

## THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, - D. C.

It has been decided that the prairie dogs injure land and must be poisoned. After the prairie dog is extinct scientists will probably discover that he is much needed in order to kill off some worse pest.

"Autecarett" is the latest verbal horror. The thing itself may be admirable. The name makes its author worthy of imprisonment for the remainder of his natural life, at hard study of English grammar.

A comely young woman in Ohio has been sent to an insane asylum because she imagines that her face is ugly. More of this same sort of feminine insanity, judiciously distributed, would do no harm. The victims should not be locked up, but should be exhibited as moral examples.

The Washington Post has observed a marked decline in the use of the wheel. Society seems to have given it up altogether, and now it is chiefly used as an article of utility, to get clerks and workmen to and from their business, and occasionally to carry former bicycle devotees to the golf grounds.

When the next war looms up the English press purposes a joint note to the War Office asking that experienced journalists be made censors in the place of insolent, underdone subalterns and cocky officers. The correspondents agree that the greatest hardship of the Boer War was the exasperating censorship.

Maxim gun drill is now carried on in the various schools of instruction in Canada. Cadet corps regulations have been extended to include not only universities, colleges, collegiate institutes, and high schools, but the public schools. Provision has been made for the formation of cadet battalions and cadet corps to be attached to existing battalions of militia.

The appearance of Cornelius Vanderbilt in the political arena is ascribed both at Newport and in New York to his clever wife, who is determined that if he is not to be the chief of the Vanderbilt family in point of wealth, he shall be its acknowledged superior in intellect, public spirit and usefulness to the community among which his lot is cast.

Excitement pervades the United States Fish Commissioners' experts. Professor Barton Warren Evermann, an ichthyologist, has found two little minnows, or darters, which do not belong to any known species, in Lake Maxinecuckee, Indiana. Without regard to their feeling, he named them "Hadroptero Maxinkuckensis Evermann" and "Estheostoma Aubebaubi Evermann."

It is gratifying to learn that the effort to acclimatize the reindeer in Alaska has been successful. Although most of the 520 animals imported from Lapland nearly three years ago died en route from the over-ripeness of the diet of hay, on which they were fed because of the impossibility of providing the tundra moss on which they thrive, a small number survived. The herd, which was later enlarged by the addition of 700 reindeer from Siberia, now numbers 3000 head, and its rapid increase under Government protection seems assured. The introduction of a domestic animal capable of sustaining life on the bleak tundra and equally useful as a beast of burden and food is an event of the greatest importance to our Arctic dependency.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has recently decided a case of some importance to those travelers in a public street who are exposed to danger from objects falling from adjacent buildings in process of repair. The plaintiff was walking on a street in Taunton, when she was struck and injured by a brick which fell from a chimney on the defendant's factory premises. The defendants had employed an expert to mend the chimney in his own way and it was he who negligently let fall the brick which did the damage. The court declares that this expert alone is liable to the injured passer-by. He was an independent contractor; the work which he undertook to do was not necessarily dangerous to travelers if carefully done; and the owners were not responsible for the failure of the contractor to take precautions to protect persons on the highway from bricks which might possibly fall from the chimney. The plaintiff therefore loses a verdict of \$2500.

## A BILL

### To Regulate the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream in and for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, sell milk or cream, or hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale, without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District. Application for such permit shall be in ink on a blank furnished by said health officer, and said health officer shall, upon receipt of such application in due form, make, or cause to be made, an examination of the premises which it is intended to use for, or in connection with, such selling, holding, offering, or producing, and if the same be found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and to be provided with sufficient and suitable means for cooling milk and cream and keeping the same cold, and for effectually cleansing all receptacles in which milk or cream is received, stored, kept, measured, or delivered, and, if such milk is to be produced on such premises, the cows to be used for that purpose are suitable therefor, the health officer shall issue such permit as is hereinbefore specified without charge: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons selling milk or cream for consumption on their own premises only: Provided further, That no applicant shall be restrained from conducting business until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection. And provided further, That any permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream authorized by such permit to be sold, or to be held, offered, or produced for sale, is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 2. That no person shall bring any milk or cream into the District of Columbia for sale without a permit so to do from said health officer. Application for such permit shall be made in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description as said health officer may require of the premises which are used or intended to be used in connection with the production, storing, and shipment of such milk or cream, and by a description of the devices, apparatus, and utensils for the cooling, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and for the cleansing of such receptacles and measures as are used in connection therewith. Said application shall be accompanied further by a sworn statement from a legally qualified veterinary surgeon as to the physical condition of the cattle from which such milk or cream is to be derived. If after examination of said application, and after an examination of such premises, devices, apparatus, utensils, and cattle, if such an examination be practicable, said health officer is satisfied that the milk or cream produced on the premises described in said application will be brought into said District for sale without danger to public health, he shall issue to the applicant, without charge, a permit so to do, on condition that the statements made by the applicant in, or in connection with, his application are true; that none but pure, unadulterated milk or cream, which has been properly cooled and preserved at a temperature below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, shall be brought into said District; that in the management of his premises, and in the production, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and in all matters connected therewith, the licensee shall be governed by the laws and regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and the production, storage, and sale of milk and cream in the District of Columbia when such laws and regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which his premises are located; and that such premises and all devices, apparatus, and utensils connected therewith, and all cattle thereon, may be inspected at any time, without notice, by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative; and no licensee shall bring or send milk or cream into said District when and so long as said licensee fails or refuses to comply with any and all of the conditions aforesaid: Provided, That no applicant shall be restrained from bringing milk or cream into said District until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection: And provided further, That any permit aforesaid may be suspended or revoked, without notice, by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream therefrom is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 3. That no person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream which has been brought without lawful authority into the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease, condition, or injury which is liable to render the milk or cream from said cow unwholesome, or from

any cow insufficiently fed, or fed on any substance liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk or cream from such cow; and the presence on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in said District of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease condition or injury which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome, or of any cow which is insufficiently fed or has been fed on any substance or substances liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to sell such milk and of producing, holding, and offering such milk for sale: Provided, That no person shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who produces evidence satisfactory to the court before which he is tried that he did not know, and could not with due diligence have obtained knowledge of the condition of the cow, which rendered her unsuitable for the production of milk for sale within the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. That no person shall in said District sell any milk or cream, or hold or offer any milk or cream for sale, which is not clean and wholesome and free from foreign substances, nor unless the same has been cooled immediately after coming into his possession to a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and is and has been constantly kept below such temperature, nor under any misrepresentation in respect thereof as to name or quality, or as being what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety.

Sec. 6. That no person shall in the District of Columbia manufacture, sell, or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any condensed milk, unless the same be made of pure, clean, wholesome milk, free from preservatives, nor any condensed milk made from milk from which a part of the cream has been removed, or from milk containing less than twelve and one-half per centum milk solids, including three and one-half per centum of fat, unless the same be plainly marked and sold as condensed skimmed milk, nor in any case unless the percentage by weight which the milk in the finished product bears to the entire mass is indicated on a label affixed to the outside of the package, can, or vessel in which such condensed milk is held, sold, offered, or exposed for sale.

Sec. 7. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per centum of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

Sec. 8. That every person in said District selling, exchanging, or delivering milk, condensed milk, or cream, or having the same in his custody or possession to sell, exchange, or deliver, shall furnish to any agent of the health department of said District who shall apply to him for the purpose and tender him the value of the same a sample sufficient for purpose of analysis. And the person making such analysis shall, if he find such sample to be below the standard required by this Act, inclose and seal a portion thereof in a proper container, and reserve the same for a period of thirty days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of taking such sample, unless the person from whom such sample was procured apply for such reserved portion before the expiration of that period; but if such application be made such reserved portion shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the applicant or to such person as may be designated by him.

Sec. 9. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless there be on the outside and above the centre of the front of the vessel or container in which such milk is contained a sign, in uncondensed gothic letters not less than one inch high, as follows: If such milk be equal to or above the standard established by law for skimmed milk, then such sign shall read "separator milk."

Sec. 10. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, deliver, or buy any cow to be used for the production of milk or cream for sale, knowing that such cow is unfit for that purpose by reason of disease or injury; and whenever any veterinary surgeon duly authorized to act as an inspector of the health department of said District shall, in the course of inspections made under authority of this Act, find any cow on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in the District of Columbia in such condition as to be permanently unfit for the production of such milk or cream, he shall mark such cow so as to enable it to be permanently identified as inspected and condemned by said health department, and no person shall remove or deface such mark or cause any such mark to be removed or defaced without written authority from the health officer of said District.

Sec. 11. That no person suffering from any communicable disease, or who is liable to communicate any such disease to other persons, shall in said District work or assist in or about the production of milk or cream for sale or in or about the sale thereof. No person having power and authority to prevent shall knowingly permit any person aforesaid to work in or about the production or sale of milk.

Sec. 12. That every person holding a permit to sell milk or cream, or to hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale in said District, shall notify the health officer of said District, in writing, of the occurrence of any communicable disease whatsoever among the persons employed by him in connection with the business authorized by such permit, or among persons dwelling on the premises where such business is conducted, and of the occurrence of any communicable disease among the cattle on the premises on which the milk or cream sold by him is produced, such notice to be forwarded to said health officer immediately after the person holding such permit shall become aware of the existence of any such disease as aforesaid.

Sec. 13. That no person shall in said

District use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream unless such wagon or vehicle has painted on or affixed to the outside thereof, plainly and legibly, and so that the same may be easily read by passers-by, the name and the location of the place of business of the person owning such milk or cream, and, if a permit has been issued to him, the number of his permit to sell milk or cream or to produce the same for sale. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, have milk or cream in bottles, or other receptacles intended to be left with consumers, in or about any vehicle in which milk or cream for sale is being carried in bulk. No person shall use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream which is not clean and free from garbage or other material or thing liable to contaminate such milk or cream.

Sec. 14. That every person holding or offering in said District milk or cream for sale shall at all times keep posted conspicuously in his place of business, in plain and legible letters, and so that the same may be easily read by purchasers of such milk or cream, the name or names of the person or persons from whom such milk or cream has been obtained.

Sec. 15. That the health officer of said District be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application in writing by the owner of any cattle from which milk or cream is, or is to be, produced for sale in the District of Columbia, to cause every bull and cow upon the premises upon which said milk or cream is to be produced to be examined physically, and in such other ways as may be necessary to determine the condition thereof, and to cause every such bull and cow which has thus been examined and found to be sound to be marked in such manner as may be necessary, in the judgment of said health officer, permanently to identify such animal as inspected and passed, and to cause every such bull and cow so examined, which is found not to be sound, to be permanently marked so as to be identified as inspected and condemned: Provided, however, That no such inspection shall be made unless the person applying therefor shall, in making application, agree to cause every condemned animal to be removed from his premises, to cause such premises to be disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, and after the completion of such inspection to bring or keep no new bull or cow thereon except such as have been similarly examined and passed as sound by some competent veterinary surgeon acting under the supervision of or in conjunction with said health officer. No person shall sell or hold or offer for sale in said District any milk or cream from any cow which has not been thus tested, under any representation that said milk or cream comes from "tested cattle," "tuberculin-tested cattle," "cattle free from tuberculosis," "veterinary tested cattle," or under any similar representation. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any mark used for the identification of cattle which have been inspected under the supervision of the health department of said District, nor remove or deface any such mark, nor cause any such mark to be removed or defaced from or on any animal on which it has been placed under such supervision, nor place any such mark, or cause any such mark to be placed, on any animal which has not been so tested. And if any person whose cattle have been examined and passed, as heretofore authorized, shall desire to discontinue the sale of milk from such cattle exclusively, he shall so notify the health officer of said District, in writing, and said health officer shall cause the fact of such discontinuance to be announced by advertisement in some daily paper or daily papers published in said District. No person whose cattle have been examined and registered as aforesaid in said District shall, without a written permit from said health officer, place or keep, or permit to be placed or kept, on the premises on which such registered cattle are kept, any bull or cow which has not been examined and passed as sound as aforesaid.

Sec. 16. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all premises on which milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, to secure proper care of such milk and cream, and to secure the isolation on such premises of cattle suffering from contagious diseases. And said Commissioners are further authorized to affix to such regulations such penalties as may, in their judgment, be necessary to enable them to secure the enforcement thereof.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of said District, and of such inspectors of the health department as he may designate, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof. And said health officer and inspectors are hereby authorized, in the performance of such duty, to enter and inspect all places in said District where milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, and to board and examine all cars, boats, wagons, and other vehicles, and to stop all wagons and other vehicles for that purpose. No person shall interfere with said health officer or with any said inspector in the performance of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection or examination aforesaid.

Sec. 18. That no person shall in said District counterfeit or make any imitation of, or publish, or have in his possession any counterfeit or imitation of any permit authorized by this Act.

Sec. 19. That the term "milk," as used in this Act, shall be held to mean all varieties and forms whatsoever of the fresh milk of the cow, unless otherwise indicated by the context.

Sec. 20. That the presence in said District in or about the place of business of any person dealing in milk or cream, or in or about any vehicle used by any such person for the delivery of the same, of any milk or cream which is forbidden by law to be sold shall be prima facie evidence of an intent on the part of such person to sell the same and of the fact that he is holding or offering the same for sale.

Sec. 21. That all permits to keep or maintain dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, or to bring or send milk into said District, which have been issued in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall cease and determine on the first day of the month of July occurring three months after the passage of this Act; and all regulations which have been made under authority of said Act shall continue in force until revoked by the Commissioners of said District.

Sec. 22. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 23. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District, at the instance of the health officer of said District, upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

Sec. 24. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

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## HAS SURPRISED PARIS.

At the gay French capital, which during the exposition is even more productive of novelties and big events in society than in an ordinary year, a sensation is being created by the magnificent entertainments provided by an American couple, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. One week it is a magnificent entertainment on one of the Seine river boats, the next some grand excursion for the American colony in Paris, or a gorgeous feast; a week or two ago it was a dinner party at Belgium, where the Walshes sat next the king, and after that a unique trip in a sumptuous special train of five palace cars. In short, the society of the French capital has no greater lion than Tom Walsh. That the Walshes are not endeavoring simply to get into society by their lavish expenditures is evidenced by the fact that no particular class of society attends. All-high and low and between—are made to feel welcome, and in doing the honors, Tom Walsh derives his chief pleasure.

Mr. Walsh is immensely wealthy. His success can hardly be attributable to luck, but rather to his own hard work and enterprise. He has never had any sympathy with idleness, having continually recognized the dignity and deserts of honest labor. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1851, where, after receiving a fair education, he worked for several years as a millwright. He came to America and settled in 1870 at Worcester, Mass., for a few years. Then he went to Colorado, and was a carpenter and building contractor at the new camp of Central City. He had always been interested in mining, and from this time on he began to study up the subject during his spare time. He was fortunate, and eventually struck it rich. Now he is owner of a mine which he refused to sell a short time since for \$35,000,000. His income is approximately at \$100,000 a month. The friends of his poorer days are not neglected now that wealth has come to Mr. Walsh and his charity and friendly loans—or gifts—are known to many of his old associates.

Mrs. Walsh's health failed three years ago, and she was advised to try a lower altitude. It was then that he concluded to go to Washington, where he purchased a most luxurious home. Ever since the public has made itself free therein, Mr. Walsh has no "functions," nor "events," nor "soirees," nor "pink teas." He hates formality of any kind. It is this democratic way of doing things that has surprised the Parisian world. They open their French eyes with astonishment and sometimes a visible shrug is manifested at the ease with which Mr. Walsh invites high and low to his ball or banquet.



THOMAS F. WALSH.  
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## A Confident Critic.

M. Urbain Gohier, the celebrated author, who was prosecuted for publishing "L'Armee Centre la Nation," is living at Monnetier, a village three miles from Geneva, Switzerland. Gen. Andre, the new French minister of war, recently began another action against the author for insulting the army. M. Gohier, however, seems to care nothing for this action. He is one of the best critics of modern military administration. It is likely that he may be invited to lecture in Geneva.

## Most Sentenced to Death.

Bartholomew Kost, who was extradited from Chicago in October of last year on a charge of robbing and killing Marie Vodka, a cook whom he had married, and throwing her body into the Elbe, has been sentenced to death at Bremen, Germany.

Professor Trowbridge, of Harvard, has a battery of 20,000 cells, which can produce a discharge having an intensity of 3,000,000 that can be doubled by condensers; it gives a spark six and a half feet long.

When the temperature of the air is thirty-two degrees sound travels 1000 feet a second, and one additional foot a second for each additional degree of temperature. Electricity in theory travels at 288,000 miles a second; over a wire where there is no resistance it travels at the rate of 192,924 miles a second.

The name of flying foxes is given to large, fruit-eating bats which were studied by American naturalists during the recent voyage of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross among the South Pacific Islands. On the island of Tongatabu was found a colony of 8000 bats, inhabiting a clump of large trees in a village. The native chief carefully protects the bats, apparently for some superstitious reason. On Namuka Island the bats were found in the forests. They also exist in the Fiji and Samoan groups.

Mr. Claude Fuller, the English Government entomologist in Natal, South Africa, says that the Basutos eat locusts, even making cakes of them, as he is informed. In Pietermaritzburg the natives, and some of the whites, gather the flying termites that are attracted by the electric lamps, and use them both for fish bait and for food. They are sometimes toasted and sometimes fried in a pan with butter. He quotes from a friend the statement that bugong moths are cooked by the natives on hot ashes and eaten with great gusto.

Dr. C. A. Davies, of the Isle of Man, read an important paper on the subject of consanguineous marriages and consumption at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association. Consanguinity in marriage among the Manx people had, he said, to much illness in the offspring. There has been little crossing of races among them since the twelfth century, and a custom exists on the island to-day of discouraging marriages between persons living even in different parishes. Hence there exists all over the island a condition of close "inbreeding." As a consequence the general death rate from consumption is 25.70 per 10,000, double that of England and Wales. In Lonan, an isolated part, where all of the inhabitants of the parish have only three or four surnames, the rate is 41.77 per 10,000, while in Peel, where many more strangers come, it is only 15.19.

Some of the suggestions in F. Galton's article on "Analytical Portraiture," in which he described experiments of photographing expression independently of the face on which it appears, have been taken up by the English Journal Photography, which in a recent issue gives a number of illustrations from photographs made by following Professor Galton's directions. In one picture the siter has a normal expression and in the other he is smiling. A transparency was made from the normal negative. This positive and its negative when superimposed neutralized one another. When the positive of the normal expression was placed on the negative of the smiling one, the two did not exactly obliterate one another, but the parts of the features common to both disappeared, leaving only portions which represented the smile; so that, as a writer in Nature puts it, Lewis Carroll's conceit of the Cheshire cat's grin in "Alice in Wonderland," seems to have at last been practically realized.

## Large Office Tragedies.

Barge Office desertions are painfully common. Too often men allow their wives and children to come to America, where they expect to be received with open arms, and the latter discover that the husband and father has, in the interval, attached himself to nettle more attractive, and the deserted ones are deported. Like cases occur with the aged, and these are truly pitiable. When the old people become a burden to the children in Europe, they are sent with scant ceremony to their children here. The latter are perhaps too selfish to have regard for the old folks, and too often they are deported, perhaps only to be shuttled back again within a few months. One old woman was shuttled across four times within a year, barred out on both sides of the water, and died at sea, homeless and friendless, with children in both continents prosperous and well able to make her declining years at least peaceful and calm.—Amstee's Magazine.

## Disorder a Minor Matter.

Chinese consider themselves and their country as the pluck of civilization, while they class all other nations indiscriminately as outer barbarians. No doubt they also consider China as the most delightful and orderly nation in the world to live in, and such little incidents as insurrections, riots, pulling up of railways, murder of missionaries, etc., as of hardly more consequence than we attach to the petty misdemeanors which continually bring their performers to our Police Courts. Looking at it from this point of view, no doubt, the Chinese Minister in America has been recommending the woman doctors of this country to go to China, which he says is an earthly paradise for physicians.—Chicago News.

## Flowers in the Clouds.

The highest point at which flowering plants have been found is in Thibet, at 10,200 feet.