

HER RED CROSS SEAL.

By Martha J. Opie.

tions.

similar crimes were committed

Old Man Streptococcus, one of the

Many severe cases of bronchitis.

many pneumonias, many chronic lung conditions, were laid at his door, after

prolonged and numerous investiga-

Second, it may be said in extenua-

The victim of the latter becomes an

easy prey to the former. Most of the

Third, Tubercle Bacillus is not

guilty, except in the rarest cases, of

infecting the adult from without. He

enters the body during infancy, or early in childhood; and he waits, often

for many years, until disease, or dis-

sipation or overwork, gives him his

Fourth, granting that Tubercle Ba-

cillus is everywhere, that he is the

universal criminal, it must be conced-

we once thought him. If he were,

not one living soul of us would be

If all persons who had ever had tu-

berculosis in one form or another had

been excluded from the army, there

quate. Of more than three million

drafted or enlisted men, there would

have been left to fight probably not

This is not a recent discovery. It has been known for many years. But

tunity to examine so many young and

presumably healthy male adults. One

tococcus and other germs.

ages of Streptococcus.

opportunity.

lous.

"Please give me a Red Cross Seal," she said.

A dear little girl with curly head, As she hurriedly laid her penny down . And smiled away the impatient frown Of the clerk who thought "sick folks should pay

Their own expenses, anyway."

She drew an envelope, soiled and torn, From the depth of her pocket, ragged and worn

And carefully placing the seal thereon With a sad little smile, was quickly gone.

Out into the Christmas throng she flew; Nobody noticed, nobody knew

The lone little creature, thin and cold, With the pinched little face under hair of gold.

But she darted across the crowded street, 'Mid the roar of wheels and horses' feet-

A clatter-a cry of anguish shrill-And the brave little form lay crushed and still.

Tenderly back through the open door That she just had passed the child they bore:

And still in the hand was tightly pressed The letter in childish scrawl addressed: "To Mamma, in Heaven." With gentle touch

'They loosened the fingers' lifeless clutch. Not the seal alone marked the paper red That this message bore to the loving dead:

"Dear Mamma; I'm lonely since you are gone;

It is hard, so hard, to be left alone. I cough just the same as you used to do, tion that Streptococcus often follows And that makes me think, oh, so often of you.

They tell me that I may be made to live By Red Cross Seals, so I'm going to give advanced cases of T. B. die of the rav-The penny you gave me before you died To buy one to send you this Christmas-

SOME FACTS ABOUT TUBERCU-LOSIS WHICH EVERYBODY OUGHT TO KNOW.

tide."

You probably know that "T. B," is short for Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Just as we often refer to certain persons by their initials, so doctors, nurses ,and even many victims of the disease, call it T. B., and thus save both time and breath.

alive! You may not be a T. B. yourself, nor have had a case in your family. But you can doubtless name a dozen households in your own acquaintance would have been no army; or at least which have been visited by the one so small as to be totally inadescourge. If you have not had some anxious times about yourself, or about some member of your family, you are one among a thousand.

sixty thousand. In other words, sci-And yet, although we think and entists believe that fully eighty pertalk a great deal about T. B., most cent. of all adults have, or have had tuberculosis. Some go further and assert that every adult is tubercupersons have vague and mistaken ideas about it. Even the medical profession has been learning new things about it—and very recently, too. They are things which everybody ought to know. never before had there been an oppor-

To begin with, here are a few facts which will probably surprise at least some of you:

This incident is not related to illuses of T. B. in the Allied armies. trat the influence of mind over mat-France alone discharged more than ter, which within certain limitations 80,000 soldiers for this cause. Later is obvious. It is told to emphasize the it transpired that about 60,000 of these men did not have T. B. at all! fatalistic attitude so generally prevalent toward tuberculosis. And also Most of them had been victims of Old it points out the difficulty, even to Man Strep, and a large proportion of physicians, of distinguishing tubercu-losis from certain other lung condithem could have been saved to fight. For this reason it was extremely necessary that all suspected lung con-T. B. is an ancient enemy, but it ditions should be most carefully exwas not until 1882 that the tubercle amined by not one but several compebacillus was discovered. Now when tent experts.

a great criminal has been caught, the police and the public at once try to prove him guilty of more crimes than most, three physicians. But the man he could possibly have committed. It who finally got into the army had is so in the case of The People vs. Tu-been passed by fifteen or twenty. And is so in the case of **The People vs. Tu-**bercle Bacillus. On some points he is not guilty. But he will "get his' if there had been doubt as to his condihe is convicted on the others. Let us tion, he would have been sent to the base hospital, where other experts consider a few facts in his favor: First, then, Tubercle Bacillus is not guilty of causing all the lung con-ditions with which he is charged. The would have kept him under observa-

tion as long as necessary. Properly to visualize the birth of a soldier from the embryonic stage of evidence is often only circumstantial. And, besides, we now know that many the drafted man, let us take a single day during the draft examinations and a single hero from among the pus germs. He was especially active crowd. in the camps, causing great destruc-

Very well then, William Leander Jones. In that previous incarnation, before the draft, Jones may have been a banker, a butcher, or a ribbon clerk. Now he is merely citizen Jones, resembling all the others in the fact that he is a male and of draft age.

tions. His methods are so similar to those of Tubercle Bacillus that at Having entered the barracks, he is stripped to his gooseflesh, for, like the times it was quite impossible to decide as to his guilt. This was because portal of death, nothing of this world suspicion had so long pointed to T. B. is carried beyond. Then he is brand-as the criminal. And it is just as true ed with a number. Not branded with among civilians as it was among the red-hot iron upon his quivering soldiers, that many persons are called flesh, but with a pencil upon flesh tuberculous who are victims of Strepwhich quivers rather from contact with chill air.

And so, clad in cutis ansorinae, which is Latin for skin of the goose, in the footsteps of Tubercle Bacillus. he starts along the mystic maze of medical meandering. From station to station he goes, chest to back with the man in front, back to chest with the one behind. He is being coldly ap-praised: Head, Eyes, Ears, Teeth, Throat, Limbs, Lungs, Heart, to Feet. One by one the defectives drop out, and still the storm moves on, steadily, hour by hour.

But Jones does not consume an hour in the process. If they are hav-ing a good day, without hitches, in half an hour he is through. He has been stripped, branded, physically examined as he has never been physiced that he is not the destructive agent ally examined before, finger-printed, vaccinated twice, measured for and fitted with army shoes, and uniformed. He has also received his army tag and a number.

If Jones had shown the shadow of a suspicion of physical disqualification, he would have been held for observa-tion. But in one particular he imitates Pippa, he passes. Within thirty minutes he has been bereft of everything but his birthmarks, and goes through the exit of the barracks, not Citizen William Leander Jones, but Private Jones, Number 1,400,863, or something else.

Now Jones's mother had, from infancy, considered him rather frail. He had always been carefully guarded from exposure or hardship. If in his present confusion he has a single clear thought, it probably takes the form of self-congratulation. He has "passed." He is sound.

judge the amount of rest needed is rather a shock to one who first visits fatigue. In health a man becomes fa- an infirmary ward to see men ing disease like tuberuclosis, a much reasonable amount of rest.

in cold weather. Or it means plenty months, gather to themselves fresh of fresh air in the daytime, but a speed. stuffy bedroom at night.

Fresh air, in the proper sense, sigto an early grave seeking that which was all about him!

There is not room in this article to discuss the question of food in detail. Proper food means nourishing, not necessarily expensive food. It means food properly cooked, thoroughly chewed. The processes of digestion begin in the mouth, but most of us take food as we store our ccal cellar for the winter.

One of the greatest fallacies with regard to food and the tuberculosis patient is a belief that he must be stuffed all the time. No amount of food should be eaten greater than that which can be easily taken care of and assimilated. You would better put it in your pocket than in your stomach, if it cannot be digested.

Contententment of mind is more easily advised than acquired. It must be achieved by almost superhuman exercise or patience, and especially by the pursuit of light, useful occupations, as soon as they are allowed. Where the tuberculous are concerned, the problem is largely mental, al-though the end to be achieved is physical. Mental unrest is as injurious in these cases as physical overaction.

Of all curable diseases, pulmonary tuberculosis is the most tedious, the most discouraging. Even the slight-est degree of activity requires six months to arrest, and graver conditions proportionately longer. Rest, then, is absolutely essential to a cure. While the disease is active, the patient must be inactive. And no halfway business about it either. Absolute rest. Now, given a man recently arrived from camp or trench, con-trast the enforced idleness of a hosmonths, a year, perhaps longer, of this quiet life. He wants to get home. Tell him he must stay, whether he wishes to or not, and what happens to him? He blows up. Wouldn't you?

What is the answer? Give him And Occupational

lying tigued after undue or long-continued in bed doing raffia work, or making exercise. A normal amount of rest cord belts, or knitting. Women have restores him to vigor. But in a wast- heretofore had a monopoly of such occupations. The men themselves, at greater amount of rest is needed, first, are rather ashamed, these men even after the slightest exertion. To who have been fighting overseas or some invalids, walking about the who intended to fight. But let one room, or sitting in the chair, or talk- man in a ward begin, one stronging to friends, is over-exertion. Noth-ing should be done to create fatigue his fellows! And soon the whole And soon the whole that may not easily be overcome by a ward will look like a girls' dormitory. Nowadays, everyone knows about has tried it. He will tell you that the fresh air; but to many people it lagging hours which stretched into means a window raised an inch or two weary days, and the days into endless

As long as the disease is in the active stage, the occupations are of the nifies a house or a workshop wide lightest character. As fever subsides open! It means living in the open and strength returns, the patient pro-just about twenty-four hours every ceeds to increased activities. From day. You do not have to run after very short, halting walks, to more fresh air. All you have to do is to sit arduous exercise; from knitting and still and let it come to you. Many a basketry, to more muscular tasks; misguided patient has run himself in- until finally the whole gamut is run to automobile repairing and to car-pentry or farming. Whatever a man desires to do and is able to perform is permitted. Not only allowed, but he is instructed by men skilled in each occupation or trade.

> There are educators, also teachers of commercial and intellectual branches of learning, telegraphers, electricians, engineers; teachers of languagforeign and domestic. The alien born are instructed in elementary English, the illiterate are taught to ad and write.

With regard to the treatment of tuberculosis, the most revolutionary lesson of the war has been occupational therapy. So much emphasis hitherto had been laid upon the rest curerest of the body-that mental unrest was totally ignored. Strange that we could have been so blind! A disease that requires months, often years, to cure, that consumes not only bodily vigor but vigor of mind and strength of will! A disease full of discouragements that eat the very heart of the moral fiber and cause the mind to fret and worry at the expense of the body!

For years we have treated our criminals with more consideration. Solitary confinement is no longer a favorite method of torture. During a part of each day prisoners now have a place in the sun, literally and figuratively. And all the years those afflicted with tuberculosis have had to sit idly-waiting, waiting, for the healing balm that so often never came. Mort of these unfortunates have been killed by mental disquietude rather than by neglect. If we have learned this one lesson, and none othpital with the bustle and excitement er, then the war, with all its horrors, from which he has recently been re-moved. Give him the prospect of six while.—By Stanley M. Rinehart, M.

Action.

Hog cholera can be controlled and something to occupy his mind-to the time to do it is before it gets keep it from turning around and bit- started, says Dr. I. D. Wilson, of the ing him as a tarantula is supposed Animal Husbandry department at The under provocation to sting itself to Pennsylvania State College. While it Therapy has been definitely proved that the ation that single treatment will make a hog imcame into being. Not occupation that single treatment will make a hog im-will in itself cure, but that will supdisease. It's a dead hog and should be

THOUGHT HUBBY NEEDED IT

Young Wife Not at All Displeased at **Rebuke Administered to Con**jugal Partner by Bishop.

A colonial bishop, speaking at a meeting held for the purpose of raising funds for the building of a church, sought to put his audience in good humor by making complimentary references to the progress that had been made in their district, dwelling particularly on the advancement in the quantity and quality of the various local products. The clergyman who had been appointed to the incumbency, a very young man, rose at the conclusion of the speech and solemnly called his lordship's attention to the fact that he had omitted to mention eggs, which were a considerable source of revenue. On the spur of the moment the bishop aecided to administer a rebuke. "It is highly gratifying to learn," he said, after apologizing for the omission. "that the poultry of the neighborhood have such a competent young rooster to crow for them !" When the meeting was over the bishop, who was very tender-hearted, thinking he might have hurt the young clergyman's feelings, and those of his wife as well, tendered an apology to the latter, who, to his surprise, quickly dispelled his fears. "Please do not trouble," the lady said. "I was pleased with the answer you gave to my husband. It will do him a great deal of good !"

HOME NEST ONLY NURSERY

When the Young Birds Leave It They Rarely Return, According to John Burroughs.

It is always interesting to me to see the young birds leave their nest. It is generally an irrevocable step; they very rarely go back-young swallows do, however, perhaps more frequently than other birds.

The nest is in no sense a home, but a nursery for a brief period. Most of our birds who bring off a second brood build a second nest, though a robin will occasionally reline and otherwise patch up an old nest. Nesting birds leave the nest one by one, sometimes at intervals of an hour or two; at others, of a day or more.

The current notion that the parent birds teach the young to fly-that of set purpose they give them lessons in flying-is entirely erroneous. The young fly automatically when the time comes, as truly as the witchhazel nut explodes, and the pod of the jewel weed goes off when the seeds are ripe. The parent birds call to their young, and I have thought that in some cases they withhold the food longer than usual, to stimulate the young to make the great adventure. But in the case of a pair of bluebirds which came under my observation, the young were fed up to the moment of flight .-- John Burroughs, in Harper's Magazine

disease in the world, but pulmonary tuberculosis is only one form of it. It may attack any tissue in the body, including the bones or joints, and the brain and spinal cord.

Even T. B., or the pulmonary form, is much more widespread than is com-monly supposed. Many persons have it and do not know they are sick. It is the most curable disease in the

The vast majority of those world. who have it recover. In nearly every community there are persons, oldest inhabitants, who will tell you, if you have time to listen, that forty years ago Doctor So-and-so told them they had consumption and were doomed to an early grave! The point of the anecdote is that Doctor So-and-so died long since, while the oldest inhabitis still living and triumphant. That is what appeals to the oldest inhabitant; but the real point is that in all probability Doctor So-and-so was entirely right! These "oldest inhabitants" did have pulmonary tuberculosis, but have recovered.

T. B. is rarely acquired after childhood; and it is almost never inherited. cans, it was upon the health and vig-It is so frequently simulated by other diseases that there is often great difficulty in recognizing it. As confidence, but we "knew" that they it is not infectious—with certain res-were the most vigorous and virile in ervations-our attitude toward those who have it has been wrong. We need not fear them.

For the same reason that they do not infect other adults, the T. B. has men, nor of its children, nor of its no more right, and no less, to institutional treatment at public expense than one afflicted with any other chronic condition.

The one exception to this is that the person who has T. B. should be removed from contact with children.

You must remember that infants and children are susceptible to the infection because they have not yet developed what is called immunity, which means a fighting antagonism Those of us who have survived to it. beyond the period of adolescence have been triumphant in so many conflicts with the germ that we are, under normal conditions, immune. It is the children with whom we are the most concerned, children and young people.

These are a few of the facts which our experience with young men in the army helped to prove and to disseminate:

At one of the base hospitals there was a large ward given over to the ent of chronic pulmonary dis-Half of this ward was occutreatment eases. pied by T. B.'s, and the other half by victims of other conditions of the lungs. On the T. B. side there was a young farmer from Ohio who had grown steadily worse for weeks. One day, when his vitality had reacehed its lowest ebb, the surgeon came to him with cheering news:

The boy's wan face was lit by the first ray of hope that had brightened was absolutely necessary. Thereafter, it in weeks. He was moved, and at a man was accepted who had but two once began to improve. Hope had re- molars, if they met for business. vived, and hope had tipped the scales

Tuberculosis is the most prevalent of the surprises was the discovery of so many who showed scars of previous T. B. Even these men were not all excluded, for in many the tissue changes were too slight for rejection. A large proportion of these men had fought and conquered the disease, totally unaware that they had ever had it.

> At least once a year the head of a business concern "takes stock." He wants to know the physical condition of his plant, how much it has deteriorated, what repairs or replacements are necessary. Once in a long while a few of us visit the doctor for the same purpose. But the vast majority of people, unless overtaken by some physical catastrophe, do not stop to 'take stock."

And so it required the catastrophe of a war to bring the nation to stocktaking time. For more than a century we have been a going concern. Never until this war began has there been so thorough an inspection of the machinery.

If there was any one thing upon which we prided ourselves as Amerior of our young men. We had no knowledge upon which to base our the world. Because they were Americans, I suppose. No data were at hand. The nation had never taken stock of its young men-nor of its old women.

Day after day came the men chosen bled to take proper care of them-

cast out. halt, the blind (for purpose of war), the toothless, the flat-footed, the too fat, the too lean. There were days when members of the draft boards wondered if there were any young men in the land fit to fight.

Of course the final result was the best army that had ever been assembled in the world. But there was another army-hundreds of thousands of men who, because of physical disqualifications, were compelled to do prosaic things, the menial things, the inglorious things.

And there was the vast multitude of the totally unfit. Of a little over three million young men examined for military service, about five hundred thousand were rejected as physically unqualified! More than sixteen per cent. These figures are not absolute, but they are eloquent enough.

At first the requirements were quite strict; but soon they had to be relaxed. Take as an example, the teeth. There had to be at least four "I've decided that you haven't tu-berculosis," he said, "and I'll have you moved over with the non-T. B.'s." Here had to be at least rout molars, two above and two below, and enough anchorage for dental work. But so many toothless men presented But so many toothless men presented themselves that a change in the rule

The world war had been in progin his favor. Eventually he was dis-charged to his home, with a reasona-ble chance of ultimate recovery.

But with regard to T. B., the exam-

iners have not committed themselves on two points: First, that he never had the disease. Second, that he is now absolutely free from it. What they have said is that he has no scars, no structural changes in his lungs to disqualify him. And also that he is not suffering from active or manifest tuberculosis.

Manifest tuberculosis is the T. B. with which we are familiar. The germs which have been "lying low," perhaps for years, have become act-ive and are playing havoc. Activation comes from within, not from without. We have the germs, the seeds, in our bodies always. Improper or insufficient food, dissipation, worry, overwork, wasting or acute diseases-these prepare the soil, and the seeds germinate.

The draft boards and the special examining boards in the camps rejected, on account of T. B., a total of a little over 95,000 men. Only about 5,000 men have been returned from Europe for this cause, an insignificant number considering the size of our army. This brings the total up to 100,-000. And this was manifest tuberculosis, mind you, or else disabilities due to changes in the lungs resulting from previous attacks of the disease. Unquestionably the greatest benefit derived from these examinations has been to the men themselves. A large proportion of them learned for the first time their condition. And The draft boards, making a prelim-inary survey, received the first shock. unto their homes they were enaby lot. They came by the thousands, by tens of thousands. Selves. For you must remember that T. B. is a curable disease. And, be-And day after day defectives were ast out. There came the lame and them gained in military hospitals has the lame and the lame and the lame and the lame dimension of the lame has the lame no doubt been disseminated in their

various communities. It may sound like a paradox, but, mountain stream, where he could sit in the final analysis, tuberuclosis is on the bank and cast his line. At in the final analysis, tuberuclosis is not cured in the sanitorium, either once improvement began and, strange military or civil. If the patient re- to say, continued to convalescence. mains long enough he may have his disease arrested; but a cure is not ar- intended to suggest that every T. B. rived at within several years. An in-stitution for the treatment of tuberculosis is largely a school where peo- the salutary effect of occupational ple go to learn, not the theory of a cure, but the practical application of it, how to live right. The treatment of tuberuclosis is one of the simplest things in the world, and yet one of

the most difficult. There are really only four essentials. They are rest, fresh air, proper food, and contentment of mind. Not the least important is the last of these. It does not seem complicated, does it? And yet each one of these essentials is so complex that they cannot be learned by precept alone. People so often think they are resting, for instance, when they sit down in a chair for a little while each day.

If anything occurs to break their rest, they shorten the rest period, hoping to make it up at some future time. But they seldom do, and the rest period must be rigidly adhered to, even if it extends for weeks and months their hands some manual occupation. rather than hours. As long as there Not necessarily useful occupation, but is fever, the rest should be continu- | ous.

Another criterion by which to

ply the healthy mind so essential to a will save the animal after it gets the healthy body.

death.

It is said that a change of treat-ment of any kind will_help the con-buildings disinfected and the runways sumptive for a time. Take away one medicine and substitute another, even if it is Worcester sauce. The substitution must be accompanied by strong recommendation, however. And if man must have something to do, something else than himself to think about.

This is just as true c. the civilian as of the soldier. It applies with equal sanatoria and to the military hospit-How many consumptives at als. home, do you suppose, who, because their minds are turned inward and not outward, become discouraged and fly from one patent medicine to another, or from one physician to another, in the hope that the doctor or the medicine may do something for them which they should be doing for them-selves? Patent medicines beguile. Each new treatment fans the feeble spark of hope into a temporary flame, which soon dies out, leaving again the

ashes of despair. In the hospital in Canada there was, a year ago, a Scotch-Canadian soldier who had been invalided home because of tuberculosis. For more than six months he had been growing steadily worse, until he considered himself, and was considered by others, a hopelessly progressive case. One day he told his doctor that he had given up. But he said he had one great longing, one desire that he would like to have granted before the end. He wanted

soldier was not going to live long, he had him carried to a little nearby This is an extreme case. It is not sanatorium should be located near a trout stream, but as an illustration of

therapy In that same Canadian hospital for tuberculosis soldiers, until occupational therapy was inaugurated, men were mutinous, deserted, went A. W. O. L. "Absent Without Official Leave." After they were given something interesting to do, infractions of discipline were reduced almost to the vanishing point. And, what is more, the

percentage of cures rose. And the average stay per man in the hospital perceptibly.diminished! A military hospital for tuberculo-

sis is no more like the old civilian sanitorium than a busy town resembles a country graveyard. It is a place of many and varied activities. Even in the infirmary ward where men are required to rest, blue-uniformed aids move quietly about, teaching those whose condition permits the use of anything to direct the eyes of the mind outward. Something to give the spur to lazy, creeping Time. It is

plowed up and sowed to some spring crop so that hogs will not be allowed on that ground again for a year or more. The virus will live in soil or buildings for a long time. Animals hope helps, so does contentment. The turned on infected places are almost sure to catch the disease. When an outbreak of cholera is reported in the community, the only safe thing to do is to have the hogs vaccinated before signs of the disease are seen in one's force to the home, to public or private own herd. The cost is small, the danger is slight, and a valuable herd of pigs may thus be saved. A competent veterinarian can do the work satisfactorily. The county agent, the State Department of Agriculture or the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Pennsylvania State College will furnish complete information about the control of this disease.

Since hog cholera has broken out in several places in Pennsylvania this fall it is not wise for farmers to take any chances with it. This disease thrives during the winter months. Its spread through Pennsylvania may be prevented by prompt and concerted action. Delay and indifference may mean thousands of dollars loss to farmers and give the disease such a foothold in the State that no hogs can be raised without the double treatment. as is the case in many central western States. Also hogs shipped from Pennsylvania to other States would then have to be quarantined, which would affect the breeding industry.

Too Much Ground Is Wasted on Hedges, According to an English Agricultural Authority.

It is generally reckoned that each mile of hedge, with its accompanying ditch, is equal to an acre of land. As a matter of fact it is equal to a great deal more, for the calculation does not take into account the considerable belt of ground on each side of the hedge which is so matted with roots as to be valueless from the farmer's point of view.

In a lecture delivered lately at Torquay, Mr. Wale, principal of the Seal Hayne Agricultural college, enlarged upon this subject and mentioned that in Devonshire particularly far too much land was occupied by hedges.

As an example he quoted the ten parishes immediately around Exeter. These cover in all 37,000 acres, and nearly half of all this land is cut up into fields of less than five acres. There are actually more than eight hundred fields which do not exceed an acre apfece. As a natural consequence a very large proportion of this rich soil is totally unproductive, the actual area lost being no less than eighteen acres in each hundred.

The lecturer strongly advised that the redundant hedges should be grubbed out and the size of the fields increased to an average of at least delivered silently every morning. ten acres.-London Daily Mail.

Lure of the Stage.

"Will I ever be an actress?" is a query theater managers often receive from young women. Mothers with prodigies appeal for an appearance of their sons, "who can recite all of Shakespeare." Now comes a letter from an apparently versatile young Kansas woman to Lawrence Lehman, manager of the Orpheum theater:

"Am writing you today asking if you are in need of an actress. Would love to join one of the troops that come to your show house. Have traveled with many cheap troops, so would rather get into a better class. I can play the piano and do a lot of comic tricks. The last troop I left at Joplin, Mo., and now am staying with my married sister here until I hear from you. I hope you can help me out with one thing or the other. If possible, I would like to stick in your theater all the time for I'm tired of traveling. Of course, if you can get me into some good troop I'd like very well to travel. I have some pictures of myself taken in many different ways, so if you'd like I'll send some. Now will close, hoping to hear from you and hope you can get me something to do. Excuse writing."--Kansas City Star.

Scientific Research.

The supervisor of schools was visiting and had stopped in one of the rooms to explain the wonders of the solar system. Every little face glowed with the radiance of understanding, every little mind was absorbed with interest as the supervisor demonstrated with familiar objects the movements of the earth and moon about the sun.

The supervisor shook mental hands with himself as he experienced that satisfaction coming only to orators who are swaying their audiences. With a sense of his success he turned to the class and said:

"Now, does any little boy or gir! wish to ask a question?"

"Yes, ma'am, I mean sir," said Tommie. "What made ya so baldheaded?"

Improved Hotel Service.

In some New York hotels there are two devices to diminish the business of bellboys. Icewater circulates in every room. Then there is a device called the "servidor"-a small wardrobe which is built into the bedroom doors. The guest may open it from the inside and put his shoes and clothes into it. They will be noiselessly extracted by an attendant from the outside and returned shined and pressed. If a guest orders a bottle of seltzer, or any other small object, it will be left by a hotel employee in the servidor. A signal on the doors shows instantly when anything is put into the servidor. Through it a newspaper is