

the cow be carefully cleaned, and the milk drawn into a glass tube made free from germs by heat, and which can be closed so as to keep all unfiltered air from the milk, it is easy to get milk so free from bacteria that it will remain unaffected for two weeks, even though kept in a warm oven.

In ordinary usage, however, bacteria will be always present to some degree. Care in handling and especially in cooling the milk immediately after milking, and in keeping it cool, will reduce the increase to a minimum. Some milk which was allowed to stand four days in a cold place was then examined, and the quantity of bacteria per quart carefully estimated. Placed then for seven hours in a warm room, the organisms were found to have increased a hundred fold. Concerning the action of thunderstorms upon milk it has not been found that electricity is of itself capable of souring milk. Bacteria, however, certainly grow most rapidly in the warm, sultry conditions which usually precede a thunderstorm, so that the storm and the souring occur together. Dairymen find no difficulty in keeping milk which is cooled as soon as drawn from the cows, and kept cool. Milk submerged in cool water is not affected by thunder.

PAUPERISM IN CALCUTTA.

[London Times.]

In April, last year, a committee was appointed by the government of Bengal to consider the nature and extent of the poverty and destitution prevailing in Calcutta among Europeans and Eurasians. The report which has now been issued is confined to the domiciled European community of Calcutta and to Eurasians of all degrees of mixed blood, the expression "Indo-European" being employed to include both these classes. The total Indo-European population of Calcutta and Howrah is put down at 21,000, and it is said that of these 3500 persons, excluding children, are in receipt of relief.

About 8 per cent of the Europeans, and 22 per cent of the Eurasians are destitute. To explain this large amount of pauperism, the report points to the peculiar fitness of the native Bengalees for office work, which makes them dangerous competitors for the poorer classes of Indo-Europeans, especially as the former can work at lower salaries. Mental labor, owing to its scanty remuneration, is out of the question for them; pride of race in those of English and Portuguese blood stands in the way of successful competition, while imprudence in marriage and improvidence swell the tide of destitution. Charity is abundant in Calcutta, but is not subjected to the scrutiny of poor relief in England, and hence indiscriminate benevolence has tended to the pauperization of those whom it is intended to benefit. One main cause of the destitution is said to be due to the deficiency of character among Indo-Europeans.

The committee are of the opinion that the government is bound, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to meet this poverty, and the remedies suggested are the organization of charitable relief, education directed to correct the prevalent deficiencies of Indo-Europeans, and the securing of "an

honorable subsistence for all Indo-Europeans who are fit for work, but are unable to obtain anything better, so that no able-bodied males may be driven into the ranks of pauperism by inability to earn their bread." As to this latter, the committee propose military employment for Indo-European youths, as they leave orphanages and charitable schools.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

[Kansas City Times.]

Vigorous brushing of the hair with a stiff brush will accomplish wonders with the most unruly and most obstinate of locks. To be successful such treatment must be persisted in. A good-sized brush with stiff unbleached bristles should be chosen for this purpose. All snarls should be taken out of the hair gently with a comb. Every part of the hair should then be brushed vigorously and long enough so that each portion shall receive at least thirty strokes of the brush. If such treatment as this is continued for five or six weeks the result will convince the most incredulous of the value of the treatment.

The hair and the scalp should be washed as often as once a month, but not oftener unless the hair is oily. No alkali like borax or strong stimulant like bay rum should be used in washing the hair but simple castile soap and lukewarm water. After washing the hair all soap should be thoroughly rinsed out with separate waters. The hair should then be dried, strand by strand, with abundance of warm towels. Where the hair falls out a simple preparation of ordinary tea, or if this does not prove efficacious, of sage tea, applied to the roots of the hair with a sponge, will usually prove an effectual cure and, moreover, will tend to prevent the accumulation of soaly dandruff which accompanies this trouble of the scalp.

If the hair is naturally inclined to be dry a little vaseline applied to the scalp near the roots will stimulate it to a healthy condition. If, on the contrary, it is too oily it should be washed every two weeks instead of once a month. It is wise to avoid all lotions for the hair which you know nothing about, as many of these contain injurious ingredients and stimulate it to an unhealthy condition and eventually cause it to fall out.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Louisa M. Alcott, the well-known author of "Little Women," wrote these sensible words about the best kind of an education for young girls: "I can only hope that with the new and freer ideas now coming up, some of the good old ways may also be restored. The respect shown to the aged, modest women, simple dress, home-keeping daughters learning from good mothers the domestic arts, so much better than the too early frivolity and freedom so many enjoy. The little daughter sent me by my dying sister has given me renewed interest in the education of girls, and a fresh anxiety concerning the sort of society she is to enter by and by. Health comes first, and an early knowl-

edge of truth, obedience and self-control. Then such necessary lessons as all must learn, and later such accomplishments as taste and talent lead her to desire. A profession or trade to fall back upon in time of need, that she may not be dependent or too proud to work for her bread. Experience is the best teacher, and with good health, good principles and a good education any girl can make her own way in the world, and be brave and better for the exertion and discipline. No late hours, unwholesome pleasures and dress, no mixing of school and flirtation, but simple amusements, daily duties, and a purpose in life to keep them girls at heart, even while preparing for the work and happiness of women."

DEATH OF JOHN S. SMITH.

Elder John S. Smith died at his residence in Sugar House ward of general debility, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon (October 13), in the 75th year of his age. The deceased was born in Loanhead, Parish of Lasswade, Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 14th of April, 1818; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on the 25th day of October, 1846, in Hunterfield, Midlothian, Scotland. He left his native land for Utah on the 28th day of May, 1864, and arrived in Salt Lake City on the 25th day of November of the same year.

Brother Smith was a faithful member in the Church and a hard worker for the cause of truth. He has much Temple work to his credit, having complied with the Church ordinances pertaining to a proxy work for his progenitors and deceased friends.

Services will be held at the Sugar House ward meeting house, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday, 16th. All friends are kindly invited to attend.

THE UNCONTRADICTED news that ex-President Cleveland has contributed \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund suggests the recollection that his contribution of this same amount four years ago was not a profitable investment.

DEATHS.

MAXWELL.—In Peoa, Summit county, Utah, at 1 a. m. Oct. 12, 1892, Agnes Maxwell; aged 28 years, 3 months and 10 days. She has been a sufferer for six weeks, but passed quietly away. She has been for years president of the Young Ladies' association and died as she had lived in full faith of the everlasting Gospel. She was an estimable young lady and was beloved by all who knew her. A large circle of friends as well as her brother and sisters will greatly miss her.—[COM.]

BAGULEY.—At Union, Salt Lake County, Sept. 4th, 1892, Grace Baguley, of paralysis. She was the wife of Thomas Baguley and the mother of nine children, five of whom have preceded her to the spirit world, and four remain to mourn her loss. Deceased was born at Wessington, near Alfreton, Derbyshire, May, 1824. She kept the conference house at Nottingham, England, for some years prior to her departure for America. She was a consistent Latter-day Saint.—[COM.]

THACKERAY.—At his residence in Echo, September 30th, Thomas Thackeray, son of George and Helen Thackeray, of Croydon, departed this life after an illness of twenty-six days, from an abscess on the liver. Deceased was born in Salt Lake City March 1st, 1893. He was manager of the firm of Hopkin & Thackeray and was widely known. He leaves a wife, a number of relatives and a multitude of friends to mourn his departure.