

## Epilepsy and Other Brain Storms

By Prof. Andrew Wilson, of Glasgow University.

**T**HERE is no doubt that it is around epilepsy as a centre that the "brain-storm" idea is to be considered in its most typical development. The ailment, in its every nature, suggests the nerve-explosion as its most significant feature; but in other phases of insanity, or, at least, of disordered brain, the "storm" may be represented.

Let us be clear regarding one point, which is often completely missed or misconstrued. Epilepsy per se is not itself an insane state. Many insane persons are epileptic; but many epileptics, so far from being insane, are persons of a very high order of intellect indeed. It is well known that certain historical personages have exhibited epileptic symptoms, and the names of Julius Caesar, Mahomet and Napoleon I. are to be ranked in the category of people who were so affected. The list might be extended to include a vast number of individuals, who, so far from exhibiting any mental defect, show forth the typical cultured mentality. These are the people in whom the "brain-storm" is to be regarded as a mere physical incident of no great importance in so far as the normal working and control of their lives are concerned.

It is different when the ailment becomes associated with definite structural changes in the brain cells. Then physical degeneration will beget mental and functional collapse, and the case of the epileptic insane falls to be considered by the alienist and expert.

There is a form of epilepsy which our French neighbors term petit mal, in opposition to the well defined attack, known to them as grand mal. In the lesser variety of the ailment, a person walking along the street with a friend will pause for a moment in the middle of a sentence, give a slight shiver or two, will lose consciousness for that short interval, and will then resume the sentence where he broke it off and walk on as if nothing had happened. There could be entertained here no question at all of the sanity of the subject. He suffers from the mildest breeze compared with his neighbor who illustrates the "brain-storm" in its typical development; none the less, it would be interesting as well as curious to know precisely the attitude of the law toward such a man, provided he happened to get entangled in its meshes.—Detroit News-Tribune.

## Don't Let Snakes Spoil ::: Vacation :::

By W. S. Wallace.

**T**HE only snake which is so dangerous as to merit extermination is the one which is least often seen, the copperhead. This fellow is found only, as a rule, in high, rocky regions, in thickly grassed uplands or in rocky fields. Rattlesnakes are seldom numerous and so easily recognized that they need no further mention.

The copperhead, which has bright, triangular marks down its back, and a bright, coppery spot on its head, and the small eastern rattlesnake are the only poisonous snakes in all the eastern states. There are some twenty different kinds of other snakes, of which the black snake or blue racer and the rough scale black snake are the largest. The bite of these snakes is about as dangerous as a pin-prick. Their teeth are usually about as large as the smallest capital letter on this printed page.

There are no vipers, adders or asps, no poisonous blowing vipers, no monstrous serpents eighteen to twenty feet long anywhere in our land, as Shields's Magazine tells us. Do not let the enthusiastic space-man of the Special County Correspondent terrify you into hysterical cowardice when you are on your summer vacation.

There is nowhere in the world a snake with a sting in its tail, nor are there any snakes whose breath can poison even a fly; or does a snake, murdered, live until sunset. Such stories are the vapors of ignorance and superstition and cause untold barbarity.

The most beautiful bird in the forest never wore a handsomer coat than our common corn snake does, or that gorgeous creature, the "thunder-and-lightning" or "chain snake." Even the lustrous, steely blue of a racer is beautiful.—New York Sunday World.

## Safeguards Against Class Wars

By Dean Vincent, of Chicago University.

**S**AFEGUARDS against hopeless division of this country into warring and envious classes are to be found, but not by revolutionary or leveling methods. The press, and particularly the daily newspaper press, is a most important agency in the welding of the people of this nation together. The common-mindedness of the nation is maintained by this marvelous system for the rapid distribution of ideas. We ought not to belittle the extraordinary service to national unity which is accomplished by the press throughout this country.

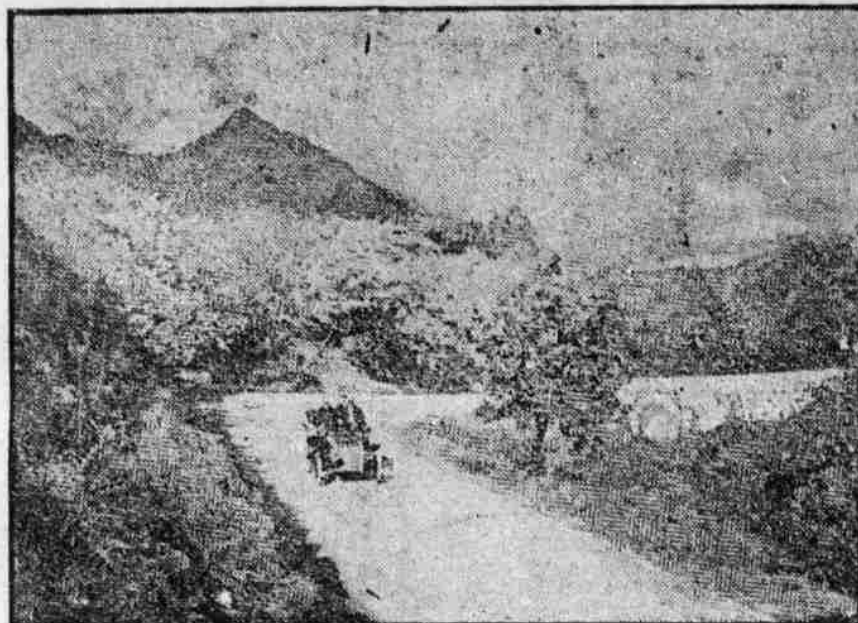
The political parties, by their platforms, documents, workers and spell-binders, seek to produce and maintain great areas of common-mindedness from sea to sea. So long as we can keep both our national parties inclusive enough of all our fellow-citizens, we have one of the greatest safeguards against that class struggle which is one of the banes of the older civilizations. While the churches are stratified by distinctions of social classes, in the 20,000 sermons that are preached every Sunday there is a tremendous amount of common thought and consequent like-mindedness, obliterating social and denominational differences. The wheat pit, the theatre, and daily talk, to say nothing of the incessant travel, all tend to maintain an astounding measure of common thought and feeling.

## The Common Man the Republic's Mainstay

By Governor Davidson, of Wisconsin.

**P**ROPER laws are possible of enactment by legislative bodies only when the people awaken to a genuine realization of their surroundings and attack greed and discrimination without thought of personal favor or gain. These much-sought ends will not come from themselves nor from the efforts of a few. Great leaders are necessary to point the way, but the final protection of our institutions rests upon the common man. Here is the place for thought and individuality. The more direct and sincere his participation in government, the nearer do we approach a realization of a government by and of the people. Each person has a duty to perform. Upon all of us rests the duty to preserve the state. As we think individually, so do we act in a body. Good government springs from the common man, and unless a high moral regard for the duties of citizenship distinguishes this fountain head of our law, you may rest assured that our institutions will be treated with apathy and disdain and slowly, but effectively, private interests will displace public good.

## An Island Paradise.

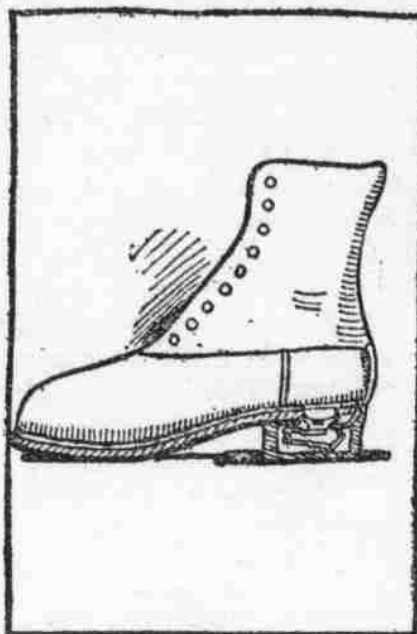


ALONG HAWAIIAN WAYS.  
—From The Motor Car.

### VENTILATES THE SHOE.

Apparatus of Levers and Tubes Arranged in Interior of Heel.

It is well known that the foot, when incased in shoes, does not receive proper ventilation—in fact, does not receive any. This is particularly so in regard to the heel and



the sole, as a small portion of air does manage to enter the upper part of the shoe and ventilate the ankle. It has been said that the foot should receive as much ventilation as the hands and equally as much care and attention. It would be impossible to ventilate the foot except with some such apparatus as that shown here, the invention of an Argentine man, and recently patented in the United States. In this apparatus for the interior ventilation of the foot there is a combination of an air suction and compressing device arranged inside the heel. A system of levers tends to increase the mechanical effort of the natural action of the foot in walking. Inside the shoe are also tubes for the circulation of air.—Washington Star.

### Grape Pomace For Cattle.

A consular report states that the refuse of wine presses, the pomace, is being fed to cattle by French farmers. After the wine is pressed out, the pomace is generally used to make a kind of brandy called "eau de vie de marc," and then the residue is used as fodder for stock or as a fertilizer. A French farmer experimenting with this pomace has found a means of converting it into an excellent fodder for milk cows. He makes a compound consisting of parts of sugar and parts of pomace, forming a substance that the cows eat with great relish and which can be preserved three months. He says that after he had fed this mixture to his cows three days they gave twenty per cent. more milk than before, and that the milk was of a much better quality. The past summer has been very dry, and farmers believe the grape food will greatly aid them. A company has been organized at Clermont, Ferrand, with capital of \$20,000, to build a factory to convert

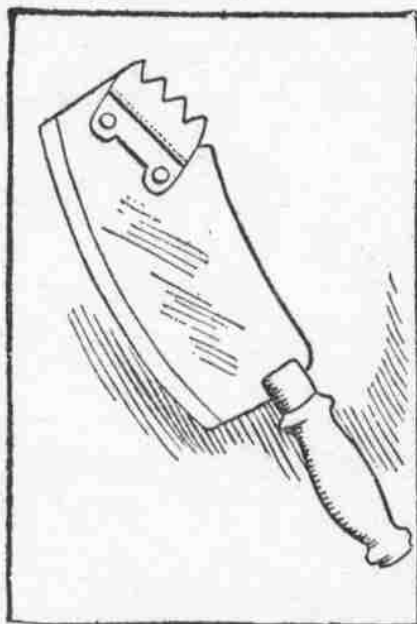
grape pomace into cow feed, in the form of oil cakes, using chopped hay or straw and molasses.—Country Gentleman.

### Human Camels.

So conveniently is the hump placed on the back of the camel for the disposition of the pack saddles that this has not unaturally seemed a special design for the benefit of the nomadic Arab. It does not therefore seem to have struck people generally that this is the actual result of the use to which since, at any rate, 2000 B. C. the camel has been put by his Asiatic masters. The certainty of this is already apparent from the fact, familiar to anyone who has traveled in the interior of Algeria, that the thoroughbred mahari, or saddle camel, which carries no burden heavier than a slim Arab dispatch bearer, is losing its hump. But the matter is put beyond all doubt by the intelligent researches of Professor Lombroso, the eminent Italian anthropologist, who identified similar callosities—miniature humps, in fact—upon the neck and shoulders of Hottentot and Malagasy porters, employed by their fellow-men in work more appropriate to the harder camel.—London Standard.

### Improved Cleaver.

With the aid of an implement invented by a New Jersey man it now becomes possible for the butcher to chop the meat and at the same time add to its tenderness by pounding with a combined cleaver and meat tenderer. The cleaver, as shown in the illustration below, is similar to



those commonly used. On the corner, opposite to the blade, a series of teeth are arranged at an angle. These teeth are used in tendering the meat. The advantage of placing the teeth at an angle will be obvious. If they were placed parallel with the upper edge of the cleaver it would be impossible to manipulate the tenderer without knocking the hand on the table. By placing the teeth at an angle the handle is removed from the table when either the blade or teeth are being used, preventing injury to the hand.—Washington Star.

### WAS IT FAIR—TO FORTY?



He—"So you persist in breaking off the engagement?"  
She—"Most decidedly. What do you take me for?"  
He—"Oh, about forty. Better think it over; it may be your last chance."—The Sketch.

## Fashion Notes

New York City.—Mandarin sleeves of the modified sort are always charmingly graceful and are to be extensively worn throughout the season. Illustrated is an exceptionally attract-

### Blouse or Shirt Waist.

Every fresh variation of the shirt waist can be relied upon to meet with a hearty welcome. The garment is such an essential one that no woman thinks of being without a generous number and novelty in cut and style is sure to please. This one is entirely distinctive and fresh and is well adapted to waisting flannels as well as to taffeta and washable material. Also the fashionable stripes make a good effect when so made. As illustrated the material is one of the new Scotch flannels simply stitched with belding silk, but cashmere and hennetta as well as taffeta are much to be commended, while no better model could be found for the madras and linen waists, which many women wear throughout the entire year. The little revers at the front are exceedingly smart in effect, yet involve no difficulty, either in the making or the laundering, and the yoke at the back can be used or omitted as is found most becoming. The sleeves tucked to form deep cuffs are both novel and pretty, but are not obligatory, as plain ones, gathered, can be substituted.



ive blouse that shows them used to advantage and which includes many of the newest fancies of fashion. The guimpe portion is made with a yoke

The waist is made with the plain back and tucked fronts and the yoke and panel which are cut in one. The panel is faced and turned back to form the revers and the closing is made at the left of the front. The neck band finishes the neck and over it can be worn a linen collar, as illus-



of lace and the over blouse provides long and becoming lines, while the sleeves are shaped to be very generally becoming and graceful. As illustrated crepe de Chine is combined with guimpe portions of chiffon in matching color and heavy lace and is trimmed with velvet ribbon and heavy lace applique. Almost every material that is adapted to indoor gowns is appropriate, however, and voile, marquisette and the many beautiful Liberty fabrics are all especially to be commended. The contrasting yoke allows of various combinations and would be handsome made of silk braided with southache if something a bit more substantial than lace is wanted.

trated, or a stock of matching material. The sleeves are in one piece each, either tucked or gathered at their lower edges, and are joined to the straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required



The blouse is made with a lining and this lining is faced to form the yoke, while over it is arranged the full portions of the guimpe. The over waist is made in two pieces, backs and fronts being cut in one with the sleeves, and is laid in pleats over the shoulders. The full or guimpe, sleeves are joined to the lining and are finished with straight bands. There is a basque portion attached to the lower edge that serves to keep the blouse in place and which does away with all bulk below the waist line.

### All Black Hats Worn.

From the number of black hats worn, it is evident that chic all black hats will be much seen this autumn, worn with light-colored cloth or velvet gowns, and nothing is more effectively becoming to the generality of women.

### With the Panamas.

Linen collars or stocks, pleated but not frilled lawn fronts, drilled chamois leather or simply striped silk waistcoats accompany panama shaped felt hats in rich shades of moss or myrtle green, navy tricornes or Tyrolean shapes trimmed with galloon or a knot of soft silk.

### Separate Tailored Waist.

The fashionable separate waist is to be tailored.

### Hat For Morning Wear.

A very pretty hat for morning wear has a flat brim of dark reddish-brown taffeta; the crown is made of large choux of fringed taffeta, green and brown. The fringe forms a fantasia, which lightens up the hat.

### Coat of Purple.

A stunning coat of purple cloth is completed with an enormously high collar of gray velvet with a band of embroidered lace.