

CAUSES OF STORMS.

WIND MOVEMENTS THE RESULT OF VARYING AIR PRESSURE.

Nature's Expander and Condenser of Air on the American Continent—Course of the Storms.

Few persons who grumble about the weather know, or if knowing, stop to think that the storms which sweep over the country periodically are only the result of the processes which Nature has adopted to "ventilate" the atmosphere of the earth and make the globe habitable. Storms are simply wind movements, and without them the atmosphere surrounding the earth would become foul and stagnant, says the Cleveland Leader.

Wind movements are the result of varying air pressure, as measured by the barometer. High pressure is produced by the condensation of dry, cold air, and is followed by the precipitation of atmospheric currents from high altitudes toward the earth. Low pressure comes from the heating of the lower air strata, and the absorption of moisture, and is followed by rising currents of air.

On the American continent there is an air expander as well as an air condenser. The expander is located over the equator, while the condenser is found in the high plateaus of the Saskatchewan country, north of the Dakotas and Montana. Air heated over the equator and filled with moisture there rises and rolls northward toward the pole. Near the thirtieth degree north latitude it drops toward the earth and encounters the masses of dense, dry air, which are continually being piled up about the polar region.

It is the continuing conflict between the low pressure and the high pressure which produces the storms. Each storm has a center, and that is the point at which the atmospheric pressure is lowest. The storm center is called the "low" and it is the progress of the "low" across the country which produces winds that accompany storms. These winds always blow toward the "low" and are high or mild as the "low" varies in intensity.

Many of the storms which sweep across the United States originate in the Caribbean sea or the gulf of Mexico, but a large proportion of them start in Montana or across the Canadian border. Storms of equatorial origin, if they strike the land, follow the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, as a rule, and go out to sea over the gulf of St. Lawrence. Sometimes they go up the Atlantic coast in the form of hurricanes, causing north of northwest winds over the greatest part of the United States east of the Mississippi. The storms which originate on the plateaus of the Rocky mountains are milder than those that come from the gulf of Mexico. Sometimes they swing around over the middle states, but more frequently cut across Canada north of the lakes, and if they take that course in winter they are followed by warm weather in the northern states.

These storms of low area cross the United States periodically. They average eight a month from May to August; nine a month from September to November and in April; 11 a month in February, March and December; and 12 a month in January. The average velocity of these storms—that is their forward movement—varies. It is 25 miles an hour between June and September, 29 in October, 30 in November, 35 in December, 38 in January and February, 33 in March, and 26 in April.

GET "SEA-SICK" ON LAND.

People Traveling Are Sometimes Affected by the Action on Eye Muscles.

"It's strange," said the sage of Lincoln park who, according to the Chicago Chronicle, had been looking at some of the animals just recovering from their long voyage across the Atlantic, "how little it takes to make some folks seasick. There is reason to believe that the action upon the eye muscles of the rapidly changing parallels and the quick passage of objects that are met and left have much to do with the production of tired feelings and of headaches caused by long journeys, and great relief is often experienced by simply closing the eyes or by refraining from looking out of the windows.

"Road legs have to be acquired as much as sea legs, and in the various forms of locomotion, from the jolting omnibus to the quick-stopping air-braked train, frequent opportunities arise for estimating the varying amounts of agility, clenching at stray straps and compensating bodily movements made by the cognoscence in the particular class of vehicle of which they are for the time endeavoring to form an integral part. That all forms of traveling are tiring, is evident from the common tendency to sleep in railway carriages.

"The vagaries of the traveling public are curious, some cannot ride except facing the engine or the horses, others cannot travel at all by railway, some have faint feelings when going at a high speed others are made actually sick, and we have known the utmost confusion caused to some unfortunate by the seats opposite the direction in which the train is moving being occupied, though, curiously enough, the same feeling is not set up when the passenger can have a seat placed parallel with the direction of progress."

At the 'Phone.

Ben—Did you call him up?
Neil, (haughtily)—No! I called him down—Detroit Free Press.

QUEER PIGMY RACE.

AMERICAN TRAVELER TELLS OF ODD AFRICAN TRIBE.

Are Clever and Bright and Terrorize Natives of Ordinary Size—Narrator Covers 75,000 Miles in Journey.

Edgar Geil, an American, reached London recently after a journey of 75,000 miles in many climes. He visited a number of mission fields during his travels, which consumed three years.

He speaks in the highest terms of missionary enterprise, whether considered from a commercial, humanitarian or spiritual aspect. A serious menace, however, exists to native races, he says, in the increasing number of non-Christian white people contiguous to the native populations.

Mr. Geil spent a month in the great pigmy forest of Central Africa, where he studied and made photographs of these remarkable people. He lived in a leaf hut constructed for him by the pigmies at Camp Gorilla, in the very heart of the forest. Though he encountered no danger from the natives, the falling of great trees which have no tap roots was a continual menace. The place, too, is alive with wild animals, and colonies of monkeys inhabit the upper branches of the trees.

The pigmies, says Mr. Geil, are the greatest meat eaters he ever saw. They do no agricultural work, but devote their whole time to hunting. A tribe of people of ordinary size who inhabit the forests are completely terrorized by the pigmies, who make them do all their work.

The pigmies are very clever, bright and independent people, and are described by Mr. Geil as "the Japanese of Africa."

In the recesses of the great forest he found a modern fortification, partly built of stone, and surrounded with a moat in course of construction.

Starting from San Francisco Mr. Geil visited the Sandwich islands, many of the Pacific islands, New Zealand, Australia, the islands of Torres Straits, New Guinea, the Philippines, Japan, the mountains of northern Korea, Vladivostok, Harbin, Borneo and the Straits.

He then crossed China, commencing at Shanghai, and traveled up the Yangtze and across into Burma. Proceeding to Nepal, along the Tibet frontier and through India, he steamed to Mombasa and visited East Africa, traveling through Uganda into the Congo. He came down the Congo to the coast, and reached London by way of steamer from Sierra Leone.

In discussing his experience in Manchuria Mr. Geil said he met with some opposition from Russian officials. Once on the railway his notebook was taken away, and he only recovered it by physical force, and on a second occasion, when a paper was scratched from his hands, he struck the officer who took it and threw him across the railway carriage. When it was found that Mr. Geil possessed a passport signed by the Russian ambassador at Washington the officer he had assaulted gave him a special steamer to convey him to Newchwang.

The thing that impressed him most in Manchuria was the mushroom growth of the cities along the railway. He found on inquiry that even the artisans and shopkeepers were really soldiers, so that it is difficult to say what force Russia has available in the country.

He was also struck by the presence everywhere of Japanese, not mere coolies, but men of intelligence. In the far west of China he found them, and in northern Korea they were present in great numbers.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Returns for March Show Rise in Imports and a Decrease in Exports.

An increase in the imports of \$8,779,000 and a decrease in the exports of \$1,141,500 are shown by the British board of trade returns for March. "Disappointing" is the term applied to the March returns. While the imports were the highest on record for March, the exports of British goods declined \$4,280,000, or, allowing for the increase of re-exports, the total of the exports was \$1,840,500 below that of March, 1933.

The imports show a great increase in food, drink and tobacco, totaling \$9,711,585, of which \$4,385,770 was for grain and flour.

In the exports what is regarded as the most serious feature is a decline of \$6,185,700 in manufactured goods, iron and steel alone accounting for \$2,431,140 of this total.

Improvements are recorded in the exports of coal and food. The effect of the cotton crisis is seen in the decline of cotton imports, amounting to \$4,200,000.

The returns for the first quarter of the year show that the trade of the United Kingdom stands about the same as it did in 1933.

Pauper Finds Rare Vase.
An inmate of the poorhouse at Nantes, France, an old man, while digging in the garden unearthed an antique vase decorated with painting and containing 2,000 gold pieces of the Gallo-Roman period. The vase will be sent to the Louvre in Paris, and the coin, estimated to be worth nearly \$400,000, will be divided among the finder and his fellow paupers.

Simply an Exhibition.
A Patagonian king is to be on exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. It is understood, however, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that he has no desire to marry an American princess.

IS CHAMPION SPELLER.

MISSOURI TEACHER CLAIMS NO ONE CAN BEAT HIM.

Is Open for Contest with Anyone That Knows the English Language—Has Already Vanquished Several Challengers.

For 32 years Prof. David Jones, a district school teacher, living near Lancaster, Mo., has been going around with a spelling chip on his shoulder, begging anything that talks English and walks on two legs to come along and knock it off. In that period five or six spellers have invaded Lancaster with blood in their eyes and dictionaries under their arms. They left town with the explanation that they were out of practice, or growing at the pronouncer. In consequence of which Prof. Jones closes his letters with the inscription: "The greatest English speller the world has ever produced."

In 1875 Prof. Jones had a spelling bout with a learned doctor of the University of Kansas. At the end of four hours the Missouri speller Goliath won. He had missed only 14 words to the Jayhawker's 17. The match was close enough to be decidedly interesting, and Prof. Jones' championship belt was in greater danger than on any other occasion during the third of a century he has claimed it as his own.

In 1884, Mr. Triplett, the champion speller of Benton county, Mo., came to Lancaster to have a go at Prof. Jones, but he was easy. He carried home an unabridged dictionary with the words he missed circled with blue pencil marks, a delicate suggestion from his rival.

At a church entertainment last winter, Prof. Jones spelled correctly 15-000 words.

For several years Prof. Jones has been trying to get the best spellers the state to organize like newspaper men, bankers and other craftsmen, but the spellers seem to be backward about taking hold of the enterprise. Prof. Jones argues that printers, stenographers and all those having to do with words owe it to their employers to perfect themselves in spelling, and as the art is rarely acquired in school, he thinks an association for the object of acquiring proficiency in orthography by the workers with pen and paper should be encouraged.

"I am acquainted with a very pleasant young lady who aspires to be a stenographer," said Prof. Jones recently. "I asked her the important question in her line of work: 'Oh, my spelling never bothers me,' she said, lightly. In truth, it didn't—it was her employer who suffered."

The philosophy of spelling, Prof. Jones sums up as follows: "Spelling is not mastered in 32 easy lessons and he who would walk with the elect must sacrifice hours to study, as in any other thing worth knowing. Good spelling is an evidence of culture. Did you ever hear a person who can properly spell and define words that range out of the ordinary, use slang or incorrect expressions? To spell well also implies the ability to talk well. Some accuse me of egotism about my spelling. Perhaps they are right, but most people are proud of something or other, and I'm thankful for my gift just as other men are of their powers of oratory or ability to break down the other side's center in football."

CAN READ BIBLE IN SCHOOL.

Kansas Supreme Court Renders Its Opinion to This Effect—Decision of Lower Court Affirmed.

The Kansas supreme court has rendered an opinion which in effect declares that the Bible may be read in the public schools of that state. It is customary to read the Bible or repeat the Lord's prayer as an opening exercise in nearly every Kansas school.

The case is one brought by J. B. Billard, of Topeka, to compel the city board of education to permit his son Phillip to reenter the public schools from which he had been suspended because, on the advice of his father's attorneys, he refused to attend school in the morning exercises when the Bible and selections from the Psalms were read to the pupils. The district court refused to order the board of education to readmit the pupil, and this decision has been affirmed. The supreme court says:

"A public school teacher who, for the purpose of quieting the pupils and preparing them for their regular studies, repeats the Lord's prayer and the twenty-third psalm as a morning exercise, without comment or remark, in which none of the pupils is required to participate, is not conducting a form of religious worship or teaching sectarian or religious doctrines."

Elected by Toss of Coin.
Chumleigh, a little Devonshire village in England, has elected a rural district councilor in a novel way. There were two candidates, and at a meeting it was suggested that they should toss a coin instead of going to a poll. This was agreed to, and with the aid of a shilling the election was settled.

Galaeta Comes to Life.
Our cable dispatches recently stated that "good form" now requires animated gestures and speaking smiles from the London ladies who have so long cultivated the stony stare. It will be a queer performance, says the New York World, until they get used to it.

A Human Freak.
A woman who asks the police to find her husband says that a part of his right ear is missing. If the rest of the ear isn't missing, asks the Chicago Daily News, how does it happen that the man has no detachable ears?

ADVERTISES MATRIMONY.

Missourian Advances Reasons Why Young People Should Marry—His Motives.

Thomas M. Skaggs, of Sturgeon, Mo., is believed to be the first man to buy space in a newspaper to advertise the advantages of matrimony. He carries a regular advertisement in the Leader, the only paper in Sturgeon, in which each week he advances some new reason why the young people should marry. As a result of his vigilant advertising campaign the number of marriages in Sturgeon and vicinity has greatly increased.

Mr. Skaggs is not inspired by wholly unselfish motives. He is a notary public and performs marriage ceremonies, for which he receives a fee. It is necessary to make application for a license before a notary public, and he receives a fee for that service also.

As Sturgeon is not the county seat, prospective brides and bridegrooms must obtain their licenses in Columbia. To simplify matters and make the road to matrimony easy, Mr. Skaggs has made arrangements with the marriage license clerk in Columbia to send licenses by mail on his application. This saves the young persons a trip to Columbia, and when they are in a hurry to marry they can obtain a license by telephone. One of Mr. Skaggs' characteristic advertisements reads as follows:

"Take my advice, young man. Get married and let me send for the license for you. I can keep a secret."

Although preachers did a thriving business in marriages before Mr. Skaggs began his campaign, they have been left far behind by his progressive method. He performs nine-tenths of the marriage ceremonies in Sturgeon, and many come from a distance to be married by him.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

Output for 1933 Shows That Heavier Bessemer Rails Are in Demand.

A recent issue of the Bulletin, the official organ of the American Iron and Steel association, makes the following announcement concerning the production of Bessemer steel ingots and rails during the year 1933:

"The total production of Bessemer steel ingots and castings in 1933 will be 8,577,228 gross tons, against 9,128,363 tons in 1932, a decrease of 551,135 tons, or over six per cent. The production of 1932 was much the largest in our history.

"The production of all kinds of Bessemer steel rails was 2,512,583 gross tons, against a similar production in 1932 of 2,878,238 tons. The production in 1933 was 62,710 tons less than in 1932, when the maximum production was reached.

"There was a large increase in 1933 in the production of Bessemer steel rails weighing 45 pounds and over, as compared with 1932, and a considerable decrease in rails weighing 35 pounds and over and less than 45 pounds. The production in 1933 of rails weighing less than 45 pounds also shows a decrease.

"The total production of rails in 1933 will include rails made from open hearth steel, rails rolled from purchased Bessemer blooms, rails received by manufacturers of Bessemer steel ingots, and iron rails. The total from all these sources in 1933 amounted to 71,640 tons."

"As an example of the humble attitude of the Japanese wife, Mrs. Hark Fraser relates this incident: 'A middle-aged man on the upper floor was suffering terribly from heat and his little wife seemed greatly distressed about him. All the screens had been opened but it was a breathless day and the breeze came to ring the little glass bells on the hanging fern wreath on the veranda. The man had laid aside almost all his garments and sat with his head in his hands groaning, while his wife kneeling on the mats behind him, fanned him back and from time to time rubbed him down with a blue towel an expression of the deepest respect and sympathy on her face. When he seemed a little better she busied herself with preparing tea, which he drank eagerly and of course made himself frightfully hot again, when she went back patiently to her fanning and rubbing.'

NAIL CAUSES DEATH.
Lodges in Negro's Appendix and Goes Through the Intestine with Fatal Results.

Seeds have caused appendicitis, and colds have caused it, but it is seldom that the pathological origin can be traced to an inch and a half wire nail, as in the case of William Bibb.

Bibb was a Pullman porter, 53 years old. He died in the University hospital at Philadelphia after an interesting medical record. Cirrhosis of the liver was supposed to be the cause of death, but the negro had heart trouble also, and he had been operated upon more than a year ago for an abscess of the abdomen, which could not be located at that time.

Dr. James Tyson had the body opened, and as soon as the appendix was exposed the nail was discovered skewered clean through the intestine. It is supposed that Bibb swallowed the nail more than a year ago, although he did not report it to the doctor. The appendix and the nail have been put in the laboratory of the Medical hall as a curio.

HOLDS DIVORCE RECORD.

Indiana Woman Separated from Seven Men in the Course of Nine Years.

Miss Lizzie McCarty, of Marion, Ind., enjoys the distinction of having been married seven times in nine years. The first husband was Jesse Hammer, whom she married when she was 20 years old, and was divorced from him three months later. Two months later she married him again, and in less than four months got a divorce from him. Her third husband, Lemuel Moore, was sent to the Michigan City prison and she obtained a divorce from him. She moved to Tip-ton and there married Levi Jack, from whom, in less than a year, she got a divorce. The trouble killed this husband, it is said. Then she married Eli Coats at Tip-ton and lived with him two years, when she got a divorce on account of cruel treatment. She went to Marion and married Ed Hunt, from whom she obtained a divorce after six months. She resumed her maiden name.

May Be.
New York has a Jean of Arc, who looks like a southern girl. Perhaps says the Chicago Daily News, she is the maid of New Orleans.

JAPANESE ODDITIES.

ARE FOND OF HOT BATHS AND PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

Deprecate Anything in the Nature of Personal Compliments and Men None Too Respectful to Wives.

In 1899 a commission was appointed by the Japanese government to consider whether by a neat diet or by other means the race could be made taller, but it came to the conclusion that as the Japanese exceeded taller races in strength and endurance the wide plan was to disregard stature. The Japanese are fond of bathing and use baths heated to a degree that would be intolerable to the average American, but they also use cold bathing. Water, indeed, is freely used, both internally and externally. Rheumatism is almost unknown and the British Medical Journal considers it probable that the absence of meat from the diet, combined with the use of plenty of water, accounts for this immunity. The diet of the Japanese is frugal and some of the record marches of their soldiers have been made on a little rice. The value of fruit and vegetables is more fully recognized than with western nations. Milk is scarce and tea, beer, spirits and tobacco are very sparingly employed. Windows are kept open day and night and the value of fresh air and physical exercise is fully realized. "Nothing," says a medical authority, "short of this perfection of health and strength, with its accompaniment of good mental balance and happiness, could have caused the Japanese to accomplish in 30 years what it has taken other nations centuries to achieve."

When the late Sir Edwin Arnold went to Japan he met the Countess Kuroka, who had come "in a lovely Japanese dress to have her portrait painted" by Walter Savage Landor. Her eyes were dancing with excitement and she had a round spot of brilliant rouge on her lower lip. She was delighted to find that Sir Edwin could speak her own language a little, but did not look at all pleased when he admired her hands—fine and small as a child's. From the Japanese point of view such personal compliments constitute a breach of etiquette. "Very dirty, very dirty," she said, laughing, as she tucked them away under her long sleeves. The phrase is merely one of polite deprecation when anything of the speaker is admired. Mrs. Hark Fraser tells the story in her recent book on Japan, adds: "I have heard it applied to people's houses, clothes and I think their dinners; if one has chanced to praise a feast, it is one's duty to say it is at once said to be ugly, and anything so intimately a man's own as his wife is invariably called stupid. I remember the Chinese word is much the same, the stupid person in the inner chamber being the ordinary name in Peking if a wife has to be mentioned at all.

As an example of the humble attitude of the Japanese wife, Mrs. Hark Fraser relates this incident: 'A middle-aged man on the upper floor was suffering terribly from heat and his little wife seemed greatly distressed about him. All the screens had been opened but it was a breathless day and the breeze came to ring the little glass bells on the hanging fern wreath on the veranda. The man had laid aside almost all his garments and sat with his head in his hands groaning, while his wife kneeling on the mats behind him, fanned him back and from time to time rubbed him down with a blue towel an expression of the deepest respect and sympathy on her face. When he seemed a little better she busied herself with preparing tea, which he drank eagerly and of course made himself frightfully hot again, when she went back patiently to her fanning and rubbing.'

Bad Place to Be Born.
The people inhabiting the district around the Congo river share with the Astanites the belief that if their high priest the Chitome, were to die a natural death the whole world would follow suit at once and would dissolve at once into thin air. For the world and all that is therein is held together by his personal will. When the pontiff falls ill, and the illness is severe enough to make a fatal termination probable, a successor is nominated, and he as soon as he is consecrated, enters the priest's hut and clubs or strangles the former to death. A similar custom obtains in Unyoro when the king falls seriously ill and seems likely to die for his wives kill him. The same rule follows if he lives beyond a certain age, for an old Unyoro prophecy states that the throne will pass away from the family in the event of the king dying a natural death.—N. Y. Herald.

As English Is Spoken.
A school-teacher of prominence in this city tells the following story apropos of the modern methods of instruction in the school:
Tommy Brown came home one afternoon and eagerly inquired of his mother: "Ma, what does gozintka mean?" "What's that?" was the reply.
Tommy repeated the question, adding: "Teacher says that lots of times every day."
"How does she say it?" asked the mother, hunting for a clue.
"Two gozintka six," Tommy gozintka nine," promptly answered Tommy.
The clue was found. Tommy now knows that in English "gozintka" means "goes into."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Customary String.
The multimillionaire had promised to give \$1,000,000 to the campaign fund. "But it is with the distinct understanding, gentlemen," he said to the committee, "that you procure \$5,000,000 additional, and that no part of the principal shall be used or drawn upon except for campaign or any other expenses whatsoever."—Chicago Tribune.

Too Much for Him.
"Oh, zeez langvaige!" complained the distinguished foreigner. "Your wife he is up stairs when I come in and you call to beem!" Monsieur d'Espri had arrived. Hurry up and come down!—Chicago Record-Herald.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE.

Whenever They Are Brought Into Competition with White Labor, There is Trouble.

People in various parts of the British empire are stirred up over the decision of the legislative council in the Transvaal to admit into that country Chinese under contract for their labor. The Premier of New Zealand tries to arrange a conference of colonial premieres to petition the home government to veto the act of the council, and the Liberal leader in the British house of commons recently moved a vote of censure on the government for advising the crown to refrain from interfering.

Whenever an attempt is made to bring Chinese into competition with white labor, white labor protests, says Youth's Companion. The unwillingness of the whites in Australia to work in the same mines with the Chinese led to the passage of the exclusion laws there. There has been great opposition to the introduction of Chinese laborers into South Africa, but both the local and the imperial governments have sanctioned the importation of Chinese. The defenders of the policy maintain that the development of South Africa depends on the employment of the mines, which cannot be worked successfully without plenty of cheap and trustworthy labor. The attempt to work the mines with native labor has failed, and at present the pay is not high enough to attract white labor. Therefore, as a last resort, permission to employ Chinese contract labor was sought and obtained.

Such labor has been used successfully in the British and Dutch colonies in Asia, where native labor is not equal to the demands of advanced industrial methods. In the Straits settlements and in the federated Malay states there are more than half a million Chinese, who, working under the direction of Europeans, have transformed a jungle-covered, pathless country into a country with railways, wagon roads, schools, water-works and all the machinery of modern industrial organization.

The Dutch have not utilized the Chinese so much as have the British, but they employ nearly 500,000 of them in their East Indian colonies.

While the British were discussing this subject the Chinese government was using its influence to discourage the emigration of the laborers. It desires them to remain at home and to accept employment there at the hands of the Europeans and Americans, who are building railways and plantations to develop the mines of the country.

TRY FOR NEW GERMICIDE.

Experiments of Department of Agriculture in Efforts to Produce Fluid Process.

The announcement of a newly discovered germicide which suggests the promise of reversing the human race of the scourge of typhoid fever, malaria and cholera has centered the attention of sanitarians on the department of agriculture. If that branch of the government succeeds in perfecting a fluid and a process for exterminating the germs that cause these diseases it will have by that stroke alone more than justified its creation, says the Washington Post.

This is the first discovery since the germ theory of disease, a germicide that a certain minute percentage of a solution of potassium water will destroy all harmful vegetable life therein, including its germs of typhoid and cholera and the substances upon which the young of the mosquito which in adult form serves as the medium of communication of the malarial principle, thrives in still waters.

The question to be demonstrated by experiments on a large scale is whether the application of this preparation is practicable to the end of purifying streams and pools. It is to be ascertained whether the newly discovered agency may be made useful in filtering the water supply of cities on a large scale. It may be that this process will take the place of the alum filtration method, serving as an agency for the absolute destruction of bacterial life as well as the removal of all grosser substances held in suspension.

It is of course not to be expected that the average citizen, armed with the proper formula for the production of this solution, will be able to go forth and himself purify the sources of his water supply. Such work as may be done by its means will have to be carefully supervised and entrusted to expert hands to prevent overdoing and poisoning. The kerosene method of destroying mosquitoes has not proved altogether satisfactory, even when applied with scientific care, although in many instances it has demonstrated the possibility of ridding a community of the pests. The use of the oil is decidedly objectionable to many people, permeating the air with a disagreeable odor and often interfering with the animal life of still streams. It would seem that the copper solution process could be more easily applied and would leave less unpleasant effects, with a vastly decreased cost in materials.

Altitude and Voice.
Generally speaking, races living at high altitudes have weaker and more highly pitched voices than those living in regions where the supply of oxygen is more plentiful. Thus, in America, among the Indians living on the plateau between the ranges of the Andes, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, the men have voices like women, and women like children, and their singing is a shrill monotone.

Too Much for Him.
"Oh, zeez langvaige!" complained the distinguished foreigner. "Your wife he is up stairs when I come in and you call to beem!" Monsieur d'Espri had arrived. Hurry up and come down!—Chicago Record-Herald.