

WAYS TO KILL MILK GERM.

There Are Many of Them, But the Bacteria-Crushing Machine Is Last.

Many ways of killing the bacteria in milk have from time to time been suggested. A recent and ingenious way is to crush the bacteria to death by pressure, as a man crushes an insect under the pressure of his foot.

MUSIC AS A THERAPEUTIC.

Mental and Physical Ills May Be Relieved by Its Aid—One Example of Two.

Much assistance is in many instances to be derived from the intelligent use of music, either vocal or instrumental, as a therapeutic adjunct.

UNNECESSARY DISTINCTION

Expressions "By and By" and "By the Bye" Are Cause of Arguments as to Origin.

The two expressions "by and by" and "by the bye" are really derived from the same original word, and the words "by" and "bye" have the same general sense.

MUSIC A GOOD STIMULANT.

Experiments Prove That Melody Acts on Heart Thus Causing Rapid Breathing.

The experiments of Ginet and Courcier were conducted with a view to determining the effect of music upon breathing and upon the action of the heart.

Would Seek Worth Foes.

According to British sources, the duke of Orleans has applied to the Norwegian government for permission to hire Dr. Nansen's ship, the Fram, for the purpose of an arctic expedition next year.

Jackies Join Christian Endeavor.

Forty-one of the Jackies on board the battleship Ohio, at San Francisco, have become charter members of a Christian Endeavor society, which was organized on the ship on October 21.

DEVICE RECORDS SOUNDS.

New Invention Records Dictation and Reproduces It at the Sending and Receiving Ends.

A telephone that records sounds so that they can be transmitted again was shown and its wonderful mechanism explained at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia the other day by Dr. Z. B. Babbitt, of New York, secretary and general manager of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company.

After explaining in technical terms its construction, Babbitt said the telegraphone can perform five different functions.

"Briefly," he said, "the machine can do these things: First, it receives dictation; second, reproduces to the dictating; third, reproduces to one at a distant point, the machine being under control at that point; fourth, it records conversations between two persons over the commercial telephone lines without in any way interfering with the operation of those lines, and fifth, it records automatically, in the absence of the subscriber from the office, messages coming over the line in such absence, the machine being under the absolute automatic control from the ordinary performing function of the telephone line, the ringing of the bell starting the machine, the machine sending a signal over the line to the party talking, notifying him that the machine is running, the machine running a fixed length of time, sending another signal, then automatically stopping.

"It can be used by a typewriter taking dictation. This application of the telegraphone dispenses with the services of a stenographer, and also leaves the principal free to dictate his letters at such intervals as may be most convenient to himself. It also provides absolute privacy to him, a fact not to be ignored, for a communication may be of such a nature that the presence of another person is sufficient to divert the mind."

GIRL HOLDS CITY POSITION

Miss Lamson the Only Female Topographical Draughtsman in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Brooklyn has its first female topographical draughtsman—a phrase to conjure with!—and this unique city position is held by a charming young woman, Miss Mary E. Lamson.

Visitors to the offices of the Brooklyn tax department may have noticed a sprig of pine in the appearance of the hitherto easy-going clerks. A glance around will reveal the cause in the presence of Miss Lamson, who is a very prepossessing young woman, and has been daily appointed as topographical draughtsman. First of her sex in Brooklyn to hold such a job, she made her debut as a city employe a few days ago.

Miss Lamson has a charming personality, and numbers among her friends many well-known persons in the Hill section society, of which she herself is a favorite. She is the daughter of George F. Lamson, a prominent woolen merchant of Westley, R. I., where Miss Lamson was born some 20 and odd years ago. There she attended high school and learned of the priority of Brooklyn educational institutions. So seven years ago she came to Brooklyn and continued her studies. She went to Pratt Institute, taking the architectural course, and graduated in '99 with high honors.

CURED BY NEW METHOD.

Eggs Preserved by Secret Process as Fresh Eight Months After as the Day When Laid.

Tacoma, Wash.—A process intended to revolutionize the cold storage egg business has just been perfected by two Willbur men, and the result of the first test has been learned with much interest by the produce trade.

While the features of the curing process are kept secret, it is claimed after eight months' treatment the eggs have been found as fresh as when they were packed away last spring.

BEGGING A PROFESSION.

Regarded as a Regularly Constituted Avocation in India—Native Mendicants Number 2,433,115.

London.—Beggars in India are elevated to the rank of professional men, according to the latest volume of statistics issued from the Indian empire, and covering the ten years from 1893 to 1903. To beg is to claim the rights and immunities of a regularly constituted avocation, which claims a membership of 2,433,115, of whom 1,578,479 are males.

Fit Punishment.

A London paper which is suggesting future states for various classes of persons thinks the reckless automobilist ought to go to a place where lumps would tie him down to stakes and then run auto cars at high speed on each side of his prostrate form, just "shaving" him as they go by.

TREATY CAUSED THE WAR.

China's Compact with Russia Responsible for Fight Over Port Arthur.

Japan is about to come into possession of Port Arthur, after sacrificing 50,000 infantrymen, two battleships and half a dozen torpedo boats.

Russia is about to lose the fortress. To keep it she sacrificed her sea power and lost 60,000 soldiers.

Port Arthur is really the cause of the war, and how Russia came into possession of the place is interesting, says the New York American.

It shows how little things in a bond, trivial on their face, may involve nations in a death struggle.

After China's war with Japan the Russians lent sympathy and money to the Chinese.

Count Cassini, now ambassador at Washington, and Li Hung Chang negotiated a treaty.

Under this treaty Russia agreed to lend China money. China gave Russia permission to build a branch of the railroad from Harbin to Port Arthur. This road was to be guarded by Russia. At the end of 15 years it was to be turned back to China and Russia was to clear out of Manchuria.

To guard the terminus, Russia got this clause inserted in the treaty: "To provide against interference with or harm to the said railway, Russia shall be permitted to occupy one of the islands near Tallenwan and make it a rendezvous for Russian ships, and land troops, and also to fortify the same in order to protect the terminus of the railway and the ships connected therewith, and to provide against disasters.

Then, to guard this terminus of the railroad from bandits or train robbers, Russia began the fortifications at Port Arthur. It is the greatest railroad blockhouse in the world.

When the Japanese saw the extent of the work they began to prepare for war. They built on sea, Russia built on land.

The Chinaman saw, instead of a sentry box, a fortification as strong as any other in the world except Gibraltar.

It was too late to protest. There was the treaty.

If Japan gets the fort the fight for the meteoric-thing-will-be-woop.

Thus a million soldiers are in the field fighting because of a sentry box at a railroad depot.

Other wars have begun from equally apparently trifling lines in a treaty.

The brilliant Cassini negotiated the treaty. In it Cassini made Russia's initial move for Manchuria, China and even India. He dictated the little paragraph that has brought about a war which has already taxed the power of two great nations, and after eight months' desperate fighting may be just at its beginning.

BARBERS' TOWEL SUPPLY.

Special Branch of Business That Has Grown Out of Modern Needs.

One of the special branches of the distinctly modern but now well established business of supplying clean towels is found in establishments that supply and launder towels for barbers exclusively, of which there are now a number in this city, says the New York Sun.

Up to within a few years every barber bought and owned the towels used in his shop, which, as likely as not, if he had a small shop, he took home to be washed, or which he sent to some laundry. Now there are hundreds of barbers in the city who use towels supplied by some barber towel supply concern which supplies towels of any sort and in any number required and at any time and takes away the soiled ones, the barber having no trouble about his towels whatever.

All the barber has to do is to say how many towels he wants and when he wants them, and the barber towel supply concern will do the rest.

A big concern in this business owns many thousands of towels, and its operating plant represents a considerable capital besides, and it employs a considerable number of people. It is explained that by handling towels in this manner to greater advantage than mixed towels could be. It is stipulated in the barber towel supply contracts that any other purpose than that for which they are supplied, and the trade of good shops only is sought.

The great majority of the towels used for ordinary barbering purposes are not made greasy in use. There are, besides these, towels used for the head rests of the chairs and Turkish towels used for face massage. The towels used for these separate purposes are washed separately, and they are all sterilized in the laundering. Only perfect towels, perfectly laundered, are sent out, and these are uniformly folded so that they stack trimly and look well, as well as being convenient for use.

With these advantages in it the number of shops using the barber towel supply service is large and increasing.

No Milkmaids.

Dr. A. E. Harris, medical officer of health for Islington, England, in a report presented to his council, states that during his inspection of dairy farms in various English counties in no single instance did he find that a woman, as in the olden days, milked the cows. "The loss of the dairy maid," he writes, "is a national one, for she was at least cleanly. Now it is not unusual to find a man fresh from other work milking the cows with dirty hands."

Immaterial.

Jones (at the bank)—Must I be identified? Teller—Not unless you wish—the check is no good!—Town Topics.

INGENUITY TEST OF MIND.

Inventive Ability, Says Professor Thomas, Is a Sure Sign of Mental Soundness.

Another test of mental ability which deserves special notice is mechanical ingenuity, says Prof. W. I. Thomas, in the Forum. Our white preeminence owes much to this faculty, and the lower races are reckoned defective in it.

But the lower races do invent, and it is doubtful whether one invention is ever much more difficult than another. On the psychological side, an invention means that the mind sees a roundabout way of reaching an end when it cannot be reached directly. It brings into play the associated memory and involves the recognition of analogy. There is a certain likeness between the flying back of a hough in one's face and the rebound of a bow between a serpent's tooth and a poisoned arrow, between floating timber and a raft or boat; and water, steam and electricity are like a horse in one respect—they will all make wheels go around, and do work.

Now, the savage had this faculty of seeing analogies and doing things in indirect ways. With the club, knife and sword he struck more effectively than with the fist; with books, traps, nets and pitfalls he understood how to seize game more surely than with the hands; in the bow and arrow, spear, blow gun and spring trap he devised motions swifter than that of his own body; he protected himself with armor from the hides and scales of animals, and turned their venom back on themselves. That the savage should have originated the inventive process and carried it on systematically is indeed more wonderful than that his civilized successors should continue the process; for every beginning is difficult.

JAP WROTE POEM IN BLOOD

Handkerchief Found on Person of Dead Islander Contains Verse Telling Loyalty.

On my way to the rear, after the battle of Nanshan, writes a Japanese officer, in Lester's Monthly, I came suddenly upon a couple of soldiers with a lantern. They were about to take the lifeless body of one of our officers from the hostile trench. The uncertain light of the lantern fell upon the pallid face of the lifeless officer covered with blood; in the dead man I recognized one of my own friends. Thrusting my arm under his head, I took him to my arms. Tied around his brow was a piece of cloth, a towel, perhaps a handkerchief. It was stained with blood from the fountain that a Russian bullet had opened at his temple. I untied the piece of cloth around his head. In the light of the lantern which the soldier held always beside me I saw the round sun of our imperial standard. It was not a towel, then, not a handkerchief. Beside the sun of our national flag, in spite of blood stains I saw something on this flag that made me frown. I made out two lines of writing upon it, evidently a classic couplet. The rusty red of the letters told me that it was written in blood. In spite of the blood-stains I managed to make out the following couplet: "Forever shall we guard the august standard of our sovereign prince. Even though these, our lives of earth, should vanish with the dew of the morrow."

ROMANCE OF SUMATRA LEAF

Many Little Episodes Are Attached to This Unique Tobacco Plant.

The story of Sumatra leaf tobacco, as grown under cheese-cloth in Connecticut, is one of the romantic episodes of agriculture, says a writer in Country Life in America. A Florida fruit grower had some tobacco plants that got into his pineapple shed by accident, and he noticed that they were taller and of finer texture, under the lath shade. The bureau of soils, while surveying the Connecticut valley, found a soil that was practically the same as that of Sumatra, on which the famous tobacco is grown. (The bureau has samples of soil from almost every important agricultural region of the world.) The government got an expert to start an industry, and the first two years some of the growers made over 100 per cent profit. The industry, as a whole, is successful. A large company with plenty of capital is necessary, for it costs \$650 to cover and grow an acre of this tobacco. The growers receive from \$1.20 to \$2.50 per pound for the product. The imported article brings \$2.50 to \$3, and we have been importing about \$6,000,000 worth a year.

Costlier Than Champagne.

Although champagne is called the "wealthy water," there are few hotels in the country where one can pay more than four dollars a quart for it, while, on the other hand, there are hundreds of places where Burgundy is sold as high as \$35 a quart. At one hotel the menu advertises a special brand of this fine wine for \$25 a bottle. There are any number of Rhine wines which cost above eight dollars, and there is a big demand for them. Champagne does not improve with age as the other wines do, and this probably accounts for the difference.

No Scar Under Bed Light.

As a result of experiments made in some of the hospitals in Paris, it is stated that vaccination performed under a red light leaves no scar and causes less pain. The patient is vaccinated in a room where the only light is an incandescent lamp with a red globe.

AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT.

Repose Is One of the Things No Woman Can Afford to Be Without.

Repose is one of those elements of success which no woman can afford to be without. And there are those who even consider it an essential.

There are American women who are never still. Even when they are at rest they are moving. Even when they are quiet they are busy. When they are doing nothing at all they are occupied. Moving eyes, restless fingers, tense muscles and a compressed mouth show that they are far from being at ease. The body is here, but the thoughts are elsewhere.

Then learn tranquility of demeanor. This is a nameless thing which, if well exercised, is almost hypnotic in its attractiveness, says the New York Times. Learn how to act as though one were pleased with the world, pleased with everybody in it, pleased with oneself. Tranquility of demeanor is one of the most difficult of all things to acquire. Yet, when learned, it is a priceless possession.

Not only in society is this tranquility valuable, but in the world of work as well. It is useful everywhere. The woman who is at ease in mind and at ease in body is the one who is attractive to her friends and acquaintances. She is the one who succeeds, whether in society or in the business world, and the one who, to use a worldly expression, "wins out."

Here are some daily stunts for the woman who lacks repose. Take the silent cure daily. Sit for one whole hour without speaking in a room all by yourself. Do nothing at all for five minutes, and let the five minutes come as often as they will. When writing stop work and sit for five minutes quiet. Look at some small object and concentrate the mind upon it. Try to think of nothing at all. Practice relaxation. This is always a difficult stunt. Don't let any of your muscles work. Let them relax. Let your hands lie easy in your lap. Let your neck rest. Let your back recline against something comfortable. Think of nothing at all for full five minutes, or if you must think of something, let your thoughts be pleasant. Go to the window, clasp your hands idly in front of you and take a long, deep breath. Indulge in a little music daily. If you are too nervous to play the piano it shows that your nervous system is overwrought and that the day of reckoning is not far off. Take warm fluids in your stomach. Don't drink ice water. Don't eat peppery foods. Get your stomach peaceful as the natives of India say, and you will be able to control your nerves. Form classes in nerve cure. Try to rest your muscles and your nerves and get your neighbors to help you. It will be of the greatest assistance to you, having companionship in the work. Notice the mistakes of others, where they fall and you will find yourself able to work easier. Lie down every day. Play sweet music or obtain it in some way. Let your thoughts be sweet and your mind tranquil. Don't fret. Don't worry. Just rest. When you have learned repose you will be better looking. The wrinkles will go out of your face and you will grow younger. As for your general health it will be a thousand times better!

USELESSNESS OF TRADE.

The Maine Merchant Didn't Want the Trouble of Stocking Up, Again.

"When I was staying up in a little place in Maine last summer, where I frequently go for a few weeks' rest," said Capt. Clarence True, of the Seventy-first regiment, N. G. N. Y., "I made the acquaintance of 'Cy' Stillman, who kept the store. 'Cy' was a unique character. He was fat, slovenly and supremely lazy, but he was also the local physician and highly respected, says the N. Y. Herald.

"We had a spell of wet weather" and I needed a pair of rubbers, so I went down to 'Cy's' store to get them. 'Cy' was in his old wooden armchair, with his feet up on the counter, pulling a corncob pipe.

"'Cy, I want a pair of your rubbers, number eight,'" I said.

"'Sorry I can't oblige ye, Cap,' he replied, after puffing awhile in silence and without making a move. 'I'm all out of rubbers, but I can let you have some ten-penny mauls.'"

"What are you talking about, Cy? I saw a whole box full of rubbers behind the counter only yesterday."

"'Oh, did ye? Well, I guess they're still there, but, dumb it, I don't want to bother to sell 'em. What's the use? I'd only have to go and buy a lot more to stock up with ag'in. No, I'm sorry, but I'm all out of rubbers.'"

"And he wouldn't sell me a pair. That's the queerest storekeeping I ever found."

Brine for Coring.

Put two quarts of water, three-quarters of a pound of salt, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar and a fourth of an ounce of saltpeter together into a granite saucepan and heat to boiling. Cool and strain through a cheese-cloth. Pour it over the meat and add a teaspoon of pepper, half a teaspoon of ginger, three bay leaves and two cloves of garlic. This amount of brine is sufficient for half a dozen tongues. Calf tongue may be corned in the same way, and, if desired, a piece of beef may be corned in the same brine with the tongue.—Good Housekeeping.

HOW TO CORN BEEF.

A Recipe That Will Be Found of Great Value in the Farm Home.

It is a pity that so many farmers have given up curing hams and preparing sausage from pork of their own raising, and also the pickling and corning of beef. Nothing was more delicious than the old-style sugar cured hams of years ago, and so cornd beef seems quite no more as that cured at old farmhouses from sweet, tender meat, says the New York Tribune.

The cornd beef of the average butcher shop is too often prepared from meat that is of uncertain age and that is a failure as fresh beef. A good old home rule for corning beef is the following: To every hundred pounds of beef take also pounds of salt, four pounds of sugar or two quarts of good molasses, two ounces of soda, one ounce of saltpeter and just enough water to cover the meat—about four or five gallons. Strive some salt over the bottom of a barrel; mix about half the amount of salt given with half the given amount of sugar or molasses, and rub each piece of meat thoroughly with it before placing it in the barrel. Dissolve the saltpeter and soda together in hot water, add the remainder of the salt and sugar and about four or five gallons of cold water. Pour this over the meat. Place a board on top of the meat, with a weight heavy enough to keep it under the brine. It may be kept an indefinite time in the brine, but is said enough to cook after five or six days' corning. This rule is highly recommended by an old Tribune subscriber of many years.

The recipe given below for spiced and cornd beef certainly sounds inviting. It is in smaller proportions than the other. Rub 12 pounds of a round of beef with half a pound of coarse sugar. Let it stand for two days, turning it two or three times. Take a large teaspoonful of mace, a teaspoonful of black pepper, two of cloves, half a teaspoonful of cayenne, one small grated nutmeg, two ounces of juniper berries and one-half ounce of saltpeter. Stir all these seasonings together, adding a teaspoonful of sugar and rub the mixture thoroughly into the meat and all over it. Let it stand for three days longer. At the end of this time rub half a pound of fine salt into the meat. Finally, let it stand for 12 days, rubbing the meat and turning it daily. If it is cooked immediately and not dried, wash it, but do not soak it. Lay it in a pot that just fits it and pour over it a quart and a half of beef stock or water. Beef stock is, of course, the richest. When it comes to the boiling point, skim it carefully, add a carrot, a small onion, a bay leaf and a few sprigs of parsley. Let it simmer very gently for 4½ hours. Take it from the fire, put it under a heavy weight and let it cool in the liquid in which it was cooked. After it has remained in the press over night or for a number of hours serve it in thin, cold slices. It makes the beef more delicious to press it in this manner.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR.

They Are So Varied as to Be Worth a Volume of Description.

Ornaments for the hair are so varied as to be worth a volume of description.

One very pretty hair-decoration consisted of two white tips, tied together with a bit of bow of white tulle, upon which were sewed the smallest of beads in gold and steel. The whole was fastened upon a hairpin so that it could be stuck into the hair.

A prettier ornament being more effective was a feather of pink. It was an ostrich feather, about eight inches long, very thick and curled at the tip to make a heavy head. At the base of this feather there was a pink bow of chiffon studded with pearl beads. The feather was fastened upon a long hairpin, which was designed to stick low into the hair.

One of the most delicate of hair-trimmings was in a pretty shade of green. Green silk leaves as natural as life, were arranged to make a wide hair ornament. The leaves were spread out to lie flat upon the top of the head. Each had its seed pearls scattered over it. In the middle was a bow of silvered tulle. This was immensely striking, laid upon the top of the head and secured with a few fancy pins.

Fancy pins with heads of silver and gold are used to secure the hair ornaments. It takes half a dozen of them and they look decidedly pretty run through the pretty curls, ornaments and tresses which which are needed for the hair.

Then there are the jeweled ornaments. Bright sparkling birds and bees and berries are arranged upon spirals and placed in the coiffure. They are expensive, yet the price is no bar, for women are wearing them in great profusion.

Baked Cod's Head.

Trim well the head of a codfish, wash and wipe dry. Fill the gills with a stuffing made of oysters and crumbs moistened with a bit of cream, seasoned well and flavored with a glass of sherry. Lay the fish in a baking pan, cover with a buttered paper, bake occasionally with melted butter having a little stock in it, and as the heat is nearly done sprinkle over it bread-crumbs moistened with melted butter. Brown quickly, take out the head, put the juice of a lemon and an ounce of butter in the baking pan, heat well and pour over the head before sending to table.—Boston Budget.

Then He Proved It.

"I always insist that I am not a drummer," said Mr. Stavlati. "I object to the term. I am a traveling man."

"Indeed?" remarked Miss Patricia Goane. "I'd never get that impression of you."—Philadelphia Press.