## TRANSMITS DISEASE.

That Mosquito Carries Yellow Fever Is an Established Fact.

Surprialog That the Theory Was Not Mit Upon Long Ago-Quarantine Methods Will Probably Be Modified.

The yellow fever symposium of the American Public Health association was a most interesting contribution to sanitary science on many points convincing to the laity. A disease which caused America many thousands of lives and many disturbing panies in the past was stripped of smost of its horrors and shown to be one of the most easily controlled and protected against. When we read from the history of yellow fever the thousands of theories advanced in regard to it, the wonder is that the recent discoveries made of the transmission of the disease by mosquitoes was not stumbled on long ago, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

For years the question whether quarantine did or did not keep the fever out of a country was discussed. and at different times the quarantinists and anti-quarantinists were "on top." The commission appointed in 1853 to investigate the epidemic of that year was doubtful on most points, and was convinced on only one, that the disturbance of the earth, excavations during the aumamer, tended to cause the spread of The disease, and as a result of this report nearly all public improvements were seriously handicapped. The rats were looked on with suspicion, then filth, decaying vegetation, an excessive rainfall, the water supply, and a dozen other causes were rited for the disease. In many cases these theories were apparently supported by the prevailing conditions, but another year the conditions changed and theories formerly upheld and apparently built upon rock were completely shattered.

It seems strange, considering how often and how carefully the subject was investigated, that the recent discoveries in regard to the mosquito and yellow fever were not made. There were some vague hints on this point, but nothing to attract general attention or bring about the acceptance of the mosquito theory by physicians and sanitarians. Yet as soon as this idea was advanced it was seen that, alone of all the theories, it filled every condition of the disease and explained every apparent peculiarity about it.

The discussion before the American Public Health association fully confirmed what has already been said on this subject. The matter is no longer a theory, but an established fact, as thoroughly demonstrated as mny scientific question has ever been. Practical experiments made in half za dozen different localities all brought the same result, and microamopy explained and proved them. The convention was unanimous on the point that the mosquito could and did transmit yellow fever from a person affected by it to another. Doctors from Cuba and Mexico agreed with the physicians of this ecountry, and the evidence was so overwhelming that no one who has investigated the matter can longer mentertain a doubt.

This makes protection against the fever far simpler than we have ever shought it to be, and does away with the complicated, expensive, and often brutal quarantine systems which have frequently been resorted to in the past. The annihilation of the rancequitoes in a community would assaire it complete immunity if mosquitoes are the sole means of transmitting the disease; or if this annihilation be impossible, an ordinary mosquito bar for the person sick of yellow fever, so as to prevent the mosquitoes from getting at him, and thus becoming infected and the source of danger to others, is the simple prostection needed.

It will be noted that on one point the members of the association were not fully agreed. All accepted the mosquito theory, that the insect could transmit yellow fever. A majority were of the opinion that the disease was transmitted only in this way, but the minority, while unable to produce any very strong evidence to the contrary, refused to accept that proposition and favored the Scotch verdict, "Not proven." In bither words, while the evidence is strongly and, indeed, convincingly in favor of the mosquito theory, it does not prove that the disease cannot be propagated by fomites or in other ways.

To a lay mind this conclusion seems to be a prudent if not a correct one. It is not pretended that the mosquito creates or generates the disease, but simply that if transsaits it from one person to another. The origin of the fever is, therefore, due to some other cause, and it would seem that this cause which origimally produced it may produce it again. It would seem wise, therefore, not to go too far, not to abanaion all the safeguards of quarantine, but to keep up an investigation which has been productive of such excellent results and which we may hope to see sooner or later explain ball the mysteries of this malady. There has been perhaps too great a willingness of late to accept new scientific theories as proved in all paresculars. We saw this in the theories advanced by Koch and others relatwag to tuberculosis. Let us go a litthe slowly in the matter, as nothing wesa be lost by doing so.

#### DICTATES OF FASHION.

Revelties and Attractive Features in Lp-to-i)ate Coatamea for the ladico.

The skirts of afternoon frocks. while not so long as those of recent seasons, do not clear the ground. They just touch on the front and sides, and dip enough at the back to give them an out-curving effect. Evening toilets, dinner gowns, tes gowns, etc., are even longer than they were a year ago, reports the Chicago Daily

News. Girls from eight to twelve years of age are allowed much more variety in fashion this year than last. The fact is that much more attention is being paid now to having a girl's clothes made with some thought as to whether they are appropriately and becomingly attired. White is always the prettiest color for a young girl, and except for her school frocks it is a pretty fashion to clothe a girl in white till she is ten years of age at least. The white veilings and crepe cloths that come at such reasonable prices now make very dainty frocks for this purpose.

"Empire" effects are still rather sought after, carried out in the most beautiful embroideries. Trimmings are sure to play a very important part in evening dress, as we see so much evidence of them, even in the sartorial world. Hand painted taffeta designs, edged with gold and silver, form pretty and effective trimmings for girls' net freeks, the latter being finished with many-colored ribbon bands. The wearing of artificial flowers, too, has been revived, and these are so wonderfully made nowadays that they certainly commend themselves to our favor.

All the winter gloves coming out now are lined with light, self-colored silk. They slip on the hand much quicker and more comfortable for winter wear. Most of them are short, employing only two buttons. Kangaroo skin is much sought for by reason of its velvety effect and good wearing qualities. For dress we have the white undressed kid, the backs heavily stitched in gold. Sometimes tinsel is employed, for the effect is more striking. Jet is also used in the same way on colored gloves. This style originated in Vienna, but has been immediately adopted in

There are any number of cordeliers. These are on military lines again. And as for "dingle dangles." mostly in crochet, there's no end to them. Some show chenille, too. In blue they suggest the blue ribbons pinned to the headstalls of prize winners at the horse shows. Happily, they come in all colors, not to mention the ever-favored black and white. They vary as much in size. some being but two or three inches, while others are a half-yard. Of these last you use but one, at the overlapping fastening at the left just below the neck. There are also black

ing studded with cut steel. A novelty in the hat line this winter has been the toque of silk, plaited like straw. The narrow bands of silk are entangled and of one or varied colors, but so skillfully arranged that they look like supple straw. Chenille Ecossaise is treated in the same way. The latter makes an elegant hat when trimmed with a black or blue wing, to be worn with a morning costume. Violets are well worn, both with hats for every day and for hats for dress occasions. A white felt hat was seen, the crown of which was entirely composed of dark violets massed together. The leaves were laid flat around the edges, forming a kind of fringe. There was

no other trimming. There is a great change in the fashion of our skirts as well as inthat of our bodices. It has threatened for some time past, but the authorities are keeping to graceful, becoming lines, and only occasionally do we see the very wide jupe. A little fullness in the skirt is a distinct improvement on the absurdly tight ones of vore, but when it comes to innumerable folds and gathers round the hips of a stout woman we greatly doubt the common sense of those who design fashions. Some of the prettiest models of the hour, however, though more trimmed, have the skirts fairly long, but not trained. and rather plain to the knees. If the lines of the fashionable skirt of the moment be carried out with great care and discretion, it is really a more becoming one than that of a year ago.

Haricot Salade. Three medium-sized young red beets cleansed, then boiled tender, and skinned and cooled. Press through a fine sieve, and add six tablespoonfuls of malt vinegar, and gradually beat in one cupful of olive oil. Add a pinch of salt and paprka, a few drops of nutmeg, cloves, celery, ciunamon and onion extract. Beat to a smooth cream, then toss over one quart of steamed slender green beans. Heap in pyramid on salad plate, and garnish with crisp greenery .-- Good Housekeeping.

Ginger Pudding. Take six ounces of finely chopped suct, half a pound of flour, a teasnoon of ground ginger, half a pound of molasses, a little grated lemon rind, half a pint of milk in which half a teaspoon of soda is dissolved, and one beaten egg; mix all of these incredients into a light batter, pour into a greased mold and boil for two and one-half hours; tie on the cloth securely, as the pudding swells much in cooking; serve with any nice sweet sauce .-- Boston Globe.

Four new and rich tin mines are being developed in North Queensland,

## A NEW PROFESSION.

Women Diet Experts and Directors in Large Institutions.

Suggest Ways in Which Pood May Be improved and Cost Leasened -Az important Functionary.

A new and congenial occupation in life has opened up for women which will be suitable to their domestic testes as well as fairly remunerative. The project is to learn the business of diet control and secure employment as experts in that line at colleges, large boarding schools and institutions of various kinds, such as hospitals and asylums. Here, according to the opinion of Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan university, is a profession especially adapted to women and in which many clever persons of the gentler sex are destined to find employment within the next few years. Household economics is a study that naturally attracts women and they are much better fitted than men to manage the business of feeding large numbers of people. Schools for the study of such subjects are already open to both sexes and women have evinced a marked inclination to acquire knowledge of this kind.

It will be the duty of the woman who governs the diet of a large institution to suggest ways in which the food may be improved and the cost of it lessened. Not only will she arrange the bill of fare so that there shall be the proper proportion of fuel food (such as bread and potatoes) and flesh-making foods (such as meat and beans), but she will know how to furnish attractive combinations, an appetizing diet. Incidentally she will watch the waste in the kitchen and on the table and will see that it does not

become excessive. The importance of such a functionary in a hospital or orphan asylum and the control she would exercise, influencing the comfort of all the inmates, is sufficiently obvious, while at a great boarding school, or in charge of the "commons" at a college, she would exert a most weighty authority. But it ought to be realized that scientific diet control does not imply the weighing out of "protein" and "carbonhydrates" in castiron quantities, to the discomfort of those whose only desire is to satisfy healthy appetites. It is simply a method of supplying the best and most appetizing things to eat at least cost, with due regard to the health of the consumers.

The woman dietary expert will see that the food is first rate in point of quality and freshness; that it is appetizingly served. She will make a special study of the food market in order to get the best things at the least prices in diffeffrent seasons. he will introduce variety into the diet in such a way as to make it more attractive than what would be furnished by one of less skill from much more costly material. In short, she will be thoroughly scientific and therefore an absolutely capable housewife.

Most housewives have ideas on such subjects which are more or less elementary; the woman who makes such work her business will have positive and exact knowledge instead of going by guesswork. In the kitchen she will bring into play improved machinery; for improvements in culinary apparatus are quite as well worth employing as improved machinery in the factory. They save in the cost of preparation, which means a saving in the cost of food. She will have made a study of washing machines and of ranges, and the use of the oven thermometer will be familiar to her. For different foods are best when cooked at different temperatures, and a knowledge of this branch of the subject not only makes the dishes served more appetizing but saves fuel.

There is about to be established in Washington a "diet kitchen," under the direction of a young woman. Its patrons will be largely physicians, who will send in their prescriptions for meals to be supplied, just as they furnish prescriptions for medicines to be filled by the apothecary. Doctors nowadays realize that proper food is as important for sick people as suitable medicines, but it is difficult for them to control the former satisfactorily, inasmuch as the ordinary cook is not intelligent enough to prepare it exactly as it is wanted. The diet kitchen, however, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, will furnish meals precisely according to prescription, preparing them in a scientific manner, adjusting with accuracy the proportions of "protein" and "corbohydrates," and delivering the food three or more times a day at the residence of the patient. Incidentally, of course, all dishes used will be thoroughly sterilized, being carried back in the wagon to the culinary establishment for a bath of live steam, to supplement the ordinary process of washing. \_

# The Illiterate of Nations.

Eight per cent, of the population of this country is still illiterate. In Germany only one per cent, of illiterates exists, and in Bavaria. Baden. Wurttemburg and Scandinavia there are no totally uneducated people .-Educational Journal.

# Cotton Mills in Bombay.

At the present day many cotton mills are working in Bombay, and more will soon be started. Already the entire yarn supply of India, and to some extent of China and Japan. is furnished by the Bombay mills.-Industrial Journal.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

An enormous sunfish, weighing one and one-half hundredweight, has been left atranded by the tide at Blakency. Norfolk, England.

When a large badger was caught and killed recently in Hemingby, Lincolnshire, England, it was found to weigh 29 pounds.

The Chester County Historical society, of Pennsylvania, has erected on the Brandywine battlefield a monument to Gen. Lafayette.

Since three men have hanged themselves in Gibbet lane, Halesowen, Worcestershire, England, it has been decided to change the name of the thoroughfare.

Attempting to commit suicide in the Danube canal at Vienna, a man stuck fast in the thick ice which supported him until he was rescued, frozen almost stiff and quite unconscious. The Illinois supreme court has de-

cided that the weekly pay day law is

constitutional. This will compel manufacturers in that state to pay their men weekly, whenever it is demanded. The city of New York does a little in the agricultural line occasionally. Thus \$182.20 has been received from the net proceeds of an auction sale of apples held on the new Croton dam division of the new aqueduct. It has been transmitted to the city chamber-

lain for the credit of the water fund.

S. O. McCurdy, of Sunbury, Pa., has been in the railway mail service 20 years, and in that time has traveled 767,084 miles, something like 32 journeys around the world. In the one wreck which the veteran mail clerk has been through his life was saved by a mail sack which he had in his hand. He was thrown from his car, and would have gone under the wheels of the locomotive if the sack had not

blocked his way. The "planter" is a device for the assistance of the gardener. It looks like a pair of large curling tongs, which when closed form a hollow tube and taper to a point. The plant to be inscrted into the ground is placed in the tube portion, which is then forced into the earth and opened by shutting the handles. The plant is left in the earth when the implement is withdrawn. The operation of planting and transplanting is rendered easy, and the contrivance is carried as conveniently as a pair of scissors.

### TO MAKE GOOD TEA.

#### Essy Enough When One Knows How -Some Superstitions About the Cup.

Water that has stood long in the tea-kettle either before or after boiling should not be used for tea. Put in the tea-kettle just a sufficient quantity of fresh, hard water, bring it quickly to a vigorous boil, scald the tea-pot for a moment, put in the tea (either all black or mixed) and pour the boiling water upon it immediately. Let it stand on the back of the stove about three minutes and then serve, says American

A good many superstitions are connected with "the cup that cheers." One old one is that when the tea is made and the lid of the teapor forgotten a little while, it is a sign that some one will drop in for a meal.

Putting cream into your tea before sugar will bring love troubles.

Two spoons put inadvertently into the saucer of a girl or bachelor denote that he or she will be married within a year.

A tea-stalk floating in a girl's cup is a lover. She should stir her tea briskly and then hold her spoon upright in the center. If the stalk beattracted toward the spoon and cling to it, a gentleman visitor may be expected some time that evening; if, however, the "heau" goes to the side of the cup he will not come that day; if it sinks, he will not come

# DECAY OF THE TEETH.

#### Germs Allowed to Remain in the Month and the Use of Sweets.

The discovery was recently announced that decay of teeth, like other forms of decay, is wholly dependent upon the action of microbes, says J. H. K., in Good Health. The germs are always present in the mouth, and when sweet, starchy substances are retained upon the gums or between the teeth, they set up a sort of fermentation, which produces an acid capable of dissolving the enamel. Pure cultures f these microbes have been found capable of producing an acid which rapidly softens teeth exposed to its action. This discovery explains the deleterious effect of candies and other sweets upon the teeth. The teeth of children are often destroyed by the free use of sweets before the permanent teeth have fully made their appearance. As a consequence, the second set are defective, and also decay

Invalid's Cutlet. A palatable addition to the menu of a convalescent is an "invalid's cutlet." For this take three cutlets from a neck of mutton, trim one very neatly and fix it between the other two, which should be large enough to lap it all around. Fasten the three together with a string or small toothpick skewers, and broil, turning constantly while they are cooking. When cooked take the middle cutlet out and serve with a little potato snow or some spinsch, or whatever the doctor will permit. It will be found that this middle cutlet has absorbed all the juice of the other two and is both delicate and extremely nourishing .- N. Y.

## GREAT NILE DAM COMPLETE.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures About the Wonderful Work in the Land of Egypt.

Nearly four years ago on February 13, 1899 the foundation stone of the Assouan dam was laid by the duke of Connaught. The gigantic project is now completed, says a recent report from London.

At Assiout, 250 miles above Cairo, a barrage has been constructed to enable the water stored up in the great reservoir at Assouan to be utilized to the best advantage. Its total length is 2,570 feet, or rather more than half a mile, and it includes 111 arched openings capable of being closed by steel sluice gates 16 feet in height.

This work alone will bring an additional 300,000 acres under regular 'irrigation by throwing more water at a higher level into the great Ibrahimiyah canal, the intake of which is immediately above the barrage. The additional area thus available for cultivation is equal to the county of Bedford. To keep the water down during the operations 17 12-inch centrifugal pumps, throwing water sufficient to supply a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants, had to be employed. At one time 13,000 men were engaged for two months on the barrage alone. and in a single season 1,500,000 sandbags were used in the temporary dams which the work necessitated.

A new regulator with nine arches and sluices had to be constructed at the head of the Ibrahimiyah canal to control the high floods and prevent damage to the canal and works.

The great dam itself is distant from Cairo about 600 miles, or 350 miles above Assiout. Facts and figures connected with this stupendous construction amaze while they enlighten. The total amount of masonry employed works out at 465,000 cubic meters (a meter is about 33 inches), while in one month alone 45,000 cubic meters were laid down.

The total length of the dam is one mile and a quarter. London bridge is but 1,041 feet in length. The dam is not a solid wall. It has 180 sluice openings, capable of a flood discharge of 15,000 tons of water per second. The thickness of the dam at the base is 100 feet and its maximum height is 100 feet.

For navigation purposes a "ladder" of four locks has been constructed. The reservoir at Assouan has a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of water. This is equal to the annual rainfall in a 13-mile radius round London.

When the cultivation of the surrounding country needs water most a stream double that of the Thames in mean annual flood can be let out from this reservoir.

# OFFERED CARLETON HIS SEAT.

Hamorous Yara Related of the Poet When on One of His Leeture Tours.

One evening, at Alliance, O., Will Carleton, the poet, was on his wayto the hall in which he was to lecture and read some of his own poems that evening: He had told the committee that they need not call for him at his hotel; that he wanted a little "think" by himself on the way over.

· Hotel and hall were quite a distance apart, and Carleton was in so much of a reverie as to be almost in danger of losing his way, when he was overtaken and accosted by a blithe little Hebrew clothing dealer, who, evidently not knowing him and his habits of thought, struck up a friendly, general sort of conversation, relates the Indianapolis Jour-

"Good efening," he said. "Vas you a-going to hear Carleton?" "I was," replied the poet sadly and truthfully. "Am I in time to get there before he begins?" "Oh, sure! von haf lakesful of time," rejoined the other. "Haf you

efer heard him?" "Yes," replied Carleton mournful-

ly. "Several times."

"Do you know him personal?" "Not very well," replied Carleton,

wearily. "Do you?"
"Sure!" replied the clothing-store man. "I had had some hot times with him in New York. He is a highroller, now, I tell you. He owes me for a suit of clothes now, but I do

not press the bill." "You will never get it." replied Carleton.

"Vell, it is all right if I don't," replied the Hebrew. "We owe something to such men. Haf you a seat?" "Why, no," replied the lecturer: "I thought it would be easy enough to

secure one when I got there." "You will not." replied the other. They are all sold. But you seem to be a good fellow, and you may haf mine, if you only bay the admission fee. I know the manager and he will put me somewheres."

The lecturer promised to avail himself, if necessary, of the other's generosity, and they went in together. It is said that the Jew's face was a study when he saw his "high-roller" companion throw off his overcoat and mount the platform.

Grandmother's Jumbles. Work three-quarters of a pound of butter into a pound and a half of flour and half a pound of sugar. Flavor with grated nutmeg, cinnamon or lemon extract and add three well-heaten eggs. Work all well together into a smooth paste and roll out an eighth of an inch in thickness. Sprinkle crushed loaf sugar over it and cut into round cakes, and with a very small cutter take out the center. Lay on baking sheets and bake in a quick oven without browning about ten minutes.-Washington

#### HE HAD THE MONEY.

Hid It to Foul His Wife and Forgot Where It Was Whon He Became Sober.

The almost preternatural foxiness of some men who occasionally find themselves considerably more than half seas over is a phenomenon of which there are innumerable instances. A certain Washington citizen of more than fair average sobriety afforded one of the instances only a couple of weeks ago, relates the Star.

This man took an afternoon off from his business and went out top the Benning races on the first day of the final week of the meeting. It was his first visit to the track since the beginning of the meeting. Miraculously enough, he won some money -considerably more than \$100. It was so miraculous that he felt that, he would never experience another day's luck on earth if he failed to celebrate the extraordinary event. So he celebrated. He celebrated so effectually that when he got home along towards midnight (to withstand as best he rould, of course, his wife's reproaches) he had only \$60 of his winnings left.

After she had relieved herself of the due and proper quota of reproaches necessary in the circumstances, the man's wife went down stairs to close up the house for the night. Then the man, who was in just the shape that a man always gets into who unwisely celebrates, developed his foxiness. Unto himself he reasoned:

"In my right hand trousers pocket I've got \$60 pure velvet. All right. I want to maintain my personally conducted clutch on that \$60. But f. can't-maintain any kind of a clutch at all on it if I permit it to remain in my right hand trousers pocket. I'll no sooner fall into the deep, restful slumber as of a little che-ild than my true and faithful wife will proceed to go through my clothing, in accordance with her invariable and instinctive custom under circumstances like those of the present. She will grab out the \$60 and never say a word about it, and I'll have forgotten about what I did with it myself when I wake up to-morrow morning, and she'll be in undisputed possession of my \$60 to blow in on hats and boas and a whole lot of unnecessary truck like that. Vairy, vairy well. I'll just fool her up a few. I'H just take this little \$60 wad and place the same behind this cute little picture on the wall. So. There's the \$60 behind the picture. And, to provide against my forgetting what has become of that little \$60, I shalf proceed to make a little memorandum in my notebook. Ah, here's my pencil. I'll just write down here, Dough is behind the picture, and when I see that entry in my little notebook I'll be just \$50 to the good and she'll be fooled up quite a heap."

He harely had time to get the money behind the picture hanging on the wall over the bed and to make the little entry in his notebook before his wife, having closed up the house, entered the room and resumed the reproaches, mentioning a few that she had overlooked and remembered while downstairs. Presently, he fell into a sound slumber. He never knew whether his wife went through his clothing or not after he fell asleep, but he considers it highly probable that she did.

When the man woke up, sheepish and hang-dog, the next morning, he remembered the money he had won on the day before at the track, but there was a good deal of a blank after he returned to the city from the track. He remembered not a thing of the \$60 he had when he returned home. The memory of having placed it behind the picture did not abide with him at all. When he asked his wife to go downstairs and get him a cup of coffee he jumped up and went through his clothes in a greathurry. He found 40 cents in change, and nothing else. He asked his wife when she returned upstairs how much money he had when he returned home, and she regarded himwith an aggrieved stare when she told him that the sum total of hiscash had been 40 cents in silver.

"Well," the man mused, as he rode down town to business in the car, "if my true and loving spouse didn't get what money I had left of that winning then I must have spent a heap down town last night, or else I was touched. It's one or the other. However, we'll forget it. I ought to have 30 days in jail, anyhow, for notkeeping the dough I got from those bookmakers; it hasn't been often I've hit them in recent years, heaven knows."

It was only two days ago that, to running over his notebook, he came upon that queer scrawl, "Dough is behind the picture." It perplexed him for a few minutes, and he scratched his head and gazed at it. and wondered over it. The handwriting was pretty rocky, and when he . took that fact into account the whole thing came back to him. He remembered having put the \$60 behind the

picture. When he went home that evening the first thing he did-when his wife wasn't looking-was to lift up that picture. The \$60 wad fell with a pleasant little thud to the floor. The man walked down stairs and tossed it to his wife.

"There, my dear," he said, "is a little extra money that I picked up in a deal. Better run down town tomorrow and buy a little junk in the way of hats and stuff for yourself." Nor is this narrative the mere product of a more or less fecund image, nation, either.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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