

SKIM MILK FOR BABY

Experiments Which Go to Show Former Is Good for Latter.

New York Woman Uses Young Pigs and Finds That They Thrive on Skim Milk—Adding of Lactose and Dextrose Improves It.

If the milk left on your doorstep in the small hours of the morning has been put through a "thinning" process by too much watering, or has had the cream extracted, it does not necessarily follow that the milk is not good for babies.

Especially when milk-fat disagrees with an infant, as is so often the case with breast-fed babies, there is reason to believe, so far as late experiments in physiological chemistry go to show, that skim milk, with the proper kind of sugar added, is a good diet for the babe.

This is one of the conclusions reached by Margaret B. Wilson in the experiments which she is now conducting in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city.

A brief account of Miss Wilson's experiment follows:

Three new-born pigs of the same litter were obtained and reared on skim milk. Of these three, one, the skim-milk pig, was fed on skim milk alone; another, the lactose pig, received the same skim milk to which three per cent. of lactose had been added; and a third pig, the dextrose pig, was nourished with the same skim milk to which three per cent. of dextrose had been added.

The three pigs which were fed on the three milks described grew rapidly and normally. The dextrose pig, which was heaviest at the start, took his food with greater slowness than the others, sometimes suckling 45 minutes in taking the volume of milk which the other two drank in 15 minutes.

As one result of her investigations, Miss Wilson found that the skimmed-milk pigs gained as much as 80 per cent. in weight in from 14 to 16 days, which, she says, is an apparently normal growth.

When the pigs were killed it was found that the skimmed-milk pig had increased the least in fat. The lactose pig had increased the most.

The skimmed-milk pig was, however, a close second to the lactose pig when it came to the proportion of heat units retained to the number of heat units in the food consumed.

The results show further that a large and apparently normal growth takes place when skimmed milk, containing a plentiful supply of proteid, is fed, and that this growth is favorably influenced by the addition of sugars, which improve the nutritive value in that they add further calorific power to the milk.

The presence of fat in the milk greatly reduces the bulk necessary to supply the needed calories; but when milk-fat disagrees with an infant, there seems to be reason to believe that skimmed milk with milk-sugar, or lactose, can be fed without prejudicial effect.

ATE THROUGH SILVER TUBE.

New York Police Commissioner Lives for Fourteen Years with Artificial Passage to Stomach.

Former Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy, of New York, is dead. Since 1889 he had been unable to take nourishment in the ordinary way. Physicians decided that he had a tumor of the stomach. This they treated. In the meantime he had almost starved to death, and from 225 pounds was reduced in weight to less than 100 pounds.

TWO SERMONS OVER SAME MAN

Blaghamton (N. Y.) Pastor Delivers Orations for Man Who Died Twice.

It is not often that twice in a lifetime a minister delivers a funeral sermon over the same corpse, but this occurred when Rev. E. E. Phillips, of Pocono, Pa., officiated at the funeral of Walter Johnson, just 20 years ago. Rev. Mr. Phillips was called upon to perform the last sad rites for Mr. Johnson at Sterling, Ill., but while the services were in progress signs of animation were discovered in the corpse, which was revived to life for 20 years. A few days ago Rev. Mr. Phillips was again asked to perform the funeral services over Mr. Johnson, who had really passed away this time, and preached the funeral sermon he had delivered 20 years before.

Picture Aid Church. The town of Alost, in Belgium, has sold a picture of Rubens for \$300,000. In order to raise money to build a new church.

TO MAKE BLIND SEE.

Frenchman Has Device for Which He Claims Great Powers.

Prof. Peter Steins, of Paris, Invents Contrivance for Acting Directly on Optic Nerve Regarding of the Eyes.

Prof. Peter Steins claims to have discovered the secret of restoring sight to the blind. The announcement is published in the Revue des Revues, by Dr. Caze, who explains how Steins tested on him a wonderful apparatus of Steins' invention, by which he was not only able to restore lost sight, but to give vision to those who never had known it.

Steins took Caze into a dark room and bandaged his eyes so he could see nothing. He heard the professor walk to and fro, strike a match to light a lamp, and then felt the apparatus fixed around his temples, whereupon he instantly saw a dim light which enabled him to distinguish surrounding objects. Presently the light became stronger and Caze was able to count the professor's fingers when they were held before him and to enumerate other things in the room.

Steins' claim rests on the theory that a man does not see with his eye but with his brain, the eye only serving to receive the image, which the optic nerve transmits to the seat of perception. If, then, the image be transmitted to the brain without eyes a blind person can see as well as anybody else. The professor's apparatus is on the same scientific basis as a telephone with the substitution of light for sound. Caze states that several other physicians experimented with the apparatus, but none was able to explain how the astounding results were obtained.

JAPS WORK FOR ROCKEFELLER

Native Workmen Putting Up Two Beautiful Cottages on His Place in the Adirondacks.

People in the section of New York state around Watertown are greatly interested in the improvements being made by William Rockefeller on his Adirondack estate near St. Regis lake. Mr. Rockefeller recently engaged a number of Japanese to build him two beautiful Japanese cottages near the lake for use in summer. All of the work is done by the Japanese, under the supervision of a Japanese architect. The buildings will be exactly like those of Japan and will cost many thousands of dollars. Even American nails are discarded, and as much Japanese material as can possibly be used are being put in the cottages. Hundreds have been attracted to the cottages on account of the unique manner in which the Japanese handle their tools. They draw a plane toward them, saw a board from them, and are all left-handed. No Americans are allowed on the job. Even the man who carries the hod with mortar for the walls is a Japanese. Both cottages will be completed in time for occupation this summer.

INVITES ALL NATIONS.

The State Department Gives Notice of the Good Roads Congress to Be Held at St. Louis, Mo.

The secretary of state has advised diplomatic officials that a national and international good roads convention will be held in St. Louis from April 27 to May 2, 1933, under the promotion of the National Good Roads association, the office of public roads inquiries of the department of agriculture, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, state, county and city officials, commercial bodies and railway organizations.

The chief object of the congress is to arouse special interest throughout civilized countries in the betterment of the public highways. With a view to securing the presence in the congress of the most skillful engineers and road builders the state department has been furnished copies of the official invitation, which will be extended to foreign governments with the request that they send representative delegations to the congress.

COST OF SIBERIAN ROAD.

Great Russian Line of 3,700 Miles Built at a Cost of \$192,300,000.

The Siberian railway commission on the occasion of its recent session in the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the work at Vladivostok, held under the presidency of the czar, published figures concerning the cost to date. The trans-Siberian railway with a length of 5,628 versts (about 3,700 miles), cost \$192,300,000 including the first order of rolling stock, though not including an appropriation of \$47,160,000 to reinforce its means of transport. The committee has likewise appropriated \$5,160,000 for river and harbor improvements, etc., \$15,330,000 for colonization purposes and about \$2,500,000 for gold mine surveys, churches, medical relief, etc.

Gold Production. The estimated production of gold in 1932 was \$80,752,070 and of silver \$31,040,023.

BIG GIFT TO BARNARD.

Women's Department of Columbia University Enriched \$1,000,000 by Single Donor.

The announcement was made at Columbia university the other day that the sum of \$1,000,000 has been presented to Barnard college, the women's department of the university, and that the money has already been used to purchase land. The name of the donor is withheld, and it is understood, is known only to President Butler, George A. Plimpton, the treasurer of Barnard, stated the name of the donor would not be made public in the future, but there is a well-defined rumor, backed up by a person in authority, the anonymous friend of the institution is a woman. It is expressly stated in President Butler's announcement that the gift was made by a single person. In some quarters the person is believed to be John D. Rockefeller.

The new ground of the college was owned by the New York hospital, and is bounded by Broadway, One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Claremont avenue. The property purchased is 725 feet six inches in length, by 200 feet in width, and comprises about 60 city lots. Barnard's present need is dormitories.

STILL FEELS PANIC.

Past Year, as a Whole, in Germany, Said to Be One of Overproduction and High Prices.

Reviewing Germany's commercial record for the past year, Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Berlin, in a report to the state department, declares that while a few branches of manufacture and trade experienced a partial recovery, the year as a whole belonged to the period of overproduction, collapse and panic, which began in the summer of 1930, and has caused the condition still prevalent, wherein prices of food and raw materials are above all logical relation to the market value of finished products.

Bank dividends and balances, the report says, show a decided improvement for 1932 over the previous year, and textile industries, especially the wool branch, also make a favorable showing. Depression is noted in the iron and steel situation, though this in some degree has been relieved by heavy shipments to the United States during the autumn and winter months.

Referring to German trade with the United States, the consul general calls attention to the notable increase in German exports to this country, amounting to \$14,878,270, distributed through 25 consular districts.

STUNG BY WEIRD INSECT.

Michigan Farmer May Die from Attack of a Gigantic Bug Which Bites His Cheek.

Oscar Newasky, living seven miles east of Mendon, Mich., was stung the other day by a strange insect unlike anything known in this region and the doctor fears he will not recover. He was stung on the cheek and now his neck and shoulders are terribly swollen and the poison symptoms are declared to be new to medical science.

Newasky went into the loft of his barn to cut hay to feed his stock when he suddenly received a painful sting on the left cheek. The unexpected torture caused him to lose his footing and he fell 12 feet to the floor of the barn, where he lay half unconscious for over an hour until he was found and carried into the house.

Examination of the loft revealed a bug two and a half inches long quartered in the hay. The insect has long wings, its legs are double-jointed with a tendency to curl or bow. The head, which is the strangest part of the insect, is fully an inch in diameter, covered with fuzz, partly covering a long bill like that of some gigantic mosquito.

SENSATION AT A THEATER.

Man Raises a Disturbance When Young Woman Behind Him Stabs Him with Her Hairpin.

A wild wall, ringing out shrilly from his audience, d'concerted E. H. Sothorn at the Garden theater, New York city, the other night and caused a commotion that interfered seriously with the smoothness of the play. The man who cried aloud is Philip H. Levey, manager of a leather goods establishment, who had been impaled upon a hatpin. Directly behind Levey sat a young woman who endeavored in the fashion of young women at a play to secure her hat to the seat in front of her with the hatpin. Instead she fastened the hat to Levey. The long steel pin slipped through the plush chair back and ran an inch or two into the man's body. An altercation ensued, which was interrupted by a policeman, who removed both parties. There was a discussion in the lobby, in which the young woman upbraided Levey for causing such a commotion over a trivial matter and bringing humiliation on her.

Brush Electric Patent Expires. The last barrier in the way of the general manufacture of electric storage batteries has been removed with the expiration of the Brush patent. The patent covers completely the art of making plates by mechanically applying the active material as a paste powder or in any other form, and this claim is so broad that it was considered doubtful whether Edison could have marketed his new battery while the patent remained in force, and that has been given as one reason why the new battery has not been placed on the market as soon as had been expected.

A SOCIETY HAT SALE.

Young Women of Washington Make Success of Unique Bazaar.

Military Creations of Their Own Sold for Good Prices in Aid of Co-Operative Sewing Society.

Washington society girls sold hats of their own manufacture for large sums at the Shoreham hotel the other afternoon for the sake of charity.

Countess Cassini, the adopted daughter of the Russian ambassador, Mine. De Margerie, Miss Wetmore, Miss Lovering, Miss Warder, Miss Horstmann, Miss Kean, Miss Wilson and Miss Ashton acted as saleswomen to allure young diplomats, old diplomats and women of society into buying their wares. The hats, manufactured by these women were marvels of art and brought from \$10 to \$50.

Thomas F. Walsh, Capt. Cowles, Representative Morrell and others bought these confections, and they were again resold, thereby doubling the amount of the first price. Young diplomats became enthusiastic and bid in artiftes and presented them to the girls.

Hats, fancy shirt waists, which were wonderful creations of handiwork; stocks, collars, neckties in quantity; rugs, made at the rooms of the Co-operative Sewing society, for which the sale was made, all met with ready and enthusiastic buyers.

Edwin Morgan, of the state department, acted as doorkeeper and collected 25 cents from all who entered.

Among the women buyers was Mme. Callenberg, wife of the first secretary of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, who declared the affair so charming she would immediately introduce foreign society to a similar sale upon her return to Europe in the spring.

Countess Cassini became possessor of a wonderful piece of headgear, while hats manufactured by her skilled fingers reaped a rich reward. Lady Herbert became possessor of a wide ruche. Mme. De Margerie bought a cardinal hat trimmed with cardinal wings.

It was estimated that the Co-operative Sewing society would be several hundred dollars richer by the unique sale. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Payne, Lady Herbert, Signora Mayor des Planches, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Warder, Baroness Hengel-muller, Miss Kean and a host of women well known in the social life of Washington. The parlors at the Shoreham were thronged during the entire time of the sale, and the sight was a pretty one.

TRAVELING MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

German Specialists Plan to Lecture in the Country Districts for Advancement of Profession.

The country medical practitioners in Germany is to have an opportunity to learn the latest developments in surgery and general medicine from a traveling university that will bring postgraduate instruction to the nearest large town in his vicinity free of charge. Emperor William gave his signature Monday to the plans for this work, which will be paid for by the government and by small contributions from medical societies.

Great specialists, such as Prof. Lassar, Bergmann and Rumpf, will charge small fees for their services. Prof. Lassar already has contributed 1,000 specimens of skin diseases to the museum which will be carried from place to place with laboratory appliances. The country doctor can thus come to his neighboring city for a week or two once a year and hear the leaders of his profession explain the latest processes for treatment or see celebrated surgeons operate.

The idea of the traveling university appears to have originated with the late Emperor Frederick, who used to talk to Prof. Rensers about it. The Bavarian government already has made a limited use of the suggestion.

JINGO BEGINS TRAVELS.

Gigantic Elephant Intended for United States Finally Enticed in Big Cage at London.

The huge African elephant, Jingo, purchased from the zoo at London for shipment to the United States on the steamship Georgic was finally enticed into his traveling cage. All of the day before he refused to be tempted into the cage by food placed therein, but hunger at last mastered him.

Jingo is 25 inches taller than the celebrated Jumbo, and was sold by the authorities of the London zoo because he was believed to have reached the age when African elephants become dangerous.

It was for the same reason that Jumbo was sold, but in his case the fear proved to be groundless. The purchaser is reported to have said that he would refuse \$100,000 for Jingo.

Can Live on Twelve Dollars a Month. Rev. C. M. Winchester, a clergyman of Middletown, prepared a table in demonstration of his declaration that a minister can live on \$12 a month if he lives alone, and live substantially at that, with some money left every month to give to the church. The clergyman suggests that some of the articles mentioned in the table might possibly be omitted, thereby adding to the man's health and happiness.

Ministers and Small Salaries. A New York preacher has produced figures to show how a minister can live on \$12 a month. But, says the Chicago Record-Herald, why should he if he is fit to be a minister?

NEW SCARLET FEVER CURE.

New York Doctor Tries New Serum. But Says It Is Too Soon to Declare It a Success.

Dr. Louis Fischer, of the Willard Parker and Riverside hospitals, has just completed his clinical report of the results of treating scarlet fever with anti-streptococcus. Dr. Fischer describes how he came to use this serum and how it affected two children.

The first case was that of a child four and a half years old, whose case was diagnosed as one of scarlet fever.

Owing to the weakened state of the child, sepsis was feared and the doctor injected 20 of Aronson's anti-streptococcus serum on February 15, 1933. The child's condition improved gradually and continuously.

In the second case, a girl eight years old, the doctor was called into consultation on February 20. This child had been ill three days with a temperature of 104 the day previous and 104.5 on February 20. Her pulse was weak and rapid. There was a loss of appetite and general apathetic condition.

Owing to the severe general infection, Dr. Fischer again decided to give an injection of the anti-streptococcus serum of the same strength as in the previous case. On February 23, when he saw the patient again, he noted the entire disappearance of necrotic patches in the throat, and the conditions were identical with those of the first case.

Dr. Fischer, however, warns practitioners that great care should be exercised in judging this new serum from a small, though successful, series of cases.

RIVAL THE FRENCH.

American Gowns Which Are Said to Be More Exquisite Than Those of Paris Creation.

The display of American gowns at New York gives the Parisian creations a back seat, according to the majority of the thousands of women who fairly scrambled over each other to view the star creations on exhibition for the convention of the Dress-makers' Association of America. At the Fifth avenue headquarters, where Parisian gowns are on exhibition, crowds examined the foreign modistes' creations, but the greatest interest was in the American gowns in Masonic hall. This is the first competitive exhibition of American gowns in this country.

The first session was open only to members of the association, and from Maine to California, dress-makers, whose interest in the convention was bubbling over. In Masonic temple, seated among the scores of beautiful gowns, sat the modistes listening to the words of welcome by Mrs. Linda Wade, of Mattoon, Ill., vice president, and Mrs. Elizabeth White, president. Nearly 1,000 dress-makers were present.

COLOR LINE OBSOLETE.

Negroes Now Admitted Into the Ladies' Gallery of the National House of Representatives.

During the last few days of the late session of congress the ladies' gallery in the house was opened to negroes. This has never happened before, and its occurrence at this time, when the negro question is so prominent in the newspapers, is considered significant.

The gallery in question is the one to the left of the press gallery. It is reserved for ladies and their escorts, and when the gallery is not full men of respectable appearance who have no ladies with them are sometimes admitted. Negroes, however, have never been admitted.

In some way it had apparently become known among the negroes of Washington that the ban had been taken off, so far as this gallery is concerned, and they have been patronizing it very extensively. Many of them have come without bringing women with them. Parties of three and four have been visiting the gallery.

SENDS LETTER TO CHAPLAINS.

Emperor William Distributes Copies of Paper Sent to Hollman on Bible Controversy.

Emperor William has presented to all the chaplains of the German navy, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, copies of his letter to Admiral Hollman, counsellor of the German Oriental society, on the subject of the Babylonian origin of the Bible. It is officially announced that Emperor William's letter on the Bible controversy was composed and written by himself alone. Several statements to the contrary have been published, hence the present precise notification that from the first to the last word it was written by the emperor without outside aid. In publishing the announcement the North German Gazette says: "The letter indeed bears in every sentence the impress of the emperor's own personality."

Automobiles Replace Horses. The Paris Petit Bleu publishes statistics showing to what extent automobiles have reduced the number of horses in Paris. An appreciative diminution in the horse population is shown, although there is no immediate prospect of the useful animal becoming extinct. In 1901 there were 96,608 horses in Paris, in 1902 91,076, and in 1903 there are supposed to be 60,000. Accordingly the loss is supposed to be due to automobiles.

Around the World in Seven Months. Seven months and a half was the time taken in travelling round the world by a picture post card which has just been delivered to its sender at Berlin.

MOUSE KILLS SOFT MAPLE.

The Little Creature is Causing Great Damage to Valuable Trees Along Mississippi.

The dying of soft maple timber on the islands in the Mississippi in the vicinity of Galena, says the Gazette of that city, for the last year is explained by Capt. George A. Schneider. Many people are curious to know what kills these trees, which has been closely observed by the captain. All of this trouble originates from a new kind of timber mouse, which is much larger than the ordinary mouse in the woods. We term them the jumping mouse. They can jump from four to six feet and are very savage.

This peculiar mouse lives entirely on the soft maple tree, the bark being softer and sweeter than that of other trees. It first eats from the base, then proceeds up the tree taking the bark off in large patches, which is as dangerous to the tree as girdling would be, thus causing the tree to die. If they keep increasing as they have been in the past year there will not be a maple tree standing in the next two years that has not been partly killed by this mouse. The enemies of the mouse, such as the hawk and skunk, are being trapped, the owl is shot, so the mouse has free play.

WATCHED WITH JEALOUS EYE.

Development of American Trade in British Colonies Troubles Englishmen.

The development of American trade in the British colonies is watched with a jealous eye by many people in this country, says a London dispatch to the New York Tribune. Compliments are raised that the Americans have of late monopolized the markets of Malta for flour and oil to the disadvantage of British trade. Formerly these articles reached Malta from London, Liverpool and Hull, but the cheaper prices quoted from New York have ousted the British goods. This result is attributed to the direct steamship service inaugurated last year.

The outlook in connection with the Canadian trade is an engaging subject of discussion in Bristol. At an early date the Canadian Pacific railway will, it is stated, open a branch office there and it is understood that the Grand Trunk line will follow suit, so that the port will soon be receiving attention from an unprecedented degree from two rival organizations of far-reaching influence.

CANADA HELPLESS.

Military Expert, Lecturing in London, Points Out Possible Danger from United States as Foe.

Col. Kitson, formerly British military attaché at Washington and now commandant of the Sandhurst military college, in a speech in the Canada club at London, under the chairmanship of Lord Strathcona, said:

"Fortunately, at present, the possibility of trouble with the United States is farther off than ever. But I assure you that the Canadians would enter a campaign under the greatest strategic disadvantages. You will be lucky in upper Canada if you have any ammunition. The American regular army would be ready to raid your lines of communication which lie along the frontier. Your only arsenal is at Quebec, at the end of the line. Without better organization, and without another arsenal in the interior, you never will be safe from raids."

Lord Strathcona said that Canadians were ready to defend their railway and their homes with their lives. Another arsenal was being built at Ottawa, which was at some distance from the frontier.

NAMES FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Secretary Moody Reaches a Decision in Regard to the States Which Will Be Honored.

Secretary Moody has reached a decision as to the states after which the five battleships provided for in the new naval law shall be named. Three 16,000-ton battleships are to be named Vermont, Kansas and Minnesota, and the two 12,000-ton vessels Mississippi and Idaho.

The secretary in his next annual report expects to discuss the subject of the names to be given new battleships. He is anxious that the names of such historic vessels as the Cumberland, the Merrimack and the Constitution shall be perpetuated in the new navy and he will recommend that congress provide for this in the next naval bill. Under the present law it is stipulated that all battleships shall be named after the states of the union.

Pine Tree Bread from Finland. Members of the Finnish Relief society in New York city have just received some of the "bread," which is almost the only food that can be obtained by their starving countrymen at home. It is made of the bark of pine trees and looks like brown sandstone. It is almost as hard as stone, and no one would ever suspect that it could be eaten. Its only redeeming feature is that it lasts for years in as palatable condition as when fresh.

Made Close Calculations. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the nicety of calculation employed in modern manufacturing is that of the Cambria Steel company, of Johnstown, Pa., which recently completed 500 steel cars for the West Virginia Central railroad without having a single piece of material of any kind left over.