The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1914.

Hot? Yes, but hotter for those who have no ice, and rely upon you for relief.

For Compulsory Education.

When the Richmond School Board Meets to-night it can take a step of far-reaching consequence to Richmond by requesting that the question of compulsory education for the city be decided at the general elections in November. It is not too early to start the campaign. The people should be given time to study the question in all its phases, so that they may be able to make up their minds. A unanimous vote by the School Board to-night would launch the campaign under favorable circumstances and at the right time.

The opening of Richmond's summer school for children calls attention to another good feature of our system. Why not add compulsory education to it?

Why?

Why an ordinance that is not intended to be enforced? Why an ordinance that its creators do not intend to enforce? Why an ordinance of the City Council if the City Council is going to be a party to its violation.

Three dollars and a half may be too small a sum for funeral hack hire and four dollars may be a reasonable sum, but the city ordinance places the figure at three dollars and a half. That ordinance was adopted by the City Council. If the Council cannot find means to enforce it, even when itself hiring the hacks, then the City Council should repeal the ordinance.

A good stiff breeze would help sweltering Richmonders, but the accompanying dust would rob them of half the pleasure.

Shop Early; Close Early.

The petition circulated by the Retail Merchants' Association in favor of earlier closing for the retail stores during July and August should be signed by every retail merchant. Undoubtedly most of them will sign it, and for two months tired clerks will get some relief from the oppressive heat.

So far, so good; but unless customers help there will be no early closing next year at this season. If the merchants find that the people will not shop early in the day, and that they are losing heavily because of the shorter hours, they will abandon the plan. It all depends upon the shoppers.

"Villa says he hasn't executed General Chao." That's self-evident. He's in Mexico in the plural.

Annexation Now.

The testimony is all in, the argument is concluded and the judge has the case under advisement. Richmond's dream of expansion is all but realized, and in a few days the city will wake to the realization of the fact.

Just what the decision of Judge Campbell will be no one, of course, knows, but it is reasonably certain that neither city nor county will get all for which each has contended. Both must be prepared to give up something, and both should accept the verdict if possible. It is highly desirable that annexation should become a fact before the 1915 assessments are made, for on the date depends whether the assessments of what is to be city property shall be on county or city basis. If an appeal be taken it is almost certain that annexation will be delayed until after January, 1915. Hence the importance of a final settlement now.

Still, Congressmen might remember that attending to duty in Washington is not much hotter than attending to fences in the country.

They May Need a Papa.

Strongly advocating the repudiation of "the moribund doctrine," Professor Bingham, of Yale, treats in the current issue of the Yale Review of the attitude of South American nations toward Monroe's immortal pronouncement. His article is devoted almost entirely to quotations from prominent statesmen and powerful newspapers of Latin America with the purpose in view of demonstrating that these nations do not want the doctrine, and that our insistence upon its operation is the cause of suspicion and enmity in the South. "We do not want a Papa" is the quotation which better than any other probably voices the sentiments of those whom he quotes.

Professor Bingham makes out a strong case, but we would point out that, even though he prove his case, he has not demonstrated the advisability of abolishing the doctrine. It is highly regretable that South American nations should evidence antipathy for the United States; it is highly desirable that we should have their good will. On the other hand, while it is natural that they should not "want a Papa," they may need one. Argentina, Brazil and Chile are not all of Latin America. There is San Domingo, and, as we are painfully aware just now, there is Mexico. If our motives and intentions are misconstrued it is not altogether our fault, and, if it is, the remedy lies in removing suspicion and misconstruction and not in withdrawing the protection against foreign aggression and internal disorder, which, whether feared or not by Latin America, undoubtedly exists.

Elbert Hubbard says Niagara will dry up in 9,000 years. Consolation for folks living then lies in the fact that so will Elbert.

Underwood.

The moves of Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, Congressman and Senator-to-be, are worth noticing now more than at any other time. If he succeed in his evident intentions to block the President's trust program, defeat for the Democratic party in November is possible. If he fail, harm will have been done even by the attempt, though it will not be so great.

Mr. Underwood is a man of commanding influence, of strength of character, of ability. His work in connection with the tariff bill recently placed on the statute books has deserved and has received applause from the people of the nation and more material reward from the people of his State. His name is that of a great Democrat and a great American.

All these things entitle Mr. Underwood to a hearing when he expresses an opinion. His services to his party entitle him to more than ordinary consideration when he assumes position on any question, however important. But the very fact of his ability and influence impose obligations upon him. The very fact that when he speaks he is heard, when he leads many follow, make it absolutely imperative that he speak wisely and that he lead in the right direction. His position in the party and in the nation carries with it a duty to both which he ignores at the peril to himself, the party and the country.

Frankly, The Times-Dispatch does not believe Mr. Underwood is living up to his obligations. It does not believe he is pursuing the right course, or has pursued it recently, and, while granting him sincerity of judgment and action, it believes he is threatening the success of his party.

Woodrow Wilson has been and still is the chief asset of the Democratic party. It might almost be said that he is the party. Mr. Wilson is insisting upon the enactment of trust legislation now and, we believe, rightly so. Mr. Underwood seems inclined to insist upon adjournment. If these two leaders separate, the result will be trouble for the Democrats in the November election. If Underwood win in the contest the result will be postponement of trust legislation, with consequent injury to the country and probable Democratic defeat.

In either event the outlook is gloomy. Only Underwood can dispel the gloom, and that by withdrawing opposition to President Wilson. If he will not do this, the Democrats of the House must choose the lesser evil and repudiate his leadership.

A $1,000,000 endowment for V. M. I. The alumni never had a finer opportunity than this.

Virginia Loses Millions.

The two articles on the hay and cattle possibilities of Virginia, published in last Sunday's Times-Dispatch, ought to challenge the attention of the farmers and capitalists of this State.

Virginia has made gratifying progress in the hay industry, as well as in the revival of the cattle and hog industry. But we still send millions of dollars outside our borders every year to the West and the Middle West for hay and for the meat products that should be supplied by our own soil.

In other words, Virginia annually makes a free gift of millions to other sections for the commodities and necessities consumed here. To pay this self-imposed tribute, we lay a mortgage on our cotton, tobacco and other crops.

The economic insanity of the thing is obvious. States, like individuals, must develop and conserve their resources if they would achieve the wealth these resources indicate.

There is, for instance, no reason why the Old Dominion should not be, to a controlling extent, a self-supporting principality, producing nearly everything that it eats. The broader plan contemplates, also, working to the day when we shall manufacture much of our wearing apparel and household goods.

The farmer can cut down his indebtedness and increase his income by turning to hay and cattle. The capitalist can find few better investments than in encouraging such tendencies. In these days of advancing cost of living, the man with money and energy can afford to be a bull on any industry that involves food.

"The chancellor of the exchequer has achieved above all things notoriety for intemperance of speech," says the New York Sun. For temperance of speech give us the conservative British Unionist. For instance, Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

If Villa and Carranza do have a permanent split, but Huerta will drop off the water-wagon long enough for one big celebration.

The chief danger to T. R. is that with a sick larynx and an over-supply of words he'll choke.

Wayside Chats With Old Virginia Editors

No editorial in Staunton News of Wednesday. Hope you had a good time at Alexandria, Brother Showalter.

If the editors of the Lynchburg Advance and the Danville Register had been at Alexandria taking part in that little poker game on the boat Tuesday night, as they should have been, they wouldn't be fighting each other now about a clock. They wouldn't have wanted a clock or anything else to remind of the passage of time.

"Who is to be postmaster in Danville is none of our business," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch, "but if it all depends on who the people want, why not find out?" Doubtless that is what the people of Danville would like to know.—Bristol Herald-Courier.

One of them is willing to settle the matter by means of a direct primary, but neither the other nor his friends will accept the challenge.

"If it (mediation) should fail, the blame, the responsibility and the consequences would fall with retributive impact upon the head and shoulders of whom had been the unmistakaute cause of failure," says the Portsmouth Star. Not the least of whom are those who by continually derding mediation have done all they could to make success difficult.

The Harrisonburg News-Record gives five rules for borrowing money. We know all five of them. Catch a sucker.

"The Methodists of Virginia and the cities of Virginia which seek to have such a university established should busy themselves with efforts to impress the subcommittee with the desirability of having such a school in Virginia," says the Danville Register of the search for a site for a big Methodist university east of the Mississippi, and concludes: "Richmond is the site most likely to be selected, if it makes the proper effort." The Times-Dispatch, of course, would like to see the university located here, and has already called on the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations to get busy, but first of all we want the university in Virginia.

Says the Charlottesville Progress: The Richmond Times-Dispatch, on the other hand, is pleased because President Wilson has resisted pressure and is still determined to press his anti-trust legislation at this session of Congress. This course on the part of the President, in the opinion of The Times-Dispatch, is right because it would be to the advantage of the Democratic party, legitimate business and all others save those who have for so long controlled the nation for their own special benefit; right because, if the Bull Moose party should elect a large representation on the trust issue and the Republicans should add to their present strength, the country would be in a state of uncertainty while they were at odds over the question of trust legislation, and the consequence would be continued depression of business; right because, as Roosevelt has intimated, he will assail the Democratic party for not having touched the trust issue in spite of its pledges, and in the absence of action his card will be a strong one; right because postponement of trust legislation would be bad politics and bad business, injuring the Democratic party at the polls, and in any event keeping the business of the country in uncertainty as to what may happen and possibly resulting in a vicious assault on all business." That expresses our opinion exactly, and better than we did it ourselves. The Progress is right in saying that the country would have a right to doubt the sincerity of the Democratic party should it postpone trust legislation.

Voice of the People

The Right of Petition.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Certain business and financial interests who will be unable to continue their nefarious operations of the Wilson antitrust bills are passed are urging delay. What they want, of course, is the defeat of the bills, and are agitating postponement simply in the hope that the means of defeat may be found ultimately. These people have the right to petition Congress if they wish, but you speak truly when you say that the people have the right to know who they are and why they are doing it. That information President Wilson has supplied. Now, why cannot we, the people, exercise the right of petition? Why can we not write to Congress and to the President telling them to go ahead? If all who support Mr. Wilson in his position would write and tell him of their approval he would be greatly helped.

DEMOCRAT.

Richmond, Va., June 24, 1914.

Why, Indeed?

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—If Congress wants to go home, and thinks the people will approve, why in the name of common sense doesn't Congress go home? Nobody has it tied up with ropes.

K. L.

Portsmouth, Va., June 23, 1914.

Condone Militancy?

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—My experience has been that of "Anti," whose views on suffragists and suffragettes are published in this morning's Times-Dispatch. Scratch a suffragist and you find a suffragette, nine times out of ten. That is to say, they would approve militancy if they thought militancy would get them anything. Knowing violence in this country would set back the hands of the clock, as it has done in England, they oppose violence. There are exceptions, of course, but I cannot help being impressed with the fact that all the suffragists with whom I have talked apologize for Mrs. Pankhurst and her horde of wild women.

ANOTHER ANTI.

Richmond, Va., June 24, 1914.

My Owen.

Proud of you, fond of you, clinging so near to you.
Light is my heart now I know I am dear to you!
Glad is my voice now, so free it may sing for you
All the wild love that is burning within for you!
Tell me once more, tell it over and over,
The tale of that eye which first saw you my lover.
Now I need never blush
At my heart's hottest gush—
The wife of my Owen her heart may discover!

Proud of you, fond of you, having all right in you,
Quitting all else through my love and delight in you!
Glad is my heart since 'tis beating so nigh to you!
Light is my step for it always may fly to you!
Clasped in your arms where no sorrow can reach to me,
Reading your eyes till new love they shall teach to me.
Though wild and weak till now,
By that blest marriage vow,
More than the wisest know your heart shall preach to me.

—ELLEN DOWNING.

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions from Leading Newspapers.

A Vote of Confidence? Yes.

"Does the World think the Democratic lower house has justified the confidence of those of us who hailed it with so much hope?" asks Collier's. "Would the World advise a man at the congressional elections this fall to vote Democrat or anti-Democrat?"

These are fair question which merit fair answers.

The World decidely thinks that the Democratic House "has justified the confidence of those of us who hailed it with so much hope."

This Congress has revised the abuses out of an extortionate tariff. It has imposed an income tax which lifts part of the burden of taxation from poverty to wealth. It has enacted a banking and currency law for which the American people have been striving for nearly twenty years. Whatever differences of opinion there may be about the administrative details of this measure, all financial authorities agree that under it this country cannot have another panic like those of 1873, 1893 and 1907.

In addition, this Congerss has destroyed the lobby. In the case of the Panama tolls bill it has not only wiped out a peculiarly hypocritical subsidy, but it has reasserted the good faith of the nation in respect to treaty obligations. In the matter of Mexico it has scrupulously avoided all semblance of jingoism and demagogy. Taking its work as a whole, the Congress that is still in session has achieved the most important record of constructive legislation of any Congress in fifty years.

The World does not withdraw a single word of its criticism of the labor amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law nor of its complaint that the House has not yet given adequate consideration to the issue of economy. But in spite of mistakes and shortcomings we can recall no previous Congress that so fully kept its faith with the people, no previous Congress that was so little controlled by sordid special interests, no previous Congress so free from scandal and manipulation and treachery to the public welfare, no previous Congress that so fully embodied the theory and responsibilities of representative government. Nor do we believe that Collier's can recall any Congress that ever did more to write in good faith the will of the people into the statute books of the nation.

So much for the first question. The second question answers itself.

The World would not advise a man who believes in a Payne-Aldrich tariff to vote for another Democratic Congress. It would not advise a man who believes in government by Wall Street and special privilege to vote for such a Congress. It would not advise a man who believes in secret lobbies and in treaty-breaking and in hidden subsidies to vote for such a Congress. It would not advise a man who expects an immediate millennium to vote for such a Congress. But if any Congress in a generation has earned a vote of confidence at the polls, it is this Sixty-third Congress now in session in Washington.

In expressing this opinion the World is influenced by no partisan prejudices. We should hold the same opinion if the majority were Republicans or Progressives or Socialists. It is a matter of work well done.—New York World.

Rings Around Rosie.

General Rosalie Jones, of hiking fame, having described Colonel Henry Watterson as belonging to "the age of knee breeches and nice fluffy laces," and challenged him to a joint debate, the gallant Kentuckian gently chides the general in part as follows:

"Nay, nay, Rosalie, dear Rosalie. Shall we not drop the unwomanly and unmeaning 'General' and call you pet names? You have the wrong pig by the ear. Let Foxy Grandpa press an ice upon you. Stick your pantalettes in your boots, little girl, and instead of facing that dreadful mob from the courthouse steps, let us go and hunt buttercups. Your brains, Rosie, if we may say it without offense, still run to your legs—naughty brains, for brains were made to think with and legs were made to walk with, and walking, not debating, has been, as may it ever be, your long suit, sweetheart."

We fear the general walked into an ambush. Evidently not a regular; only a volunteer or the verbally court-martialed one would have known it were better to have Nemesis, even Villa, nay, even Ivy Wareham, on one's trail than the famous journalistic shekarri who drove the hegoats of high finance and the lean wolves of plutocracy to the hills of Yubadam.—New York Evening Telegram.

What Was News Fifty Years Ago

From the Richmond Dispatch June 25, 1864.

A dispatch from Petersburg says: A portion of our forces last night dislodged the enemy from their lodgement on the Weldon Railroad, six miles below here, capturing 500 prisoners, including twenty commissioned officers.

Another dispatch says: General Mahone, after dislodging the enemy from the Weldon road last night, pushed around the left flank and captured the prisoners alluded to in the first dispatch.

The affair on the City Point Road yesterday morning was an effort to retake some of our lost breastworks, and was preceded by heavy cannonading. General Haygood drove the enemy from the breastworks, but other troops failing to support him, he fell back.

No shells were thrown into Petersburg yesterday after 3 o'clock in the morning, and throughout the balance of the day there was remarkable quiet in the city.

The raiders are busy on the Richmond and Danville and Southside Railroads. Yesterday they plunged into Burkeville Junction and burnt the depot. At last accounts, the High Bridge, near Farmville, was safe. When the raiders left Burkeville, they went in the direction of Danville.

A thousand Federal prisoners, including sixty-seven officers, captured in front of Petersburg during the past two or three days, were received here yesterday and lodged in Libby Prison. Among the officers were the following: Colonel John Frayser, One Hundredth and Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Stoughton, Second United States S. S.; Major Thomas Halsey, Eleventh New Jersey; Major Thomas M. Lynch, One Hundredth and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania; Major M. Dunn, Nineteenth Massachusetts.

The business committee of the Baptist General Association yesterday appointed the Rev. A. E. Dickinson general agent to collect funds for the education of the children of deceased Confederate soldiers.

A new paper mill is going up in the lively town of Manchester, a short distance to the right of the mill of Spotts & Harvey. The new mill is being built by Purcell, Ladd & Co., of this city, and will be completed this season.

Dr. Brady's Health Talks

Why Vivisection is Necessary.

Aside from the exaggerated and hysterical charges frequently made by out-and-out antivivisectionists, there are doubts which sometimes arise in the mind of the purely disinterested individual—the father of children, let us say, for example.

Couldn't the lower animals be spared the pain of experiments? Couldn't doctors get along as well without subjecting living animals to experimental operations and drug tests?

There Are Only Three Courses.

There are three possible courses the medical profession might follow. First, to refuse to try any new remedy or operative procedure or diagnotic test on man, because it would be "experimenting," and as such unjustifiable. Second, to test new ideas, suggestions and methods at once on helpless or defenseless human being—the poor in public institutions, for instance, or prisoners in penal institutions. Or, third, to make preliminary tests of new ideas on lower animals, and if the results seem promising, or the procedure proves comparatively safe, then apply the remedy to actual cases in practice.

If the first course were followed, all progress in medicine and surgery would obviously come to a permanent standstill. We should never advance beyond our present ability to heal. There would be no possible hope of cures for diseases at present incurable.

If the second course were followed, the medical profession would indeed become brutalized and cruel. Despite the slurs cast upon regular medicine by those interested in various fads and freak cults of healing, there are mighty few doctors who would have the courage to try an unknown remedy on an unwilling human being. A dog or a cat or a guineapig or a rat is different from a human being, even in the estimation of a vivisector.

The third course, that which medicine follows at present, is the only one logically open to the profession. It has made medicine what it is today. It enables us to save lives with serums, antitoxins, vaccines and newly-discovered drugs. If you could decide which course the medicine profession must pursue in future, which would it be? Remember, you must have children of your own, or a love for children, in order to qualify as a judge.

Questions and Answers.

A. B. C. asks: Will you tell me the cause of one's nails being covered with white spots and getting fibrous and thick?

Answer—Atrophy of the nails, lichen, pityriasis and psoriasis might cause the condition.

J. E. K. writes: My wife is very weak and nervous. Can you tell me what will build her up. She is fifty-one years old.

Answer—Yes. Try your family doctors' advice for her. If he can't help her after a personal examination and investigation of her trouble, how could I or any other doctor pretend to diagnose or prescribe by mail? That would be quackery, pure and simple, and I know from the character of your letter that you are too intelligent to be buncoed by the long-distance "specialist" sharper.

Dr. Brady will answer all questions pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Brady will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address all letters to Dr. William Brady, care The Times-Dispatch.

Queries and Answers

Right Smart.

Please inform me what are the Virginia uses of "right smart."

NORTHERNER.

We have the ordinary sense of "quite shrewd" and "pretty bright" and the more local uses of "tolerably well" in answer to the question, "How are you?" and "a good deal," with reference to number or amount.

Many Presidents.

Can you tell me at what time there were living the largest number of ex-Presidents of the United States?

THOMAS ROBERTS.

In Lincoln's first administration. Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan were alive.

Business Law.

Is it possible to get any book covering the laws and forms of ordinary business so clearly that the average person may understand it? T. L. F.

There is a very excellent book of the sort. It belongs, however, to that class of advertised articles, and you would have to send postage for private reply, giving title and name and address of publishers.

Wilde.

Please state for me the main facts in the life of Richard Henry Wilde, the American lyric poet, and tell me where a pretty full story may be found.

Wilde was the son of an Irish immigrant who settled in Baltimore and died in 1801. The family moved to Augusta, Ga. in 1803, and there Wilde, with the usual makeshifts of poverty, studied law and was admitted to the bar. His advance was rapid, and he became attorney-general and in 1815 Congressman for one term. Again in 1825, he went to Congress for part of a term, and in 1828 was elected for the third time and served till 1835. From that time for five years he was abroad, and in 1842 he published the two volumes of his most considerable work, his "Tasso Researches." Wilde resumed the practice of law in New Orleans, and was professor of law in Louisiana University from 1843 to his death, September 10, 1847. He was born in Dublin September 22, 1789. Any general encyclopaedia will give full particulars of his career.

Des Chutes River.

Please tell me where the Des Chutes River is. MISS MAY T.

A tributary of the Columbia in Oregon. It joins the Columbia about ninety miles east of Portland.

Captain Kirk Patrick.

Can you tell me what company made up in Hanover Captain Kirk Patrick commanded in the Civil War and to what regiment it belonged?

MISS F. M. S.

There seems to have been no such company.

Old Will.

Over twenty years ago a man died and left his property to a brother, whose whereabouts are unknown. He is supposed to have been a long time in Baltimore. If his last residence could be found, how could the terms of the will be learned? How could the brother be located now? J. C. B.

An attorney or some other agency in Baltimore could probably inform you as to the residence there. The discovery of the last residence of the heir would not necessarily throw any light on the terms of the will. It is likely that the will was recorded in the clerk's office of the court, in whose jurisdiction the maker of the will died. Judging from the post-office you give, this would probably be the old County Court of Buckingham.

Virginia Counties.

Please tell me how many counties there were in Virginia in 1893.

F. L. BROWN.

101.

JONAH

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS.

"Help! Colonel!"

—From the New York Sun.

Ignorant Pregudice

BY LILLIAN RUSSELL.

[Copyright, 1914, by Lillian Russell.]

Every woman should have a decided opinion upon every subject that is worth discussing. Too many women confess to the weakness of not having an idea; in fact, they confess to their own shortcomings, which is a great mistake. If one is prejudiced one should have a reason for prejudice, but the prejudiced rarely have a reason. Their prejudice, then, must be ignorance of the subject in question, and cowardice in admitting their ignorance.

The time is arriving rapidly when women must express themselves upon vital questions. They must listen and read, they must bar prejudice or ignorance and acquire a positive knowledge of things which are or are not for their welfare.

Men will declare that a woman's intuition is often wonderfully correct, but that her reasoning is bad. If she knows her subject she is just as capable of reasoning as a man, and far more so on the most vital subject. Men can reason and scheme, women can reason and sway by the force of their honesty. Intuition is not enough for the questions of to-day; knowledge and reason must prevail. The question of woman's position in the world must be undestood, and no one should have it at heart so thoroughly as woman herself.

The woman who is gifted more than her sisters should exercise her gifts for the betterment of woman's position. All influences should be put to bear for the protection of women and children. Wake up from ignorance. All women can have knowledge if they so desire. If you are ignorant be honest and do not call it prejudice. No intuition is worthy of expression unless it can be backed up by reason.

Remember: A woman's intuition is but a whisper from her intellect.

Lillian Russell's Answers.

L. A. S.: Follow your physician's instructions. The diet he prescribed will probably help you. Olive oil is excellent for a dry skin, but it is not advisable to use it on the face, for it may cause a growth of hair. Don't use powder on your face until your skin is smooth. Powder will only make your face much drier than it is now. I cannot give advice on proprietary articles. If you will send me a stamped addressed envelope I shall send you a formula for a skin food for massaging the face. This cream contains oils that will feed the skin and make it smooth. It will relieve the roughness in a short time.

Mable: Massage will reduce flesh, as well as increase flesh. You probably did not massage your face in the proper manner. You may have massaged too hard. This may be the cause of your face becoming thin and wrinkled. Are you sure there is no internal trouble? Give up the massage for a while. Get out into the open air and exercise. Eat plenty of nourishing foods. Drink milk, instead of tea or coffee. Eat plenty of bread, butter, and potatoes and all kinds of vegetables. Play tennis or golf, swim, do everything you can in the way of exercise in the open air. Rest as much as you can. I think in a short time you will see a great improvement in your face and general health.

N. B.: There is nothing that will make your hair permanently wavy. There are other ways of curling the hair besides the curling tongs. Curling tongs should seldom be used on the hair. There is always danger of burning it. The best way of curling or waving the hair is with the old-fashioned kid curlers. This gives the hair a soft, pretty wave, and there is no danger of injuring the hair. I seldom recommend a curling fluid, but if you care for one send me a stamped, addressed envelope and I shall send you one that is harmless.

F. B.: Your letter has probably appeared in the columns by this time. Owing to the hundreds of letters received which must be answered through the columns it takes a week or two sometimes before an answer will appear in the paper. There is nothing better for increasing the growth of the eyebrows and lashes than yellow vaseline. This treatment is slow, but if you are persistent you will get the desired results. Vaseline never makes the eyelashes and eyebrows fall. This should be applied every night. If you will send me a stamped, addressed envelope I shall send you the French tonic for eyebrows.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is erecting seven gates that will be operated automatically by electricity to safeguard traffic across its tracks along the waterfront in Vancouver. They are of the portcullis type, and the pressure of an electric button will lower or raise them.

The Summer Salmon

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

A famous cook and epicure gives the sane advice that one should avoid untried effects when serving guests. The writer on cookery knows that many people very likely do try such effects, since they apply at the last minute for advice or recipes for cooking something outside their experience. This is very hazardous. It is best not to have dishes for company that are too expensive to have now and then for the family, so that their preparation for special occasions will not be wholly an experiment. Any one who is going to cook salmon for a Fourth of July dinner might try cooking some a week earlier.

There is another side to this question. Sometimes an amateur cook will succeed the first time with a nice dish better than for several times afterwards, because she follows directions, to the letter then, but if she has the type of mind that cannot do this, and is one who can only get things by doing them herself, she ought for her own sake to get letter perfect by practice in making a dish before she tries it on others.

It would seem as though any one could broil a salmon steak, but not every one can. The fire must be hot enough to sear the surface and heat it through rather quickly, but not hot enough to curl it up and scorch it. Only six minutes to a side will be needed for a steak weighing three-quarters of a pound, and a thinner steak may not require more than four. The thicker steak has more of the juices of the fish.

To prepare salmon steak—Put in a deep plate a tablespoonful of oil, a little bit of salt, some pepper and paprika, the juice of half a lemon or some very good vinegar. If liked, a sliced onion may also be added or some very young onions chopped fine. Turn the steaks in this before broiling them, or, better yet, leave them in it for an hour to marinate, turning from time to time. Rub the gridiron with salt and then with oil or butter. Serve, when broiled, with cold butter into which a considerable quantity of chopped parsley has been rubbed. Hollandaise sauce is fine, but not so wholesome as the butter, which may be seasoned with anchovy.

Shrimps, anchovy, and other such sea foods are combined with salmon, but the preference for such combinations seems a little perverted. Boiled salmon in particular is best served as plainly as possible. Few families use a whole salmon or have the kettle for boiling it, but one who really wants to know how moist and delicious salmon can be when boiled, the cooking stopping at just the right minute, needs to have a piece from a fish cooked whole.

To boil salmon—The whole fish, first well cleaned, is put on the drainer of the fish kettle, covered with cold water and lightly salted. It is brought to a boil, the liquid is skimmed, and then the whole is allowed to cook till done below the boiling temperature. If plunged into boiling water the albumen which holds the flesh together would contract, thus causing a shrinking which would cause the fish to break or burst. On the other hand, in boiling slices of salmon it is desirable that this albumen should contract in order that as little as possible of the juices of the fish be lost. Therefore, slices of salmon are plunged into salted boiling water which lowers its temperature, and it should be cooked till done below the boiling point.

The slices of salmon are in many cookbooks called "darnes." Darne of salmon means no more than salmon cooked in slices. The most wholesome sauces for salmon are those made from the seasoned liquid in which it is boiled. And this is true of other fish. Milk is put into the water in boiling those with white flesh.

If I Were Loved.

If I were loved, as I desire to be,
What is there in the great sphere of the earth,
And range of evil between death and birth,
That I should fear if I were loved by thee?
All the inner, all the outer world of pain,
Clear love would pierce and cleave if thou wert mine,
As I have heard that, somewhere in the main,
Fresh water springs come up through bitter brine,
'Twere joy, not fear, claspt hand-in-hand with thee,
To wait for death—mute—careless of all ills,
Apart upon a mountain though the surge
Of some new deluge from a thousand hills
Flung leagues of roaring foam into the gorge,
Below us as far as eye could see.

—Tennyson.