

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

In innumerable perplexing cases of community and extension work the correct understanding of the situation and the way to meet it is dependent upon the colored members of the force. The same need is often felt in the inner life of the school, and in the relations of parents to it. The homes of the colored workers, which are unpretentious, comfortable, beautiful and admirably kept, are accessible to the imitation of the surrounding community. The negroes who are ambitious for better things feel that these intimate friends of theirs came from conditions like their own, and possess habits and standards which they also can attain. These colored workers understand also how to organize for practical benefit the devoted gratitude of the community to the school. They are the mediators to their own people of the best white influence, and bring the white members of the faculty into helpful relations. To this influence they are continually opening their own lives, that they may convey to their people nothing less than the best things.

Their attitude to the white members of the faculty was expressed recently by President Amiger, whose sister is one of Calhoun's colored teachers, in an address to the pupils and negro workers. "You can never appreciate too highly," he said, "the influence of those who bring to you the finer things gained by their inheritance of generations of culture." It was a superb thing for such a man to say, and only a superb man could say it. This word is often repeated by the colored force. "What we value above all else," they say, "is the continual inspiration from our white leaders to richer thoughts and more efficient service and larger life." The appreciation does not end with words. An eminent friend of the school affirmed at a critical moment in its history, that he had never seen a finer and more practical devotion than was proved by the action of these colored workers. Yet this grateful recognition is not dependent imitation. The negro who has found himself is receptive but not imitative. He transforms all that he receives into his own genius, where it becomes a new contribution to civilization.

Are these people exceptional? Such a school attracts and develops exceptional qualities. But some have come from the plainest cabins and from most repulsive conditions. They are representatives of results generally possible to the spirit which safeguards every valuable quality of both races, and so attains their most workable cooperation.—Charles Henry Dickinson, in charge of religious and extension work.

The city federation of negro women's clubs met at Quinn chapel, Chicago. There were 275 women, representing fifty-two colored women's clubs. The organization voted to join the United Charities. A committee was appointed to ask Governor Dunne to appoint Mrs. Mary Waring to the commission for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of negro freedom.

Out of the 280,000 farms in Missouri approximately 3,753 are owned by negroes. They range in size from three to 260 acres, and are worth, land, buildings, live stock and everything else on them, \$27,768,750, using the average value of a Missouri farm as the basis for computation. The negro population of Missouri is 157,452.

Woman suffrage was indorsed and a plea for representation in congress of the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States was made in the annual address of Rev. E. C. Morris, president of the national Baptist convention, at the session of the organization at Philadelphia. "The suffrage movement had its foundation in the fact that taxation without representation is unjust, and no class or race is better prepared by experience to sympathize with such a movement than the colored people." "The capital of our nation," he said, "is a hotbed of race hatred, and from there it will continue to spread to all sections of the country until the negro men shall be elected to congress and speak for themselves.

"As Christian workers," the speaker added, "we are for peace, and we pray for the time to come when nations shall study war no more, and yet as true Americans in the face of all discriminations we stand ready to defend the flag of our country against any foreign foe."

More than 5,000 delegates from nearly every state in the Union were in attendance upon the convention.

Absent-minded persons are continually leaving their packages and umbrellas in the street cars, but the limit was reached the other day when the car from Warren, Me., into Thomaston was found to contain a baby which had been left behind in the rush.

Experts have estimated that if the forests of the world were scientifically operated they would yield the equivalent of from 30 to 120 times the present consumption of wood annually.

Because a page in a hotel brought him a telegram which did not belong to him, F. C. Waldman of Sydney, Australia, looked up the man whose name resembled his. He found that it belonged to his brother, who had been given up as dead many years before.

Following an old custom, most of the monuments in a cemetery in a Maine town bear on one side photographs, suitably protected against the weather, of the persons buried beneath them.

There has been another biennial convention of women's clubs, but this time the press has not kept the public informed as to its program, its scope or its aims. Therefore when the Zona Gale and I were privileged to receive an invitation to attend this convention through our fellowship with the Frederick Douglass Center, we accepted, expecting possibly to see some good reason why this group of 400 delegates, representing 50,000 other club women, should be isolated to do their work unaided by groups of white women doing exactly the same work simply because there was some fancied racial characteristic or a difference in the complexion which kept them apart.

The convention met at Wilberforce university, one of the oldest schools for colored people in the country. The school was opened in 1847 and was incorporated as a university in 1856. It is co-educational, is well equipped, has its trades building with fine auditorium in Galloway hall, where the convention met.

The thirty university buildings are ideally situated three and a half miles from Xenia, among splendid oak trees. We arrived with many others and were duly registered and assigned to one of the dormitories before our racial difference was discovered, and one of us might have gone through the entire session without discovery based upon physical characteristics had we not said that we were there upon invitation of the president of the association. We were then taken to the home of the president of the university, where we were cared for with generous hospitality by Professor and Mrs. Scarborough during our entire stay.

The reception to the delegates in the evening was marked by nothing to distinguish it from any other well dressed, well mannered body of club women except perhaps that there was a modesty and fitness of dressing not often seen in similar assemblies.

The regular session opened on Tuesday morning with Mrs. Booker T. Washington in the chair. The program included men who did not differ from men in other groups who failed to keep within the time limit of speaking and who sometimes forgot that they were not speaking to intellectual inferiors or to children. They were indulgently dealt with by the president, an indulgence which was never shown to women, for no paper was allowed to go beyond the time assigned to it.

The program contained reports from nearly every state in the Union, showing an amount of charitable and welfare work hardly realized by those not in touch with the work. Such subjects as "Suffrage," "The Negro in Literature," "How May the Club Spirit Best Serve the Community Life of Which We are a Part," "The Cause of Temperance," "Health and Hygiene," "Tuberculosis," etc.—Unity.

The Negro Farmer, a bi-weekly published at Tuskegee, Alabama, under the able leadership of Isaac Fisher, whom the readers of Unity first knew as principal of the Arkansas Industrial College for Colored People, lies before us with an attractive frontispiece and suggestive pages. "Book farming" is no longer the scandal of the hard worker in the fields. His sneers have been suppressed. It has been demonstrated that science is practical; machinery, labor saving; and brains, good fertilizers.—Unity.

An army of colored Odd Fellows attending the seventeenth session of the Biennial Movable Committee of the order was present when the sessions opened at the People's Temple in Boston. About 5,000 visitors and delegates were on hand. At the opening session addresses were delivered by Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley, Edward H. Morris, of Chicago, grand master; James F. Needham, Philadelphia, grand secretary; E. P. Jones, grand master for Mississippi; Dr. John B. Hall and others. The Past Masters' council, the Grand Staff council and the Household of Ruth, the latter the female auxiliary, also met during the week.

A smoking tree is one of the natural wonders of Ono, Japan. Strange to it, it smokes only in the evening, just after sunset, and the smoke issues from the top of the trunk.

In the midst of alarms from the Balkans the fact that the city of Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, passed almost unnoticed.

For war purposes both the German and French governments are experimenting with wireless-controlled torpedo boats and the British government with one the movements of which are governed by sound waves sent through water.

Collapsible baby carriages have almost gone out of use in Christiania, Norway, owing to the agitation against them started by a local physician, a specialist in children's diseases.

The activity in the building industry and in the engineering works in the neighborhood of Bombay is reflected in the increase of nearly \$200,000 in value of building and engineering materials imported during the year ended March 31, 1913.

A solar physics laboratory is to be elected in New Zealand, at Nelson. The site will probably be on a summit known as the Fringe, which has an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level.

NURSERY ANNEX NEW

Latest Wrinkle in the Moving-Picture Business.

Mothers Enabled to Enjoy Looking at the Films While Their Offspring Are Being Properly Taken Care Of.

The newest wrinkle in the moving-picture business is a nursery annex, which is now having a tryout at a New York theater, and the matrons of the city are fully alive to its opportunities, for 258 children, between the ages of six weeks and ten years, have been entertained in the nursery. Furthermore, according to the trained nurse in charge, "there hasn't been a single accident or a fight."

The nursery is a large store, which has been fitted up with a sand pile, three swings, four rocking horses, low chairs and a crib. Also there are toys of all sorts and pails and the other tools of the trade of digging in the sand.

Only once so far has a fond parent had to be called to duty by the misconduct of her offspring. This was when a six-month-old baby awoke to find that he had been cruelly deserted by his mother. He opened his mouth and yelled and refused to be comforted by the trained nurse. The mother was notified by having her name flashed on the screen with a notice that she was wanted forthwith in the nursery.

There is no chance that these babies will be mixed up by some Little Buttermilk, for each child is tagged, a claim check being given to the mother or father. To aid the nurse are four of the neighborhood's older children, upon whose shoulders rest rather heavily the dignities of their new office.

That this institution is a boon to mothers of large families is shown by the fact that a Mrs. Goldstein comes each afternoon and deposits her flock of six, ranging from Lulu, aged two, to Eleanor, aged ten. While Mother Goldstein takes a look at the pictures the young Goldsteins have an equally enjoyable afternoon in the swings.

Only Meant for the Film.

The dignified and altogether respected Lillian Brown Leighton, comedienne of the Selig Zoo company of fun makers, was ruthlessly dragged into the police station a few days ago and given something which strongly resembled the third degree. Instead of arousing indignation, various members of the aggregation present laughed and passed ribald remarks about it. It seems that Miss Leighton had been arrested while pulling a peculiar stunt while in black face. However, as the whole thing, including the police station, was a studio comedy scene, the fair name of the enchanting Miss Leighton is safe. The indications are that the comedienne has put over another howling success for the new comedy releases.

Had a Narrow Escape.

Stella Razeto is trying hard to break her severe accident record. It is not so long ago that she cut her forehead badly and was sent to the hospital for weeks, when Guy Oliver rescued her in the nick of time from a watery grave and later she escaped certain death by inches when the huge glass studio door, 14 feet high by 9 feet wide, loosened from its upper groove and fell forward. Some one shrieked and Stella sank to her knees and a roll top desk was the only thing which stopped her from being crushed, and she escaped, a thankful woman, with only a few scratches and cuts to tell the story of her narrow escape.

Incapacitated by Accident.

While working recently in one of the big spectacular productions, Francis X. Bushman received a charge of powder in his nose. This had to be picked out, leaving that member in a highly inflamed and swollen condition. On his way back to Chicago from the place where the scenes had been taken, he received a sunstroke which set him raving. Those with him were alarmed and left him at a hospital in one of the suburbs. He returned to the studio next day, but will not be able to work for some time, according to his physician.

Really "Up in the Air."

Ruth Stonehouse "went right up in the air" last week, not figuratively but literally, when engaged in the production of "Sparks of Fate," a future release. Francis X. Bushman, star of the play, was the cause of this experience of Miss Stonehouse. He was being rescued by a hydro-aeroplane from drowning and taken aloft by the air-boat when Miss Stonehouse declared that she must enjoy an air ride. "Jack" Villas, who piloted the airship, was pleased with his passenger and she was delighted with the trip.

Uses Kindness in Training.

That a horse can be better trained by kindness than by all the whippings in the world is one of the pet theories of G. M. Anderson, famous as "Broncho Billy." Mr. Anderson is the owner of a pinto pony that can do almost everything but talk. Mr. Anderson says he never touches the pony with a whip, and has taught him everything he knows by kindness. The animal will follow Mr. Anderson about all day for the reward of a lump of sugar and a kind word.

Dog Causes Actress to Worry.

Helen Holmes, who is appearing in a special series of railroad stories put on by J. P. McGowan, is much worried about her dog's liking for moving trains. He loses no opportunity to get aboard with the baggage man, and is known to all the railway men around Los Angeles.

No War Movies.

Proprietors and managers of cinema houses are notified that no pictures dealing with the war, in any shape or form, are permitted on the screen. A violation of this order will mean instant canceling of a license.—London Chronicle.

TO BE SETTLED IN COURT

Suit Brought Is Expected to Determine the Rights of the Motion-Picture Companies.

The right of a motion-picture company to take films of prize winners at animal shows will be thrashed out in a damage action brought by Delta E. Connelly against the Thomas E. Edison corporation, which is on file in the United States district court at New York. The plaintiff alleges that she exhibited several pet cats at Madison Square garden the latter part of December, 1912, and succeeded in winning a number of prizes with her entries. She avers the defendant film company took pictures of her pets without her consent and that since that time the film entitled "Five Thousand Dollars Worth of Cat" has been displayed in numerous motion-picture theaters. As a result of the exhibition of her pets on the screen the plaintiff asserts she has been held up to ridicule and obloquy and has suffered humiliation and mortification, as her society friends learned she was "appearing" in the pictures with her blue-ribbon winners. She demands \$5,000 damages.

IMPORTANT PARTS FOR STARS

New Drama, "The Abyss," Gives Actors Note Chance to Add to Reputation.

Tom Santschi and Bessie Eytan are to be seen shortly in a gripping drama under title of "The Abyss." It is well named, for, at the close, Miss Eytan,



Bessie Eytan.

In character of a reckless girl wasting her life, falls from a terrifying cliff, and Santschi, who has made desperate effort to save her, follows in the plunge. This thrilling scene ends the vivid story, which has been produced under Mr. Santschi's direction.

Hard Work for Both.

Cleo Madison is under a terrific strain these days, and is glad the big "Trey of Hearts" series is half done. Her director, Wilfred Lucas, will not be sorry, either. Doubling the part of the twins, Miss Madison is scarcely ever off the scene, and she has to be constantly changing makeup and clothes, besides which there are many trying double exposures. She says she tries home evenings and goes straight to bed. Lucas says he never gets to bed at all.

Appear in Usual Play.

Grace Cunard and Francis Ford are taking the leads in an unusual play, which is pervaded with mystery. It is a three reeler entitled "The Phantom of the Violin," in which Miss Cunard, as a poor girl, is taught the violin by a man who raises her to affluence. She passes him by for others, and thenceforth the man with the violin and its weird music haunts them. It is one of the most powerful stories that Miss Cunard ever has written, and both have strong acting parts.

Popularity of Moving Pictures.

One of the rapidly growing businesses in South Russia is that of conducting moving-picture shows. There is hardly a town of appreciable size that does not have its place of amusement of this kind, while each city has many in proportion to its population. In the larger places many of these places of amusement remain closed during the summer months, although the principal ones are to be found permanently open.

Incident Worth Filming.

During the taking of a party through the menagerie of a studio at Tucson, Ariz., one of the wild cat "kittens" broke loose. In attempting to restrain it, Harry Aldrich was severely clawed about the face and neck, and is confined to the local hospital. The ever ready camera was trained on this exciting incident, and the fight between wildcat and man will be worked into a coming western film.

New Drama of Importance.

"Bartered Lives" is a forthcoming drama, in which the noted Italian actress who recently was awarded a prize as the most popular European actress abroad, will be featured. Miss Hesperia will be seen portraying a dual role of herself and sister, and the presentation is said to contain many unusual surprises. Over 700 persons participated actively in the production of this photo drama.

Gives More Opportunity.

Wallace Beery, who is featured in the "Sweede" comedy photo-plays, is now directing their production. Mr. Beery is the actor who became a Broadway star over night when he played Raymond Hitchcock's part in "The Yankee Tourist," the latter failing to appear at the theater on this occasion.

Did You Ever Drink Perry?

Did you ever drink Perry? It is to be seen what cider is to apples, and although it is little known in America, it is widely used in England and special varieties of pears, which make especially good Perry, are grown for that purpose.

MAKING BATTERS AND DOUGHS

Comparatively Simple Proceeding if the Cook Will Remember to Follow These Directions.

The woman who cooks by recipe has not mastered the principles of her art, any more than the boy has mastered geometry who is not able to construct a triangle on a given line without referring to his textbook, says the Youth's Companion.

The principles that underlie the making of batters and doughs are simple and interesting, and cooking becomes a delight when you apply them in devising new dishes and new combinations.

The four essentials in all such mixtures are flour, wetting, salt, and a leaven. The flour must always be in definite proportions, but the non-essentials, namely, sugar, shortening, spice, fruit and flavoring, may vary according to individual taste. In these non-essentials lies the scope for individuality in cooking.

The proportions of the essential ingredients should be committed to memory and adhered to rather strictly. The wetting may be milk, water or beaten eggs, or of all three. For a thin batter you must have equal parts of flour and wetting—a cupful of flour to a cupful of wetting; for a thick batter, twice as much flour as wetting; for a soft dough, three times as much flour as wetting; for a stiff dough four times as much flour as wetting.

Now for the proportions of the dry ingredients: One cupful of flour calls for one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt; one cupful of flour calls for two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Lastly, if you remember that one cupful of flour will make four ordinary-sized muffins, biscuits, gems, or pancakes, you will see that you can construct a recipe to serve as many or as few persons as you wish.

MAKE OWN SHELLAC VARNISH

Substitute as Good as Can Be Bought May Quite Easily Be Produced at Home.

For keeping the woodwork that is finished natural in good condition, a substitute for shellac varnish may be made at home and kept ready for use any time the housekeeper chooses, and the natural wood stain reads may be kept looking as fresh as they usually appear the first month after the semi-yearly housecleaning. Take four pounds of silica, or the same quantity of China clay, the former, however, is the better, and stir into it a quart of good Japan liquid drier, and beat the mass into a perfect mixture. Then add, while stirring the mass quickly, one and a half gallons of best hard oil, after which let the mass stand an hour or so and strain through a fine sieve. Thin with turpentine for use, and on soft woods use it very thin, but it should be applied heavier on harder wood. This shellac will look and wear as well as the finer materials sold, and will cost about one-quarter the price of the other.

Russell Salad.

Cold vegetables are required for this salad—potatoes, peas, beans and carrots. Cut these into dice, add a little grated horseradish and a very little chopped shallot. Then cut up a little cucumber, raw tomatoes and shred some lettuce. Put all these ingredients in a rather flat dish, mix the sauce well with them; season with salt and cayenne pepper, heap the salad up. Garnish with strips of lettuce and tomato.

For the sauce: The yolks of two raw eggs, half a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a little pepper, salt, and a pinch of sugar, then drop in some salad oil, gently stirring all the time with a wooden spoon until it thickens to a cream, then add the juice of half a lemon, and a little tarragon vinegar.

Grape and Elderberry Juice.

Wash and pick from stems, put in granite kettle and cover with water, let come to boil until a pulpy mass, cover and set aside to draw strength until cool.

Turn into colander or bag and hang up to drip until morning. Measure juice and add two cupfuls of sugar to three of juice, boil up, skim and let boil again until thoroughly heated.

Then fill into sterilized bottles and cork up tightly while hot. The secret of keeping juices is to bottle while boiling hot. Also to boil bottles and corks in hot water and have them hot before filling in the juices. Elderberry juice may be made same as grape juice, selecting only the ripest berries.

Spiced Peas.

Wash one-half peck of socket peas. Cook in boiling water to cover until soft. Take out carefully, place in stone jar, and cover with the following sirup:

Mix one pound of white sugar, one and one-half cupfuls vinegar, and one and one-half teaspoonfuls each of whole cloves and stick cinnamon broken in pieces. Bring to boiling point and let simmer three minutes. Cover jar and let stand two days. Drain off sirup, bring to boiling point, let simmer three minutes and pour over fruit; repeat. In the jar keep a muslin bag in which is tied two tablespoonfuls each of whole cloves and stick cinnamon.

Shines Brass.

When brass beds become tarnished, as they often do, you can lacquer them and make them look like new. First rub the brass vigorously with a flannel dipped in whiting, then get ten cents' worth of shellac; dissolve it in enough alcohol to make it thin. Apply with a small brush. It can be done quickly and the bed will look as pretty as if sent to the factory and is much cheaper.

Cold Tomato Relish.

Chop fine one peck of ripe, firm tomatoes. Drain through a cloth over night. Then peel two large Spanish onions, chop fine with three green peppers and two cupfuls of sugar and one quart of vinegar. Stir and seal without cooking.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D.

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THE QUESTION OF CURES.

In his "Principles of Biology," Herbert Spencer wrote: "Early ideas are not usually true ideas. Undeveloped intellect, be it that of an individual or that of a race, forms conclusions which require to be revised and re-revised before they reach a tolerable correspondence with realities. Were it otherwise there would be no discovery, no increase of intelligence. What we call progress of knowledge is the bringing of thoughts into harmony with things; and it implies that the first thoughts are either wholly out of harmony with things, or in very incomplete harmony with them."

In this quotation is the key to the reply to the frequent query: "What has the spectrum got to do with my health and digestion?" There is a close analogy between the building up of organic compounds out of the inorganic under the influence of light waves and the rebuilding of these same complicated compounds into higher forms in our bodies under the influence of the enzymes; and by comprehending what we can see of the operation of light on the vegetable kingdom we are able to secure some understanding of what we cannot see in our own bodies.

Knowledge has value in exact proportion to the benefit it confers, directly or indirectly, on the human race. Every new scientific fact or principle generally grasped helps to an understanding of nature's laws, and when properly applied is sure to lead to increased health, efficiency and prosperity of the individual and of the community. For example: But a few years ago the milkman might let any quantity of dirt fall into the milk provided he strained it out again so he could not see it, and might feed his cows any kind of slop that would not kill them. We did not care, because we did not understand the relations of things. But today, because of the general knowledge of bacteriology and of sanitary science, enlightened public opinion compels the milkman to keep dirt out of the milk and to give his cows good food. The result of this is shown in the fact that there has been an enormous reduction in infant diseases and in the death rate of young children.

The reduction of infant mortality by preventive measures and the reduction of epidemic diseases through preventive measures have produced a material reduction in the general death rate. This has led to the false conclusion that the length of human life is increasing. It is not. Statistics show fewer deaths in the younger ages, but point to an increase in the deaths after passing the age of forty years.

The greatest obstacle to progress along this line lies in the fact that we have not yet grasped our relation to things. We still harbor a strong belief in "cures," and not until they have been tested and weeded out by the slow, painful experimentation of the whole human race extending over a generation or more are we willing to admit they are useless. The reason for this is that about eighty-five per cent of all cases of illness get well of their own accord, no matter what may be done or not done for them, and therefore any remedy, provided it is not directly harmful, which is used with sufficient constancy in any disease, will score more than sixty per cent of cures. Hence every new remedy starts "loaded" with a margin of chances in its favor, and in the absence of comprehensive and reliable statistics to prove that more patients who took a certain remedy got well than recovered as the result of not taking it, we are left "in the air."

The truth is buried under the misleading statement that 70 to 90 per cent of the patients taking that particular remedy were cured by it. This is the foundation of the deluge of half truths and errors behind the many dietetic doctrines now in vogue. Doctor and patient alike are victims of costly errors and are terribly punished by nature by a universal shortening of life not in harmony with her requirements.

We have got to learn that it is far more important to furnish conditions which promote health and development than it is to make special effort to care for the sick or defective, and that the first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal. Illness is

simply the result of lack of correspondence with nature. The principles underlying the laws of light and plant life are the same that underlie human life, and until we understand them we are certain to get into trouble continually.

DECEPTIVE GUARANTEES.

Since the life of the average individual is so full of interesting events and pleasant reflections and his time so fully occupied in accomplishing the daily tasks and enjoying the many diverting pleasures of existence, few ever reflect that all one's activities are dependent on the oxidation of the food consumed at breakfast, dinner and supper, and that the instant one ceases to produce heat by reason of this internal combustion, that instant one becomes a cold, dead body. It is a disturbing thought, anyway, and quite generally we refuse to entertain disturbing thoughts voluntarily.

Probably no better, no more vivid illustration of the Darwinian principles of progress, of the survival of the fittest, of wisdom slowly and painfully acquired and developing as the result of bitter experience in repeatedly doing the wrong thing, can be found than our growth in the knowledge of dietetics, of the development of the science of eating to live.

Our primitive ancestors in their unceasing and omnivorous search for everything that would satisfy hunger undoubtedly bit off, chewed and endeavored to digest every berry, plant, root or leaf that looked good to them growing out of doors within the range of their physical ability to cover in the region in which they habitually lived, and under-stress of famine they were forced to wide excursions. Those that survived passed on to our age an organization adapted to that particular range of diet, and humanity thrives on the simple natural food to which it was adjusted. But in the highly artificial conditions incident to civilization the habits developed by this eager quest for anything that would enable primitive men to survive or that would add attractiveness to their menu in times of plenty have come down to us as instincts that make us easy victims of ignorant or unscrupulous manufacturers.

The United States department of agriculture, through its official weekly news letter of May 20, 1914, gives notice of a decision signed May 5, 1914, by the secretaries of the treasury, agriculture and commerce, prohibiting the use of the legend, "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act," on any label or package.

The date of the new regulation will not take effect until May 1, 1916, in order to give manufacturers an opportunity to use up their present stocks of labels. The reasons for this action are, quoting the official letter: "It has been determined that the legend, 'Guaranteed under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906,' and 'guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906,' borne on the labels or packages of food and drugs, accompanied by serial numbers given by the secretary of agriculture, are each misleading and deceptive, in that the public is induced by such legends and serial numbers to believe that the articles to which they relate have been examined and approved by the government, and that the government guarantees that they comply with the law, the use of either legend, or any similar legend, on labels or packages should be discontinued.

"Inasmuch as the acceptance by the secretary of agriculture for filing of the guarantees of manufacturers and dealers and the giving by him of serial numbers thereto contribute to the deceptive character of legends on labels and packages, no guaranty in any form shall hereafter be filed with, and no serial number shall hereafter be given to any label or package.

The pure food law simply requires that a package shall be plainly labeled stating the complete contents. Obviously if one does not know one's needs the law is of but little personal value. The appearance of the guaranty and serial number on any product has been of no material assistance to the government in detecting or prosecuting violations of the food and drugs act, nor has it promoted the manufacture and sale of pure foods or drugs. Its presence on an adulterated or misbranded product does not enable the federal officers to secure any heavier penalty for violations than if the goods were not so labeled, but it does make the deception of the public more certain.

This action of the department of agriculture will receive the hearty approval of all who have any interest in healthful foods because it forces us to recognize the simple truth that today, as always, the question of an individual food supply remains an individual proposition, and our individual health and happiness are in exact measure to the wisdom with which we meet the issue.

traveling bag filled in such a way as to explode when opened. Fortunately the police lacked the finishing touches at the time of their examinations. Pechouse appears to be a bomb maniac. In 1918 he was convicted of having placed in the streets of Lyons a parcel which exploded, doing considerable damage.

The Uncommon One.

Patience—And you say she came near drowning?

Patience—Oh, yes; but just as she came up for the fifth time a man—

"But I thought a person only came up three times?"

"Oh, well, you might know she'd do something that nobody else would do!"

A Jersey Nuisance.

Church—I see a New Jersey violinist who lost his right arm in an accident—invented an artificial member of steel with which he is able to play his favorite instrument.

Gotham—When some men start out to make trouble they're going to do it whatever happens.

HAS BOMBS IN HIS POCKETS

Mad French Anarchist's Home is Filled With Infernal Machines.

An exciting arrest was made near Lyons, France, of a dangerous madman named Pechouse. Pechouse, who has been reported to the police as an anarchist, did not yield without a fierce struggle, in the course of which he attempted to use a knife and an automatic revolver. Stripped and searched, he was found to have several bombs concealed about him. One of them, and the most dangerous, was an intricate affair. The bomb was held in place in the small of the back by wires which were connected with an electric switch on his chest. The police exploded this bomb in a piece of waste ground near the town. It proved a most formidable machine, which had burst among a crowd, would have blown to pieces not only its wearer, but his immediate neighbors.

Pechouse's lodgings proved to be a veritable bomb factory. Among other infernal machines found there was a