

MERELY GIVEN LONG NAMES

Decoctions Prescribed by High-Priced Physicians Made From Familiar Wayside Herbs.

Many of the secrets hidden under the thatch of the wattle and daub cottages can be found in the pharmacopoeia of either the allopathist or the homeopathist, observes the London Daily Express.

Willow tea is but a crude form of the salicylates which have long been recognized as the orthodox anti-uric acid and anti-pyretic remedies.

Common mallow, called "pick-cheeses" by children, provides a tasteless mucilaginous liquid, which is worked up in various shapes and given for coughs. The leaves of the colts-foot, horehound and balm are all used, in liquid form mostly, for coughs and chest affections.

Foxglove cordial is given to old people suffering from palpitation of the heart, and does as much good as when it is called "tinc. digitalis."

Camomile and dandelion broths or teas are sold as tonics by the wise women who would be at a loss to say what was meant by Anemolis nobilis or Taraxacum.

Beautiful cress is used, both plant and root, as a poultice for cancerous and other growths, and a broth is made from it for kidney affections. This has obtained official recognition under the name of Symphytum officinale.

The "cure" for measles is saffron tea. This is prepared by pouring boiling water on the dried stigmas of the purple autumn crocus. An infusion of flaxseed cleanses and heals wounds. Self heal has cured quinsy; sage has many valuable qualities.

FIRST KNOWN USE OF CIGARS

Mentioned by Name in Book Published in 1740, but Were Smoked Before That Time.

The earliest known mention of cigars is in a book published in 1740 under the title of "Distresses and Adventures of John Cockburn." It appears that Cockburn was cast on a desert island in the Bay of Honduras, from which he swam to the mainland, and thence traveled afoot to Porto Bello, a distance of 2,600 miles. Here he met some friars who gave him some "seegars" to smoke. "These," he says, "are some leaves of tobacco rolled up in some manner that serves both as pipe and the tobacco itself." Though this is the earliest date at which cigars appear to be mentioned by that name, so far back as 1498 two soldiers sent by Columbus to explore Cuba told their companions on their return how the natives carried in their mouths a lighted firebrand made from the leaves of a certain herb, rolled up in maize leaves. The description of an Indian method of smoking given by Lionel Wafer, in his "Travels in the Isthmus of Darien," in 1690, shows that they then smoked cigars made just as we make them now. The manufacture and consumption of cigars in northern Europe only dates from the close of the seventeenth century.

Music and Thinking.

About 1000 A. D. a monk in an Italian monastery had been thinking about the long, laborious task of training singers for the church service. Ten years were required for a singer to memorize words and music of the various chants and hymns used! There was no system for learning a new tune independent of the words.

And while he was thinking he heard his choirboys practicing one of their lessons, a hymn that rose in pitch with the first syllable of each successive line, just as the scale series was formed.

Thought flashed! And the result of his thinking was the use of the syllables ut (changed to do later), re, mi, fa, sol, la, si to facilitate scale learning. The immediate result was that Guido's choirboys learned all their tunes—and could take new ones—in six months as against ten years in the old way.

And the indirect result is that boys and girls in the schools of this country learn the scales by a process similar to that thought out by a monk in Italy nearly 1,000 years ago.

Aegean Islands.

The Aegean islands are Thasos, in the extreme north, off the Macedonian coast; Samothrace, Imbros, and Lemnos, near the Dardanelles; Euboea, the largest of all, lying close along the east coast of the Greek peninsula; the northern Sporades, including Skiathos, Skopelos, and Skyros, near Euboea; Lesbos, Chios, Samos, and the large group of other Sporades, such as Rhodes, Cos, and Patmos, adjacent to the coast of Asia Minor; and, finally, the large group, the Cyclades, extending southward from Euboea toward Crete and including Andros, Delos, Naxos, Paros and Melos.—Literary Digest.

Military Correspondence.

"Why did you reject Col. Puffery?" "Too much military efficiency." "How was that?" "His last letter to me started off something like this: 'From Col. Puffery, To Miss Gloria Piffle. Subject, Love.'—Birmingham Age-Herald.

LIGHT ON UNKNOWN LANDS

Explorer Added Greatly to World's Knowledge of Customs of Peculiar Peoples and Tribes.

Returning in April, 1917, from one of his trips, Capt. Theodore de Booy, the archeologist and explorer of previously unknown regions of Santo Domingo and Venezuela, who died in New York, brought with him a "swallow or regurgitating stick" from the Virgin Islands.

The "swallow stick" was believed to have been used in worship by a West Indian priest more than 400 years ago. It was about five inches long, and carved from the rib of a sea cow, in the image of one of the West Indian tribal gods. It was said that there were only three other such sticks in existence.

Previously unknown regions in the mountains between Venezuela and Colombia were explored by Captain de Booy. No white man had ever before entered the high and cloud-capped mountains of that country, which are inhabited entirely by Indian tribes. It took many days of difficult mountain climbing to reach the heights where the tribes live in a land of perpetual mist and cold, although within ten degrees of the equator. Captain de Booy reported that for the most part he had found the natives friendly. At the start he was chosen to lead a campaign against a neighboring tribe to obtain women and other booty. All the material results of the expedition save the women were offered him, but he declined.

Captain de Booy conducted archeological investigations in the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Turks and Caicos islands, Margarita, Trinidad, Martinique, Venezuela and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

CITY OF GREAT FINANCIERS

Frankfort-on-Main Celebrated for Remarkable Men of Genius It Has Given to World.

Frankfort, the famous German town on the River Main, is the birthplace of the world's greatest millionaires. It is a wealthy commercial city, and quite disproportionately famous in comparison with its actual size.

The Rothschilds, whose ancestral home is now the solitary relic of the once famous Jewish quarter of the city; the Sterns and the Speyers in England, and the Kahns, the Kuhns, Loeb & Co., in this country, would alone suffice to make it remarkable as the birthplace of international financiers.

Even more extraordinary is the number of successful financial firms which had their birth or whose founders were born on the banks of the Main.

The reason which is usually given for this seemingly strange coincidence is that the geographical position of Frankfort is such that a mixture of races is fostered, and that has been proved to be specially favorable to financial genius.

What Every Man Expects.

Oh, yes, it is perfectly easy for any woman to learn to cook, writes Helen Rowland.

All in the world you need is the "right spirit, my dear."

And a stove and a cook book, and a bungalow apron. And—the genius of a Newton, the science of a Savarin, the patience of a Griselda, the agility of a Charlie Chaplin, the judgment of Solomon, the skill of Ariel, the imagination of Jules Verne, the persistence of Deilah, the versatility of Mrs. Fiske, the sure aim of Christy Mathewson, the coolness and composure of "Central," the calm decision of Haroun-al-Raschid, the thumbs of a blacksmith, the skin of a salamander, the bludge of Cagliostro, the nerve of Jess Willard, the self-assurance of a kaiser, the faith of Joan of Arc, and—the meekness of a worm!

Happiness in Work.

"Only regular, happy, productive work can give life its full savor," said Jules Payot in the "Education of the Will." "That upwelling sense of energy which we call the joy of living can only arise and be made part of daily life by work. He who does nothing at all has plenty of time to chew the cud of petty annoyances. The mind 'gnaws itself,' to use a popular French expression."

"When a soldier or laborer complains of the work he has to do let him be put to doing nothing," says Pascal, and Darwin testifies to the wretchedness of idleness with the remark, "During my stay at Maer my health has been poor and I have been scandalously lazy. The impression that this has made upon me is that nothing is so unbearable as laziness."

Webster's Log Cabin.

It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin; but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snowdrifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills there was no other evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it annual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the touching narratives and incidents, which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode.—Daniel Webster.

Army Chaplain Says the 28th is the Finest.

Rev. John S. Zelle, former pastor of the Plainfield, N. J., Presbyterian church, who was a Red Cross chaplain and served with the 28th characterizes the Keystone division thusly: "The finest body of men in the world, smiled, fought and won." The chaplain arrived in Philadelphia recently and in a newspaper interview spoke as follows:

"Three days after I was assigned to the Twenty-eighth division I discovered that I was in the midst of the finest bunch of men in the world. Every one of them was a fighter, a hero and a man. Pennsylvania has every reason to be proud of them, and I hope that the division will receive an appropriate welcome when it arrives. The War Department owes it to the men as well as to their friends and relatives."

"The only thing I regret is that the folks at home were not at the front to see these men going into action with smiling, determined faces and a song upon their lips."

"Day after day and night after night they bested the Hun. They fought for weeks continuously while other divisions on either side were sent into action and relieved. Their deeds at Chateau-Thierry, at Fismes, in the Argonne and at Metz will be recorded in the annals of the war as

among the greatest achievements of all times."

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Wealth of Methodists Rated at Many Millions.

"The wealth of the Methodist constituency in the United States is approximately twenty-five billions of dollars and it is increasing at the rate of a billion a year," declares Dr. Edgar Blake, who is active in the Centenary campaign. "The income of the membership of our church at present is four and one-half billions of dollars a year."

"Our church now contributes for all her work about forty-nine millions a year. This sum includes about three millions to the present Centenary askings. So we only need to add to the forty-nine millions, we are now raising, about 13 millions more. This means that where a person is now giving a nickel to the work of the church of Christ we ask him to give six and one-fourth cents."

Methodist Episcopal membership in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia is four to six per cent. of the total population, according to the figures compiled by surveyors for the Methodist Centenary campaign.

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