VACATION AMUSEMENT.

Majo skëra Plente a New Yorm of l'entirity for the Country Outing.

For the girls and boys spending their summer vacation in the "real county," there is no form of amusement more enjoyable than a haymakers' picnic. The big hay wagon is pressed into service, the girls making it very attractive with festoons of wild flowers and green leaves. Nothing but the seating portion of the vehicle is left undecorated. If the horses for oxen are sufficiently gentle they. too, can be decked out in floral finery. In this festive looking cart the girls and boys, arrayed in genuine country fashion, are conveyed to the hayfield. The girls go in for ambonnets and gingham aprons, the boys wearing broad-brimmed straw headgear, similar to that adopted by the real farmers, and with overalls tucked into high boots, as the haymaker is always pictured.

Once in the field the fpolic begins, with which is combined some real help to the farmer, as the heaped up hay wagon soon shows. The luncheon, which has come later in a less fantastic wagon than the haymakers' charlot, is eaten in some shady spot, the seats being fragrant mounds of hay. No table is spread, the sandwiches and fruit being eaten from the hands. A blg can of cool milk or buttermilk is the only beverage, and this is served In a tin dipper by an obliging farm hand. When it comes time for home going all ride on top of the load, which ts not as easy a feat as it looks, for the bay has a curious way of slipping from under, suggesting a trip on a ramel's back more than the ease of a cushioned seat

If at night a dance in the barn can follow the piculo, the day will be complete. For this lanterns furnish the lights, those which the farmers carry when they go to do the chores being preferred to the pretty Japanese ones. when the inflammable nature of the surroundings is considered. The stalls of the horses should be decorated with flowers. The orchestra for the occasion, to be quite in keeping, need be only an accordion, a fiddle or a mouth organ, played by some young countryman who has done to before at dances of the real haymakers.

REGRETTED HIS JEALOUSY.

Hunband's Hastiness Caused Him Something of a Loss in a Financial Way.

A rather short and, on the whole, somewhat insignificant-looking gentleman lately married a tail, handsome lady. He is, unfortunately for his peace of mind, of a jealous and hasty disposition; savs London Tit-Bits.

The other evening he had left his wife butside a tobacconist's shop while he went in to purchase som leigars. Just as he was coming out he saw a young Tellow step up to her and raise his hat. As he drew near be heard the young calfant commence in an affectionate tone

"Excuse me, madam-" Before he could get any farther our Jatter day Othello burst on him:

"Excuse me, sir, what is your business with this lady?" TEh?" returned the other, in a surprised and cool manner, "my business

is with the lady, and no one else." "Well, sir," said the husband, Irritated by what he considered the ef-

from ry of the reply. "this lady, I'd have yen ter kumwi in my wife, to "" ar me!" rejoined the young man. sarcastically, as he calmly inspected his assatiant from top to toe: Treally, now,

do you know. I'm astonished to be ar it!" Enraged beyond measure the Lusband cried, flere No.

"If you address another word to "my

"I don't intend to now." broke in the young fellow, quietly: "and you will probably regret it before the day is out. Good-day to you," and off he went.

Loss than half an hour afterwards the lady missed a valuable bracelet which her husband had given her on her last birthdays. And that gentleman reluctantly agrees with his wife that the young man must have picked it up, and that he was about to return it to its owner when he was so rudely-treated.

The lady now possesses another bracelet, so that the incident is not referred to so frequently as it might otherwise have

Early Rising.

Although it may be of great henefit to debilitated people to go to bed carly. there are few things more burtful than remaining in it too long. Getting up early imparts a vivor which nothing else can give. Those who are not very weal, indeed, and sleep well, should rise soon after walling in the morning. At first this will seem too. early for the debilitated person, who does not feed entirely rested, but rising early will gradually have the effect of prolonging sleep on the sancoloring might. Lying in bed late is hartful, not only because of too much relaxation but allo by thus memapying that part of the day at which exercise is most beneficial -American Queen.

to formed.

the plant of the chave turned over a new less. Said the man with a bunch of tracts. I have your selemn promise that yet will have reominat ansother burgiary? You have a mercural the occupant

of No comb you have been brought to this change of heart by the cractal pave.

"It wasn't the tracts to much as the newspapers. There s no use in breaking open a man's house to get his money The thing to do se to work out a heat . Httle get-rich-quick game, open an office. and let him bring his way a to you."-Washington Star.

THE BARBER'S MISTAKE.

Me Han Into mit scione When Expecting to Meet Only a tentle Zephyr.

There is a harber in the north central part of the city who used to befull of gossip about prize fighters. He could tell you who anyone fought in 1878, their weights, the number of rounds, and how the knock-out blow was landed. In fact, he was something of a handy man with the mitts himself, he admitted under pressure, says the Detroit Free Press. He had a back room that was kept clear, so that he could retire with a few friends once in awhile to give an exhibition of the manly art. His chief stock in trade, when it came to an encounter, was his reputation and his ability to imitate a windmill in motion. How he got his fame, unless, like many other fighters, by his ability as a talker, was a hard thing for the boys to understand, after it was all over, because, like all fighters, Mr. Barber one day met more than his match.

A minister was in the habit of calling at the shop for a shave, and, although the boys usually let up on the fight talk when the clergyman was present, they were sometimes so interested and the barber so talkative that the conversation went along and the minister got in on the grand wind-up of some of the gossip. He even dipped in occasionally, while the barber was putting on the falcum powder, and he expressed an interest in the art, from the point of view of self-defense, that made the crowd think a little more of

One day, during the dull afternoon, just after the clergyman had been given his acrape and was reaching for his hat, the barber winked to the other men and casually asked the minister if he would like to put on the gloves for a few minutes and get some

idea of how the thing went. He hesitated a little, saying that he feared he would not be able to make it even interesting for them, but the crowd, scenting fun, joined in the persuasion, and the barber was soon joyfully putting on the mitts and the crowd took good seats, where they

would not miss any details. The barber was evidently as fit as a cello. He danced around the ring to warm up a bit, and when the man with the watch called: "Ready-go," the barber was ready with a swing

thurch. But the church was not there, and the minister was untouched, for he had ducked. This was a surprise for Mr. Barber. He felt that to sustain his reputation he would have to put the minister out with one blow, so he got ready again for a stinger.

It was a stinger, all right, and ft landed right on the tip of the barber's nose. The minister saw what he was up against, and he determined to get there first. The clergyman took advantage of the moment, and while the barber was yet wondering whether it was an accident, there came another blow that closed the shop for nearly a week. His strenggright landed on the barber's jaw, and, but once the talling machine refused to work. The barber lay in a heap in one corner. The minister stock off his gloves calmly, with the remark that it was warm work, and that the manly art of selfdefense is one that pays well for all the little trouble it occasions.

In an hour of two they got the barber on his feet and he looked anxiously about him. The number had gone "Did you are me hit him?" he asked. "You meant well," was the reply, "but he got there first."

Since then the burber has out off his supply of weekly sporting papers. and now he talks whose ping-pong and roquet. The minister, he learned 'ater, was one of the best amateurs in the city, and could make a good !!ving in the ring, if he ever left the

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A CENT.

The Singular Circumstance Which Gave to a Professional Beg-

A prominent Philadelphia business man, relates the Philadelphia Press, tells this story:

In 1894, he says, he found a cent piece, dated 1893, in the restaurant of the Liafayette hotel. He pocketed it for luck, and as a memento of a jolly little dinner. scratched his initials on it just over the feathered head, while on the cheek he added those of the hotel. Until 1896 he treasured the coin, then drew it out of his pocket with a handful of other change. and before he realized it the cent piece had gone the mysterious way of all money. A year ago be chanced, being of a curious turn of mind, to fall into conversation one evening with a profeskional beggar at Broad and Chestnut streets. He upbraided the man for getting so much money for nothing.

"Oh." said the beggar, "I don't get so much. That's all I've got in the last. hour". And he held up a cent piece, At that moment the electric light fell upon the com and the business man, to

Ms unintement, caucht sight of the letters like L " on the check of the face. He took the come and examined it more closely. Sure enough, there were his own mitta's just above the teathers where he had pinced term a half-dozen. y and before At once has projudice agnitist to talks valuabled 11 gas you a dollar for that coin."

tie otteet The berth grow warv at the cagernes and demand d \$7 Needless to say, he got it, and one of course the cent pices has never since left the business

man s watch chain, which it now adorns.

Appents in Murder Cases Massa bractis as tree from the repeated nurder trial tarces of New Yor. There is only one appeal passade dere from the pary's verdict straight to the highest court.

ROUT OF A GAUDY YOUTH.

Sought to Make an Impression on a Woman Who Tried to Avoid Him.

The young man who occupied a seat on the beach in the corner arug store seemed well satisfied with himself. He and pulled his trouser legs well up to preserve their careful crease and was displaying a generous sect on of gaudy stockings above his low-cut patent leather shoes. His bat was pushed to the back of his head to give full effect 'o a parted bang that looped on each side over his forehead. His turnover collar pressed well against his chin and was decorated in the center by a diminaffective plaid bow. His cuffs were large and glossy and he seemed conscious of every one of these details and to approve of them perfectly, relates the Chicago Daily News.

He had just lighted a cigar at the swinging gas jet over the counter and its smoke seemed to annoy the weman. who was also seated on the bench, waiting for her car. Perhapa it was the moke and perhaps it was the general effect of the young man.

A puff of smoke floated over to the woman and she coughed-congred to:dly and pointedly-but the serene complacence of the youth was in no wise disinrhed. He turned around a littlestiffly, because of the collar-and the inlignant look that he received ought to have been enough for him. It was not, however, and the woman rose and walked to the other side of the store.

At that moment the door opened and a stout elderly woman with several bundles and three children entered and made for the bench. The young man did not move at first, but one of the children kicked against him with her swinging feet and he shifted a little, readjusting his trousers. The action drew the child's attention to the stockings and she pointed to them. "See, mamma!" she cried.

"Yes," said the matron in loud, cheerful tones. "They're pretty, ain't they? Look at the little red flowers in 'em.' Ain't they sweet? Like sister Maggie's fancy bag, ain't they?"

The other children slid off their seats to obtain a better view of the gorgeous hose. The young man turned a little red, but continued to smoke. The woman who had left the bench seemed pleased and interested. "And see the pretty, shiny shoes,"

continued the stout woman. The children drew a little closer to the shoes and gazed at them in open-

mouthed admiration It was too much. The young man rose and, evading the eye of the grinning drug clerk, left the store. As for the woman who had left the bench, she bought a raif-pound box of chocolates and gave them to the children.

MOSQUITO IN WINTER.

Just Sleeps Ambile, and Comes Out. Fresh for Business in Warm Weather.

A fresh contribution to mosquito litfrature is a pamphlet issued by the board of health of Belmont, Mass., for the instruction of the people of that town in dealing with the nuisance. It is written by William Lyman Underwood, lecturer in the. Mas-achusetts Institute of Technology. The pamphlet advises the use of kerosene on all wafer where the mosquitoes may breed and of pyrethrum powder in the house to kill or stupefy the adult mosquito. Prof. Underwood says:

"It is very generally believed that mosquitoes bite but once and then die. This is sometimes so; but unless they are killed in the act of biting they usually live to bite again. The female misquito (for it is only the femal: that attacks human beings, liftes many times. It is owing to this fact that they are able to convey the germs of maiarial fever from person to person.

"The vast majority of mosquitoes never get human blood for food. In its absence they live upon the bloods of birds and other animals, and, when they, are not to be found, upon the juices of young and tender plants.

"It is not known just how long mosquitoes can live, but their average life is much longer than is ordinarily supposed. Thousands of them live through the winter hibernating or asleep in dark. places in barns or house cellars. In sparsely settled localities, where they cannot find such places for shelter, they live through the winter in hollow trees. in caves and holes under upturned trees; and even though the temperature may fall far below freezing they are not wiuter killed, but on the approach of warm weather become active again. Mosquitoes are frequently seen flying about in the woods before the snow has wholly left the ground."

Brain Working in Deltrium. Medical records in the various lospitals show that though quite forgetful of recent happenings, as also rsons recall long-past events in correct order, and even live again amid scenes passed utterly out of recollection before the disease of senility appeared A woman of 7% delinious from pleuropreumonia repeated poetry in Hindustani. It developed later on that up to the age of four she knew only that language, but atterward had forgotten even that she ever spoke it. Another peculiar case on regord is that of an illiterate maid servant who, while in the delirium of fever, recited Greek and Hebrew for hours, although when in health she knew no word of either janguage, her ravings being due to the brain impressions left by the readings heard many years before of a learned rabbi whose servant she had

Convincing. Thespis - When did the star stop complaining that the scenery and stage property were not realistic enough?

Fover When he accidentally fell through the trap-door .-- Judge.

BAD THERMOMETERS

Harm Done in Hands of Persons Without Medical Knowledge.

Common Instruments Valueless in Determining the Temperature of Patients-Matter of Vital Concern.

Probably no instrument claiming to register with precision is so innourate as the average thermometer. This being so, it is somewhat amusing to notice the blind faith with which the average citizen depends on these devices for indicating temperature. As a "selentific instrument" each is apparently entitled to a respect approaching reverence, and its dicta are not to be questioned, says the Medical News. The fact is that the variations among addizen ordinary thermometers will cit a amount to five or six degreesas any one can see who will giance at a druggist's window. With thermometers used for scientific work there is, of course, less variation; but their inas uracy is often considerable, and in clinical instruments it may easily be so great as to affect a physician's diag-

A prominent hospital in this city has scarcely recovered from the shock of a recent discovery made by the members of its house staff-namely, that the thermometers in regular use in its wards vary so much as to render valueless the temperature charts Which well-trained nurses have been taught to regard as one of their chief responsibilities. It is a rude awakening, indeed, for a physician suddenly to be made to realize that he has been ireating for fever patients who have no fever, and that patients have been discharged as cured whose temperatures were far from normal. Think of the wasted energy of sponge baths and of tubbings, of antipyreties used without due warrant, of fluid diets forced upon half-starved convalencents who longed for solid food, and would have been all the better for it; of patients kept in bed and in the hospital when they might have benefited by freedom of out of doors. These are no Imaginary evils; they are errors actually committed, and errors which we have no doubt are being repeated today in many of our hest hospitals, where every possible care is supposed to be lavished on patients. In this the hospital management of which Ameri-

cans are so proud? in the hospital, whose experience has been made known to us, as fual tests of groups of thermometers used in the same wards and on the same patients revealed differences too striking and too serious to be lightly passed over. In some cases these differences were as great as 25 degrees Fabrenheit-variations wide enough to prove embarrassing in diagnosis and misleading in treatment. This intolerable state of affalts has existed Supportently for a logic time- the inevitable fruit of a policy which weeks to diverse economy and efficiency. Good thermemeters are costly; cheap ones. flood the market, and the tide of as even unto the vacred precincts of Lospital wards, where it drowns all decent regard.

for the patient's welfare. It is not in hospitals alone that the vice of cheap thermometers has taken root. In the stock of the average drug store in this city will be found a small number of choical, thermometers, reliably certificated, and a much larger rumber bearing certificates of doubtful authemicity or having appearificates at all. The latter represent the practice of private physicians and the public in takthe of temperature at home. Most of these thermometers are cheap; many of them are old, and all of them are unre-Hable, because even when they happen to be accurate we cannot feel sure of them, and we are bound to question and perhaps to discount the privilege of testing selections from retail stocks, but we have found that variations of two de-

grees are not uncommon. Here is a matter of vital concern to the profession and the public. The voluntary testing and certification of thermometers, by recognized experts is a safeguard within the reach of those who are willing to pay for it. Inasmuch as this protection is so commonly newlected. however, the question may well be raised whether compulsory certification is not

ELECTRICITY A PANACEA.

According to a French Medical Authority Will Be Medicine of the Future.

Electricity will be the sole medicine of the future, according to M. D'Arsonval, a well-known savact of the Psychological institute of Paris, says a report from that city

At a recent metting of the institute M D'Arsonval made an exhaustive address on "The Action of Electricity Thon Human Beitus" He spoke of the effect of sudden shocks of electricity, as well as of the slow method by which it pervades the system without the patent's consciousness. He showed that electric treatment is excellent for certail, maladles of the skin and that it has a powerful effect on microbes and acconterated circulatem and respiration. without fatigue to the person operated on. Moreover what is no timpertant, he said that it acts strangely on collular which a Electrolity added the speaker will bring about a therapeuth rev-

The Psychological institute, which has been in existence about three years. counts among its mondo is some of the most conscientions and brilliant menof letters and segence in France, among them Ribot, Sully-Prodbomme, Scanles, Trades, Duchaux and Brouardel.

To Brighten Aproish Variational wood statist the washed with solid ten and afterward wiped dry and polished with soft cloths.

FAMOUS PEDESTRIANS.

Even Royalty Has Bren Aumbered Among the Exponents of Pedestriantam.

Interest in long-distance walking, first aroused by the stock exchange's little jaunt to Brighton, is but another instance of history repeating itself. Barely a century ago the feats of Capt. Barclay and others attracted sufficient attention to send the town almost mad with excitement, says the Strand Magazine.

 Even royalty itself has been numbered among the exponents of pedestrianism. and that much-abused monarch, Charles II . Is certainly entitled to respect as afine specimen of an all-round sports man. Apart from enjoying perhaps the unique distinction among English sovereigns of riding his own horses to victory at Newmarket. Charles was also noted for his walking powers, and it has been stated. that none could exce, him in his favorite walk from Whitehall to Hampton court,

The earliest long-distance walker whose performances were authenticated, appears to have been Foster Powell, a limb of the law with a penchant for walking from London to York and back. His first journey was made in 1773, when he covered the distance of 394 miles in six days, with nearly six hours to spare.

At the close of 1908, Capt. Barcing fairly electrified the whole country by undertaking for a wage of 1,600 guineas to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, a mile In every hour, such a performation being then quite unprecedented. The match was much discussed, a start being made over Newmarket heath on June 1, 1869, lasting until July 12, or nearly 42 days in all. No performance was better authenticated, and so thoroughly did the judges perform their task that the state of the weather was recorded and an elaborate diary written up each day getting forth the proestrian's condition. As nearly every one knows, Capt. Barclay proved successful in his lengthy undertaking. This interesting diary, however, discloses the fact that he not only came within an acc of losing the match, but it was only by exercising the most determined courage that he succeeded in overcoming the painful exhaustion resulting from the loss of resular sleep for such a lengthy period. His weight at starting was substantial theirs 13 stone Who dinds, while at the finish, after tal ing. a bath and nourishment and sleening a'most continuously for 17 hours he was was no less gigantic than the task ac-

complished. Breakfast at five consisted of such trifles as a roast fowl, washed down with a pint of strong are, and followed to two cuptule of tea, with bread and butter, After what appears a very lengthy interval, lunch followed at 12, either from beefsteaks or mutton chops, of which latter commodity his chronicler guardediv remarks that the captain ate a considerable quantity. There ret six consisted either of roast beef or more chops, with which he drank porter and two or three glasses of wine, and to wind up the direas he commenced, support at it consured of a cold fowl, the pedestrum have that, we are rold, entropied the Grant nounds of animal food during the 24 hours, garnished with such vegetables an WELFELD SCANOR.

After 1817 the erace for convellatance walking seems aim of to have died out, some to amount again a quarter of a century ago: aithough in the interval two members of the fair sex were credited. with equaling Capt. Barriags preat will truly remain while instances of -- Cartin this the many of the track of the profession of the extent of the state of the wasted to the 1851 also a structure or netry dame, wanting barely beyons to be come a nieparlan, sudgenly resolved to see semething of the worst, and accordingly Mary Callinack, a Cornish ashwoman. actually succeeded in walking from made to London, a distance of nearly 360 miles, in order to view the wonders of the great exhibition in Hyde Park. Mury ereated a ureat sensation there, being noticed by Queen Victoria

CIVILIZATION IN FAR NORTH.

The Future Home of a Large Agricultural and Mining Popplation.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's recent prediction that Alaska will contain within the next century a population as targe as that of Scandinavia. The Engineering and Mining Journal puts on record its belief that the possibilities of far northern regions exceed those of the tropics, so far as the development of civilization is concerned. It says:

"We are among those who believe in the prest northwest as the future home at a care agricultural and mining popuin ion. The wheat lands on the eastern signed the Rocky mountains, in Alberta and Assimbola have already taken their place as one of the granaries of the world, and on the western side of the conalcental divide there is a stretch of country who hator mineral resources is hardly surpassed by any portion of the Cor-Hillera Added to this hatural wealth. there is a climate which is favorable to the breeding of a strong and manly race, such as can and will work for progress with an energy contrasting strikingly with the relaxing temperament to be found in the tropies. Besides, we know that it is easy to mitigate cold when it is impossible to excape the effects of exs. er sive head. Mar is better lengt to face. the low temperatures of the north than the debilitation fevers of the south "

The Borst Fet.

"Even the weather has it commencement season ilps year." said the candidate for the padded cell.

"How's that?" queried the inquisitive poarder, who is always borrowing trouble from the wrong pawnshop

"It's the season when the sun commences to confer degrees upon the therproperer," replied the hopeless case .--Chicago Daily News.

UNIQUE BALLOONING

Views of the Antarctic Regions from Overhead.

Important Results of Expedition to Southern Polar Sens Luique in the Annals of Aeronauties.

Balloon ascents for military reconnoissance are common enough. Some day they will be extensively employed for geographical exploration, perhaps. There is talk of using captive airships for enabling tourists to view Alpine scenery easily. But for polar research they have thus far been practically neglected. Poor Andree hoped that in a tree balloon he might drift steadily northward from Spitzbergen several bundred miles, but he paid for that error with his life. The trial which was made in the Aptaretic seas from the British ship Discovery is practically unique in the annals of aeronautics. Nover before was a successfur ascent made under similar conditions, says the New York Tribune

Leaving Lyitleton, New Zealand, just before the close of 1901, the British 44; affioh pushed steadily southward beading for Cape Adult. The ice. barrier which skirts the Antarctle continent extends almos, continuously along the sixty-fifth or sixty-gigth parallel of courle latitude, . By far the most remarkable break in the coast line occurs to the southeastward of Australia. There is an enormous re-1988, 500 or 640 miles deep, and fully as wide, called McMurdo bay. Along its western shore lies Victoria Land: Its eastern boundary is pourly defined. and is represented only vaguely by ice. The southern side is almost straight and extends castward and westward fairly close to the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude

Touching first at Care Adale, of the northwestern corner of the bay, Capt. Scott akirted Victoria Land and reached the southwestern corner, near the voicanoes Erebus and Terror. Turning eastward on January 22, 1902, he worked his way slowly along the fre burrier, which for more than 5.0 miles has a height of from 50 to 280 feet. Apparently the 100 had receded comewhat from the limits noted by Sir James Ross, who explored the 10 10 17 D 10 10 2 11

thing that it is the care can eastward of him which has never before been chartered, and also observed that the ice barrier itself practically disappeared, and was replaced by ship-y ing ice, which doubtless covered land. I The barrier proper is a frozen pack, in generally level to apite of its roughness, and is shought to overlie sea. It was just, after turning back after,

these observations toward Mount Erebus that the balloon ascent was made. The ship was coll under control the season corresponding to midsummer. As inter through the Re. any other to which the Inscorer could terreteate with how hittigand to engine the dated. Hydrogen, constructed in cyline or cand brought from home was pared to insure the way been coming to the low temperature of true resign as winds greater quantity was required. then world take been not led in temterrat comates. The cable which held this cating observatory can time yes-The feet loss "No attesfeet ory landing" place was discovered but an admirable or t when of the region was had. This one العالوليسيسا المقابلين ويستشيعون وأهرن ويشبه تستفييته وبالهناه ويتستسيب This is not not bed on wearnance from the a relatering an horage in Moldurda. struct close to Mount Erebys and on-March 24 (past after the , automnal equipmas she was from in Subsemountly Cart. Scott organized, sledge parties which explored the vicinity. The most important results of the expedition up to the time the relief. ship Morning, left it last winter, were

as follows: First Discovery of new land cast of McMundo bay

Second -Discovery that Mounts Erehus and Terror are on a small island and not the mainland Third-Finding good winter quar-

ters for a ship in south latticite 77 %). east longitude 166:42, with land close by for a magnetic observatory. Fourth-A record of 92 degrees below zero Fahrenheit

Fifth A sledge journey to \$2.17 south latitude, and observations of land as far off as \$3:30, including peaks and mountain ranges 14,000 feet

Sixth - Evidence that the vast jee

covered plateau which reaches west. ward from McMurdo hay is in some places tendo feet high

Seventh A large amount of magnetic and biological and deep sea sounding

Sunlight for Tuberculouts. In several places to this country, on-

perially in the west, experiments are being made with the hope of curing tuberculosis by concentrating the sun's tays upon the chests of the sufferers. The reflector is generally a concave mirror about three leet in diameter. sometimes overlaid with blue glass. All the light reflected from it is conentrated upon an area six inches inhamster. Thus an intense film. light is obtained which it is asserted, in sufficiently strong to paik entirely through the body, and even to reproduce a picture placed upon the back, The patient's chest is barel and he is seated in front of the reflector. The intense light is thrown upon his chest for two hours or more each day. It is asserted that the light penetrates the ungs and destroys the bacilli -N. Y. Pribuse

Will Make It Look Like New, Painted tentiare wiped over with a little milk and water will look as bright

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS