

ARTIFICIAL HONEY.

Inverted Sugar—Better Than Some Kinds of Bees Honey. Prof. Herzfeld of Germany recently brought out some interesting points regarding the manufacture of artificial honey in Europe. It is pointed out that when we bring about the inversion of refined sugar in an almost complete manner and under well-determined conditions, this sugar solidifies in the same way as natural honey, after standing for a long time and it can be easily redissolved by heating it. Owing to the increased reproduction of artificial honey, the bee cultivators have been agitating the question so as to protect themselves, and it is proposed to secure legislation to this effect, one point being to oblige the manufacturers to add some kind of product, which will indicate the artificial product. On the other hand, it is found that the addition of inverted sugar to natural honey tends to improve its quality, and especially to render it more easily digested. Seeing that sugar is about the only alimentary matter which is produced in an absolutely pure state, its addition to honey cannot be strictly considered as an adulteration. Bees often take products from flowers which have a bad taste; and the chemist Keller found that honey coming from the chestnut tree sometimes has a disagreeable flavor. From these flowers we find a honey which has a taste which resembles bitter almonds, and honey from strawberry flowers is most unpalatable. Honey taken from the colza plant is of an oily nature, and that taken from onions has the taste of the latter. In such cases the honey is much improved by the addition of inverted sugar. Prof. Herzfeld gives a practical method of preparing this form of sugar: We take 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of high quality refined sugar in a clean enamel-ware vessel, and add 300 cubic centimetres (10 fluid ounces) of water and 1.1 grammes (17 grains) tartaric acid. This is heated at 110 deg. C. over an open fire, stirring all the while, and is kept at this heat until the liquid takes on a fine golden yellow color, such operation lasting for about three-quarters of an hour. By this very simple process we can easily produce artificial honey. Numerous extracts are now on the market for giving the aroma of honey. However, if we take the artificial product made as above and add to it a natural honey having a strong aroma, such as that which is produced from health, we can obtain an excellent semi-honey.—Scientific American.

Find Rovers's Well.

The old well from which Paul Rovers used to quench his thirst has been located since the work of restoration on the old house in Boston began. In strengthening the walls of the old house workmen dug up under a corner of the ell and came upon some old hand-hewn oak planks. Proceeding with great care they found these to be the planking of what appeared at first to be a large water tank or cistern. Further investigation showed that they had struck upon the old well. It was seen that the well must have been filled with plank all the way down. It is about four feet in diameter and is square. It was filled up long ago and the planking alone remains. In connection with the work in other parts of the building other interesting finds have been made. Many of the articles being unearthed will be placed in the museum, which it is proposed to establish in the house. There are two pieces of old Lowestoft china, parts of a cup and saucer, bottles of curious shape, having glass about half an inch thick, bits of china and earthenware in white and color. In the cellar was found an old half dollar and an old fashioned cent, bearing the date of 1844. Possibly the most interesting article found so far is the old belt belonging to a soldier's dress uniform. It is white and is intact, save for the loss of the buckle. It is not known whether this belt is a part of the uniform worn by Paul Rovers himself. The belt was found hidden in the wall of the house. There was a large collection of miscellaneous articles found, such as hangers, curious nails, tools, and bits of iron.—Boston Post.

The Condor's Individuality.

We had the best chance of studying the colors of the condor head. The bill was horn color and the red skin of the head extended down, covering it about half way. The legs were tan, but on each knee was a patch of red. On the breast of each bird the skin was blood red, and could be seen occasionally when the birds were preening. Both had light-colored wing bars, and the primaries were well worn. The skin on the throat hung loose, and the lower mandible fitted close under the upper. The chin was orange-red, and below this on the neck was a strip of greenish yellow, merging into the orange about the sides and back of the neck. The top and front of the head were red, but between the eyes was a small patch of black feathers, and these extended down in front of the eye into the orange-red of the cheek. The pupil of the eye was black, but the iris was deep red and red. I can remember the bird and wrinkled face, baby paws, with the caved-in expression of a toothless old woman, and the way he made me in the condor's individuality.—Century.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Effect on Them and the Public of Regulation for Political Purposes. The halt which has come to railroad construction in the South in consequence of agitation threatening investments in railroads promises to occasion serious hindrances to agriculture, manufactures and commerce. At the very time when industry in all its branches was expanding with wonderful vigor and rapidly, demanding greater and greater facilities for traffic, and while the railroads were doing their utmost to meet those requirements, came the flood of legislation to cut down the profits of the corporations just when they were most needed; needed, too, for expenditures to supply necessary track equipment and other facilities for transporting people and freight in the advancement of the business interest of the country. But that was not all the evil wrought by such laws. They checked in its flow toward the South, money so much demanded for development of new railroad and other enterprises and have caused a halt to progress. Had there been any general and substantial outcry against the railroads for widespread injustice in their freight or passenger traffic some excuse might have been found for the passage of regulatory acts, but there was little such agitation, and therefore the conclusion is forced upon the observer that the responsibility for the passing of such laws lies mainly with the comparatively few politicians, inspired by selfish motives, perhaps of a retaliatory nature. Yet it is to the future that one must look for the worst effect of these laws. Commerce and industry are making greater demands upon the railroads for adequate facilities, but the companies are hard pressed for money, and orders for new cars and engines have fallen off tremendously as compared with last year, although there has not been any letup in the rush of freight, and most of the roads are handling more business than ever. Necessarily there must come a time when another great congestion of traffic will occur, causing both amarrasment and loss to various branches of human enterprise and labor. The money to provide these things which the railroads need is not to be had except at prohibitive rates of interest, and borrowing has to be done by means of short time notes for meeting pressing requirements. The outcome of such conditions is plain enough. It might be easier had not labor and everything else which the railroads need advanced in cost, but these increases in operating expenses, coupled with decreased earning power under the new laws, have put the companies at their wits' end for the handling of their finances. To sum it up the situation is this: The railroads need more funds to meet the needs of their patrons. Rates of interest demanded by capitalists are higher than ever for railroad enterprises; too high for the railroads to afford. How, then, can they prevent another congestion of traffic and loss to business?—From the Manufacturers Record.

Royal Simple Life.

King Oscar of Sweden got up between 8 and half-past 8, dressing with the help of a valet. He took coffee in the breakfast room together with the Queen, with whom he settled any family matters, and read the morning papers. By 10 o'clock King was ready for business. On Tuesday he held an open reception. On Monday, the court, official, military and civil dignitaries had the pas. The King devoted Wednesday and Thursday to reviews and military inspections, but particularly to audiences and presentation of persons promoted to offices of honor. On Friday the Swedish Council of State took place. Saturday was formerly devoted to Norway and to the Swedish Norwegian Council of State. At half-past 2 the royal pair took luncheon, consisting of a cup of soup, a warm or cold course, a glass of ale, or a glass of Marsala. After that the King walked out or rode in the modern manege in the new royal stables, then to business, correspondence, etc., in his study. At 6 o'clock the King, Queen, and persons in attendance dined in the blue drawing room. The sort of dinner most often served was soup, fish, greens, a steak and dessert, with three sorts of wine. On feast and parade days an entremets was added and a glass of champagne. It opened happened, however, that the King, with his simple taste, preferred for himself two cold courses or a vegetable and meat, leaving everything else untouched. After dinner the King was wont to attend the theatres or Freemasons' lodges, or else he stopped at home and listened to music by the Queen or the ladies in attendance. Supper was soon over; it usually consisted merely of a cup of soup. The King then retired to his study, signing incoming papers and seldom going to bed before 1 o'clock.—London Truth.

Gutters Ran with Beer.

The gutters of Rio de Janeiro ran with beer for several days recently. The municipal laboratory having discovered that practically every beer in the local market contained a dangerous amount of sulphuric acid, the authorities proceeded to destroy all stocks on hand. A skilled English cotton spinner spun a single thread 1,000 miles long.

SLEEPING BY MACHINERY.

Science Has Devised a Simple Cure For Insomnia. Science has devised an almost certain cure for the chief cause of the brainworker—insomnia. The principle is extremely simple, and is based upon the well-known fact that repetition means monotony, and monotony slumber. The machine can be made by anyone with a slight gift of mechanics. It consists of a clockwork apparatus, above which are mounted two rods painted black, laid horizontally, and made to revolve in opposite directions. On each rod an fixed seven pieces of mirror. To use the machine, you place it near your bedside, in such a position that it is faintly illuminated by a light at night; then you set it in motion and lie down. As the bars begin to revolve, the seven mirrors blink at you as little spots of light, and then disappear. SHADOW SKETCHES. Nature Was the First Artist, a Shadow the First Picture. Nature was the first artist, and a shadow sketch was the first picture made. She is still spreading her beautiful designs wherever a beautiful object stands in the sunlight, and we are about to learn what she can teach us of her method in going along country roads and paths, have you not admired the shadows that the flowers and all graceful plants cast on the ground? These leaves and vines actually display the outlines of the plants to even better advantage than can be seen in the objects themselves, because shadows have no perspective and no shading. An easy way to arrange a vase of flowers or of leafy twigs for drawing is to study their shadow on a wall while the vase is slowly turned, until the shadow shows them to be suitably placed. As a rule objects like large leaves and birds' nests are best for simple outlining, while delicate and complicated shadows like those cast by vines and by most flowers are best for the blackened surface of the silhouette. Shadow outlines make good records of flowers and plants if accompanied by the usual notes on color and habit. Baby Bait for Crocodiles. "Wot do ye think," said the sailor, "of usin' live babies for bait? We done it in Ceylon." "Babies for bait? Fishing for shark?" "No; crocodile. Baby bait is the only thing for crocodile, and everybody uses it. Ye rent a baby down there for half a dollar a day." "Of course," the sailor went on, "the thing ain't as cruel as it sounds. No harm ever comes to the babies, or else, of course, their mother wouldn't rent 'em. The kids is simply sot on the soft mud bank of a crocodile stream and the hunter lays hid near them, a sure perfection." "The crocodile is lazy. He basks in the sun in midstream. Nothin' will draw him in to shore where we can pot him. But set a little fat naked baby on the bank and the crocodile soon rouses up. In he comes, a greedy look in his dull eyes, and then ye open fire." "I have got as many as four crocodile with one baby in a morning's fishing." Some Cingalese woman wot lives near good crocodile streams make as much as two dollars a week regular out o' rentin' their babies for crocodile bait. There was so much ceremony connected with a church cornerstone laying in New York City a few weeks ago that the moving picture machine man felt warranted to take a couple of miles of photographs. These pictures proved to be very good, and large crowds were delighted with the exact reproduction of the dedicatory exercises. "I like the moving pictures better than I did the original service," confessed a prominent member of the congregation. "You do?" gasped a devout elder. "I'm surely pained to hear you say so. Why should you prefer the pictures?" "Because the picture man," answered the prominent member, pleasantly, "cut out all the sermons." In a Texas court not many months ago the clerk asked: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" "We have," said the foreman. "What say you—do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" "We do," replied the foreman. "You do? Do what?" asked the clerk. "We find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty," said the foreman. "But, gentlemen, you must explain," said the clerk. "Of course," responded the foreman. "You see, six of us find him guilty and six of us find him not guilty, and we're agreed to let it stand at that." A small brain that works is of more use than a massive intellect that balks. "They say Mazie's newly acquired wealth has gone to her head." "Yes, she's wearing nothing but imbricated millinery!"

KING OF SWAN ISLAND.

He's a Philanthropist and Well Liked, Especially by Seamen. Among the saloon passengers arriving in Boston recently on the steamer San Jose, from Port Limon, Costa Rica, was Alonzo Adams, owner of Swan Island, and who is known throughout Central America as the King of Swan Island. His domain is a fertile island situated in the Caribbean Sea, upon which he has a beautiful residence and numerous houses for his laborers. He raises fruit and coconuts and employs several hundred men. Mr. Adams is a philanthropist, and has assisted not only the inhabitants of several of the islands of the Caribbean, but is of especial help to mariners. Knowing the value of a light to guide the vessels running through the Caribbean on their way from New York and Boston to Port Limon and other points, he built and maintains a light on the island, which can be seen for many miles, and rays of which warn the captains of steamers not to approach too close to the shallow waters in the vicinity. Mr. Adams is sixty-five years old and is a native of Eastport. He keeps informed of what is transpiring in the world by the papers brought to him by passing steamers.—Philadelphia Press. The Ultra Microscope. The ultra microscope is a recent device of science. By its aid it is expected that many micro-organisms which hitherto defied observation will be detected. As the classification of microbes has advanced, biologists have inclined to the conclusion that many must still remain unknown, too small to be perceived with any instrument hitherto in use. The new apparatus is the invention of two Frenchmen, Cotton and Monton. It involves no change in the existing arrangement of lenses. It is the system of lighting that is revolutionized. The ray is used at right angles to the axis of the instrument, instead of coinciding with it. Thus the light sweeps across the objective parallel with its plane. By this means it is said that many particles so small that they have defied detection under the most powerful glasses become visible as brilliant points. It is a new world, enthusiastic microscopists say, that is opened to scientific study. Italians Like Picture Shows. Milan, the center of Italy for the moving picture machine trade, has already about 40 such theaters. Every available hall is being turned into a moving picture show, while nearly every second and third-rate theater and "cafe chantant" finishes the evening's entertainment with a few cinematograph pictures. During the dull summer months even the larger theaters are used. Door For Great Occasions. Many old houses in Holland have a special door which is never opened save on special occasions—when there is a marriage or a death in the family. The bride and bridegroom enter by this door and it is then called or barred up until a death occurs, when it is opened, and the body is removed by this exit. Children's Playgrounds Increasing. The number of children's playgrounds is increasing rapidly in many cities. Recent statistics covering 25 cities between 25,000 and 300,000 population show there has been in two years an increase of 94 per cent in school playgrounds, and a total increase of all kinds of playgrounds of 54 per cent in that period. "Bunny" Plentiful in Australia. To keep the plague of rabbits from destroying the pastoral industries of Australia 16,153 miles of public and private rabbit-netted fences have been erected at a cost of \$4,000,000. Queensland alone spends \$400,000 a year in erecting and maintaining fences to keep out "bunny." Human Hair Crop Profitable. The human hair crop is a profitable and expensive industry. Five tons of it are annually imported by the merchants of London. The center of the trade is Paris, where 200,000 pounds are harvested annually, with a valuation of \$4,000,000. Ribbon Manufacture Increasing. The production of ribbons at St. Etienne amounted in 1906 to \$19,000,000, being an increase of \$5,000,000 over the previous year. Exportation was somewhat over \$6,000,000, or an increase of \$2,000,000 as compared with 1905. Children Praying About Dying. A British scientist has spoken against children praying about dying while they are asleep. It is a great mistake, he said, to let children think of sudden death. Chicagoans Spend \$300,000 for Shines. It is estimated that people in Chicago spend \$300,000 a year in keeping their shoes polished. Of this amount profits are said to be \$100,000. Kipling's School. Rudyard Kipling said to me once in conversing on the subject of an exchange of ideas, "Why, all I ever knew somebody told me." \$365,000 to Receive The Czar. England had to pay \$365,000 to have Czar Nicholas visit London in 1844. Of this \$60,000 was spent in redecorating Buckingham palace.

SEA BIRDS ARE IN PERIL.

Need of Wardens to Check Extinction of Nation's Scavengers. For want of wardens along the hundred miles of Pacific Coast, recently reserved as a bird refuge, a circular of the National Association of Audubon Societies says millions of water fowl may suffer death to themselves and their young at the nesting season. With thousands of acres of such breeding havens which they have previously obtained and must patrol with hardy and expert men, the National Association of Audubon Societies finds itself today unable to extend its bird guard over the newly acquired stretch of inaccessible sea coast. Unless funds are forthcoming for this economic movement, officers of the Association say, American bird life will again suffer such ravages as are admittedly bringing its valuable sea-bird species close to the point of extinction. The circular continues: Both men and boats of the staunchest sort are required for the perilous work of patrolling the reefs and rocks of the nesting birds in all winds and weather. Some seven thousand dollars were devoted by the Audubon workers last year to providing this protection against poachers for the defenceless birds on their breeding grounds. To extend this service to the new refuges, which the government has just ended, several thousands of dollars more will be required. Beyond paying the wardens a dollar a month for the purpose of their nominal control, the Federal authorities have left the entire burden of maintaining this little army of bird guards upon the National Association of Audubon Societies. As scavengers the sea birds are the only agents that stand between the people of this country and pestilence, they declare. Once they become so few as to allow the coast refuse to accumulate, the entire country will stand in grave danger of being swept by plague. Only the annual five-dollar bills of less than a thousand members of the National Association of Audubon Societies today support the extensive work of this body, of which the economic movement to preserve the nation's sea fowl is only a small part. With these and the limited endowment at their command, the workers of the association are today unable to carry out adequately the work of preserving the sea fowl, which has become national in scope. Unless several thousand persons, representing every section of the country, enroll with these Audubon workers, this year, much in the economic campaign which demand their support, must be left undone. "The nation's sea fowl must be preserved now or never," said William Dutcher, president of the association, at its headquarters, No. 141 Broadway, New York. "To carry out this great economic work in time, we must have the moral as well as financial support of at least 5,000 members. I feel sure we are going to find as many and more thinking persons in this country who will consider it a patriotic privilege to enroll in a movement so essential to the health, wealth, and general well being of the entire country, and entirely aside from sentimental and aesthetic motives." Diamonds in America. Contrary to the general impression diamonds are sold cheaper in the United States than in any other country. This is due to America taking two-thirds of the output of all mines, the remaining one-third being taken by all the other countries combined. Being the largest buyers, American dealers not only buy at the lowest price, but secure the very choicest stones. This is admitted by European dealers. There is no duty on rough or uncut stones coming into the United States. The American cutter's work is superior to foreign cutting, as is shown by the fact that nearly every diamond weighing over one-quarter of a carat sold in America, is cut in America. On the small cut diamonds, the duty is only ten per cent, against five per cent in Canada.—The purchases of Canada are so small that the lower duty is more than offset by the increased cost to Canadian dealers. The American merchant has a market of 80,000,000 people against Canada's 6,000,000. The Americans have every advantage to enhance the intrinsic worth of diamonds by the superior workmanship of their cutters and undersell all other countries.—Buffalo Express. Fisticuffs and Discipline. It is claimed that only by fighting in the part of the crew can discipline in shipboard be maintained in the navy. But if that law were to apply to families and schools, where impulsive young men abound, every community in the land would have to maintain mammoth rings for the settlement of disputes arising every hour of the day. Unless human nature is changed radically by being transplanted to a warship's deck the penalty system should work there as well as in civil life. If the aggressor in a dispute were required to make an apology or pay a fine or go into irons or to leave the service with a dishonorable discharge in case he demurred at the milder punishment, there would no doubt be less inclination among seamen to wrangle and come to blows.

THE NEGRO IN AFRICA.

He Does Very Well There, Is an Excellent Planter and Miner. "I am very much interested in the education of the negro. In the colony which I am the Governor, we have a population of 5,000,000 negroes and 1,500 white people, 500 of whom are officials, and the rest merchants and people connected with and interested in the mining industries," said Sir John Rodger, Governor of the Gold Coast, West Africa. "It seems to me that our negro problem is of a less complicated nature than that of the United States. I don't know whether the fact that the Gold Coast negro is a full blood, no mixture with white blood, has anything to do with it or not. The full blood negro seems to be more amenable, more simple minded possibly, and is therefore more apt to follow the instructions of his white teacher. We have made considerable progress with their education, which is naturally of the primary character. We also teach them to be agriculturists and artisans, and they are making wonderful progress in those directions. The cocoa plantations are almost entirely in the hands of negroes, who cultivate them to the highest degree of efficiency; making the article the greatest and most important item of export of the colony. Gold mining is another great industry of the colony. In this work the negro also is doing the work. He is invaluable in the mines. Banana Tree a Wonderful Thing. "The banana furnishes us with ink, with handkerchiefs, with wax, with blacking, with excelsior, with oil, with flour, with window cord, and with bir shoes." The speaker, a banana planter from Jamaica, paused and smiled. "You don't believe me, do you?" he said. "Yet, truly, the banana tree is a wonderful thing. Every part of it serves some good use. Thus the long leaves make a fine excelsior. The juice being rich in tannin, furnishes a good indelible ink and a good shoe polish. The stems yield a fine quality of hemp, and from this hemp there are made lace handkerchiefs, cords, and ropes of all kinds, mats and brushes. The oil is used in gliding. Of banana flour, the flour ground from the dried fruit, there is no use speaking—you are too familiar with it. "Run down to Jamaica this winter," he concluded. "You couldn't have a finer winter trip. Bathe in the sea on Christmas Day, and buy, if you are wise, a small banana plantation, for there is one other thing that the banana yields, and that is—wealth."—Philadelphia Bulletin. Attacked Him as a Bear. Hugh Tighe of Hennessy, Okla., was bitten by a dog. Without saying anything about Hugh's name the incident does not lose interest with this explanation in the Press Democrat: "The boy was clad in a red bearskin cloth cap, cloak and leggings, and it is probable that the dog did not recognize that he was a child, and made the attack with the above results." "These Little Ones." Thousands of pounds are spent every year on glutinous and waxy bibbing at city banquets, but not a penny is spent on the starving child. The Molerates wanted \$10,000 on flagstaffs to satisfy their own hunger. It would cost only \$24,000 pounds to feed 6,000 hungry children. But flags are more than flesh and empire dearer than blood.—London Star. Record for Punctuality. The school managers of the New Shoreham Council schools have had brought to their notice the fact that a scholar in the girls' department has neither been absent or late on a single occasion in eight years. The managers considered this a most remarkable record and it was resolved to ask the educational committee to grant the scholar a special award. Tame Rattlesnake. A tame rattlesnake belonging to an Arizona farmer sleeps every night on the front gate of its owner's garden, coiling himself around the gate and gatepost, so that a lock and chain to keep out intruders are not needed. Damage by an Ivy Plant. The ivy plant which established itself in a crevice of the tower of St. John the Baptist Church at Yarborough, Lincolnshire, England, undermined the foundation and lifted stones out of place until it cost over \$2,000 to make repairs. Whales Valuable. The average sperm whale is about 50 feet long and weighs 140,000 pounds, and will yield 60,000 pounds of blubber (from which 48,000 pounds of train oil can be made), and 3,000 pounds of whale bone. Busy Day of London's Firemen. Saturday is the busy day of the London firemen. In ten years London has 3,393 Saturday fires, against 3,001 on Monday, the day they were the least frequent. Why Cats Dislike Water. The cat's dislike for water is explained by the fact that the fur is devoid of oil and when wet it does not dry quickly.