

TO GET THE MOST OUT OF LIFE.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham has an article on this subject in the Herald of Health, from which we quote paragraphs of excellent counsel:

Length of days is still one of the criteria of a good life, for it implies temperance, frugality, continence, regard for the conditions of prosperity. Is one desirous of obtaining this blessing? Then must he practice moderation in pleasure, cultivate the virtues of prudence and obedience, cherish simplicity, abstain from enervating vices, avoid unseemly violence, repress anarchical and tempestuous dispositions. He must study peace and good will, and thus substitute economy of force for waste, encouraging the powers that build up. Reason reinforces, passion squanders, vice destroys. To escape wear and tear is wisdom; but to escape wear and tear lays a duty on conscience and soul which the foolish cannot understand. Longevity implies material ease and comfort, admitting reasonable contentment, easy social relations, circumstances that do not rasp or fret, and to create these it is necessary that impulse should be submitted to judgment, and that reflection should be strong enough to subordinate desire.

The next condition on which the most is to be extracted from the world is that our days on earth be not only long, but happy. Freedom from misery, from sickness, perplexity, heartache and corroding care, is a condition of successful life. A miserable life cannot by any stretch of interpretation be called well used life, for misery means waste, dissatisfaction, discord. How does one make himself happy? Not by putting himself out of tune with himself and his circumstances, not by running the risk of misfortune, jeopardizing his chances of felicity. The hero may do this; the philanthropist may do it; the reformer; but these do not seek happiness. They are exceptions to the rule. We must not pitch our doctrine on the heroic key. We may be simple, lowly, wise, and say frankly the aim is to make life happy. Hence it has become a trite saying, that the people who wish to make the most of life, must practice the old childlike virtues of sincerity, veracity, consideration, kindness. They must not think of themselves first, but must be willing to believe that they can learn as well as teach, that the right to be served must be balanced by the zeal to serve.

Yet a third condition for getting the utmost out of life is, that life shall be harmless. I do not contend that it should be noble, great, magnanimous, or even conspicuously useful. But how not to harm the world; that is a simple thing. Do not cheat; do not lie; do not betray; do not undermine the physical or moral health; do not make light of social advantages; do not impugn the established principles of rectitude; do not make war on institutions that will yield to the power of reason; throw no stumbling block in the way of your neighbor, but open paths as far as you can; multiply opportunities; increase privileges; make it worth while for people with whom you associate to say and think pleasant things of you.

(From the Mining and Scientific Press.)

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

We have prepared the following tables of the metric system, which give in a very condensed form a comparison of other measures with the metric system, by means of which anyone may institute comparisons readily and quickly. The tables are in a convenient form for reference, and are worthy of preservation. They fully explain themselves:

Table showing metric system conversions: Dec. expresses the 10th part, Cent. 100th part, Mill. 1,000th part, Deca. 10 times the value, Hecto. 100 times the value, Kilo. 1,000 times the value, Myria. 10,000 times the value.

WEIGHTS.

Table of weights: Milligramme (Mg.) equals .001, Centigramme (Cg.) .01, Decigramme (Dg.) .1, Gramme (G.) 1, Decagramme (Dg.) 10, Hectogramme (Hg.) 100, Kilogram (Kilo.) 1,000, Myriagramme (Mc.) 10,000, Quintal (Q.) 100,000, Ton (T.) 1,000,000.

Table of surface measures: Centar Ca. equals 1 sq. m, Are A. 100 sq. m, Hektar Ha. 10,000 sq. m. The are or unit of surface, is a square the sides of which is ten meters and surface 100 square meters in U. S. surface measure. It equals 155,005 square inches, 1,076 square feet, 114 square yards, 3 square rods, .998 square rod, .024 square acre, .00031 square mile.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Table of measures of length: Millimeter (Mm.) equals .001 m, Centimeter (Cm.) .01 m, Decimeter (Dm.) .1 m, Meter (M.) 1 m, Dekameter (Dm.) 10 m, Hektometer (Hm.) 100 m, Kilometer (Km.) 1,000 m, Myriameter (Mm.) 10,000 m.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Table of measures of capacity: The liter, or unit of capacity, is a vessel whose volume is equal to a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a meter and capacity one hundredth of a cubic meter. Millimeter (Ml.) equals .001 l, Centiliter (Cl.) .01 l, Deciliter (Dl.) .1 l, Liter (L.) 1 l, Dekaliter (Dl.) 10 l, Hektoliter (Hl.) 100 l, Kiloliter (or Ster.) Kl. st. equals 1,000 l. The liter equals 61.027 cubic inches, .0337 U. S. feet, 2.113 gills, 1.056 pints, .264 quarts, .704 Imperial gills, 1.760 pints, .890 quarts, .229 gallons, .119 pecks, .027 bushels.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Table of measures of volume: The liter equals 61.027 cubic inches, .0337 U. S. feet, 2.113 gills, 1.056 pints, .264 quarts, .704 Imperial gills, 1.760 pints, .890 quarts, .229 gallons, .119 pecks, .027 bushels.

LONG MEASURE.

Table of long measure: Miles, Yards, Feet, Inches. 1 Millimeter = .000984 inches, 1 Centimeter = .3937 inches, 1 Decimeter = 3.937 inches, 1 Meter = 39.37 inches, 1 Decameter = 393.7 inches, 1 Hectometer = 3,937 inches, 1 Kilometer = 39,370 inches, 1 Myriameter = 393,700 inches.

SQUARE MEASURE.

Table of square measure: 1 sq. Millimeter = .0015 sq. in., 1 sq. Centimeter = .155 sq. in., 1 sq. Decimeter = 15.5 sq. in., 1 sq. Meter or 1 Centiare = 1.55 sq. ft., 1 Are = 119.6 sq. yds., 1 Hectare = 2.47 acres, 1 sq. Kilometer = 247 acres.

CUBIC MEASURE.

Table of cubic measure: 1 Millimeter = .001 cu. in., 1 Centiliter = .0102 cu. in., 1 Deciliter = .1027 cu. in., 1 Liter = 61.027 cu. in., 1 Decaliter = 610.27 cu. in., 1 Hectoliter = 219.705 cu. ft., 1 Kiloliter or Stere = 547.061 cu. ft., 1 Myrialiter = 286.6110 cu. ft.

LIQUID MEASURE (U. S. GALLONS.)

Table of liquid measure: 1 Milliliter = .00845 gallons, 1 Centiliter = .00845 gallons, 1 Deciliter = .8453 gallons, 1 Liter = .2642 gallons, 1 Decaliter = 2.642 gallons, 1 Hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 Kiloliter or Stere = 264.2 gallons, 1 Myrialiter = 2,642 gallons.

Table of dry measure: 1 Milliliter = .0017 bushels, 1 Centiliter = .017 bushels, 1 Deciliter = .17 bushels, 1 Liter = 1.7 bushels, 1 Decaliter = 17 bushels, 1 Hectoliter = 170 bushels, 1 Kiloliter or Stere = 1,700 bushels, 1 Myrialiter = 17,000 bushels.

Table of Troy weight and Avoirdupois weight: 1 Milligramme = .0154 grains, 1 Centigramme = .154 grains, 1 Decigramme = 1.5432 grains, 1 Gramme = 15.4323 grains, 1 Decagramme = 154.323 grains, 1 Hectogramme = 1,543.23 grains, 1 Kilogramme = 15,432.3 grains, 1 Myriagramme = 154,323 grains.

*The Kilogramme is the unit of commercial weight, and is 2 1/2 pounds avoirdupois.

Table of weights and apothecaries weight: 1 Milligramme = .0154 grains, 1 Centigramme = .1543 grains, 1 Decigramme = 1.5432 grains, 1 Gramme = 15.4323 grains, 1 Decagramme = 154.323 grains, 1 Hectogramme = 1,543.23 grains, 1 Kilogramme = 15,432.3 grains, 1 Myriagramme = 154,323 grains.

Table of medical divisions of the gallon: 1 Milliliter = 1/160 fluidrams, 1 Centiliter = 1/16 fluidrams, 1 Deciliter = 1/1.6 fluidrams, 1 Liter = 16 fluidrams, 1 Decaliter = 160 fluidrams, 1 Hectoliter = 1,600 fluidrams, 1 Kiloliter = 16,000 fluidrams, 1 Myrialiter = 160,000 fluidrams.

TABLE OF PROPORTIONS—INCLUDING LENGTH, SURFACE, CAPACITY AND WEIGHT.

Table of proportions: Length (Millimeter, Centimeter, Decimeter, Meter, Dekameter, Hektometer, Kilometer, Myriameter), Surface (Centar, Are, Hektar), Capacity (Milliliter, Centiliter, Deciliter, Liter, Dekaliter, Hektoliter, Kiloliter, Myrialiter), Weight (Milligramme, Centigramme, Decigramme, Gramme, Decagramme, Hectogramme, Kilogramme, Myriagramme).