

EVERY ONE ASKS HIM

HOW HE GOT RID OF HIS OBSTINATE MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jones Tells of the Way by Which He Treated Himself Successfully When Doctors Failed.

Six physicians, all of them good, one of them a specialist, had done their best for Mr. Jones at different times during three years, and still he suffered fearfully from the tortures of rheumatism.

The rheumatism that had been dormant in his system was suddenly brought to an acute stage by exposure while he was drawing ice in February, 1901. From that time on for a period of more than three years he was a constant sufferer. He tried many kinds of treatment, but the rheumatism wouldn't budge. When regular doctors failed, and one remedy after another proved useless, many said: "I should think he would give it up and save his money." Of his condition at this time, Mr. Jones says: "My rheumatism started in my right thigh, but in time it appeared in every muscle of my body. I lost the use of my left arm entirely and nearly lost the use of my right one. My feet were badly affected, especially the bottoms of the heels. When my right side was affected there was swelling, but the left side didn't swell when the disease settled there. The internal organs didn't seem to be involved at all. The trouble was all in the muscles and the nerves."

Among the few who still encouraged Mr. Jones to think that a cure might yet be found was a friend who had reason for great confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and acting on her advice he bought a box of them in September, 1904. The story of what followed is brief, but nothing could be more satisfactory.

"When I was on the third box," says Mr. Jones, "I could realize a change for the better. I felt sure then that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were the right medicine for my case. I kept on with them for several weeks longer and now I am entirely well, and everybody is asking what I took."

Mr. William Jones lives at Oxford, Mich. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effect wonderful cures in rheumatism, because they work directly on the blood which is the seat of the disease. They are sold by every druggist.

New South Wales Wool.

New South Wales owns more than 60 per cent of the entire number of sheep pastured in the provinces of Australia. Since 1860 the wool clip has brought to New South Wales alone the enormous sum of \$1,330,000. Nearly 250,000,000 pounds of wool are yearly exported from New South Wales. Angora goats have also been bred in the colony, and there are at present nearly 40,000 of them in the country.

New and Profitable Occupation.

A shorthand writer in Berlin attends the funerals of prominent persons and takes down verbatim the addresses of the officiating clergymen. He prepares highly-ornamented copies of these and sells them to the friends of the eulogized dead. He is doing a profitable trade.

American Coal Production.

The United States produces 319,000,000 metric tons of coal a year, worth at the mines \$485,000,000 and costing consumers nearly a billion dollars.

Iris plants grow in Thibet, 15,500 feet above sea level, in such masses as to look like sheets of purple.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Broadland, S. Dak., April 17.—Quite a sensation has been created here by the publication of the story of G. W. Gray, who after a special treatment for three months was prostrate and helpless and given up to die with Bright's Disease. Bright's Disease has always been considered incurable, but evidently from the story told by Mr. Gray, there is a remedy which will cure it even in the most advanced stages. This is what he says: "I was helpless as a little babe. My wife and I searched everything and read everything we could find about Bright's Disease, hoping that I would be able to find a remedy. After many failures my wife insisted that I should try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I praise God for the day when I decided to do so, for this remedy met every phase of my case and in a short time I was able to get out of bed and after a few weeks' treatment I was a strong, well man. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

A remedy that will cure Bright's Disease will cure any lesser Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly the most wonderful discovery which modern medical research has given to the world.

The water is so clear in the floods of Norway that objects 1 1/2 inches in diameter can be distinctly seen at a depth of 150 feet.

The Present Rate Law.

The duties of the present Interstate Commerce Commission are to correct all discriminations in railroad rates. If it finds that an unjust rate is in effect, the railroad is notified. If it declines to change it, the Commission can bring suit in Court and if the Court decides in favor of the Commission's finding, the railroad must obey, or its officers may be brought up for contempt of Court and summarily dealt with.

People who are always regretting the past, are always the people who are putting the future on the bum.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic. See a bottle.

COMPLETE LIST OF LEGISLATION

Complete List of Bills Passed by the Recent Session of the Legislature.

(Continued From Last Week.)

Senate file No. 31, by Jackson of Gage, a bill providing regulations for the formation of sewer districts in cities of from 25 to 250 people and authorizing the residents to sign the petitions to create said districts. Signed March 20. Emergency clause. Signed March 20.

Senate file No. 29, by Sheldon of Cass, a bill limiting the state levy to 5 mills and the school levy at not more than 1 1/2 mills.

SENATE BILLS

Senate file No. 43, by Senator Meserve of Knox, a joint resolution authorizing the governor of Nebraska to enter into and sign a compact with the governor of South Dakota, as agreed upon by a commission appointed by the governors to fix the boundaries between the states. Emergency clause. Signed February 3.

Senate file No. 3, by Senator Good of Nemaha, a bill classifying property under seven classes and authorizing the state board of equalization to raise or lower the valuation by classes. Under the revenue law property is classified into three classes in valuation by the state board of equalization had to be applied to all property, pro rata, within the county. Emergency clause. Signed February 25.

Senate file No. 14, by Senator Jennings of Thayer, a bill allowing school districts having 15 pupils to create school districts worth \$5,000 and to vote bonds therefor. Under the old law the limit was \$3,000 for each 20 pupils. Emergency clause. Signed February 25.

Senate file No. 57, by Senator Cady of Howard, a bill for the relief of Daniel L. Johnson. The bill allows the board of educational lands and funds to surrender to Johnson a lease and issue a certificate of purchase for the southeast quarter of section 36, township 12, north of range 12, west of the sixth P. M., at the appraised value of \$2,000. Johnson was the victim of a clerical error in the lease. Signed March 5.

Senate file No. 6, by Senator Mockett of Lancaster, a bill extending the law of law to all children under 16 years of age, who are inmates of any state institution or any training school for boys or girls organized under the laws of the state. A dependent or neglected child is defined as any destitute or abandoned child under 16. Parents are declared to be negligent when they allow their children to be surrounded by vicious or immoral influences. Children under the age of 16 who are found in the streets shall be taken from their parents and placed under the care of a guardian. The board of education of the county shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under the provisions of the bill. Where there is no district judge the county judge shall have jurisdiction. In counties of more than 50,000 the probation officers shall have two deputies. Probation officers shall receive \$2 per day for the time actually employed. Children under 12 years of age are not to be committed to jail nor confined in any building with adults. Parents are responsible for the surroundings of their children and may be punished for neglect. The state board of education shall have jurisdiction over all state institutions and shall visit all children confined therein. The probation officer is the executive official of the board and it is his duty to visit, prosecute and report on all delinquent children in the jurisdiction of the court. Emergency clause. Signed March 8.

Senate file No. 9, by Senator Thomas of Douglas, a bill exempting from the penalties of embezzlement the person who prosecutes for embezzlement that the offender was entitled to a commission out of the money so appropriated. The bill repeals section 121 of the criminal code. Signed March 9.

Senate file No. 62, by Meserve of Knox, a bill forbidding attorneys to practice in the state without being admitted to the bar. A fine of \$100 is provided, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court. Signed March 9.

Senate file No. 66, by Senator Jones of Otoe, a bill exempting boundary lines within 100 feet from the mouth of any stream or tributary thereof from the violation of the fish laws of the state. Emergency clause. Signed March 9.

Senate file No. 69, by Senator Jones of Otoe, a bill requiring the county board of equalization to hold a session on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of June in each year to equalize the valuation of real estate property. Every four years, beginning in 1904, the valuation of real property shall be equalized. This affords relief, particularly in certain counties, where whole precincts had been over assessed by error of the assessor. Provision is also made in case of division of real estate assessed as entities the board shall apportion to each parcel its just proportion of the valuation. Signed March 20.

Senate file No. 46, by Senator Shreck of York, a bill requiring railroad companies to return transportation to shippers of live stock. One man may accompany two cars; two men may accompany six cars. Signed March 9.

Senate file No. 200, by Senator Cady, granting graduates of osteopathy schools authority to practice osteopathy in Nebraska. Signed March 13.

Senate file No. 44, by Senator Gibson of Douglas, the South Omaha charter bill. Emergency clause. Signed March 17.

Senate file No. 25, by Meserve of Knox, a bill prescribing penalties for the neglect of children. Parents or guardians may be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned for not more than one year. Emergency clause. Signed March 23.

Senate file No. 24, by Giffen of Dawson, authorizing publication of the biennial reports of the state board of irrigation. Signed March 25.

Senate file No. 107, by Cady of Howard, transferring \$2,246.15 from the penitentiary fund to the general fund. Emergency clause. Signed March 25.

Senate file No. 128, by Epperson of Clay, permitting the wife to be a witness against the husband in desertion cases. Signed March 28.

Senate file No. 129, by Epperson of Clay, providing for remitting the sentence in desertion cases when the husband provides for the support of the wife. Signed March 28.

Senate file No. 19, by Epperson of Clay, a bill to confine inebriates, dipsoniacs and narcotic fiends in the asylums of the state. Commissioners of insanity of each county to hear the application, which must be made in writing by a relative or person who knows the dipsoniac. The bibulous habits of the erring one must be proven and the dipsoniac is confined in the asylum until cured. He may be paroled on promise of good behavior, but must be instantly returned to the asylum should he lapse into drunkenness. Signed March 28.

Senate file No. 63, by Jackson, a bill providing for the redemption of tax sale certificates and applying only to Gage county. Signed March 28.

Senate files Nos. 64 and 66 open the Missouri river to fishing at all seasons by the use of seines or other legal methods, but except so much of the river as is within 100 feet of its tributaries. There is fishing prohibited during the closed season. Unconstitutionality is avoided by terminating the Missouri "all boundary streams." Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 78, by Saunders, a bill allowing the fish commissioner to have charge of spawn. Emergency clause. Signed March 28.

Senate file No. 11, by Meserve, a bill making auditors a felony and providing a penalty of imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years in the penitentiary. Signed March 28.

Senate file No. 123, by Thomas, a bill repealing section 465 of Cobey's statutes. This section authorized county attorneys to employ legal help in tax litigation. Emergency clause. Signed March 20.

revising the list of fees for the justices of the peace. Signed March 20.

Senate file No. 15, by Laverty, a bill prohibiting the use of the public funds of public funds. Boards in villages, cities and counties are forbidden to let contracts for the funds for the payment of the expenses are not available or authorized. Signed March 20.

Senate file No. 15, by Gibson of Douglas, a bill providing penalties for printers or referees who receive bribes. Imprisonment from one to five years in prison is provided. Emergency clause. Signed March 20.

Senate file No. 14, by Thomas of Douglas, a bill allowing the secretary of the Omaha board of education to be elected for a three-year term. Emergency clause. Signed March 30.

Senate file No. 122, by Gould of Greeley, fixing a speed of eighteen miles an hour for the transportation of live stock to market. Signed March 30.

Senate file No. 42, by Senator Thomas, the Omaha primary bill. This measure places the primaries under the direction of the county officials, prescribes penalties for the violation of rules and regulations and in addition pledges each one who participates in the primary to abide by the results. Each candidate must at least three days before the primary file a written application with the proper authority requesting that his name be placed upon the official primary ballot and pledging himself to abide by the results of the primary. These applications shall be filed with the county clerk, for city offices, and for members of boards of education. For offices which in one county, except city offices, the paper shall be filed in the office of the county clerk. The filing of the application shall be computed at 1 per cent of the number of voters in the office or the desired office during the term for which the candidate would serve if elected. No filing fee shall be less than \$5, except for offices without emolument. Delegates to county-wide elections shall file 50 cents for each delegate. Nomination papers may be filed for non-party offices which will be filed in the election tickets may be had by any political organization represented on the official ballot. In the case of a primary election, if any of its candidates receive 1 per cent of the total vote cast at the primary which is in the state. On the same ballot for the names of the party dates for each office shall be arranged alphabetically, according to surname, no name appearing more than once on the same ballot. When printing, the form shall be set up with the names in the order in which they appear on the primary ballot. In printing each set of tickets for the various election districts the names shall be printed in the order changed in each office division as many times as there are candidates in the division in which there are the most names. The tickets shall be printed in order of the party casting the largest vote at the last general election. The primary election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the registration of voters occurs for the election next ensuing. All primary elections shall be held at the same place as the city or county, by the same officers as in the case of elections. Penalties for defrauding or attempting to defraud by any person, who is fixed at fines of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days nor more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court. At all primary elections the polls shall be open in cities at 8 o'clock in the morning and close at 9 o'clock in the evening of the day. In all other places from noon until 5 o'clock in the evening. In cities where a registration of the voters is required by law the city authorities in collections. It shall be the duty of the poll registers, shall appoint two resident electors in each precinct to serve as clerks in the election, one of whom shall be appointed from the party casting the largest vote at the last general election. The poll registers shall act as judges, but shall receive no additional compensation for their services. Any person who casts a vote at a primary election must first state to the judges what political party he affiliates with, and who if he is supported at the last election. A first vote need not state his past political affiliation. Emergency clause. Signed March 31.

Senate file No. 155, by Jones of Otoe, a bill forbidding the taking of live or gray timber, squirrels or fox trapping or wounding them between the season of January 1 and August 31 of each year. The material on any of the above is a fine of \$5. Signed March 30.

Senate file No. 148, by Epperson of Clay, a bill making it a misdemeanor to erect or maintain any building, structure or any game or sport on Decoration day. The penalty may be a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days or both. Signed March 30.

Senate file No. 184, by Gilligan of Holt, forbidding horse racing, ball playing, make estimates of school district expenses when the school districts shall do so. The material on any of the above is a fine of \$5. Signed March 30.

Senate file No. 181, by Gould—Allowing a tax of twenty-five miles for a road in any county not over one mile. If desired it. Signed March 30.

Senate file No. 222, by Hughes of Platte, a bill making it a misdemeanor to erect or maintain any building, structure or any game or sport on Decoration day. The penalty may be a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days or both. Signed March 30.

Senate file No. 184, by Gilligan of Holt, allowing the state to sell the Boyd county land to the settlers. This bill is designed to end the rivalry between the state and the "squatters."

Senate file No. 238, by Meserve of Knox, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 195, by Harns, a bill amending the Kansas elevator laws, providing for a site on railroad right of way for an elevator with a capacity of five bushels. The bill requires that cars being used in elevators to be furnished with stamps and to be stamped with their face cash value and prohibiting their use unless so stamped. Emergency clause. Signed April 4.

Senate file No. 210, by Giffin of Dawson, to allow credit to Lincoln county for the money paid for the maintenance and support of insane paupers who were not residents of the county.

Senate file No. 217, by Thomas of Douglas, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 200, by Sheldon of Cass, requiring railroads to keep depots open and to stop all local trains for passengers.

Senate file No. 187, by Gilligan of Holt, allowing the state to sell the Boyd county land to the settlers. This bill is designed to end the rivalry between the state and the "squatters."

Senate file No. 238, by Meserve of Knox, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 210, by Giffin of Dawson, to allow credit to Lincoln county for the money paid for the maintenance and support of insane paupers who were not residents of the county.

Senate file No. 217, by Thomas of Douglas, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 200, by Sheldon of Cass, requiring railroads to keep depots open and to stop all local trains for passengers.

Senate file No. 187, by Gilligan of Holt, allowing the state to sell the Boyd county land to the settlers. This bill is designed to end the rivalry between the state and the "squatters."

Senate file No. 238, by Meserve of Knox, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 210, by Giffin of Dawson, to allow credit to Lincoln county for the money paid for the maintenance and support of insane paupers who were not residents of the county.

Senate file No. 217, by Thomas of Douglas, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 200, by Sheldon of Cass, requiring railroads to keep depots open and to stop all local trains for passengers.

Senate file No. 187, by Gilligan of Holt, allowing the state to sell the Boyd county land to the settlers. This bill is designed to end the rivalry between the state and the "squatters."

Senate file No. 238, by Meserve of Knox, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 210, by Giffin of Dawson, to allow credit to Lincoln county for the money paid for the maintenance and support of insane paupers who were not residents of the county.

Senate file No. 217, by Thomas of Douglas, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 200, by Sheldon of Cass, requiring railroads to keep depots open and to stop all local trains for passengers.

struction. Emergency clause. Signed April 1.

Senate file No. 173, by Dimery of Sewell, fixing the fees of the clerks of the district courts. If the fees exceed \$1,000 in counties having a population of less than \$200,000, counties having more than that number, or \$200,000 in counties having less than 50,000 and \$5,000 in counties having more than 100,000 the clerk shall surch excess into the county treasury. Reports must be made to the county commissioners of all fees received. Signed April 1.

Senate file No. 60, by Dimery of Seward, a bill raising the salary of the deputy game warden from \$1,300 to \$1,500 a year. Signed April 1.

Senate file No. 222, by Jones of Otoe, a bill permitting school officers to assume the duties of transient officers outside of cities. Complaints may be filed against parents who fail to send their children to school.

Senate file No. 108, by Tucker of Richardson, the board of canvassers in elections must prepare a list of 500 voters. These lists, the grants and petitions must be drawn. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 196, by Cady of Howard, a joint resolution for constitutional amendment relating to railway commissioners. The commission is to consist of three members to be elected by the people and to be in general authority over railway traffic.

Senate file No. 206, by Dimery, providing that state property which may become vacant.

Senate file No. 136, by Epperson of Clay, amending section 812 of the code relating to the redemption of trading partition must be appointed. Under the old statute the court was directed to appoint referees.

Senate file No. 7, by Sheldon of Cass, providing for a 1 mill levy to pay the state debt. The money derived from taxes must be used to pay interest and principal. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 18, by Gibson of Douglas, a bill providing for the redemption of jury verdicts. This is stated as an overture which will affect or bias a verdict. Any person who offers such a bribe may be imprisoned in the county jail not more than five years. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 150, by Thomas of Douglas, a bill providing for the redemption of jury verdicts and incorporating the statutes for housebreaking therewith. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 141, by Meserve of Knox, a bill regulating water works in small cities and villages and requiring a two-thirds majority to issue bonds. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 211, by Cady of Howard, a bill providing for the redemption of jury verdicts and incorporating the statutes for housebreaking therewith. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 151, by Good of Nemaha, a bill amending the statute relating to the redemption of jury verdicts and incorporating the statutes for housebreaking therewith. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 250, by Epperson of Clay, a bill allowing an action against an insurance company to be brought in the county where the cause for the suit originated. Signed March 20.

Senate file No. 255, by Hughes of Platte, requiring a three-fifths vote instead of two-thirds of the voters to change the county seat of any county. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 236, by Meserve of Knox, a bill providing for the redemption of jury verdicts and incorporating the statutes for housebreaking therewith. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 195, by Harns, a bill amending the Kansas elevator laws, providing for a site on railroad right of way for an elevator with a capacity of five bushels. The bill requires that cars being used in elevators to be furnished with stamps and to be stamped with their face cash value and prohibiting their use unless so stamped. Emergency clause. Signed April 4.

Senate file No. 210, by Giffin of Dawson, to allow credit to Lincoln county for the money paid for the maintenance and support of insane paupers who were not residents of the county.

Senate file No. 217, by Thomas of Douglas, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 200, by Sheldon of Cass, requiring railroads to keep depots open and to stop all local trains for passengers.

Senate file No. 187, by Gilligan of Holt, allowing the state to sell the Boyd county land to the settlers. This bill is designed to end the rivalry between the state and the "squatters."

Senate file No. 238, by Meserve of Knox, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 210, by Giffin of Dawson, to allow credit to Lincoln county for the money paid for the maintenance and support of insane paupers who were not residents of the county.

Senate file No. 217, by Thomas of Douglas, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 200, by Sheldon of Cass, requiring railroads to keep depots open and to stop all local trains for passengers.

Senate file No. 187, by Gilligan of Holt, allowing the state to sell the Boyd county land to the settlers. This bill is designed to end the rivalry between the state and the "squatters."

Senate file No. 238, by Meserve of Knox, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 210, by Giffin of Dawson, to allow credit to Lincoln county for the money paid for the maintenance and support of insane paupers who were not residents of the county.

Senate file No. 217, by Thomas of Douglas, a bill making judgments good for five years in the state of Nebraska, and judgments in Nebraska do not outlaw until they are barred by the statutes of the state in which they are secured.

Senate file No. 200, by Sheldon of Cass, requiring railroads to keep depots open and to stop all local trains for passengers.

Senate file No. 187, by Gilligan of Holt, allowing the state to sell the Boyd county land to the settlers. This bill is designed to end the rivalry between the state and the "squatters."

NATURE'S GREAT DISINFECTANT.

Let the Sunlight Reach Every Corner of the House and Destroy the Germs.

Nature's great disinfectant is sunlight. It is a most interesting fact that this wonderful light, which promotes the growth of useful plants and sustains animal life, at the same time destroys by its very brightness all sorts of germs which are brought in contact with it. It is this fact alone which renders the earth inhabitable. Germs develop with such marvelous rapidity that they would quickly overwhelm us by their very numbers if not constantly destroyed by the sun. A little computation will readily show this. Some germs are capable of such rapid multiplication that they may double every fifteen minutes under favorable conditions of temperature and food supply. Estimate the number of germs which might be produced in a single day of twenty-four hours, or ninety-six doublings. The number would be more than thirty-two thousand billion billions, or sufficient to cover eighty thousand square miles a foot deep, or fill a space of more than fifteen cubic miles. The increase of a minute or two of not more than one twenty-thousandth of an inch to such prodigious magnitude is beyond comprehension, and practically cannot occur; for while the germ may grow at this immense rapidity for a short time, the poisons which it produces become destructive to itself. The material upon which it feeds is also exhausted, so that its growth ceases.

Doubtless all have noticed the fact that mold grows during the night and in dark, damp cellars. Bright sunlight quickly destroys germs, mold, and other parasitic organisms. Diffused daylight does not act nearly so rapidly, but accomplishes in the course of a few hours what bright sunlight is capable of doing in a few minutes. It is clearly evident, then, that in order that our houses should be kept free from germs, they, like our bodies, should be made full of life. The shutters should be opened, the curtains raised, and the light admitted to every room in the house, closets included, so that the disinfecting power of light may be exercised in every nook and corner of the dwelling.

Occupation and Tuberculosis. The influence of occupation as a cause of consumption is shown by Dr. J. M. French in the Medical Examiner.

At least four classes of employments have a tendency to favor the development of tuberculosis. They are:

1. Sedentary employments in ill-ventilated apartments, involving confinement in impure air, and other unwholesome conditions. This class of occupations is typified by the so-called sweet-shops for the manufacture of various articles of clothing.
2. Employments which necessitate the inhalation of irritating dust and noxious vapors. Such are those of stone-cutters, bleachers, matchmakers, file-cutters, grinders, engravers, etc.
3. Employments which involve the overuse or abuse of certain muscles. These are athletes, prize fighters, gymnasts, wrestlers, professional bicycle riders, ball players, etc., a large proportion of whom die eventually of phthisis.
4. Employments which involve undue familiarity with intoxicants. These are those connected with manufacture and sale of wine, beer and the various classes of alcohols. Tatham's tables show that, taking the average mortality from consumption at one hundred, that of publicans is one hundred and forty, and of bartenders two hundred and fifty-seven.

Overcoming Hereditary Tuberculosis. Much is being said nowadays respecting the out-of-door treatment of tuberculosis, a disease which, while rarely directly transmissible by heredity, is one the predisposition to which is in the highest degree hereditary. It has been clearly shown by numerous experiments in various parts of the United States that out-of-door life with regular hygienic habits, irrespective of altitude or special climatic advantages, is capable of so aiding the natural powers of the body as to effect a cure of this formidable malady without the use of drugs of any sort.

Tuberculosis is a disease of civilization. It scarcely exists among savages who live in the primitive state, but quickly appears among such people when the habits of civilization are adopted, especially the indoor life. The South American monkey and the North American Indian alike fall victims to this disease when shut away from the sunlight and active exercise out of doors.

The time is not far distant when every large city will find it necessary to provide conveniences for the application of this simple curative measure, not only for the purpose of rescuing the victims of pulmonary tuberculosis from the certain fate which awaits them, but as an essential measure for protecting the public health.

Health Observations Abroad. One of the most pitiful sights in England is to see young women acting as barmaids in the public drinking places, and to see women elbowing their way to the bar and then stand there, shoulder to shoulder with

a crowd of coarse, half-drunken men, and with them partake freely of intoxicating liquor. Unfortunately, this painful sight is not at all rare, and it is quite common to see drunken women reeling about in the streets. What a sad commentary on our modern civilization.

In Copenhagen it is the custom to dress young schoolgirls so that their arms are almost or entirely bare, even in weather when Americans appreciate their overcoats. This practice necessarily chills the blood, and tends to produce congestion of the internal organs, and undoubtedly lays the foundation for colds, pneumonia and tuberculosis.