

being a Bible reader I early became dissatisfied with their faith and teachings. The only other denominations near my home were the Campbellites and Missionary Baptists, and not being able to accept the teachings of the former, on account of their denying the direct operation of the Holy Spirit, I finally united with the latter (Missionary Baptists).

In the fall of 1896 Elders C. A. Hick-enlooper and Levi Cyphus of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints preached in my neighborhood. I attended their meeting and invited them home with me. The next day we had a lively discussion, but the Elders overthrew my arguments and confounded me, which resulted in my investigating the Gospel. I read the Voice of Warning and Book of Mormon and was soon convinced that for seven years I had been preaching without authority from God, and further that these despised and persecuted Mormons, alone in the world, were invested with divine authority.

The Elders called on me regularly and held meetings at my home. Finally I came to the conclusion that the Gospel was true and if I rejected the light God had given me I would be damned. So the 10th of June, 1897, was the day set for my wife and I to be baptized. She had been confined to her bed five weeks, but had faith that she would be made whole. When the morning came the evil power had such a strong hold upon me that I weakened and our baptism was put off until the following Sunday. That day having arrived, my faith had become stronger. My wife was taken from her bed and we were baptized. She never took her sick bed again and walked from the gate to the house.

As a member of the Baptist church I was always in good standing with my brethren, and great was their dismay over my being led astray (as they termed it) by the Mormons. They attempted to reclaim me and when they quoted Scripture to condemn me, I used their own weapons to accomplish their defeat, whereupon they became angry and called me an infidel. As it was in olden days the way of life is still thorny, and the Saints have to endure the hatred of the world of which I have received my portion, but I thank my Heavenly Father that I have been counted worthy to suffer for Christ's sake, and that I was able to receive the light of God when it came unto me.

Your brother in the Gospel,
LEE C. PHILLIPS.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Central depots where milk is received and filtered before being taken to the consumer are now a feature of several European cities. Large cylindrical vessels are divided horizontally near their center by compartments containing sand of three successive degrees of fineness, the coarsest being the lowest, and as the milk arriving from the country is poured through a pipe into the bottom of these vessels, it rises through the sand filter and is run off by an overflow pipe into a cool cistern, from which it is drawn directly into locked cans for distribution. The sand is renewed each time the filter is used. The dirt is separated from the milk, the number of bacteria are reduced to one-third, and an astonishing quantity of mucus and slimy matter is removed, the loss of fat being very slight.

A peculiar method of brick burning has been noted in Corea by M. Henri Chevallier, a French engineer. The bricks are first thoroughly burnt, then without cooling are flooded with water and the fires being kept up several days longer, are finished in an atmosphere of

superheated steam. The bricks are blue in color and very hard. They have a crushing strength of 750 tons per square foot and are practically unaffected by frost, but how much of their fine quality depends upon the singular burning process is not clear.

The food needs of racing cyclists has been a subject of study by Dr. Lucas Championniere, of Paris, who approves the course of competitors in the Paris-Bordeaux contest who abstained from food containing nitrogen, while drinking enormous quantities of liquid-tea, beef-tea and milk—to replace the loss by perspiration. It is useless to eat in violent exercise, he declares, but important to drink, the only effect in health being decrease in weight.

The greatest scientific gathering ever witnessed in America is expected for the Fiftieth Anniversary meeting of the American association for the advancement of Science, to be held August 22 to 27th in Boston, the most scientific of American cities.

Several experimenters with Roentgen rays have obtained unsatisfactory pictures of the various structures of the body before they have been disturbed by dissection. More gratifying results have just been reported by Drs. H. J. Stiles and H. Rainy, who have made the arteries of the dead body opaque by injecting mercury into them, and have thus secured skiagraphs showing the intricate arterial system with remarkable clearness. The picture of the arteries of a child's head might suggest—were it not for the varying width of the lines—a multiplied pendulum trace of an earthquake. The great number of the blood vessels, in fact, is a point brought into prominence by the pictures, causing one to wonder that even slight scratches, not to mention the deep incisions of surgery, do not inevitably cause bleeding to death. The tendency of blood to coagulate is a detail in nature's system of fortifications whose importance is little considered.

The parasite of malaria was described by Laveran in 1880. Little is known of it even now, however, but Mr. A. E. Griffin states that mosquitos may play an important part in its evolution, and that the germs may be carried to the human body by air or water while encysted in the eggs of these insects or a mosquito coming from a malaria patient may convey the infection directly to another person. Air is the usually supposed medium of infection, although there is strong evidence that water may also carry it. In the late Ashanti war large doses of arsenic are said to have proven more effective as a remedy than quinine.

Moral obscurity and scientific enlightenment meet nowhere as in the tiniest of all nations—the principality of Monaco, whose ruler, supported by the famous gambling hell of Monte Carlo, applies his naval resources to clearing up the mysteries of the deep sea. A new vessel of 1,400 tons is to be added to his equipment. One of the prince's late discoveries is a volcanic bank fifty miles long, the resort of countless fishes, near the Azores. Not far away a Portuguese captain has discovered a second bank.

A French engineer has planned a motor-house, an elegant vehicle of thirty-horse power, which will accommodate a large family.

A novel flooring for foot bridges is in use at Ceuta, Morocco. Elm plank on oak stringers having quickly worn out, a quantity of old oiled-fiber mine cables—averaging about 1½ inches in thickness and 8½ in width—was bought in

1894, and these flat cables were thoroughly tarred and nailed down to oak planks across the axis of the bridge, the ends being secured by light iron bands. The foot-way thus constructed weighs only about ninety-two pounds per square yard. The high cost of about \$3.75 per square yard has been justified by the durability of the bridge, the daily crossing of 800 to 2,000 persons having produced no signs of wear up to the present time.

The electric heater of M. Fernand Le Roy is similar in principle to the incandescent lamp. Instead of the fine filament of carbon of the latter, a rod of pure silicon several times as thick is used, and this is enclosed in a glass tube from which the air is exhausted, the whole being mounted on a protecting tube of metal. The heating depends on the high resistance of the silicon, which is 13½ times that of electric light carbon and 235.3 times that of German silver. Cooking by this heater is estimated to cost about twice as much as by gas.

The chief influence of earthworms on vegetation is attributed by Prof. Wollny, of Munich, to ventilation of the soil. He found that earthworms increased the yield of peas 25 per cent, and of potatoes 136 per cent.

More than 200 kinds of extinct life—including insects, reptiles plants, shells, fruit, etc.—have been found in amber. In an English collection, which is valued at £100,000, is a perfect lizard eight inches long.

SOWING AND REAPING.

Jeddo, Texas, April 12, 1898.

I have long been thinking of joining myself with the missionary correspondents of the "News." Thinking as I did, before I came out, that Texas was the home chiefly of the cowboy, I was happily disappointed in finding conditions much to the reverse of what I expected. I left my home in Iona, Ida., for a mission to the Indian Territory on November 1, 1897. Coming to Utah to visit friends and relatives, and starting from Salt Lake City, for St. John, Kansas, the headquarters of the mission, November 11th, Elder Chas. W. Hansen came from the same town and we traveled together having been assigned to the same mission. Arriving in Kansas November 13, 1897 in company with nine others. We were met by Elder William T. Jack and Elder John M. Knight, and were conducted by the brethren to the office. We received our appointment on Monday 15th to come to Texas. There were twelve in our company, two Elders having arrived on Sunday the 18th. Elder John A. Workman and myself were appointed to come to Lockhart, Texas, to meet Elders, Jardine and Harris, the others making transfer at Fort Worth, Tex. Six Elders were assigned each conference. We arrived in Lockhart on Thursday the 18, 1897. Since that time Elder Harris and I have been laboring as teachers among the Saints in five counties. We spent a very enjoyable Christmas in Goughales county, and December 27th had the happy privilege of baptizing some believers.

We have been sowing the word of God, wherever we have had opportunities, and the Lord has so blessed us, that we have made very staunch friends where five months ago they would not allow a Mormon to come in to their yard.

The people as a rule are very hospitable, but of course, some are opposed to us. Little boys sometimes take delight in casting a few stones at us. We are enjoying the work of the ministry, however to feel and rejoice in all our trials, for the Prophets have told us, "All that