

not only close quickly at the approach of danger, but are employed in washing the surface of the eye. Moistening is required to offset the drying effect of the air, and cleaning to prevent the injurious effect of dirt.

Every time you wink the eye is washed. Inside the eye is the little tear gland, which, as its name implies, is busy storing up the supply of tears. This gland keeps the inside of the lid moist, and you wink automatically whenever the surface of the eye becomes dry or a particle of dust or anything else strikes it. This work is done as often as necessary, and to realize how often it is necessary try how long you can keep your eyes open without winking. —*Ibid.*

WHEN MEMORY FAILED

The well-beloved bishop of a certain diocese is so absent-minded that his family is always apprehensive for his welfare when he is away from home.

Not long ago, while making a journey by rail, the bishop was unable to find his ticket when the collector asked for it.

"Never mind, Bishop," said the ticket collector, who knew him well, "I'll get it at the next station we stop at."

However, when the train drew up at the next stopping place the ticket was still missing.

"Oh, well, bishop, it will be all right if you never find it," the collector assured him.

"No, it won't, my friend," contradicted the bishop. "I've got to find that ticket; I want to know where I am going." —*Ibid.*

Whole families in tenements in Vienna are literally sitting and waiting for death according to Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the British labor leader, who returned to London recently, after a visit to the Continent. "I found there whole families literally sitting and waiting for death, all hope lost, and absolutely resigned to their fate," said Mrs. Snowden. "The misery I saw is beyond description. I saw children who had lost all semblance to childhood. They had ceased to cry of hunger. They were beyond that. They sat, with their starved little bodies huddled up, rarely moving, never speaking, just staring into vacancy with big dark eyes. That was when mild weather prevailed. What the conditions will be in midwinter passes imagination. Food is unobtainable. The people are begging scraps from the plates in restaurants where only the rich are able to get anything to eat. Three quarters of Vienna's factories are idle. The coal shortage and widespread unemployment are accentuating the troubles of the afflicted city. Two million and a half men, women, and children are slowly starving to death. The city is without hope. Laughter never rings, and funerals are so numerous that

they continually block ordinary traffic." —*The Review Herald.*

SUGAR NOTES.

The English sugar beet planters have combined and the government has come to their aid and they are going to erect a factory near Newark. These raisers are going to be formed into a corporation with a capital of a million pounds sterling. One-half of the sum is to be raised immediately, the government giving a quarter of the funds and the public is to be allowed to come in on the second quarter. The Government's share is to be without dividends until the public has earned 5 per cent and then the government is not to ask more than 5 per cent on the investment. Our English cousins have experimented with the sugar industry before and had one factory manned by Dutch experts, but the English have been very slow in responding to the field work which always appeared to them as exceptionally hard and tedious. —*Louisiana Planter.*

The government of Argentina, according to recent correspondence arriving in the United States, refused to repeal the embargo on exportation sugar. The central organization of sugar men "The Centro Azucarero," has been laboring assiduously with the president of the republic to permit the 50,000 tons of surplus sugar to be exported. The decree promulgated provided that when the retail price of sugar has reached the level of 41 cents per kilo then sugar can be exported. The labor organizations and the consuming public is rather in sympathy with the government's position for they feel that the manufacturers have made considerable money in the past and they believe the sugar should be retained and given to the consumer at a cheaper rate. But the producers argue that, with all the increased costs of manufacture, they are justified in their position. The latest crop estimates put it at 260,000 metric tons. The estimated surplus is 52,154 though the central sugar organizations place it at 85,000 tons. —*Ibid.*

The English Food Controller warned his brethren of the sweet tooth, that they will have their sugar ration reduced from 8 to 6 ounces a week in all probability and this is done in order to reduce the speculative possibilities that are rampant everywhere in the sugar market. At the rate of consumption that the English have consumed sugar, they will have to go to Cuban markets for large quantities, and that will mean they will have to pay from 12 to 15 cents a pound, which scarce it is hoped will make our English cousins feel kindly disposed toward a lower ration of sugar. —*Ibid.*

German papers are sending out the query: Where is our sugar? One of the papers claims that it has been used in the manufacture of glycerine but the amount is small. An editor of a sugar journal says that these questions of daily papers enquiring where all the sugar is going or where it is border on absurdity. One of them says: "How can a sugar disappear that has ever existed? He adds: "Would it not be better to ask: How is it possible that such a splendid, thriving industry has been brought to the brink of ruin? And again: How can we return to our former sugar output and to an increased beet sugar acreage?" —*Ibid.*

Seven of 38 dealers accused of sugar profiteering were arrested in Chicago on January 14th. The Government charges that the See-Moon Company purchased sugar at 10½ cts. and conspired with Surkin & Portney to sell 10,000 pounds at 2½ cents. Another firm sold sugar pounds at 21½ cents. Another firm sold sugar soon as they found the Government was investigating. The women of Chicago have started a crusade against the high cost of living and this Government investigation has speeded them up and they have notified the department of justice of a good number of violations. —*Ibid.*

Embroiderers Wanted.

WRITE to us for particulars for doing fine embroidery in your own home. Work is to be sent direct to you by mail. You to return the finished work to us by mail. We pay good prices and remit promptly.

H. C. ROWSE.

Home Needlework Co.

4910 Washington Park Court, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

NORTHERN Assurance Company Limited

OF LONDON
GEO. L. MARKOE

Agent for Frederiksted's District
M. K. ARMSTRONG.

Agent for Christiansted's District
Policies are not subject to average.