

Belletonte, Pa., March 26, 1915.

COMING THRO' THE RYE.

(Suffrage Version.) If a lassie wants the ballot To help to run the town, And a lassie gets the ballot Need a laddie frown? Many a laddie has the ballot Not so bright as I, And many a laddie votes his ballot Overcome with rye.

If a lassie works for wages, Toiling all the day, And her work the laddie's equals, Give her equal pay. If a body pays the taxes, Surely you'll agree

That a body earns the franchise.

Whether he or she.

WHY WE SHOULD NOT INCREASE OUR ARMAMENTS.

There are various reasons why the United States should not contract the in Arkansas and a test case was entered disease of large armaments. It is a contagious disease and one with which the news of the present day infects certain classes of our citizens.

These classes are composed of (1) those who are connected with the army or navy, who give their time and scientific knowledge to the study of the past and future of war; (2) those who directly, or at second-hand, expect to profit pected attacks upon our national integri-ty or prosperity induced by the hate or avarice of other nations.

The first class is happily small, due to our peaceful traditions. Its members ment in the are, however, active and, in proportion to their numbers, influential. They have Dr. T. S. developed their subject into one of considerable interest and scientific expansion. They are intelligent and mostly sincere and patriotic. The second class need have little consideration. They are, as many Americans, after business profits, and if the preaching of the doctrines of war pays they will use their great influence upon public opinion, through the press, to fill their private coffers. There are more of them in the aggregate than

one generally recognizes. The third class is made up of men who are open to conviction and will ultimately determine the question. The following considerations may appeal to some of

It is not likely that any of the nations now at war in Europe will be ready to attack the United States for several decades. In the meantime any guns or gunboats we choose to make will be antiquated and a dead loss. These nations, let the war eventuate as it will, will be burdened with fearful taxes, with crippled industries, with abundant memories of the horrors of the battlefield and the suffering of the non-combatant part of the population. Nothing but the most flagrant attack by us, or a combination of conditions which no one can foresee, could induce one or a group of them to enter upon the tremendously expensive and probably uncertain and unprofitable task of an expedition against the United preparations have been far less adequate than now.

Nor is there any more danger from Japan. Everyone who has felt the temper of the Japanese government and people is sure that neither interest nor desire exists for an American war, a war with financial burdens they are in no over-worked. condition to stand. If we would bring half the thought and influence to bear on our government to make it absolutely ing of a comfortably tight abdominal supother nations, that some of us spend in fearful anticipations of what will never come, we will be immune from war for a generation ahead. These considerations might induce us at least to postpone our great expenditures till the lessons and results of the present war are more clear-

Again if we, as we hope, shall some time in the near future be able to act as a mediator and peacemaker among the warring nations, we must approach the issue with clean hands and free from the suspicion of ulterior motives. We must say to them in a voice which they will made no preparations to grasp anything for ourselves. We should, if they wish, willingly act as arbiter or simply provide the machinery for their own negotiations. We want, for the good of all, peace restored on a satisfactory, permanent banothing but our share of the blessings which will follow this consummation. Only in this way can we do our duty.

If we begin to arm because we are behind in the race for armaments there is The burden of taxation, now already being severely felt in certain quarters, will grow by leaps. Now two-thirds of our national expenditures go to warlike purposes, including pensions. This vast sum will be increased much more rapidly than our resources, and either added taxes or the withdrawal of aid from internal developments will follow. How much wise to make our potential resources of use to our people and the world, food and clothing cheaper, wages better and more homes happy, than to go into this unpro ductive venture, which, as present conditions show, always ends in war!

'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap," and beginning on a course of warlike preparation, with the general awakening of the military spirit and the contagious enthusiasm which will follow, fanned by our increasing army and navy followers, and the commercial interests, will put us in such a condition that on the least provocation we will place our equipment in action. Armaments mean war. Dependence upon justice means peace and we shall reap as we sow. What then are the duties of American

citizens in this crisis? To develop a universal feeling, to allay race and national prejudices and sus-

tion and appreciate its reasonable de-

To limit commercial ambitions and methods, both individual and national, to such an extent as to recognize the just rights and proper desires of others. To discourage the military spirit in our men and boys, the growth of a mili-

tary class, the development of military and naval equipment in our nation. To base our moral ideals upon the New Testament and have faith that they will carry us through even when we can not

clearly see the future way. far as in us lies there can be no war; to do our tull duty by moral methods and then trust to the care and providence

ISAAC SHARPLESS. Haverford, Pa.

Are the Birds Yet Safe?

The Federal law for the protection of law has had upon wild bird life in the short space of fifteen months is well worth careful consideration. The law some professional sportsmen and hunters in court. The government lost in the lower court, which held that Congress had not the constitutional right to enact such prohibitory legislation. The case was carried up to the United States Supreme Court where it is now pending, and probably will be reached in the early

Whatever the outcome of this suit it must be apparent that litigation and decommercially by a war or an armed lay in judicial procedure has resulted in peace, and (3) those honest patriots who great benefit to migratory birds. They really believe the various stories of ex- have enjoyed a respite. The hand of the merciless destroyer has been stayed for at home. Good-bye is horrible-it has over a year. How much their numbers have been increased thereby no one can tell, but that there has been improvement in the treatment of them must be

Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the geogical survey, a good authority on game preservation, is quoted as saying, "The law had a wonderful effect upon public sentiment in all parts of the country, and in consequence the States are beginning to adopt the regulations made under it for bird protection.

The department of agriculture and the Audubon socities also express confidence that a better sentiment has been created in behalf of the birds by the hard fight that was waged and won for them in Congress, and the period of cessation

from destruction that has followed. It seems to be too early to believe that the cause of protection has been won or that the birds are yet safe. Should federal protection fail it may rest with the State Legislatures to decide the fate of the migratory bird.

Seasickness.

All manner of "cures" have been recommended for seasickness, and that means that there is no sure cure. One can come much nearer preventing it. To do this it may be necessary to begin a year or at least months in advance. It consists in getting the digestive organs into normal condition, by eating only reasonable amount of commonplace, substantial dishes and by avoiding constipation. On shipboard this temperance must be continued and the feeding adjusted to States. For a hundred years, except for the little exercise one can take on the the farcical Spanish naval journey to the West Indias, there has been no attack, make it a husiness to severe control was a husiness to severe control. and during the most of this time our meals and attractive viands, knowing full well that such generosity will lead to increased seasickness and a consequent saving in the long run in the ship's commissary department. Be this as it may, an overfilled and already rebellious stomach is bound to be more sensitive to the reflex nervous disturbance set up by which would be without prospect of final the motion of the ship in our organ of success and would break them down equilibrium than one which is not so

As a mechanical preventive of seasickness it has been suggested that the wearport will help, and there is theoretical ground for its use in that it would seem to prevent dragging upon the sensory nerves of the stomach caused by the

swayed movements of the body. As for drug treatment, we refer the sufferer to his physician, who will have a long list of the "has-been-tried" remedies. Whether they will benefit the reader remains to be seen.

Planting Hair on Bald Heads.

Planting hair on bald heads is the latest device for relieving the embarrassrespect, that we have nothing to gain ment of men and women who do not care from them in the way of territory or na. | to cover their ill-thatched crowns with tional privileges. We have only a little toupees or wigs. A specialist in Budaarmy for police purposes and a navy not strong enough for aggression. We have those invented a method by which through almost invisible golden loops he are listed under disbursements for activities. threads hair of the desired color. claimed that if it were not for the fact the foundation. that these hairs naturally are associated in pairs, on account of the looping, no one could discover a thoroughly planted scalp from one which nature had producsis, and we hope to gain for ourselves ed. From 15,000 to 20,000 hairs are said to be sufficient for a bald crown surrounded by a fringe of natural hair; but 50,000 may be required for a head which 50,000 may be required for a head which is totally bare. In this extreme case fifteen grains of gold are consumed. By no end to the process except a great war.
With every increase abroad there will be a new cry for new appropriations here, er treatment, the patient undergoes the operation without inconvenience, and after ten or twelve days is not aware of any discomfort. The hairs may be planted at the rate of about 400 in a half hour, and when the work is finished the hair for its foreign work, \$50,000 to the Amercan be brushed, combed, washed and oiled to the wearer's content.

Divorce in Ohio.

There were 7,500 divorces granted in the State of Ohio in one year. Women who are unhealthy and unhappy often look to divorce as the one way of relief from a life of suffering. There is another way, and a better. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription removes the diseases which are commonly behind the irritation, unrest and misery of so many women. Ulceration, inflammation, bearing down pains and other diseases of the delicate womanly organs, yield promptly to this wonderful medicine. It contains no alcohol, no opium, cocaine or other narcotic and cannot disagree with the weak-

est constitution. Jealously Guarded Privileges. Here are two privileges the average man insists upon: First, the right to do as he pleases, and, second, the right picions which often ripen into war.

To cultivate a judicial attitude which to abuse a neighbor who doesn't do will take the viewpoint of an alien na- as he wants him to.

FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. Just a Potpouri of Incidents in Getting Ready for the Home Coming.

JHANSI, JANUARY 15th, 1914. Dear Home Folk:

station, everything packed up and ready To nourish within ourselves and our morrow's post, and that you may not be this Bureau. To nourish within ourselves and our me. Oh such nice things The total number of accidents reported to the Department of Labor and Indusas people have done aud said to me truits the nature of the folks.

that I must not forget these glorious In-The Federal law for the protection of migrating birds has been in operation dian nights—and the air is cool and design also a law in the latter Department was attacked in its very early stages by Fatelapur, and then to Allahabad, then the past year. the long ride to Calcutta.

The same old dogs are baying out their vation camps are being opened up everywhere. Oh, what a curious place, always along like a song, and so you never ex- kinds, a total of 2,444 accidents. actly know how to act, "if to be surprised shows ill-breeding," as you all say at material, or from coming into contact getting back to the United States, where men, or lack of sufficient guards. If the folks won't be so far away when they do go. Now don't imagine I am blue, or even wishing to stay, but was just thinking how much more things mean as one grows older.

My luggage lies in a heap at my side and imagine, seven packages to watch. Yes, I have become a veritable Englishwoman, when it comes to carrying parcels, but in my case I intend to abandon various portions as my use for them is over. I have many antiquated garments which will find a watery grave rather than a Dhobe's Ghat, and much writing paper which will be sent to you or some friend, and much other stuff to be used en-route so I do hope you won't have to get a van to tote my stuff from the station, for it sure won't be worth the trouble.

It was only yesterday that I was trying to learn the Hindustani language, but I never got very far and now I will very soon be clear away from it all and in another section; this Hindustani will be of no true use, so methinks the next tomorrows that come along I'll just accept gracefully and not try to improve, what's the use if in such a short time it's all of

Last week's mail was very nice, so many nice letters from you all and also veral nice little things from Europ so I can pack them all for my homeward use; the letters I am toting along to read once more before destroying them.

I am going to say good night, I have nothing more to say, and don't worry about me, please. I don't just know when I will get the next letter written but will try to have one each week; but if one fails, don't worry, as I may miss a mail in my going.

(Continued next week.) Foundation's Gifts Set at \$6,400,000.

The gifts and pledges made from the resources of the Rockefeller Foundation since its organization up to January 1 last approximate \$6,400,000 according to a statement given by the foundation to the United States Commission on Industrial Relations at the request of the com-

More than \$1,000,000 was given for war relief in Europe, about \$142,000 was extended for the investigation of the hook-worm disease in tropical countries. \$5292 in the investigation of industrial relations in this country, \$39,276 for medical work in China, and \$223,574 for the purchase of a bird refuge in Louisiana. It is ities under the immediate supervision of

> A list of other gifts and pledges, totaling \$1,763,640, includes \$100,000 to the American Red Cross, toward the erection of headquarters in Washington; \$100,000 to the American Academy at Rome; \$450,000 for the American Foreign Mission Boards; \$200,000 to the New York and \$45,000 to charity organizations in New York city, to relieve distress due to the war and the industrial depression. Listed as personal gifts of John D. Rockefeller out of \$2,000,000 of the annual income of the foundation reserved for his individual charities are \$32,500 to the Young Men's Christian Association ican Baptist Union of Western Canada, with the stipulation that none of it be used in the foreign field; \$5,000 to the Boy Scouts of America; \$60,000 to the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Michigan to erect a building; \$300,000 to Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., for the same purpose; \$10,000 to the Salem Fire Relief Fund, and 2,500,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. These personal gifts, described as "founrequisitions," number 56 and total

\$3,214,000. Test of Spiritual Life. If we may take one test or sign by which to judge of advance in the spiritual life, it would be this-whether more and more calmness is being maintained in the midst of all the disturbances and troubles which are wont to come, which may ever be looked for in some form or otherwhether there be peacefulness of mind, and order of thought in the midst of all that once too much distracted and agitated the soul.—T. T. Carter.

TRIAL ACCIDENT.

Sometime ago the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industry completed its statistics of industrial accidents for 1914 according to industries, a resume of which has been widely publish Here I am, sitting waiting to go to the ed. The Bureau has now finished the tabulation of these accidents by causes to go. I am writing this little message interesting data and useful suggestions and injuries, from which the following in order that I may leave it to go by to- are culled. Mr. A. R. Houck is Chief of

The total number of accidents reported try during the year 1914 is 38.126. Addly it is worth much to know that such ing the number of accidents reported to nice folks are in the world; but I still the Mining Department and to the Pubwonder why they do it for surely I have lic Service Commission, the grand total and have lic Service Commission, the grand total is 53,113. This number, though large, not been so good to them; I just guess cannot be considered the sum of all accidents that occur in our State, since the The moon is perfect-just to show me accidents reported to the Department of Labor and Industry are only those occurring in industrial establishments. There since October 1, 1913. What effect this lightful, so I shall enjoy my train ride to-that accidents occasioning a loss of less night. I shall stay just a little over a than two days work need not be reportday at Cawnpore, and from there I go to ed. Therefore, 53,113 represents only a

The causes from which the greatest number of accidents occur are; first, in night call to the moon-folk, but I think hand labor, chiefly from being caught beit is weaker than usual—poor starving with tools, a total of 20,339 accidents; things; the drums are still beating, tell- second, from falling from ladders or scafing of the marriages going on, and star- folds into unprotected holes, or slipping or tripping, a total of 4.178 accidents: third, from coming into contact with moving machinery, a total of 2,836 accia feast or a famine-nothing ever goes dents; fourth, from burns of various

Figures of such size, representing accidents from being caught or struck by at home. Good-bye is horrible—it has with moving machinery, would seem to such finality in it and I am glad I am show carelessness on the part of workproper machine guards were installed and used in the proper manner, the majority of such accidents could surely be avoided

The Inspectors of the Department of Labor and Industry have found in their visits to industrial plants that the greatest force towards the elimination of accidents and the maintenance of personal safety is the establishment of Safety Organizations. The education of workmen in the avoidance of careless meth ods, and in the thought of individual responsibility, is the greatest force in the furtherance of the Safety movement. The following is a summary of the re-

ported accidents by nature of the injury: NATURE OF INJURY.

Burns and scalds	3,018
Cuts and lacerations	11,536
Fractures, sprains and dislocations	6,130
Hernia	.73
Puncture	616
Blood poisoning	114
	1,817
Loss of part;	
Eyes,	
Loss of one	25
Loss of both	2
Hands,	
Loss of one	7
Fingers,	100
Loss of one	129
	40
Loss of one	
Loss of both.	3
Feet, Loss of one	. 1
Loss of both	1
	1
Toes, Loss of one	7
Loss of more than one	
Total	32,126
DEGREE.	
Fatal	377
Serious	3.090
Minor	34,437
Females:	01,101
Fatal	9
Serious	32
Minor	188
Total	38,126
The series to the series of th	

Improvident Zulu. The Zulu is absolutely without property except the hut wherein he lives. He is a strict apostle of the teaching of take no thought of the morrow. He never lays in any store and if he has plenty one day he eats until he can hold no more. The next day he may find nothing to eat and he gets along the best he can like a bird. Birds never store up for the future. The Zulu is the bird of mankind. He decorates his head with plumage and fine colored feathers, but he has not clothing for his body except coarse woven clota.

Might Get It That Way. An absent-minded husband was asked by his wife to stop in a store on his way downtown and buy her three articles of feminine wear. Ot course when he reached the store he had forgotten what they were. So the young clerk behind the first counter was amazed to hear: "Excuse me; my wife told me to come in here and get her some things to wear and I've forgotten what they are. Would you mind naming over a few things?"

The Change. "It used to be," declared old Brother Bombershay, "dat when Brudder Mauley and his wife was uh-squabblin' dey had it up and down like a seesaw, sometimes one of 'em gittin' de best of it and den de yudder. But now, bless goodness, dey dess goes 'round and 'round like a merry-goround, and nobody kin prognosticate which is ahead."-Puck.

Love the Beautifier. Love is always building up. It puts some line of beauty on every life it touches. It makes life seem more worth while to every one into whose eyes it looks. Its words are benedictions. Its every breath is full of inspiration.-Westminster Teacher.

Valuable Gum. A gum has been discovered in large quantities in the Malay peninsula that yields from 10 to 20 per cent pure

rubber.

His Specialty. "Did you hear about Muggins taking up settlement work?" "Yes; he usually works his creditors for 50 cents

on the dollar."-Town Topics.

CAUSES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUS- LINKING RUSSIA WITH PARIS

Wireless Station on the Eiffel Tower to Be Used to Communicate With Czar's Empire.

The wireless station at the Eiffel tower may be utilized to communicate with Russia from Paris, via British stations to the Mediterranean, instead of by way of German stations But the Eiffel tower, however, could easily get its messages to Petrograd direct, for it is the most powerful station on the continent. The terrific "sparking" from its antennae, nearly a thousand feet above the ground, is so distinct that those conversant with the Morse code can read its time and weather reports in the streets of Paris without any instruments. But there is no powerful wireless station in Russia, and the roundabout route will be necessary. The British government is building a station more than five hundred feet above sea level in a remote part of Oxfordshire, which will have a dozen masts, each as high as St. Paul's cathedral This station will be able, it is anticipated, to get into direct communication with Egypt in the daytime, and possibly with India at night, when the ether is always a better carrier

USED THE ENEMY'S BULLETS

Shrewd Maori Warriors Played Neat Trick on British Soldiers Whom They Were Fighting.

An amusing Maori story is told of the period when these natives were at war with Great Britain. All sorts of tricks went on, such as are not only fair but commendable in war. When the Maoris were in want of bullets they used to show a dummy from behind a tree, and, of course,

in the background at once pulled it down by a string. "Oh," thought the British soldiers,

it was immediately fired at. A man

we've done for him!" Up came the dummy again, cautious ly. Bang! bang! went the British rifles. Down fell the dummy; and this went on until some worse marksman than usual cut the dummy's rope. No Maori had the courage to expose himself to splice it, for that meant certain death.

The bullets were all taken out of a little earth-bank which the Maoris had made behind the tree where the dummy appeared, and were used again.

It was long before this artifice was discovered.

Welsh Songs Promised. A Cardiff correspondent of an Eng-

lish newspaper says: "Cymric ardor on the battlefield is going to be inspired and sustained by Cymric music. Not the least impressive sight today, and during the past week, among the Welsh units training at Porthcawl has been the gathering of the soldiers for choral singing. when the new Welsh army of 40,000 men take the field it will go to battle to the sound of a Cymric war chorus, which experts have described as the finest martial music in the world.

"The organization just formed is known as the Welsh Army Male Voice chorus, and as the recruits include some of the finest singers in the Welsh valleys, men who have competed in scores of Eisteddfods, the soldiers' practice sings at Porthcawl partake of the character of first-class concerts, which attract to the vicinity of the hall large numbers of residents of the town and visitors.

"Miss Gee of Denbigh, an ardent patriot, is distributing a fine selection of Welsh war songs, with a request for the rendering of these and less singing of 'Tipperary.' "

Naval Construction for Siam. A navy league has been formed in Siam, its present object being to collect funds to the amount of \$1,110,000 to build or buy a scout cruiser of 3,000 or 3,400 tons, drawing 13 feet, steaming 28 knots, and armed with 7.4-inch and smaller guns, and torpedo tubes.

A committee composed of Siam's leading navy officers and nobles has already been appointed, and an appeal to the people issued calling for subscriptions, and stating that, though Siam has no intention of attacking any other country, it is deemed advisable to prepare for defense against the contingency of invasion.

Egypt's New Flag.

The new Egyptian flag, which was hoisted on the government building at Cairo for the first time with the announcement of Egypt's divorce from Turkish suzerainty, bears three white crescents with their backs to the staff, each with a five-pointed white star between the horns of a red field. This flag was formerly the personal standard of the khedive, and now takes the place of the former national flag, which was distinguished from the Turkish flag by a star of five instead of six points.

Aiding Wounded Soldiers. A fleet of radioscopic and radiographic automobiles, organized and fitted out by Mme. Curie, has been added to France's war equipment. The automobiles ply between base hospitals, finding bullots in wounded soldiers, thus saving hundreds of lives by expediting and facilitating the extraction of missiles.

What They Are Not. The Baltimore American says the names figuring in the war news are a pronounced nuisance; but that is exactly the kind of nuisance they are not.-South Bend News-Times.

YUKON RIVER LITTLE KNOWN

Average American Unfamiliar With the Characteristics of the Great Alaskan Waterway.

The Yukon means so much as a waterway to Alaska that a report by the United States geological survey on its discharge at Eagle and on some of the great river's characteristics have especial interest. The Yukon is the fifth river in size in North America. It drains an area of 330,000 square miles and its length, including the Lewes and Teslin rivers, is 2,700 miles. The Mississippi-Missouri rivers are 6,000 miles long; the Mackenzie, 2,868; Colorado-Green, 2,000, and Ohio-Allegheny,

The discharge of the Yukon varies from a maximum of 254,000 cubic feet a second to 10,100 cubic feet, average of 73,200. This discharge is relatively small compared with the average flow of the Mississippi, 695,000; Ohio, 300, 000, and Colorado, 23,300. The Nile, with a drainage area of 1,262,000 square miles has an average flow of 116.000 cubic feet a second.

The comparatively small flow in relation to its drainage area is attributed to the fact that the interior of Alaska has the small rainfall characteristic of that portion of the United States that lies between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada north of the latitude of Salt Lake City.

The Yukon means so much to Alaska and the territory means so much to the United States in gold production and in other latent mineral and other development that the lack of general knowledge regarding its characteristic must be surprising to the sojourner in this country who comes from its banks.-New York Commercial.

IS WORLD'S RAREST PLANT

This Is the Silversword, Which Grows in Profusion on Hawaiian Volcano Slopes.

The rarest plant in the world grows in Hawaii, a fact which is unknown to all but very few of the thousands of tourists annually visiting the paradise of the Pacific. It is the silversword. Its very name is odd and unusual, at once arousing the curiosity and the interest of the stranger who chances to hear it. It is a cactuslike growth, the long, silky, gray leaves of which give it its peculiar name. The reason for its rarity is that it is found only on the most inaccessible slopes of the volcanoes of this group of islands.

From the earliest times it has been appreciated and greatly admired by the native Hawaiians, who called it "ahinahina" (gray-headed), because they had never, before the coming of the white man, seen silver, and therefore could not apply to the plant the cognomen which so well describes it. All who have found it prize it more jealously than do Alpine climbers treasure the edelweiss; it is far more beautiful a thing and more difficult to obtain than the famous flower of Swit-

Catamount Robs Farmer.

Adam Sterner, an Augustaville, Northumberland county (Pa.) farmer, had an experience with a huge catamount that almost turned his hair gray. He was driving to the Sunbury markets with a load of produce, and was passing through dense woods when he felt a heavy body land on his wagon, followed by spitting and 'meowing" that were hideous.

Looking back, he saw two big balls of fire, the eyes of the largest catamount he had ever seen. It was pawing at the canvas cover he had over his load. With a revolver, the frightened farmer fired twice. At the discharge of the weapon the cat jumped and escaped in the darkness. When he arrived at the market two fat dressed chickens were missing.

War Booms Home Brewing. The new beer tax in England has had the effect of reviving the obsolete art of home brewing in the country districts. If home brewing becomes widespread, one of the main sources to which Lloyd George has been looking to raise funds for the war will be cut off. The brewing industry will suffer. Ale can be brewed at home at 1½ cents a pint, or 4½ cents cheaper than it can be bought at a public bar. Small householders paying less than \$50 a year in taxes are allowed to brew for home use free from any excise tax. Empty casks are bought up to store the home brews, and brewing coppers are lent among neighbors.

French Physician in Demand. Doctor Doyen, the French surgeon, is generally considered to be the wealthiest medical man in the world. He is also one of the busiest, and it is proverbial in Paris that no healthy man can ever get a talk with him. Patients come from every part of the world to his private hospital in the Rue Duret, and in recent years he has had all his more important surgical operations cinematographed, with the object of leaving exact records of his work for the aid of other surgeons.

Children's Bureau.

The children's bureau at Washington has appointed a social service expert. to make sure of having a generally equipped person to take up effectively such topics as juvenile courts, broken family relations, feebleminded children, with an understanding of the importance of their industrial. civic and social inter-relations. All of these topics are touched upon in the act establishing the bureau.