THE JOKE OF HIS LIFE.

brought that by a Circumstance at Once interesting and Extraordinars.

The quality of the imagination, which forms part of the outfit of the able newspaper correspondent, is sometimes utilized in the preparation of his expense accounts, when it is not easy to make both ends meet on the itemized document, which must pass the critical eye of the managing editor, says Collier's Weekly.

A young man who had done much important work for a New York newspaper was sent last year to investigate certain sensational conditions in the back country of Kentucky. The trip necessitated a good deal of horseback riding and also several halts at crossroad taverns over night.

In such wayside retreats the company was congenial and convivial, and the correspondent enjoyed the experience, barring two disastrous sessions of poker at these stopping places.

When it came to making up an itemized expense bill for the trip he found himself grievously out of pocket. He added every legitimate item of cost that an elastic auditor might let slip by, but the deficit was still appalling, and he knew that it must come out of his salary envelope, sooner or later.

By way of helping along, he rememhered that his horse had cast a shoe on two or three occasions, at a cost of one dollar "per cast," paid to country blacksmiths en route.

"Everything counts," said he, and in haste scattered through the long expense bill the item, "horse reshod, \$1." He intended to revise the bill and give it a final inspection before turnfing it in, but forgot to take it out of his spocket again until he passed it in at the office. The managing editor was in a great hurry and he scrawled an "O K" without any comment, to the joy of the correspondent.

When the young man went to the cashier's to collect, he received a shock which reechoes in that office to this day. The cashier is an aged man, asually impenetrable to anything approaching a jest. In his 40 years of service with this newspaper he had inever been known to dally with a joke of any kind.

He carefully read through to the bottom, then cocked an eye over his spectacles-an eye in which there was the shadow of a twinkle-as he said: "Very interesting, Mr. Blank. The roads must have been very rough. Horse shod frequently, wasn't he? By the way, would you mind telling me whether you were riding a horse or a centipede?"

#### EARTHQUAKES AND CLOCKS.

In Japan Much Trouble in Experienced in Keeping the Timepieces Running Accurately.

The most accurate timekeeper man yet devised is a pendulum clock although it must be well made. At all astronomical observatories where signals are given to railways and public institutions, and where records are kept of celestial observations, this type of instrument is trusted in preference to the chronometer, says the New York Tribune.

A clock is very sensitive to jar, however. Japan is exceptionally subject to earthquakes, and in that country the resulting disturbance of timepieces is the source of much trouble. It is not uncommon to have an astronomical clock affected perceptibly every few days. If it is not brought to a stop, it may-be slowed up anywhere from half a second to two or three seconds by a bad shaking.

Other people besides the astronomers suffer from this inconvenience. The seafarer who visits the shores of Japan complains that the time signals exhibited in the chief harbors of the islands are not kept with the same exactness as at other places.

To overcome the inconveniences arising from these seismic disturbances as much as possible, the Japanese scientists have erected hard by their pendulum clocks in the observatory at Tokio an instrument which they call a self-recording earthquake meter, with an independent motion. So long as the pencil carried upon the arm of the meter draws a uniform line—that is, an undisturbed line—the pendulum clock is considered a standard time measurer for their calculations. If. however, the line betrays the slightest irregularity, which would indicate a movement of the earth, the pendulum is abandoned, since it must be again regulated by a new astronomical observation, and recourse is had to the balance chronometer, which, for a short period, is capable of satisfactorily taking its place.

Wanted No Cheap Gamblers, It happened in a San Francisco opium den, and may fairly be termed a contest of imagination. Three dope flends who had attended the races at takland during the afternoon laystretched out under the influence of the dreamy narcotic. Presently one of them exclaimed: "I bettee \$10,000 on, 'the black horse." After awhile sub-Ject No. 2-broke the silence with: "I bettee \$1,000,000,000 Klitty G catchee money." Then sport No. 3 was heard from. Rolling over, he remarked, disgustedly: "Flow dem pikers out."

Improved Steel Castings. For producing steel castings free from blow-holes, M. Meslan advises adding an alloy of aluminum and calcium to the molten metal. He has found that the combination of these two metals absorbs all gases present.

Endlenn Chain.

Some men drink to drown their sor-Tow. Of course, drink brings more sorrow, but then there's more drink,-Chicago Daily News.

THE CAUSE OF COLDS.

Some Pacts Which May Furnish & Surprise to Those Who Are Not Posted.

The invariable cause of colds comes from within, not without. No one takes cold when in a vigorous state of health, with pure blood coursing through the body, and there is no good reason why anyone in ordinary health should have a cold. It may come from insufficient exercise, breathing of foul air, want of wholesome food, excess of food, lack of bathing, etc., but always from some violation of the plain laws

of health, says Science of Health.

There can be no more prolific cause of colds than highly seasoned foods, as well as frequent eating. These give no time for the digestive organs to rest, and incite an increased flow of the digestive secretions. Thus larger quantities of nourishment are absorbed than can be properly utilized, and the result is an obstruction, commonly called a "cold." which is simply an effort of the system to expel the useless material. Properly speaking it is self-poisoning, due to an incapability of the organism to regulate and com-

pensate for the disturbance.

A deficient supply of pure air to the lungs is not only a strong predisposing cause of colds, but a prolific source of much graver conditions. Pure air and exercise are necessary to prepare the system for the assimilation of nutriment, for without them there can be no vigorous health. The oxygen of the air we breathe regulates the annetite as well as the nutriment that is built up in the system. The safest and best way to avoid colds is to sleep in a room with the windows wide open, and to remain out of doors every day, no matter what may be the weather, for at least two hours, preferably with some kind of exercise, if no more than walking. One should not sit down to rest while the feet are wet or the clothing damp. A person may go with the clothing wet through to the skin all day, if he but keeps moving. Exercise keeps up the

circulation and prevents taking cold. The physiologic care of colds is the prevention of their occurrence. The person who does not carry around an oversupply of alimentation in his system, and furthermore secures a purified circulation by strict, sanitary cleanliness, thus placing himself in a positive condition, is immune to colds. A starv-

ing man cannot take cold. A careful diet would exclude the use of all narcotics and all food that is not thoroughly appropriated. An overfed person is worse off than one who is underfed, because the overfed body is taxed to disposed of what cannot be appropriated, and when not properly disposed of, remains only to be an element of danger.

#### ONE THING TO AVOID.

In Digging Up the Past the Great Man Would Forket Those Living

"Yes," said the great man, "I am going to write a book of personal recollections. I think I am prominent enough to do that; don't you?" "Oh, yes, you're prominent enough,

but I'd like to caution you about one

"What's that?" ""For the purpose of publication don't recollect anything about prominent men now living."

"But they're just the people I want to write about. Those are the kind of reminiscences that will make the book "Oh, well, suit yourself; but remem-

ber that I warned you." "What's the danger?"

"Why, just as soon as you begin to recollect things about them, they will begin to recollect things about you. "I hadn't thought about that," remarked the great man

That will hurt you a lot," the friend persisted, "and that isn't the worst of it, either. There will be a war of 'recollections' that will weary the public and the public will hold you responsible for it. That will hurt you some more."

"I suppose it will be safe to recollect things about people who are

"Only reasonably so. Most of the deceased celebrities have relatives or friends living who are just aching to get into the limelight of publicity, and you'll be giving them their chance."

The great man studied the problem thoughtfully for a few moments, writes Elliott Flower, in the Brooklyn Eagle. "I'm glad you warned me." he said. at last. "I've taken chances on the battlefield and in public life, but I guess a 'personal recollections' war-

fare is too great a risk for me."

Fig Pointers. Cutting figs with scissors, instead of chopping them in a tray in the oldfashioned way, is much easier. The sticky, tough nature of the figs makes chopping them a long and hard job. They can easily and quickly be cut into the tiniest pieces with a pair of scissors and a great saving made in time and strength. The white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth and mixed with the figs after they have been boiled into a thick, smooth paste, with the addition of a little sugar, makes a tasty and delicious filling for layer

cake.-Orange Judd Farmer.

Veal Relinh. Grease a bread tin; pour into it finely minced year and cold boiled potatoes. allowing more than half meat, reason with celery salt and pepper and one tablespoonful of melted butter; moisten with a little stock or gravy. Make it in the form of a loaf of bread and bake until crisp and brown; serve either hot or cold, if the former, garnish with broiled tomotaes, and if cold, with a border of sliced raw tomatoes.-Ladies' Home

THE TRIMMING OF HATS.

Bright Colors and Plowers Enter Very Largely Into the Season's Fanctes.

There is an undeniable fancy this season for treating a felt hat precisely as though it were a hat of straw. A beautiful round soft rough felt, in a shade of ecru, with the shag at least half an inch long, was adorned with atiff quills.

Another hat, a beaver felt, with a square crown of medium height, was also trimmed with quills. Right at the back the hat was turned up and fastened with a long scarlet wing. On top of the hat there was a little scarlet silk trimming all laid flat on the hat. And under the wide brim there was a wide scarlet wing which spread out and sewed flat.

Quills, wings and all the little stiff feather ornaments that appear on the counters every spring in wide array are used for the winter hat, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

And so it is with the gay colors this season; for the colors that bloom in the spring and die in the fall have remained popular this winter.

Particularly is the use of flowers' noticeable: and countless hats of felt and of velvet are trimmed with a nice little border of small pink rosebuds which are arranged around the crown, so that they touch each other affording the only trimming that is needed by the

A great many handsome hats are trimmed with bunches of pink roses. and among these are the rough felts which need no other trimming than the roses which are massed upon one side in a great bank of color.

Velvet hats with their crowns garlanded with little pink roses are given a seasonable touch by the addition of tiny feather tips, set between the roses and so arranged that they fall forward

As the new millinery runs one can use any kind of fur upon one's hat and in almost any sort of way.

A very becoming hat with spreading brim and low crown is trimmed as to the crown with a piece of sealskin. The crown is entirely covered with it. and the piece required is a circular bit of skin about twice or three times the size of the palm of the hand. It is placed smoothly over the crown, and there is no other scrap of fur upon the hat.

A great many hats are trimmed with bands of fur, which are put around the crown in ribbon fashion. A strip of sable three inches wide and five-eighths of a yard long will make a very handsome band for a tall crowned hat. Monkey skin and mole skin are used in the same way and the finer grades of Persian lamb. The band of fur constitutes all the trimming required for the hat, except, perhaps, a bunch of bright, red roses which are fastened at the side, nestling right in the depths of the fur.

Fur tails are used upon hats, and a little border of tails makes a pretty edging for a hat brim. They are tacked to the rim of the hat and they make a very becoming border for the

# CHESTNUTS IN COOKERY.

Deserving of a Place on the List of Breadstuffs—Italian Potato.

Of all the members of the nut family the chestnut is without doubt of the greatest importance as an article of food, due to the fact that along with much proteid and a small amount of fat they contain a large proportion of carbohydrates. The large amount of starch found in the chestnut and the very small amount of fat or oil-suggests placing them among the breadstuffs rather than in their rightful class, says the Washington Star. In the south of Europe large quantities of chestnuts are consumed, both the large and small varieties being used. The nuts are boiled or roasted or ground into a meal, which is cheap and nourishing. This meal or flour is made into flat cakes. In cookery it is the custom to range chestnuts with leguminous seeds, not that they resemble them in any botanical sense, but on account of the nature of their component parts. which make them quite unlike all other nuts. So rich, in fact, is the sweet Italian chestnut in starch, it has been termed the Italian potato; and with good reason, for it is quite as popular among the poor peasantry of southern Europe as is the so-called Irish potato among the poor of the Emerald Isle. During the autumn and winter it often constitutes the principal if not the only dish served at two out of three dails meals. A favorite way of cooking it is to shell, blanch and steam, then season with salt and serve with milk. The freshly-roasted chestnut is considered quite a luxury by these people. The Italian chestnut flour shows by analysis the presence of dextrin and sugar.

## Scalloped Turkey.

Cover the bottom of a buttered pudding dish with a layer of cold roast turkey, finely minced. Season with salt and pepper; sprinkle lightly with cracker dust of fine bread crumbs, dot with butter; then spread with a layer of cream sauce. Continue with alternate layers until filled. For the top layer finish over the cream with bread crumbs mixed with the yolk of an egg and a little cream or rich milk. Cover closely and bake for 30 minutes. Make the cream sauce with equal parts of milk and butter, or use real cream .-Country Gentleman.

Celery and Apple Salad. Celery and tart apples, quartered, then cut in thin slices, with a few spoonfuls of game of any kind minced, or mere shavings of ham or tongue. will make an admirable salad.—Coun-

try Gentleman.

THE JEWS OF COCHIN.

Lead an Enviable Existence as Compared with Their Coreligionlats in Europe.

From Trevandrum comes the latest census report-that of the State of Cochin. The chapter to which the reader naturally turns is that concerning the progress, or otherwise, of Judaism in the southern state, says the Bombay Gazette. The presence from days of remote antiquity, of a small session of the Jewish race has been a phenomenon of the Cochin seaboard, and is held to form a link connecting the ascient history of Kerala with that of the west. The descendants of the Jews who migrated to this coast, it is said, have all the marked characteristics of the race deeply ingrained in them, coupled with an instinctive sense of kinship with the ancient Israelitish nation. Their history Mr Sankara Menon will only regard as products, more or less, or oral tradition, and doubtless he is right, for whatever records they had were long ago-over three and a half centuriesdestroyed. The elders of the white-Jews of Cochin, however, have in their possession a charter, in two copper plates, one written on both sides, and the other on one, in Vattelutta character, the supposed date of which is 700 A. D., presumably a date subsequent to their settlement-according to some authorities, about two generations later.

Others date the settlement of the Jews in Cochin as early as the first half of the third century. No two authorities agree as to this. But there can be little doubt that those who came here had for generations an enviable existence as compared with their coreligionists in Europe. They enjoyed the full privileges of citizenship, and every path to distinction lay open to them. The Mohammedans disturbed their tranquillity some years later; for in the sixteenth century they slew large numbers of them and drove the survivors out of Cranganore to a village to the east, but when the Mohammedans turned their attention to the Christians the Nayars of the place retaliated and drove out the aggressors. They did not enjoy much longer respite, for with the arrival of the Portugese they began to share the experiences of their brethren in Europe, and the scourge which was visited upon them in Cranganore was likened by them to the desolation of Jerusalem in miniature. From Cranganore they fled to Cochin and Ernaku-

The black Jews claim to have been the earliest settlers. The white Jews. however, deny them the honor, asserting that the black section are pure natives, converted to the Jewish faith. Historians, too, differ on the point. Dr. Buchanan, for example, remarks that it is only necessary to look at their countenances to be satisfied that their ancestors must have arrived in India many ages before the white Jews, evidently attributing a complexion, as many others besides Jews would like to, to long residence in the tropics. Yet Mr Hough, the historian of Indian Christianity. who visited Cochin in 1820, observes that the black Jews appear so much like the natives of India that it is difficult at first to distinguish them from the Hindu. On a closer inspection, however, the Jewish contour of their countenances cannot be mistaken. Dr. Wilson takes a view which we believe is the more likely to he correct. The descendants of slaves owned by Jews, half-castes, and proselytes, says yet another authority who has many supporters; they are a mixed race of Dravidians and Semitics. Anyhow, the white Jews have maintained their purity of race by abstaining from intermarriage with the colored section. In earlier years good feeling is said to have existed between the two sections, but of late years their relations from being strained became actually hostile.

While the sons of Israel in other parts of the world have made their presence felt by wielding considerable influence and making their mark in every walk of life, literary, political and commercial, Mr. Sankara Menon regrets to record that their brethren in Cochin have remained but little influenced even by their progresisve surroundings. Of the total Jewish population only 180 are white. Their characteristics generally are similar to those of the darker section. They all observe the same Sabbath, feasts and fasts. Hebrew is still their liturgical language, and is studied as a classic among them, but their home language is Malayam. Though they retain many strictly Hebrew customs, both sections have adopted some of those of the Hindus. Judaism, adds the census commissioner in his peroration, teaches the race to identify faithfulness to its national traditions with the highest social and religious obligations and blessings, and as these traditions include a store of sterling inheritance, it has been potent to preserve among its adherents a patient. resolute and elevating habit of mind.

Harmless Stimulant.

The Journal of Tropical Medicine tells of an apparently harmless beverage which is the sole stay and stimulant of the working classes in Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. It is often known as Paraguay tea or mate. It is usually drunk as a hot infusion, through a metal tube, but may be taken like tea, with mak and sugar. Workmen take it with them wherever they go and sip it occasionally. Wood cutters will work on it for five of six hours before breakfast, and the writer of the article declares that, taken at night, it makes nursing study or what doctors call "night work" real pleasure. Analysis does not explain these results and lifelong and persistent use appears to have no evil consequences.

British Lighthouses.

Lighthouses and lightships dot the coast of Britain at the rate of one to every 14 miles.

Bditien bebdomidsie # 88.00.

POOR PAY IN CONCRESS.

The Stigend Is Wholly Inadequatesto Meet Expenses of a Representative.

While there is no disposition to pass a bill raising the salaries of congressmen, it is growing more apparent each year that the existing stipend is wholly inadequate, and that few men without private fortunes will consent to remain in public life save the Boston Transcript. With every congress not a few useful men quietly drop out on this account. A New England representative used to say, faceflously, that there were two classes of men, speaking from the financial point of view, who should come to congress. Those who were so rich that no amount of appeal for money could affect them adversely, and those so poor that the worst hanger on would not waste his time in hunting them up. As this member said he belonged to neither class congress was no place for

him. "I have reached a conclusion as to how much it costs a man to be in congress, even on the most economical basis," remarked a representative of moderate means the other day in discussing this subject. "Whatever it is costing a man to live at home, it will cost him that amount to live here, plus \$5,000—the congressional salary. I pay at a hotel here \$240 a month for accommodations for my wife and myself, which is four dollars a day per capita, with no reduction for absences from the

"A congressman must live at a hotel, The moment he buys a house it gets telegraphed to his district that he thinks he has a life claim on his seat, and the chances are that the caucuses will go against him the next time. A senator. elected for six years, may sometimes build a house, but even with them the experiment has not always proved cafe I abhor hotel life, but feel that for political reasons I must submit to it ..

"A man must also allow 20 per cent of his salary, at the least calculation, for subscription to political and charitable enterprises in his district, good, bad and indifferent. I think few persons will take exception to nev formula that the man at home who wants to come to congress must bring his present living expenses with him, in addition to what Uncle Sam purposes to pay him "

There was a time 20 years or more ago when by common consent this was not the case. A congressman could live in reasonable comfort on his salary. But standards of entertainment are constantly rising here as elsewhere, and few men can afford wholly to omit social obligations. The "striker" for aid has become recognized as a distinct type of congressional parasite, but one which cannot wholly be ignored

A rich Pennsylvania representative. and the tendency is now strong in that state to send only rich men to congress. was accosted by a well-dressed mar in the lobby recertly, who began to tell a plain tale of trace! but he had not gone through two sentences before the discerning Keystone statesman interrupted: "What, are you strapped?"

"That, Mr. -- is just what I was getting around to say," and with another mouthful of explanation and applopy occupied the time while the M. C. was drawing a five-dollar hill from his pocket. Not infrequently a professional striker comes to town who sees every man in the delegation of the state, often netting a substantial sum in this way.

## RADIUM IN THE SUN.

Discovery of the Wonderful Metal Leads to a New and Startling 🏸 🥇 Supposition. 📡

"There is no doubt," says Mr. Waiter Maunder, writing in Knowledge on the origin of the sun's heat, "that the discovery of radium compels us to abandon completely some of the conclusions, based upon present theories; of the origin of the sun's heat. Mr. W. E: Wilson calculates that 3-6 grammes of radium per cubic metre of the sun's volume would supply the entire output' of the sun's energy. He further suggests that at the temperature of the sun, radium may be much more energetic than at our terrestrial temperatures. If so a much smaller weight of. radium per cubic metre may suffice. The computations which Lord Kelvin and other leading men of science have made as to the possible length of time in the past, and in the future, during which the sun could maintain its present energy of radiation, are necessarily entirely set aside, for we can no longer assume that the concentration of the sun's substance from infinite distance has been the sole or even the chief source of its energy. It is not only that radium itself may exist in sufficient abundance in the sun to account for its energy, but the same or similar radio-active properties may be possessed by other of its elements, or by the sun itself as a whole. Prof. G. H. Darwin writes: 'Knowing, as we now do that an atom of matter is capable of containing an enormous store of energy in itself, I think we have no right to assume that the sun is incapable of liberating atomic energy to a degree at least comparable with that which it would do if made of radium."

New Aid to Navigation. In the ship-warning system of Mr. C.

E. Kelway, signals by Hertzian waves are sent out from the lighthouses at regular intervals, at the same times as the sound warnings. A vessel in range having a receiver notes the time that passes between receiving the wireless signal and the sound warning, and is thus enabled to calculate its distance from the lighthouse; and on repeating the observation after continuing a few miles, data is obtained for ascertaining the exact location of the lighthouse by trigonometry. A stop watch reading directly in distances and a special position finder have been devised for use with the system.

AN ARCTIC CAMPER'S TALE.

Experience in the Frozen North That Calls for Hardiness and Presence of Mind.

I awake one morning almost suff ... cated, writes Andrew J. Stone, in his article in Scribner's on "Camp Life in Artic America." The Tent had blown down on top of us and the snow was drifting hard upon top of that and a storm was raging with a fury beyond description. Arousing my companions we managed, with difficulty, to get out of our bags and from beneath the heavy mass of snow and canvas. We always slept in our deerskin suits, and this was very fortunate, for we only had to slip or our big four mittens, which we kept inside our sleeping bags to keep from freezing, and we were ready for the worst. The wind struck us with a force that made it difficult for us to stand, the atmosphere was so full of flying snow that we could scarcely see, and the roar of the storm was so great that we could not hear each other speak. The sound of it was exactly that of the wind and water during a heavy storm at sea.

The only sign I could find of my sled dogs would be when I would stumble over a mound of snow and discover & there was a dog inside of it. At such a time a practical knowledge of how to do things saves many a life. The snow of these regions is always hard, packed by the winds, and we set to work with axes cutting and carrying huge blocks of it and building walls with them around our camp. For three hours we worked with all our might, building heavy walls on three sides until they were almost as high as our heads. Them we cleaned the snow off the top of the tent and once more erected that and made it fast. Then we dragged out our bedding and deerskin rug and shook the snow out of them and rearranged the camp inside. Luckily we had prepared a let of word the evening pefore and the stove was soon again in

place and a fire going .--The one great break in the monotony of the whole year along the Arctic coast is the coming of the birds in the spring -- the nature of it is almost violent. The last of May they begin to arrive: The notes of the first few comers are musical, and buoy one with a feeling of messages from home and friends. But the stream of birds rapidly grows, and the few first foyous notes merge into a ceaseless, hideous, distracting din, that robs one of his rest, and for a few days becomes unbearable. Swans, cranes, geese, brant, ducks, gulls and terms swoop down upon the coast by thousands. The old birds are delighted at the sight of the old family nesting ground and the young ones at reaching once more their birthplace, and the thousands of them are all talking and screaming at the same time. The contrast of the now endless days of sunshine and abundant and animated life, with that of the still Aretle night, is very great.

In a few days, however, each happy family has settled down in its own littie home and quietude reigns supreme through the short summer, and then again sets in the long solitudinous

Many interesting things may be learned of the birds that annually visit the Arctic coast, for the purpose of bringing up their families. of their reasons for going there and of the intelligen e displayed by them in many ways. They have not the enemies they have farther south. The fox is very nearly their only fee, and they find so many ways of avoiding it, that it would surely go very hungry were it dependert on hirds for food. Little islands in lakes and streams that are free from foxes became great nesting places, and the birds swarm to them until, on many of them, every available space mitable for nesting is preemptied.

## RUSSIAN ARMY DISCIPLINE.

Strict Order Is Maintained Only When the Troops Are in Action.

Discipline in the Russian army is confined to the essentals very strictly, and does not concern itself about things not immediately connected with the movements of troops and their conduct in action, according to O. K. Davis. in Everybody's. They will fight magnificently, but for the rest they are a lawless, unkempt, slouchy, dirty lot, whose clothes seem perpetually unwashed, and whose hands are in everything that is not their own. There were a dozen different breeds of fighting men in the Peking relief column. and among all of them I saw instances of unprovoked cruelty and savagery. With the others such cases were sporadic, but among the Russians discipline does not seem to undertake to provide against that sort of thing. I never saw an officer make any attempt to stop a Russian soldier from such work, but I saw one spank a man for letting a horse fall down. The officer who was in command of the guard that was escorting me on one occasion stopped his men to loot a shop, and let me go on and find my way as best I could without them.

Ozonization of Milk.

An apparatus in use in Germany for the parification of milk by ozonization is so constructed that the milk contained in a vessel flows thence in a thin stream into another vessel placed below. The wires and carbon points of a strong electric battery are so arranged that the light are passes through the stream or near it. The ozone which is thereby engendered from the oxygen of the air is said to be sufficient to kill all micro-organisms contained in the milk.

Insure Against Sickness The statistics for insurance against sickness in Hungary show that the number of insured increased from 635,350 to 637,343 in 1901.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS