaiting the result of the conferences which have been going on at London between M. Isvolsky, the Russian foreign minister, and Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, and King Edward himself.

Prince Ferdinand, as the "czar of the Balkans," made his triumphal entry into the capital amid scenes of patriotic enthusiasm. Great Britain recoiled from her original position and is now willing to accept the proposed conference of the powers to settle the crisis in the near east shall take under advisement other questions in addition to those involved in the annexation of Bosnia and Bulgarian independence. A Turkish cruiser and three torpedo boats arrived at Saloniki on the way to the island of Samos, a Grecian possession. This is Turkey's answer to the proclamation by the Cretans of union with Greece.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two more of the balloons in the international race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy have descended in the North sea, and one, the German entry Busley, manned by Dr. Niemeyer and Hans Hiedemann, has not yet been heard from.

Chicago's National league team—the Cubs—are still champions of the world. They captured the fifth game of the series from the Detroit Tigers by a score of 2 to 0, thus winning four games, to one for the Detroit.

Col. William F. Tucker, assistant paymaster of the United States army, on whom a warrant was served at Decatur, Ill., early Tuesday, charging wife desertion, left St. Louis for Hot Springs, Ark. He is a very sick man and may not survive long.

Henry Standing Bear, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who is a graduate of the Carlisle Indian school and formerly was a fullback on the Carlisle football eleven, was accused of bigamy by Hazel M. Moran of St. Louis, a graduate of Smith college.

Louise H. Chamberlin, a sister of Perry S. Heath, first assistant postmaster general and later editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, was burned to death at Albuquerque, N. M.

Thomas Howell, aged 67, shot and killed Mrs. Ben Davis at Drummond, Mont.

The twelfth annual convention of the National Grain Dealers' association opened in St. Louis.

Detroit Tigers defeated the Chicago Cubs, 8 to 3, in the third ball game of the world's championship series.

Harry Cahill, alias James Cole, said to be the son of an Alaskan delegate in congress, was arrested by the Chicago police on a charge of robbing a bank at Ladysmith, Wis., of \$3,000.

A madman climbed to the pinnacle of the Brooklyn tower of the Williamsburg bridge, was cornered in a small space at the top by two policemen and a bridge engineer, and, after a terrific struggle, was prevented from slashing his throat and then throwing himself into the river.

Mrs. George Collier of Occidental, Cal., fell into a vat of wine and was drowned.

Three companies of South Carolina militia fought a mob of 1,000 persons in Spartanburg and saved a negro who was accused of assaulting a white girl.

Greensboro, N. C., began the celebration of the centennial of its founding.

Before concluding its nineteenth annual session in San Francisco the trans-Mississippi congress defeated an increase of the parcels post proposition, 140 to 60.

James S. Kennedy, a New York banker, has given \$1,000,000 to the Presbyterian hospital of that city of which he is president.

Baseball writers connected with the leading daily papers of every major league city excepting Brooklyn formed an organization to be known as the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Government chemists were said to have solved the problem of making paper from cornstalks.

President Roosevelt issued an executive order that extends the classified civil service to numerous government offices, future appointments to which must be made under civil service rules.

Fire in Davenport, Ia., destroyed a grain elevator and other property, the loss being \$150,000.

The silver jubilee of Archbishop P. W. Riordan was celebrated by the Catholics of California.

Owing to the pacific condition of the country, full martial law has been raised in all the provinces of Poland with the exception of, Pietrkow, in which the great industrial center of Lodz is located.

The American balloon St. Louis, in the international race, descended in the North sea in the night and its pilots, N. H. Arnold and H. J. Hewitt, narrowly escaped death, being rescued by a lifeboat. The America II, piloted by Capt. McCoy, landed in a tree top a few feet from the steep cliffs on the shore of the Baltic.

A ten-penny note of the English colony of New York, issued February 16, 1771, has been presented to Comptroller Metz of New York with a request for payment. Its redemption, with interest, would cost the city about \$39,000.

John and Peter Bohli, brothers, of Ingalls Crossing, N. Y., were murdered by robbers.

In the fourth game of the world's baseball championship series, Chicago defeated Detroit, 3 to 0.

The Pacific fleet, towing torpedo boat destroyers, arrived at Honolulu from Samoa.

A mob of many thousands of persons, called together by the suffragettes, besieged parliament and kept 5,000 London police busy for hours.

The federal court at Pittsburgh ordered the Matteawan asylum authorities to produce Harry Thaw in the bankruptcy proceedings in the former city.

A large part of the town of Stettin, Alberta, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$250,000.

William Wirt, aged 83, a well-known resident of Youngstown, O., was burned out of \$5,000 by two swindlers.

The large Jenkins lumber mills at Blaine, Wash., were burned, the loss being about \$500,000.

Chancellor Andrews of the University of Nebraska forbade class fights and other students' pranks on pain of expulsion.

The district attorney of Queens county, New York, threatened to close all the courts in his jurisdiction because the funds at his disposal were exhausted.

Putnam county, Ohio, voted to retain saloons.

Albert E. Tucker of Warsaw, Ind., married the divorced wife of his son. Twenty-two members of the "Ichin-hoi," the pro-Japanese society of Korea, were killed by Japanese gendarmes.

Chicago men fought a duel with knives for a woman's love and both were fatally wounded.

Capt. Monroe and five of the crew of the British schooner Sirocco, who were supposed to have been lost when their vessel was wrecked off the Florida coast on October 1, were landed at Boston by the fruit steamer Horatia.

With all nine justices present, the supreme court of the United States went to work again after a vacation of more than four months. It will continue in session until June of next year.

A. Holland Forbes and Augustus Post, American aeronauts, had an escape from horrible death that was little short of miraculous. They started their first balloon race from Schmargendorf, near Berlin, and at a height of 4,000 feet their balloon, the Conqueror, burst. For 2,000 feet it shot down like a bullet, and then the torn silk bag assumed the shape of a parachute, and the rapidity of the descent was checked, the men landing on a house-top, little injured.

Luman Mann, the son of Orville C. Mann, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Chicago, a suburb of Chicago, is locked up on the charge of being the murderer of Mrs. Fanny Thompson, who was found strangled and bound hand and foot with a clothesline in a rooming house at 1242 Michigan avenue July 1.

Approximately 12,000 deaths from cholera in the Philippine islands since January 1 of this year are announced by a detailed report made to the public health service by Chief Quarantine Officer McClinic at Manila.

All the great events of Philadelphia's 225 years were set forth in a historical pageant, the most magnificent thing of its kind ever planned in America and the culminating feature of Founders' week.

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James Oliver Curwood, the well-known author of Detroit, Mich., who went into the Hudson bay wilds for a Detroit publishing firm, was killed by Indians in the Lac La Ronge country.

Charges of discrimination in awarding the cableway contracts for the Panama canal were denied by Col. George W. Goethals, head of the Isthmian commission, at the inquiry before Inspector General Garlington.

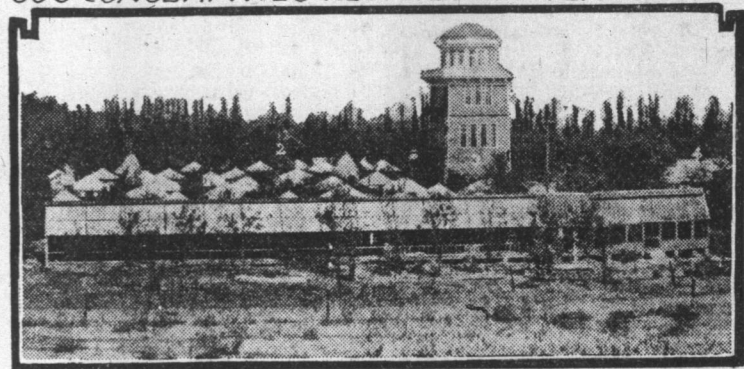
The United States circuit court of appeals at Milwaukee, in reviewing the federal court injunction issued several years ago against the striking iron molders of Milwaukee, held that the lower court went too far in prohibiting peaceful picketing.

Ora Lee, 21 years old, a handsome factor, was found shot to death on the road between Wadsworth, O., and the hamlet of Custard Hook. Guy Razon, whom Miss Lee was to have married, is detained by the sheriff pending developments of the police investigation. Razon denies all knowledge of the tragedy.

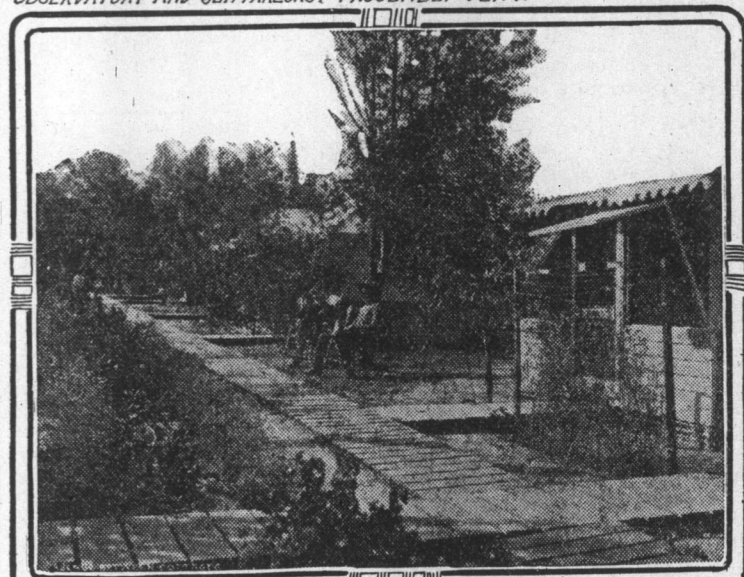
HEALTH FARM FOR MEN WHO NEED IT

DENVER Y.M.C.A. HAS ONLY INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD

500 CONSUMPTIVES RESTORED IN 5 YEARS



1. PAVILION (NEARLY COMPLETED) 2. HORSE AND COW BARN, 3. WATERTOWER, OBSERVATORY AND SUN PARLOR, 4. ASSEMBLY TENT.



AVENUE BETWEEN COTTAGES.

To the sacrifice made by a kind-hearted Colorado farmer and his wife five years ago more than 500 men from 40 states of the union and seven foreign countries owe their lives, as evidenced by the latest annual report of the Denver Young Men's Christian association health farm. The only institution of its kind in the world, this farm, which was the home of David Brothers and his wife, and was donated by them as a haven for the consumptives who were coming to Denver hopeful but surely to be stranded, has proved the success it deserves to, therefore the association representatives who have undertaken to raise \$50,000 for enlargement of its facilities anticipate hearty response—they are assured at least that 500 physically-regenerated, newly-hopeful men will gratefully come to their assistance to whatever extent possible and boost with all the power of their re-created lungs.

It was long after the establishing of the health farm that it becomes recognized as an important department of the Young Men's Christian association of North America, and the eastern associations began showing their interest in the practical workings of the farm by sending members in need of outdoor life and systematic living to it, and by assisting the project financially. So far more than \$50,000 has been contributed in cash to the maintenance of the farm.

In 1903, W. M. Danner, then general secretary of the Denver Young Men's Christian association, presented the great need of the association to its friends and the public. It was then that Mr. and Mrs. David Brothers responded by giving to the association their 34-acre farm, on which they had lived many years, and the only condition of the donation was that it would always be used as a health farm for young men of the Young Men's Christian association needing open-air treatment. The kindly act of the rancher and his wife stirred others. Dr. E. P. George, reading a paragraph commending the idea, promptly subscribed \$5,000. Other donations amounting to \$4,000 enabled the association to start the project formally in May, 1903, and the health farm has been maintained ever since as a department of the Denver Young Men's Christian association.

The health farm is divided into a sanatorium occupying about six acres, and the farm proper consisting of ten acres in apple orchard, ten acres in garden and eight acres in grain and small fruits. The farm proper is being conducted in a most efficient manner. The orchard and truck garden, together with the poultry and dairy, are sufficient source of supply for the table and even has been proving a source of revenue. Not only does it make the table bountiful all that could be desired, but there is an abundance and the possibilities of the farm could hardly be said to have been fully developed.

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The farm is electrically lighted throughout, has its own water works and sewer system, and, in fact, the sanitary arrangements are so perfect that they have been heartily commended by the state board of health. The sanatorium consists of an infirmary with beds for 16 men, where a patient must spend a few days a week, as the case may demand, in absolute rest. The idea of the management is not to receive men who are in need of hospital attention, but rather to encourage men who are run down or, because of tubercular trouble, need a few months' rest, and who are able to take care of their own tents and come into the dining room for meals.

There are 42 of these individual tents into which the patients "graduate" from the sanatorium, and these are comfortably furnished and constructed in the most scientific manner for outdoor living. Each case is given individual study and care by the physician and the results are obtained through proper food, fresh air, rest and discipline. The health farm is conducted as a home wherein the residents themselves adopt a high standard of conduct and honor, and the spirit of the association and the general care of the Denver Young Men's Christian association is exercised over the health farm all the while.

The social life of the health farm is an attractive feature and constantly being improved, as is the religious feature of the camp. In the assembly tent there is no scarcity of games, and in addition there is a splendid croquet ground which is popular with the men as a healthful outdoor recreation; a splendid library of about 500 miscellaneous volumes is maintained, and donations of books are solicited and are being received from time to time.

The definite religious work is receiving the proper emphasis. A committee has been appointed among the men who will have charge of meetings, Bible classes, etc., and at present two services are held every Sunday at 8:15 a. m., and a twilight service at 8:45 p. m. These meetings are always well attended and deeply appreciated by the men, and the services have long since proven as helpful as the association men's meetings in the cities.

The committee of management of the association health farm includes Henry A. Buchtel, governor of Colorado; C. D. Cobb, chairman; Dr. J. E. Kinney, treasurer; Dr. S. H. Canby, J. S. Fabling, Dr. L. B. Perkins, W. D. Downs, E. H. Braukman, Zeph Charles Felt and F. L. Starrett, general secretary.

Men from other states—and no Colorado men are admitted as patients because of the outside demand—who seek information about the health farm, should apply to General Secretary Starrett of the Denver Young Men's Christian association or W. E. Edmonds, department secretary of the health farm.

THREAD USED IN SURGERY

Different Kinds to Meet the Exigencies of the Wound.

Are you aware that the modern surgeon employs in his work dozens of different kinds of thread for sewing up cuts and wounds? Among them are kangaroo tendons, horsehair, silk and very fine silver wire. Many of these threads are intended to hold for a certain number of days, and then naturally break away. The short, tough tendons taken from the kangaroo, which are used for sewing severe wounds, will hold for about four weeks before they break away. Silk thread will remain much longer, sometimes six months, while the fine silver wire is practically indestructible.

With the entire outfit a surgeon is able to select a thread that will last as long as the wound takes to heal, and will then disappear completely. To accommodate this assortment of threads special varieties of needles are required. Besides the needle craned in different segments of a circle, sur-

geons use needles shaped like spears, javelins and bayonet points.

Poetry and Prose. A school book publishing company in New York recently received the following, written on a postal card, from a dealer in "General Merchandise" at Indian Trail, N. C.:

"Please send by return mail without fail to Miss Ida Vail at Indian Trail one copy of Blanks' Jography."

The publishing house replied as follows:

"We regret that we are unable to acknowledge receipt of your order of the 17th inst. in language couched in poetical form, our office post being out of the city. Hence you will kindly pardon the prose in which we beg to advise you that upon receipt of \$1.25 we will be pleased to accede to your request for one copy of Blanks' Jography."

A man never surfeits of too much honesty.—German Proverb.

THE JOY OF FORGIVENESS

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 25, 1908

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Psalm 32. Memory verses 1, 2. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered."—Psalm 32:1. TIME.—David's sin and repentance, a little beyond the middle of his reign, about B. C. 1034 according to the margin of our Bibles. His capital and palace were at Jerusalem. David was almost 50 years old, successful as a general and a statesman. The author of the Psalm was probably David, with possible additions in later times to adapt it to special occasions, as often occurs in our hymns.

PLACE.—Jerusalem.

Comment and Suggestive Thought. Some time in David's later life, looking back from the Beulah land heights of the restored favor of God, as the Prodigal Son after he had returned to his father's home and love, King David put into a hymn his own experience for the comfort and encouragement of all who have sinned and long to be restored to their father's home and love.

For like Adam and Eve, he had been driven out of Paradise for disobeying God, and the flaming cherubim had kept him from the Tree of Life. But he had at last found the waters of rest and the green pastures of forgiven sin. So he sings: "V. 1. 'Blessed.' The word here, as in Psa. 1:1 and Prov. 3:13, is in the plural. Oh the blessedness of him whose, etc., 'to denote the most supreme and perfect blessedness,' and 'to express the manifold nature of the blessedness, at all times, from all sources, in all departments of life, in all circumstances; blessed in body and in soul, in time and in eternity.'"

"Transgression . . . sin . . . iniquity" (2). "Sin is here (as in Ex. 34:7) spoken of under three appellations, so as to include the whole idea of sin in all its manifestations."—Permanence.

"Forgiveness." That is given away, removed. "This is, according to the Hebrew conception, the taking up of transgression as a burden, a heavy load, resting upon the sinner, and bearing it away from him to a place where it will trouble him no more."

—C. A. Briggs, in Int. Crit. Com. "Covered," so as to hide it and obliterate it. "It is commonly used in connection with sacrifices, as staining and defiling the divine altars, was covered over by the application of them of the blood of the victim of the sin offering."—Prof. C. A. Briggs.

"V. 2. 'Impute' not." "Does not estimate, consider, or think of in connection with the sinner."—Professor Briggs. "In whose spirit there is no guile." "Do not deceive." "Exhausted." "Prof. S. R. Driver. Other Bible words for forgiveness are remit, send away, destroy, wash away, cleanse, make them as if they had never been."

"V. 3. 'When I kept silence.' Trying to hide his sin; refusing to acknowledge it to himself, to others, or to God. 'My bones (the most solid and enduring part of his body) waxed (became) exceedingly old.' Exhausted, enfeebled, worn out. The secret sin wore him out and made him sick. 'Through my roaring all the day long.' 'The figure is drawn from the loud and unrestrained outcries of one suffering intolerable and unremitting pain. He was enduring an agony of mind, for he had sinned and groans that he could not stifle.'—W. H. Green.

"A sin concealed is like a hidden fire. It eats into the very life."—Van Dyke.

"The Spartan boy hid the fox beneath his coat, and denied the theft until he dropped dead, the fox all the while gnawing at his vitals. David felt the gnawing of remorse, and it was eating into his heart."—Dr. W. E. Barton.

"V. 4. 'Thy hand was heavy upon me.' 'God would not leave him to go on in sin. God's hand was heavy upon him in chastisement in order to bring him into a better mind, as a father chastises his child in love (Heb. 12:6-11).'"

"Not merely by its pressure of weight; but, as the context implies, heavy because of heavy strokes smiting him again and again with his powerful hand, so as to make him roar with the agony of suffering."—Prof. C. A. Briggs.

"My moisture" (v. 4), etc. This sentence Professor Briggs translates: "It was changed from a former condition into misery as when thorns smite me." The blows of God's hands are very appropriately compared with the smiting of the body with thorns, as when Gideon taught the elders of Succoth with thorns and briers (Judg. 8:16).

"V. 5. 'I acknowledged my sin.' We have seen above how the bitterness of confession and the reproof of the prophet led David to take this step. 'Sin . . . iniquity . . . transgressions.' The three forms of sin mentioned in vs. 1, 2. 'Acknowledged . . . not hid . . . confessed.' The three words expressing the completeness and thoroughness of the confession. Nothing was withheld.

Forgiveness. 1. We all need forgiveness, for sin keeps us from nearness to God; we cannot look him in the face.

2. Forgiveness takes away the barrier between us and God. It is a restoration to God's family.

3. Forgiveness includes the washing away of sin and the love of sin. It will be remembered no more.

4. Forgiveness, whether by God or man, does not remove all the consequences of sin, at least immediately; but it does remove the punishment of sin in time; it does immediately take away its bitterest sting.

Toxin of Badness. A crystalline body that he calls trichotoxin is regarded by Dr. Delos L. Parker as an active agent in producing badness. It is carried in the lungs, and it can be detected in the exhaled air. The fact that females—who breathe more fully—are less affected with badness than males is cited as evidence supporting the theory.

It is concluded that persons who are losing their hair should practice breathing exercises, and the investigation seems to have shown further that turpentine is superior to the usual remedies as a local application.

If we of civilized countries think that if we invented finger-bowls either in form or in use, we are mistaken. The South seas invented them a few hundred years before we found out they were necessary to our own delicate refinement. A bowl full of water is handed round to every diner in a South sea house.

The water is from the river, pure and fresh. The bowl is of a mold more

ANTS THAT BUILD MOUNDS

TINY ARCHITECTS OF THE PRAIRIES OF THE WEST



TWO UPPER WORKERS ARE WORKING. LEFT LOWER IS FERTILE QUEEN. RIGHT LOWER IS A MALE.



HONEYCOMBED WITH CHAMBERS AND GALLERIES.

In crossing the prairies of central and western Kansas the traveler's attention is frequently drawn to the gravel-covered mounds that skirt the railways and wagon roads. Located in the center of cleared circular areas, they stand out prominently, breaking the grassy surface. These mounds dot the slopes of ravines, the banks of streams, and nooks and flats between cliffs and ridges. They occur along traveled streets and sidewalks, in corrals, and in dooryards. They are present in fields of wheat and alfalfa, in spite of the plowing and disking. They possessed the prairie before the farmer came, and they remain in spite of his operations. The ant whose industry has made these mounds, with their clean-swept dooryards, clings tenaciously to the house which it has built and, so often as the roof is destroyed, laboriously rebuilds it.

These ants include a considerable portion of the western plains in their range. They occur throughout the northwestern part of Texas, a considerable part of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Wyoming, the western part of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, and the whole of Colorado.

Although some are perfect cones, the mounds usually have an elliptical base. They are of various sizes and heights, depending on the age, size and location of the colony.

The clearing surrounding the mound is usually circular and regular in form, but occasionally varies from this to elliptical. It is level, absolutely devoid of vegetation, and usually has the mound as its exact center. The size of the clearing depends upon the age and size of the colony and the nature of the surroundings. Those in buff to grass average nine feet in diameter and those in Russian thistles 11 feet. In alfalfa fields they may measure as much as 20 feet, and the extreme limit of 45 feet was found in a corral.

The ants cannot tolerate the presence of vegetation near their mounds and the workers clear it away by use of their well-adapted mandibles. They doubtless find that vegetation is an obstacle to their going and coming; that it affords concealment to their enemies; retains moisture after a rain, thus favoring the growth of injurious fungi; that its roots penetrate the chambers of their nests and, decaying, form passageways for the entrance of water.

They cover the mound to a depth of from one-half to one inch with a layer of coarse particles selected from the surrounding material, making the slope nearly as steep as the nature of the substances will permit.

The dexterity and ease with which the workers handle the pebbles where-with they cover their homes is a source of constant interest and surprise. A worker will seize a pebble with outstretched mandibles and, with a sudden elevation, holding it well to the front, carry it over the rough surface to the very top of the mound without once stopping to rest. In no case does one worker help another that happens to have undertaken too heavy a load. We have seen such individuals struggling vainly at the base while their comrades pass unscathed and down all about them.

Beneath the gravelly coating the mound is composed of the local soil, mainly brought up from below, and so firmly cemented together that it forms a rain-proof roof. Except for an unbroken layer just beneath the gravelly surface, the whole mound is honey-combed with chambers and galleries. The ants by no means restrict them-

selves to their mound, but penetrate the soil directly beneath it to a great depth, sometimes as far as ten or more feet. The circular chambers, with their low arched ceilings and level floors, vary from one to three inches in diameter from one-half inch to one inch in height. The connecting galleries have a uniform diameter of about three-eighths of an inch and vary in length with the distance between chambers. Beyond the first three or four inches below the base of the mound the chambers decrease markedly in number and in proximity to one another. Sealed and unsealed storerooms filled with seeds occur throughout the nest; larvae, pupae and young ants occupy many chambers, and adult members of the colony use the remainder for working and living rooms.

The mound building prairie ant shows three distinct classes of individuals—the queens (fertile females), males, and workers (sterile females). Males and fertile females, which are about equal in number, form a comparatively small portion of the colony, while the workers in large nests seem almost numberless, there being at least 10,000.

The queen is about seven-sixteenths of an inch long, of uniform yellow-brown color, with one pair of small compound eyes and three very small ocelli. Her mandibles are large, black and armed with seven teeth, and she is provided with a sting.

The male is about three-eighths of an inch long with head and thorax nearly black, abdomen brown and more pointed than that of the queen. His head is small and bears two large compound eyes and three ocelli, the middle one of which is much larger than the other two. He has no sting.

The workers vary in length from three-sixteenths to five-sixteenths of an inch. The head is very large, two or three times the width of the prothorax. The mandibles are large, curved, and armed with seven teeth. They are well fitted for the tasks of seizing, cutting, crushing and sawing. The head bears no ocelli and the compound eyes are small—about the size of those of the queen. The workers also are armed with stings. They vary in size from a large form known as the worker major to a smaller form known as the worker minor. Inasmuch as this distinction is based on characters all of which show such a clear intergrading that ten well-selected workers may be so arranged that the characters of the worker major gradually shade off into those of the worker minor, there is no good reason for distinguishing the series by special names. Not only are there no structural characters but there is no difference in function to justify such a distinction.

Although these ants are larger than most species and have two of the most formidable weapons known among insects—large, pointed mandibles and most efficient stings—they are not quarrelsome, and fight only in self-defense.

G. A. DEAN, Assistant Entomologist, Kansas.

Permanent. Few of the fruits of civilization may be looked upon as ultimate.

For the most part they have their day, and pass.

The plug hat, however, discovers attributes of permanence, notably that uniformity in variety