ALLOONING ABOVE ALPS Caused Many Heads to Roll in the

Jonderful Journey of an Italian Aeronaut.

WENTY HOURS IN AIR

ttempt of E. Spelterini to Sail From Zermatt to the Phine.-He Rose to a Height of 17,300 Feet, but Was Defeated in Attempt by Adverse Winds.

The Italian aeronaut, E. Spelterini, ent twenty hours in his balloon ella on September 17 and 18 last at ights of from 10,000 to 17,300 feet, an attempt to sail north over the ps to the Rhine. He was defented adverse winds, but nevertheless ide a wonderful journey.

The few attempts at ballooning in th mountain regions have been rerded as especially interesting from scientific point of view, and this asct of Spelterini's exploit was very portant. He has just printed in the rman Aeronautischen Mittellungen s only detail of his journey that has t appeared.

He waited day after day at Zermatti, e starting point for the Matterhorn wind conditions that would take m north across the Bernese Alps, e central Swiss plain and the Juras Germany. On September 17th the vorable hour seemed to have come. A gentle breeze was blowing from a south. The stations on the Santis. stthard and Gornergrat reported a ak south wind. At 11 o'clock a vall balloon sent up by Spelterini ated slowly to the north-northeast ward Mount Dom.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock anher trail balloon rising from Zeratt made direct for the Weisshorn the north. The clouds were movz northward and everything seemed onitious.

At 1.15 o'clock in the afternoon the ella was cast loose from her anorage ground, rose with great rapidto a height of 13,000 feet and driftaway directly north toward the eisshorn. The day was very warm, d the overheated balloon rose to is height without any expenditure ballast. But there was little wind, d her progress at first was only out six miles an hour.

The air was very clear and a dozen rsons at Zermatt were watching the dloon through telescopes until she as finally lost to view in the neighrhood of Weisshorn. Every one supsed that the air vessel would cerinly pass over the great summits d proceed on the northern journey. But something unexpected occurred. clear the tops of the mountains fely Spelterini emptied a considerde part of his ballast from the sand-

1300 feet. Here he struck a current of air that wid not be reported from the high ations. It was a steady wind from e west and the balloon suddenly used in its northern flight and driftrapidly to the east.

gs and ascended to a height of about

This was the contingency that could at have been foreseen. The airship ed away far above the mountain ps, though some of them rose to rights of over 13,000 feet. The diwas eastward and southeast-

The aeronaut passed over the tops the Mischabel chain, the Fletscharn, the Weissmies and the Luquin-Jrn. He was hovering over Italy now ed the balloon began to move northard over Domo d'Ossola and the Val stigorio, and finally hovered over ake Maggiore.

As darkness fell around him scarcea breath of air was stirring and roughout the night the traveller suld scarcely detect any movement the balloon. He found in the morng, however, that he had drifted about irty miles to the west and was over e Italian town of Peccia.

It was bitter cold, but he was well suipped for low temperatures and his ysical discomfort was not so great to impair his enjoyment of the prosect beneath him, a prospect more agnificent than any of the glorious ews that may be seen from the tops ! the Alps.

At sunrise his balloon was almost otionless, and he decided to throw at more ballast and see if he could et propelling power in higher strata f the air. He soon ascended to a eight of over 16,000 feet, where a ery weak wind took him slowly to he north.

There was no prospect that he yould find a current of air that would ake him over the northern mountains & least as far as the Swiss plain, so ie decided to seek mother earth, and landing was effected at 9 o'clock in he morning, not without some danger, on the Alp Shinti, which overhangs he hamlet of Bignatco.

He had been in the air for twenty hours. The greatest altitude reached was 17,300 feet. The average altitude of the balloon above sea level during the whole journey was nearly 16,000

This journey clearly revealed one cause of Inaccurate weather reports. The movements of the air currents are an important factor in weather predictions; but there are movements of air strata that are beyond the ken of observers, and so some elements which have to do with weather con-

ditions cannot yet be reckoned with. As far as could be ascertained at the start the conditions for a northern flight of the balloon were perfect; but there were other air movements above those which were observed and these currents prevented the aeronaut from making the journey he had contemplated.

STORIES OF TSI-AN.

Dust During Her Journey.

A dispatch from China says that the Dowager Empress has left Pekin for Kaifeng-fu in the province of Honan. This city of over 200,000 inhabitants is the capital of Honan Province, and the railroad between Pekin and Hankow will pass through it. The northern part of the road is now far advanced, and the Empress Dowager has probably utilized it, as she did the completed portion when she fled to Sian during the Boxer troubles,

Kalfeng is a large trading place and has the only distinctively Jewish colony in China. These Jews are engaged entirely in gold and silver working and in money lending.

The city is on the right bank of the Houng River, and has suffered terribly from the inundations of that treacherous stream. In 1541 most of the inhabitants signed their own death warrant by tearing down the embankments in the attempt to drown a rebel army that was besteging them. The rebels, however, escaped, while nearly all the people of the town were drowned.

We are not informed as to the reasons given to the Chinese public for the departure of the Empre is from the capital. When she and the Emperor took refuge in Sian the people were not told that they had left Pekin because it was about to be occupied by the allied forces. The journey was due, it was said, to the fact that the Emperor desired to travel through his dominions, study the condition of the people and worship in the temples. The American Nichols, who travelled to Sian, said that no one intimated to him that the royal party had fled from Pekin. The revered rulers created the impression everywhere that it was only their good pleasure to travel to Sian; and to this day the farmers speak of the imperial wanderers as if they had conveyed lasting honor on the old land by travelling through it.

If the Empress Dowager is making her present progress by rail there will be no opportunity for exciting incidents similar to those that marked the land journey to Sian. At that time she had made up her mind that the Boxer movement was a sad fallure; and when, on the journey, a man in Boxer regalia rushed into the road, knelt beside her chair and began a eulogistic address on her efforts to exterminate the "foreign devils," she merely motioned to one of her bodyguard, who quietly walked up behind the Boxer, and with one stroke of his sword cut off his oration and his head at the same time, and she degraded the mandarin who had permitted the man to make this demonstration under the mistaken impression that it would be pleasing to the Empress.

When the lady was informed that a Manchu of high rank in her party was making a handsome squeeze in hiring carts to carry the luggage, she at once caused his head to roll in the dust of the road.

A considerable number of decanitations, in fact, relieved the journey of monotony; and these incidents did not tend to make the Empress Dowager less popular with her subjects. For eigners who have spent much time among the common people of China say that they almost wor hip her, and that her faults and cruelties are virtues in their eyes, and the more intelligent classes have a great admiration and respect for her character and unbounded confidence in her ability.

War Brings New Words Into a Lanquage.

Out of each war come verbal riches, whatever the loss of property or life. A war has genuine value in increasing the currency of words outside of their tribal setting, and if we can acquire a few of the rugged consonantal Slavics, and a few of the softer Mongolic expressions, the war will have been worth its cost-in words. We could not spare "manana," acquired from the Spanish-American conflict, or "reconcentrados," since we have no word of Saxon descent which quite expresses these ideas. And certainly the currency given to "hike" was worth all we have heard or are to hear of Rough Riders. And from the Boer war surely "kopje" was, to use an Americanism, worth the price of admission. We await with interest our next acquisitions. Probably we will soon be making all our eastern measurements in "versts," and if it be necessary to overlay eastern diplomacy with a veneer of silence we might "lacquer" it. In any event our verbal horizon is certain to be pushed out, and we will have new portmanteau words in which to carry about our new wisdom.-St. Paul Dispatch.

Largest Locomotive in World.

The Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Works has under way the building of the largest locomotive in the world. It is to be of the Mallet articulated type, will weigh 465,000 pounds when completed for freight work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The machine will be of the tandem compound style, with a peculiar arrangement of drive wheels and cylinders. It is being built as an experiment, and is intended for use as a helper on the mountain divisions of the road. The heaviest engine now in use on the Baltimore and Ohio

weight 1621/2 tons. The new locomotive will have 320,-000 pounds on the drivers, a tender weighing 143,000 pounds with coal capacity of 13 tons and a water capacity of 7,000 gallons. The wheel base is to be 301/2 feet, the traction power 70,000 pounds, and on a perfectly level track the engine is expected to haul over 10,000 tons.

France Leads the World With The Number in its Navy.

SAILORS RUN MANY RISKS

Extra Rewards and Pensions Are Necing in the Beginning Easy, as Rules Were Not as Rigid as for the Ordinary Seamen.

The recent catastrophe of the Farfadet, while it has profoundly touched the world, has had the effect of even strengthening the new French school of submarine enthusiasts.

Ever since Admiral Aube, when minister of the navy, began the transformation of the marine by investing with importance its submarine units, the hostility of the old school has been constant and unconquerable. During 15 years of experimental work no accident occurred to justify their apprehensions, and even the disaster in the recent Bizerta lake has not given them the moral force which they reckoned on. The action of M. Thomson, the present minister of marine, in descending in the Korrigan, three days after the Farfadet accident, accompanied by various French naval dignitaries, has wonderfully restored public confidence and has given an implied rebuke to the "old party. Moreover, the naval events of the Russo-Japanese war bave shown the utility of various forms of the mosquito fleet, even if the war has also demonstrated the indispensability of the batleship of many thousands of

France possesses 49 of these vessels in active service or in process of construction, with a united crew of about 600 officers, engineers and seamen. Great Britain has five submarines of 120 tons, thirteen of from 180 to 200 tons, and one of 300 tons. Twenty-one more, each of 300 tons, are being constructed. Russia owns about 27, not all of which are completed. Germany, although professing to take no interest in submersible craft, is known to be experimenting in secret with three different types. The United States has eight submarines, Japan six; Spain, in the projected reconstruction of her navy, expects to have several.

It will thus be seen that France is at the head of the world with respect to her submarine power, and she proposes to retain this prestige. Nevertheless a caused of the lack of sufficient crews, the seamen, with good reason, having shown an unwillingness to enter that to do so. Recruiting was at first a comparatively easy task, because advantages were offered that made it worth while to take on the difficulties and dangers of the work. But toward the end of his term of office M. Pelletan, late minister of the navy, issued a decree practically suppressing all these advantages. Prior to the decree crews on submarines enjoyed special privileges as regards pay and promotion.

In the United States, each man receives \$1 extra pay for each descent. In Great Britain such crews receive regularly double pay. In France supplecent was accorded. As a detail, it may be added that a ration of milk of the value of 4 cents a day had been prescribed by naval doctors for all men engaged upon the electric accumulators in order to counteract the effects of lead colic. In general, food was of better quality on submarines and vacations longer; and the men were treated not like ordinary seamen, but with the consideration due to pioneers in a new

M. Pelletan, finding something wrong with this system of things, and believing that it tended to hinder rather than develop the new style of craft, brusquely did away with it in a single fortnight; and therefore there was no longer any attraction to seamen to take up the service. One can scarcely blame them, for, besides the danger in incomplete understanding of the novel form of craft, there was the inconvenience of being often shut up for hours in a limited space, breathing destructive

acids. Admiral Fournier and Admiral Gervais, two of the most distinguished and trusted officers of the navy, believe not only that, as Lord Goschen said in 1900, the submarine is "the arm of the poor power," but that it can save the big powers millions a year. Moreover, if the small powers place orders in the dockyards of the world, the big powers must do likewise in proper proportion.

A City of Cretins.

Almost the entire population of Kho kand, in Turkestan, suffers from goitre or cretinism. When the Russians occupied the city in 1878, goitre immediately appeared among the troops, and in a few months a tenth of the garrison had developed well-marked tumors. Because of this the headquarters were eventually removed to Marghillau. Khokand is the only place in Turkestan where such a remarkable state of things exists. According to Dr. G. Capus, author of a French work on medicine in Central Asia, there appears to be nothing in the surroundings of the town to account for goltre being endemic. Its sanitary condition is not bad, the altitude but 1,300 feet, and an abundant and pure water supply is obtained from a mountain river. Goitre is due to an abnormal growth of a gland in the neck known as the thyroid, situated just below the so-called Adam's apple. Cretinism is an arrest of mental as well as physical development due to disease of the thyroid. It usually begins from the second to the fifth year of infancy. Some of the dwarfs exhibited as curiosities are the product of this curious disease.

SOME MODERN UTOPIANS.

Places Where War, Poverty and Dishonesty Are Unknown.

Denmark claims that there is not a single person in her domain who cannot read and write. On the northeast coast of New Guinea, the Island of Kutaba, surrounded by a wall of coral three hundred feet high on one side and from fifty to one hundred feet on essary to Secure Crews-Recruit- the other, maintains thirteen villages of natives to whom war crime and poverts have been unknown since the beginning of their traditions. The most peaceful and comfortable community in Europe is the commune of the Canton Vaud, in Switzerland, Nearly every one is well off and there are no paupers.

Finland is a realm whose inhabitants are remarkable for their inviolate integrity. There are no banks and no safe deposits, for no such security is essential. You may leave your luggage anywhere for any length of time, and be quite sure of finding it untouched on your return, and your purse full of money would be just as secure under similar circumstances. The Finns place their money and valuables in holes in the ground and cover them with a big leaf. Such treasure is sacredly respected by all who pass it, but, in the rare event of a man wishing to borrow of his neighbor during his absence, he will take only the smallest sum he requires and place a mestage in the hole telling of his urgent need, promising to repay the amount on a specified date. And he will invariably keep his word, for the Finn is invincible in his inde-

pendence. Agneta Park, near Delft, in Holland, is another Utonian example. A tract of ten acres has upon it 150 houses. each with its little garden and with certain common buildings and common grounds. The houses are occupied by the employees of a great distilling company, who form a corporation which owns the park. Each member owns shares in the corporation, and pay rent for his house. The surplus, after all expenses have been paid, comes back to him as dividend. If he wishes to go away, or if he dies, his shares are bought up by the corporation and sold to the man who takes his place.-Golden Penny.

An Arctic Health Resort.

A curious health resort is about to be established in Lapland, way beyond the Polar Circle, according to news reserious danger has for some time past ceived from Stockholm, Sweden. The threatened this position. This has been intention of the government is to erect a sanitarium on the shores of Lake Torne, a long and beautiful sheet of water at Wastifauve, the end of the kind of service unless practically forced | Ofote Railroad. The latter, by the way, is in itself a curious institution in that in a distance of 121 miles it boasts of only one solltary station. This is not anywhere near any human habitation, but right on the line between Sweden and Norway, and it was erected only for the requirements of the customs officers.

The sanitarium would be an ideal one for people with weak nerves who need absolute rest. Aside from the small settlement at Wassijauve the reuntry is absolutely vold of any signs of human existence, except for a few Laplanders who, with their herds of

have for their only object of interest, aside from the scenery, a scientific station which has been erected by the government out of funds subscribed privately by scientists and laymen interested in the object of the station. The observations and investigations to be conducted here will be various. In summer biological, geological, botanical, entomological and other researches will be made, while at all gausons meteorological, magnetic and other observations are to be made. The station is a solidly built blockhouse containing seven rooms, and it is proposed to build the sanitarium in the same way.

For Fare for a Doll Under Three. True kindliness does not abound in any particular place. A conductor on a Ridge avenue car the other day gave an example of how the ordinary things of life may be made attractive by the presence of a little kindliness. The car stopped and a little girl carrying a large doll got on. The conductor came in to collect her fare. The little girl, who was about six years old handed him a nickel. He looked at it and then at her, but didn't register the fare. Her expression was that of perplexity. The conductor then leaned down and asked her for the doll's fare. That request made the little girl's perplexity even greater. But the conductor quickly asked her whether the doll wasn't over three years old, and to her negative reply he said: "Oh! I thought she was, and I was waiting for her fare." Then he smilingly pulled the register strap, and the other pastengers who had witnessed the occurrence somehow or other felt better for this touch of whimsical comedy.

The Newest Explosive.

The latest in explosives is powdered aluminum mixed with nitrate of ammonia and put upon the market under the name of "ammonal." This explosive is said to be one of the surest and safest known, as it cannot be exploded by friction or blow, while otherwise containing all requisites of an explosive.-Metal Industry.

The clerk of the parish in England when reading the third chapter of Daniel, wherein the names of Shadrach, Meshack and Abed-nego are three times repeated, after speaking them once called them, during the remainder of the chapter, "the aforesaid gentlemen."

Unhappy Women !

No woman can be happy when her health is undermined. No woman can have good health while she suffers from male weakness, inflammation, ulcera-on or any disease of the delicate wom-dy organs. Nervous, sleepless, fretful anly organs.

suffering in body and mind, she does not live but only exists.

More than a half a million such women have found a perfect and permanent cure for their diseased condition in the use of Ductor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Women cured by this remedy say it is a "wonderful medicine," so perfectly does it restore them to health and come

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Pre-scription," neither does it contain opium, cocaine, nor any other harmful drug. It cocaine, nor any other harman and the strictest sense, an honest, temperance medicine. Its ingredients are purely vegetable, and it will agree with the most delicate constitution.

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RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates .-Of Interest to our Many Readers.

MILTON FAIR-REDUCED RATES and special train service via Pennsylvania Railroad on account of the Milton Driving Park Association Fair at Milton, Pa., October 3. 4. 5 and 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on these dates round-trip tickets to Milton and return from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, East Bloomsburg, Mt. Carmel, Millersburg, Middleburg, and intermediate stations at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents). Tickets good going and returning only on the date of

UNION COUNTY FAIR. REDUCED Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad. For the benefit of persons desir-

ing to attend the Union County Fair, to be held at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, Pa., September 26, 27, 28 and 29, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from East Bloomsburg, mentary pay varying from 25 to 75 per reindeer, pass through once in a while. and intermediate points, to Brook Guests at the Arctic sanitarium will Park, on September 26, 27, 28 and valid to return on day of issue only, at rate of single fare for the round trip (no rate less than twenty cents).

Special trains will be run on Thursday, September 28, and on Friday, September 29, as follows: Leave Mifflinburg 12:00 noon, Vicksburg 12:08 P. M., Biehl 12:13 P. M.; arrive Brook Park 12:18 P. M. Returning, leave Brook Park on September 28 for Coburn, on September 29 for Glen Iron and intermediate stations at 5:45 P. M. Special trains will also be run on Thursday and Friday, September 28 and 29, between Lewisburg and Brook Park every half hour from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

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threatens your Kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Blood. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondont, N. Y., for free sample bottle and medical booklet. All druggists \$1.00.

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EDY WORTH TWO GIRLS

New Jersey Judge's Novel Decison.

BOY \$6000; GIRL \$3000

Future Prospects the Basis.--Claim Made That Woman May Become a Bread Winner, Gut a Man Must -No Motion Made for a Nev Trial.

Judge Frederick Adams, in the Essex County Circuit Court J., handed down Newark, N. decision that according to well versed lawyers is novel in New Jersey. The decision is that the lift of a healthy boy is worth twice as much as that of a girl in equal health and of the same age.

Judge Adems's decision was on mo tions made by Richard V. Lindabury counsel for the North Jersey Street Railway Company, to upset one ver diet for \$6,000 given by a jury in favor of Evan H. Eastwood, and another for \$5,000 rendered in favor of Henry Werpupp.

The suits grew out of the Clifton avenue grade-crossing disaster of Fat-19, 1903, when in a collision between a trolley car and a Lackawanna Rail road train, nine Newark High School pupils lost their lives.

Eastwood is the father of Evan F J. Eastwood, the only boy killed in the accident, while Werpupp is the father of Ella Werpupp, one of the girl victims. The application to un set or reduce the verdicts was madsome time ago, on the ground that the damages awarded in each case were excessive.

Judge Adams announced that the Eastwood verdict would stand, but that the Werpupp verdict was excess sive that the plaintiff must accept \$3,000, with the alternative of under going another trial. The Court said:

"The verdict of \$6,000 in the East wood case has never seemed to ma to be excessive and I still maintals it. Let us look at the matter.

"Young Eastwood was in goo! health, a creditable scholar, of excel lent character and in all ways admirable as a young man of high promise, The evidence shows that he had a peculiar aptitude for mechancial construction and to some extent employ ed his ingenuity to help advance his father's business.

"The father is a healthy man, and the jury may have considered the point that both men would probably have lived for twenty-five years more. The son might have been expected to learn the trade of his father, and so his services would ultimately have been very useful to the firm. I am basing this conclusion upon hopeful, rather than a pessimistic view of the future.

"The jury, I infer, probably concluded that substantial benefits of this kind should be expressible in thou sands instead of hundreds of dollars, and I am inclined to agree with the verdlet as rendered.

"As to the death of Miss Wernupp she was a very promising young wo man, healthy and inspired with ambition to some day earn her living as a school teacher, with, of course, the possibility of her marrying.

"Now, a woman may become bread-winner; a man must be one. If Miss Werpupp devoted herself to the career of a teacher, as she probably would have done had she lived, she could, after a few years, earn, if greatly successful, at the most about \$110 a month.

"Therefore, taking the most optimistic view of her financial value, I think Eastwood's expectations were at least twice as valuable as those of Miss Werpupp. I decide that if the plaintiff in her case shall elect to take \$3,000 in place of the \$5,000 awarded judgment may stand in that amount.

Boiling Water in the Clouds. An article upon the route of the

Thibet mission, published in a London

paper contains an interesting record of temperatures and conditions of life at high altitudes. The mission has necessitated the continued exposure of a very large number of untried men to life at altitudes ranging between 10,000 feet and 15,700 feet, and the general results are of considerable value. The lowest temperature yet reached on the route has been 26 degrees F. at Chuggia on the Tangia, which was, however, only an encampment. Of actual nightly exposure to cold of men and animals Tuna probably holds the record with 17 degrees F. But Pharl has repeatedly reached 15 degrees F., and Kamparab, nine miles distant from Phari, might, if continual registration had been posstble there, show a lower figure than either. The normal night minimum during January and February is probably 10 degrees F. for 15,000 feet, warming to 7 degrees F. for 10,000 feet. Mountain sickness has been closely observed by the medical men accompanying the mission. Indigetion has been common on account of the eating of imperfectly cooked food. At 15,000 feet water boils at a temperature about 30 degrees F, lower than at sea-level, and the normal amount of cooking is therefore quite inadequate. At 15,000 feet it is almost impossible to boil rice properly. The Dal, the common red lentil of India, affords a curious example of the difficulty of cooking at high elevations. Out of five different kinds of dal supplied to the troops only one is capable of being cooked at all at heights above 10,000 feet. It is difficult to make the native understand these aberrations of gastrology, and a great deal of insufficient cooking has been the natural result.-Phils Record.