

NEWS FLASHES

Nation Wide Happenings Briefly Told

Fire started in a lumber yard in East Norristown, Pa., destroying the yard, an office building, and twenty homes at a loss of \$200,000. Several firemen were injured fighting the flames.

Edwin Stiles, 13, of Philadelphia, recently donned long trousers for the first time and was stabbed as a result. A negro lad taunted him with being a "sissy" and the fight ensued.

Mrs. Hannah Eppelsheimer, aged 100 years, of Philadelphia, died last week after one day's illness, in complete possession of her faculties.

Williston P. Weiss and Sophie Weiss, Philadelphia, were recently divorced after fifty years of married life.

Between fifteen and twenty warrants were recently issued from the office of District Attorney of Philadelphia, for the arrests of sugar refiners, jobbers and retailers, believed guilty of profiteering.

Another one of the many bills before

congress relative to soldier bonuses, provides for a remuneration of one dollar for each day of service.

George M. Ryan, night watchman at the Pennsylvania Institute for Instruction of the blind, recently disappeared with \$1400 of the institution's money. He left a polite "card of thanks."

The irate father of fifteen-year-old Kathryn Stock, of Philadelphia, recently enlisted the aid of the police in putting a stop to her elopement with Edward Burns, 20.

Four former soldiers entered the saloon of Patrick Lynaugh, of Philadelphia, last week and stole \$18 from the bar, escaping in a motor truck.

Miss Jessie A. Peoples, of Wilmington, won the prize at the tri-state typewriting contest for beginners at the National Business Show at Philadelphia, with a speed of sixty-three words per minute.

The "Overall Leggoff" is growing in popularity in Philadelphia and spreading to other eastern cities.

Ginger Ale Containing Capsicum Not Shown On Label to be Seized By Officials

Bottlers are Warned by the Department of Agriculture; Law Has Been Ignored

Federal inspectors have been instructed to watch shipments of ginger ale coming within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drugs Act to see that the bottles are labeled in accordance with the provisions of the law as outlined in Food Inspection Decision 177, according to a statement of the officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the law. That decision provides that if capsicum, which is the extract of red pepper, is present in ginger ale it must be declared upon the label. An interstate shipment of ginger ale found on or after May 16th which are not properly labeled in this particular will be seized say the officials, and shipments from foreign countries will be denied entry into the United States unless correctly labeled. The statement in full follows:

In the enforcement of Federal Food and Drugs Act, the Department of Agriculture has always advised the trade as fully as possible by food inspection decisions, Service and Regulatory Announcements, press notices, etc., when an interpretation of the law involved a change of labels, formulas, or standards for products. The trade is given time for adjust-

ment where such a short delay is not seriously detrimental to the public interest.

Food Inspection Decision 177 entitled "Soda Water Flavors and Soda, Soda Water," in conformity with this policy, was issued by the United States Department of Agriculture August 20, 1918. It was published again in Circular 136 entitled "Standards of Purity for Food Products."

This states in effect, that the presence of capsicum, the extract of red pepper, in ginger ale must be declared on the label. It appears from an investigation of numerous ginger ales on the market that while this regulation is being generally complied with, yet there are some bottlers of ginger ale whose products come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drug Acts of 1906, who apparently are not familiar with the provision of this regulation. Therefore, bottlers who are not complying with Food Inspection Decision 177 are warned that shipments made on or after March 16, 1920, of ginger ale which is not properly labeled will be actively proceeded against under section 10 of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, if interstate shipment is made, or under section 11 in the case of foreign goods offered for entry into this country.

Forty-five States Now Engaged In Intradermic Method of Tubercular Test

Arizona, Colorado, and California Are Only States That Are Not Cooperating

Recognition of the intradermic method of applying the first test preparatory to accrediting a herd as free from tuberculosis, has just been announced by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The more general use of the intradermic tests is expected to "speed up" the Federal and State cooperative campaign against TB. In the subcutaneous method heretofore generally used, the tuberculin is inserted beneath the skin and it is necessary to take three preliminary temperature records of the animal at least seven soon after the test. In the intradermic method insertion is made between the layers of skin, and while the method requires a greater degree of skill in the operator, only

one later inspection of the animal may be sufficient to indicate the presence of the disease.

The Federal recognition of the intradermic method provides, however, that herds undergoing it successfully must pass a subcutaneous test within a year before they can be accredited as free from tuberculosis. The intradermic test has been recognized also by about three-fourths of the 45 States now co-operating with the Federal Government in the TB work.

Texas recently became the 45th State engaged in the co-operative campaign. The three States not yet engaged in it are Arizona, Colorado and California. Arizona and Colorado are expected to receive authority to enter the work at the next session of their legislatures.

DEMPSEY VS. CARPENTIER

Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion laughed when he was told George Carpentier said that he expected to beat the champion in six rounds.

Carpentier is as good a fighter as a kiddie, then he can step on Dempsey. "I feel sure I'll beat Carpentier, but I have predicted as to how long it will take. I can't believe Carpentier will stop me in six rounds. If

he does expect to, then he is due to be disappointed. I have no thought of being beaten in any certain number of rounds. I hope they pull the fight at the earliest possible moment."

Carpentier has since said that he did not say he could or would whip Dempsey in six rounds. What he did say was that a fight between two fast scrappers, both of whom were rushers like himself and Dempsey, would hardly last more than six rounds.

Teak Forests

Forests of India supply the teak timbers of the world. The quality of teak is remarkable, and in some of the temperate regions having served their purpose for more than 1000 years. The teak is mostly under government ownership and a considerable re-

course mahogany, is easily worked and is not liable to the attacks of insects. When properly seasoned it neither cracks, shrinks nor alters its shape. The trees seldom attain a height greater than 150 feet.

A spinster says that dying an old maid is easier than living one.

He who preaches economy to his wife by the yard is apt to practice by the inch.

Hard times—in the Stone Age.

Proper Care Will Add Much to Life

Careful poling of the body in walking prolongs the life of shoes. A careless, slipshod gait wears shoes unevenly, while an erect carriage tends to keep the soles and heels level. Shoes, even more than most other articles of clothing, need to be aired after wearing in order to prevent the perspiration from rotting the lining; it is a good plan to keep them on shoe-trees or stuffed with tissue paper because in this way the wrinkles are forced out and the original shape is preserved. Wetting tends to spoil the appearance of shoes and to shorten their period of service; therefore, overshoes should be worn in bad weather to protect the shoes. If shoes do get wet, they should be very slowly and carefully dried, for heat tends to crack the leather. It is especially important to restore the shape of wet shoes by shoe-trees or paper stuffing. Even with the most careful drying, moisture tends to rot the threads with which a shoe is sewn, and "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For walking in snow or deep mud, arctics with rubber soles and waterproof cloth tops afford excellent protection as do also rubber boots. When only a little protection is needed the slip-on or sandal, is comfortable and economical, for it covers the sole of the shoe but leaves the heel free. All types of rubber overshoes are now so expensive that they should be treated as carefully as the shoes they protect. They should be kept away from great heat, and set "right side up with care" to prevent their losing shape. They should also be washed or brushed so that the grit on them may not wear down the surface.

It is economy to keep two pairs of shoes in use and wear them on alternate days; the thorough airing on shoe-trees or stuffed with paper keeps them fresher and more shapely so that each pair gives longer service. All shoes should be kept clean and well brushed. Leather shoes may be rubbed with vaseline to keep them soft, and also to keep moisture from passing so quickly through the leather. Only good polishes should be used. In using paste polishes, a brush is preferable to a cloth, as it will force the paste into all crevices. The shoes should stand a few minutes after the paste is applied; then they should be brushed with a flat stiff brush and rubbed polished with a cloth or buffer, a brush made of layers of cloth having a napped surface. A glove made of sheepskin with the wool on, such as is used for rubbing furniture, is also very good for polishing shoes.

White canvas shoes are usually cleaned with one of the commercial preparations for this purpose. If water is used, no more than necessary should be applied on the shoes and they must be cleaned on shoe-trees or stuffed with paper to prevent the canvas from shrinking. If they are badly soiled, they may be washed with a soap that contains whiting, dried, and if necessary treated with a commercial cleaner. All traces of the cleaner should be carefully wiped from the edges of a colored sole; otherwise the shoe will have a slovenly appearance. White suede and buckskin shoes are cleaned in much the same general way, but with special cleaners made for the purpose.

When conservation of space is not necessary, a small chest for holding shoes may be added to the furnishings of the bedroom; or shoe bags hung on the inside of the closet door are good. Pairs of bags in different colors are very useful for packing shoes when traveling; they keep the shoes from being scratched, prevent them from soiling other articles, and make it possible to sort out a particular pair quickly.

Shoe repairing has become such an art that shoes must be of very poor leather indeed if they will not stand repairs. Run-down heels spoil the shape of shoes and should be leveled at once. If the shoes are of good leather, well shaped, and well made, it is worth while to have full soles hand sewed on them and new heels put on when the first set wears through. Shoes thus mended will outwear those repaired with ordinary half soles, and also have a much better appearance. Brass rather than iron nails in the heels make less noise in walking. Rubber heels prevent jarring in walking and for this reason are very comfortable; for some persons they seem to wear longer than leather heels.

Shape of Shell

"Modern long range shells are cigar-shaped. They taper both at the front and at the rear. This tapering of the rear end is called 'boat-tailing.'" You have noticed that racing automobiles have torpedo-shaped sterns. A square-tailed shell or automobile is actually held back at high speed because of the vacuum created behind it by the velocity of its movement. Tapering the tail leads the air gently and easily into the hole that the shell or the racing car bores in the atmosphere and thus lessens vacuum's impeding grip on the flying object."

Muggins—"Her husband is a man with a strong will."

BOOKS WRITTEN IN PRISON

Some of the greatest books in all literature were written in the solitude of the prison cell, says the Sing Sing Bulletin. Vincent Blasco Ibanez, one of the foremost writers of fiction today, began his literary career while serving a 14-year prison sentence in a Spanish penitentiary for his political activities in an attempt to free Cuba. His illustrious countryman, Cervantes, who wrote the greatest Spanish novel, "Don Quixote," was a prisoner in Madrid jail when writing that master piece.

John Bunyan was confined in Bedford jail for 12 years, his "Pilgrim's Progress" having been written while he was a prisoner there. His "Grace Abounding" and "Holy War" were also written in prison. Dante wrote most of his wonderful poems while in penury and exile, after he had been condemned to be burned at the stake. Raleigh wrote his "History of the World" during his 13 years' imprisonment in London Tower.

"Robinson Crusoe," a book read in every country in the world, was written in jail by Defoe. Thomas Cooper was confined in Stafford jail when he gave to literature his "Purgatory of Suicide." Oscar Wilde's "De Profundis" is perhaps the most sorrowful story that was ever penned within prison walls.

Others who wrote within dungeons were Campanella, who was 27 years in a cell where no ray of sunlight ever penetrated; Lovelace, Boetius, Grotius and a great many other writers of note.

Sixty Million Years

The skeleton of a prehistoric deinodon, calculated to be 60,000,000 years old, has been installed in Dinosaur Hall at the American Museum of Natural History, in New York. The deinodon which is also known as "terrible tooth," is described as perhaps the most swift and powerful creature of its time.

The skeleton stands 11 feet 5 inches high and measures 20 feet from the nose to the tip of its tail. It is three times as much as the largest lion of today. Dr. W. D. Matthews, curator of the museum's department of vertebrate paleontology, says the deinodon was extinct before the earliest caveman. The deinodon lived during the cretaceous period of the age of reptiles, according to calculations based on the alteration of radio-active minerals.

The skeleton of the deinodon was found three years ago by Charles H. Sternberg in the canon of the Red Deer River, in Alberta, the richest repository of dinosaur skeletons yet discovered. The geography and climate of that region was far different 60,000,000 years ago, perhaps warm and marshy as the broad interior zone stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean was gradually receding and filling up with swamps and tropical growth. Reptiles roamed the earth in those days, and save for tiny opossum-like creatures in the trees, there was none of the higher quadrupeds of mammals. It has been suggested that the tiny tree-dwellers helped bring about the extinction of gigantic reptiles by sucking the eggs deposited in the swamps.

Tobacco Exports

The exported fraction of the tobacco crop has been a diminishing one. For 1790 the fraction was 78 per cent; for 1845-54, 67 per cent; for 1875-1884, 54 per cent, from which the decline was steady to 41 per cent in 1905-1914. The percentage was 43 for 1915, 38 for 1916, 26 for 1917, and 47.5 for 1918, no allowance being made for the carry over. As a fraction of this country's crop, the imports of tobacco never exceeded 5 per cent until 1906, when they were 5.4 per cent, and never exceeded 6 per cent, except in 1915, when they were 6.6 per cent, and 1917 when they were 6.1 per cent. The percentages are shown by the records of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

Danish Potatoes Were Rejected

About 2000 sacks of potatoes from Denmark have been refused entry at New York after rejection by the Department of Agriculture. Nearly 7 percent of the rejected stock was infected with scab and rot. This cargo, which arrived March 4th, included some potatoes of fairly good grade which sold wholesale at \$4.55 per 100 pounds, or considerably below best native stock, and most of the imported potatoes not rejected sold still lower. The portion of the cargo which was refused may be shipped to Cuba.

The Optimist—"Every cloud has a silver lining, my boy."
The Pessimist—"Yes, but it looks like thunder."

Canned Tomato Good for Infants

So Says Dostor Hess; Blake Against Rigid Casts for Fractures

If you want your month-old baby to be entirely free from the taint of scurvy, feed canned tomatoes to the infant. And if you want the child to grow up to be a normal, healthy man or woman, don't interfere with the functioning of the thyroid gland.

These are only two of the interesting conclusions to be drawn from the discussions of prominent physicians recently at the second session of the 114th annual convention of the Medical Society of the State of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Hotel McAlpin.

Dr. A. F. Hess said canned tomatoes are ideal food, are serviceable and "well born" and could be given in one-ounce quantities to month-old babies without harm.

The revelations concerning the importance of the thyroid and other glands were contained in the paper on "The Relationship of the External Appearance of the Body to Disease," read by Dr. George Draper of the Rockefeller Institute.

According to Dr. Draper, a physician familiar with the action of the glands has only to look into the faces of persons in his audience to tell what diseases they have had, ought to have had or probably will have.

He referred in illustration, to the fact that people of dark complexion or with pronounced freckles or moles had proved most susceptible to influenza and that pure-blooded races have always been the greatest sufferers from epidemics.

Dr. Joseph A. Blake, whose work in the American hospitals in France won him international fame, spoke before the surgical section on "The Application of Methods Developed During the War to the Treatment of Fractures in Civil Life." He branded as obsolete the "fixation" of limb fractures by encasing the members in a plaster cast and keeping it motionless. He advocated, instead, suspending the broken limb in a wire splint, a treatment used with great success in France.

TESTED RECIPES

Mint and Grapefruit Sherbert

Boil one pint of water with one and a half-cupfuls of sugar rapidly for ten minutes. Add four or five sprigs of fresh mint, crush in the hot syrup and stir in half a teaspoonful of gelatine softened in two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Let stand until the gelatin is dissolved and strain. Add one and a half cupfuls of grape or loganberry juice and freeze. When the sherbert begins to congeal stir in the stiffly whipped white of one egg.

Baked Lemon Dumplings

Into a pint of sifted flour mix three generous teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a scant half teaspoonful of salt, and with the finger tips rub in two tablespoonfuls of any preferred shortening. Wet to a paste with chilled milk and roll out into a thin sheet. Cut in rounds and place in the center of each two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture: Remove the edible pulp from one large lemon and add the grated yellow rind, the juice, three tablespoonfuls of chopped seeded raisins, one tablespoonful of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and grated nutmeg and half a cupful of sugar. Mold the paste around the filling in dumpling form, set them in a well greased pan, sprinkle with sugar and bake in a very hot oven until crisp and brown. Serve with a liquid sauce.

Orange Souffle

Beat the yolks of three eggs until lemon colored and very thick. Add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, the rind (grated) of half an orange, half a cupful of grated cake crumbs that have been soaked in the strained juice of one orange, half a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and fold in the stiffly whipped egg whites and one and a half tablespoonful of currants. Pour into a buttered souffle dish and bake for 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with sweetened whipped cream.

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Shred finely two small green peppers (discard the seeds) and add a teaspoonful of minced pimentos, the sections from one large grapefruit (cut in halves and with the skin removed,) one cupful of finely diced celery and a teaspoonful of chopped nut meats. Moisten with French dressing and serve in lettuce cups.

A Treasure

Manager—Why do you keep that of-nice boy? He's the most forgetful youth I ever saw.
Assistant Manager—That's just it. He forgets every popular song he hears and can't whistle it.



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