

CIGARETTES FLOURISH

STATISTICS SHOW ALARMING INCREASE IN USE OF "PILL."

Efforts of Anti-Cigarette Forces in 1910 Bailed by Increase of 1,856,487,308 Cigarettes in Country's Output.

New York.—Like a tack in a taxicab tire comes the news that the efforts of the anti-cigarette forces had no other result in 1910 than to increase the output of cigarettes in this country by some 1,856,478,308 of the little cousins of my Lady Nicotine.

Except to freshmen and sophomores of "frats," where pipes are frowned upon, the idea of one billion, eight hundred and fifty-six million, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand, three hundred and eight cigarettes is a mere mythoplastic figure, flexed to fit the fancy of the mathematical mind. For the benefit of all citizens not included in the foregoing these statistics are furnished. Taking the average length of an honest cigarette at two and one-half inches, the increase for 1910, if placed end to end, would make a string 73,403 miles in length. This would be sufficient to build an unbroken line of cigarettes around the world, and then third track the system. These, be it understood, are cigarettes of American make, from the native straight cuts of Virginia to the actual and only "pills" smoked by the sultan, and made somewhere down in Greenwich street.

No one in the trade know why there has been an increase. Probably boys who read novels have more money, says one. That the increase is due to the fact that hotels provide smoking rooms for women is denied. Dealers do profit to the increase, in the enrollment at the larger schools and colleges as a possible factor.

BULL TERRIER FIGHTS BULL

After a Furious Battle Both Succumb to Wounds, but the Bull Dies First.

New York.—A fight to the death between a thoroughbred English bull terrier and a Holstein bull took place at the stock farm of Eben Grover, at New Durham, N. J. The dog was a perfect specimen of the breed and was valued at \$750. It took a dislike to the bull, a \$1,500 animal, immediately after the latter was brought to the farm. The other night the bull was placed in a large box stall. When an employee opened the door the dog slipped in and in two seconds the battle was on.

The dog whirled about the stall with lightning speed, leaping at the bull's throat with snapping teeth. Twice the dog was pinned against the wall of the stall by the horns of the brute, but finally by a quick spring sank its teeth in the throat of the bull. The great animal, roaring with pain, swung the little dog about and dashed its body against the walls, but it would not let go.

The battle had raged for an hour and Grover, with his sons, had entered the stall twice at the peril of their lives when the huge bull sank to his knees and toppled over dead. The dog, loosening its hold for the first time, limped into a corner of the stall and died within a few minutes. Grover's right leg was badly torn by the dog's teeth.

A SAVINGS BANK ON WHEELS

Pateron, N. J., Has Novelty in Shape of Auto Bank, Fire, Bullet and Burglar Proof.

Pateron, N. J.—The city of Pateron now has a bank on wheels. It is fire-proof, bullet-proof and burglar-proof, and can travel 50 miles an hour when being chased by would-be looters. This auto-bank is expected to revolutionize the banking business, especially in the outlying districts.

The car is fitted up with desks and compartments for books, checks and papers. A solid steel safe is in one corner of the machine. A small window guarded with heavy steel and brass bars and a liberal supply of firearms, afford the clerks protection from "hold-up" men.

Officers of the trust company are of the opinion that the sending of the "bank" through the country will be welcomed by depositors, especially those who have no place for keeping cash or other valuables in their homes or business places.

Ring Cut Out of a Cow.

Pittsburg, Pa.—When Ethel Gray Childs lost her diamond engagement ring, a few months ago, she tearfully told her sweetheart, Howard L. Sibold, that she would not marry him until she could find the ring. A few days later a veterinary surgeon was called to the Childs farm to treat a valuable cow that had a tumor on its side, and in the tumor he found the ring. The girl had fed apple peelings to the cow. The wedding bells rang out immediately.

IN HANDLING YOUNG PLANTS

Best Method is to Transplant Them to 2-Inch Flower Pots at Young Age Till Warm Weather.

(By H. H. SHEPARD.)

The best method of handling young plants is to transplant them to two-inch flower pots at a very early age, keep them in a protected place till settled warmer weather, then transplant to the open garden. In this way, the young plants are not affected by the change.

The ball of earth from the pot completely binds all the roots together so that there is no drying out nor any check in growth. Transplanting from small flower pots may be done at any time of the day, clear or cloudy weather. The pots are good for a lifetime, or till broken.

Improvised pots of various kinds may be used for starting and transplanting young plants. The best of these is a wooden quart berry box. With it, box, plant, and all may be set in the permanent garden space, the box soon rotting away.

Tin cans with the ends melted off and the seams unsoldered make fairly good transplanting pots. A string is tied around to hold the can together while the plant is growing and removed at time of transplanting, allowing the cylinder of earth to easily slip out. Similar results may be had by making pots of card board or of heavy oiled paper.

ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN

After Trees Are Trimmed Trunks Must Be Scraped—Should Be Scrubbed on Mild Day.

Scraping the dead bark from the fruit trees will add much to their appearance and produce a healthy growth the coming season. A steel hoe ground sharp, with a short handle, is an excellent scraper. Only the rough old bark should be removed. After the trees have been scraped and the dead and broken limbs sawed off, scrub the trunk and larger limbs with luke-warm soap suds; mix one quart of hard-wood ashes in each bucket of soap suds. The scraping and scrubbing of the trees should be done in the middle of a mild day. Spread thick dressing of rotted manure around each fruiting tree. The manure should be plowed or forked under. If much wood is burnt in the coal stove, the fine ashes should be spread around the trees, as there is considerable lime and potash in the ashes, just what the trees need.

Have a sharp saw and knife, make a clean cut close to the limb, the wound should be brushed over with grafting wax or shellac varnish to prevent the rain from entering and rotting the wood. If a new orchard is to be planted the ground should be deeply plowed just as soon as the ground is in good condition for plowing.

Result of Testing Corn.

Had the farmers of Nebraska, in the spring of 1910, planted their fields with untested seed corn from the crop of the year before, as they had been accustomed to do, it is figured that there would have been a shortage of 25,000,000 bushels in the crop of that state for this year. But, fortunately, the commercial club of Omaha discovered the poor germinating quality of the 1909 crop. Tests showed that only 57 cars out of an average of 100 would furnish seed which it would be certainly safe to plant. The alarm spread and vigorous measures were taken to secure the planting of only tested seed in every part of the state. As a result, instead of a threatened deficiency of 25,000,000 bushels, the Nebraska crop is estimated at 10,000,000 more than that of the year before. With such a showing what farmer will venture hereafter, to plant untested seed?

Pigs and Dairy Cows.

Where dairies or butter factories are, or where the milch cow is a factor for other purposes than the sale of milk as such, the pig is a most useful and profitable adjunct. Upon the skim milk, judiciously used with other and more substantial foods, he thrives, grows and fattens, utilizing a by-product of tremendous volume which without the pig would represent little of available value. It is said that the skim milk from the butter factories of New York alone amounts to nearly a billion pounds in a single year. The use of this skim milk does much to give relief from monotony so common to the returns from the other or main foods with which it is given, and every hog-raiser is glad to have it.

Pruning.

On mild days it is a good plan to go into the orchard and do some pruning. This is work that requires carefulness. The first thing to do is to cut out all dead wood, then, where limbs rub against each other, the least desirable one should be removed; then look the tree over by standing on the ground and see if the top is too thick, but do not prune too severely.

SEEK A MISSING MAN

KANSAS SEER IN SEARCH UN-EARTHED THREE SKELETONS.

Finds Bones of Adult and Two Children in a Farm Sandhill—Mystery Has Aroused Neighboring Farmers.

Offerle, Kan.—Guided by Jacob Mingle, a hermit, who claims the power of a seer, in a search for Paul Reich, a bachelor farmer who has been missing, farmers unearthed from a sandhill on the Reich farm, near here, the skeletons of three unidentified persons. One skeleton is that of an adult and the other two of children. Reich has not been found. The discoveries of the skeletons intensified the search for Reich. Search for him had been going on for some time, and prior to the finding of the human bones, many searchers had given up the quest, convinced that his body was not on the farm. But when it became known that parts of three bodies had been found a band of searchers far larger than the original one gathered. Every inch of the farm will now be investigated before the quest is abandoned. To Mingle the discovery of the skeletons was as much of a surprise as it was to the men who unearthed the bones. In the communications to the searchers, issued from his home after he had retired alone and studied for hours the few clues connected with the Reich disappearance, he spoke only of finding the body of the farmer. Mingle drew rude charts for the guidance of the searchers. It was one of these that led to the sandhill where the bones were found. Neighbors of Reich believe he has been murdered. The night before his disappearance he telephoned a physician he was ill. The following morning his house was found in disorder and he was gone. Blood was spattered on the telephone. Reich was not known to have any enemies. Officials are checking over the list of people who have disappeared in the last few years, in an effort to identify the remains.

TEACHER SEARCHES PUPILS

Each of Fifty Scholars in Room Subjected to Ordeal After \$1.60 Is Missing.

Wichita, Kan.—Miss Katherine Murphy, a teacher at the Lincoln street school, is in trouble with the parents of her pupils because she had all the children in the room searched after she had missed \$1.60 from her purse. Miss Murphy searched the girls, while the janitor searched the boys. Then the pupils went home and told their mothers and fathers. Immediately there arose a protest that was heard all over Wichita. Fifty fathers immediately placed the case before the school board, which is now conducting an investigation.

Miss Murphy is the teacher of the sixth grade, and the money was contributed by the pupils to buy drawing paper. During a recess the money disappeared from Miss Murphy's desk. She called in Miss J. R. Daugherty. Four pairs of eyes cast searching glances toward the desks where the 50 pupils sat, all innocent of the suspicions.

In sharp, short and decisive words Miss Daugherty announced the disappearance of the money and demanded that the guilty pupil step forward. Eyes opened wide, heads shook negatively as if to say:

"You can search us." That was just what the teacher and the principal decided to do. The two teachers marched the girls into a hallway and searched each of them, despite tearful protests of innocence. The janitor took the boys into another hallway and put them through the third degree. When the search was over the \$1.60 was still missing.

IT'S COSTLY TO BE SINGLE

Pennsylvania Town Now Proposes to Tax All of Its Unwedded People.

Ebensburg, Pa.—An ordinance was introduced in the council here to place a tax of \$25 on every unmarried man and woman in the city over twenty-seven years old. The city clerk is to take a census of unmarried persons and the tax list will be made up from this report.

The ordinance provides that men who shall swear that they have proposed to three unmarried and unmarried women and shall give their names shall be exempt from the tax, and women who have never received a proposal shall also be exempt, while those that have refused a proposal shall be taxed an additional \$10.

The only opposition to the ordinance was from Second Ward Councilman J. C. Bench, who argued that a woman who has never received a proposal should be taxed double instead of having her tax remitted. He argued that a woman who has never received a proposal is to blame, on the ground that she has never taken care of her feminine charms.



The Patriotism of Beauty

By HEBE.

THE woman who believes thoroughly in good grooming and puts her belief into practice, does not consider that she is being in any way particularly patriotic. She simply considers it a duty she owes herself and others to look as pleasing to the eyes as she can, and she does all within her power to make her person charming.

She takes the best care possible of her hair, her complexion, her figure, and she dresses to bring out her best points. As a result, she is usually a very pleasing picture for the eye to rest upon, but she probably never thinks that the influence of this will reach beyond her own little circle.

Did you ever stop to think how much the Frenchwoman, particularly the Parisienne, has done for her country by her attention to her toilette?

Paris leads the world today in the matter of fashions, and the manufacture and sale of articles of dress and the toilette. And France does this largely because the Frenchwoman by her art in dress, and her care of her person has shown to the world how much these things mean in making woman beautiful. She is an object lesson of the worth of taking care of herself and of dressing artistically. And thus she has brought to her country fame and business.

In the care of the complexion, the hair, the hands, in fact, in all the little niceties of the toilet, the Frenchwoman is the despair of her sisters the world over, who study her methods, and try to discover her toilet secrets. She has proven the worth of this care of herself by her always dainty, charming appearance, and she has brought to France, through this, as has been said, a trade that means much to the prosperity of the country.

But the American woman is always her close rival, and it will not be long, many predict, before the American woman will outstrip her French sister in the matter of dress and toilette. The American woman, it is averred, will not run to the extremes of the French. She will be guided and controlled more by calm, sober sense and reason, she will, in a way, be more scientific in her methods.

She insists upon a foundation of sure knowledge upon which to build. Thus the American woman, who is taking care of herself in a sensible, scientific way, is after all, working patriotically, though seemingly far-off and in a way little considered in this connection, for the good of the country.

When American women in the mass are as famous as are Frenchwomen for daintiness and artistic dress, the prestige of this country in such matters will be at a much higher level than it now is, and trade follows in the wake of reputation.

Who does not know the vision called up by the phrase, "a colonial belle?" And who does not know the long list of American women famous for their beauty, both in the early days of our country's life, and in later times—the "dazzling Mrs. Bingham," as chroniclers speak of her, Mrs. Knox, the "observed of all observers," Mrs. Otis, the lovely Miss Walcott, the Misses Chew, Rebecca Franks, the Rebecca of Ivanhoe, Miss Allen, Margaret Shilpen, Mrs. Hazzard, and in later times, Kate Sprague, Emily Schaumberg, Madam Le Vert and literally hundreds of others?

But lovely as these women were, the thought of them, especially of those of Colonial times, calls up visions of powdered hair, of beauty patches, of a loveliness that in many cases was largely the result of artifice, and much of it could be laid off at will.

This is not only true of American women, but it is true of the beauties of England and France. Portraits of the court beauties of the Georgian era—the famous Countess of Coventry, one of the lovely Gunning sisters, of Mary Bellenden, of Mrs. Howard, afterward duchess of Kingston, whom Thackeray took for his model of Beatrix in Henry Esmond—these and many more, all show the reign of the artificial in the toilette. The same is true of Marie Antoinette and her court of lovely French women.

But this resort to artificiality, to powdered wigs, to complexions other than nature's and to other assistance of the make-up box, that would

give the charms nature had denied them was but the result of a lack of knowledge.

Blemishes were not removed in those days because they did not know how to remove them; they were covered up. Powder and paint simulates a good complexion that would pass muster at night. Any artifice that would conceal wrinkles was adopted. Pimples, blackheads, and dull, sluggish skins flourished far more in those days than now, because there was less knowledge of right living, and the only corrective known was concealed.

This was done, of course, because there was no scientific knowledge of how to remove these defects.

We read of many high-born dames who were pitted from smallpox who doubtless would have given freely of their wealth to be rid of such beauty-destroying blemishes. Science had not yet learned the secret of removing scar tissue, so they had to bear their cross with all the grace they could muster.

What a difference today. Massage and scientifically prepared face creams eliminate wrinkles and sallowness. They invigorate the skin, bring the blood to the surface and give the clear, beautiful complexion that means beauty.

Pimples are corrected by diet and treatment, blackheads are scientifically removed. Pittings and scars are removed perfectly.

Each skin is made a study by a scientist, and every person can secure nowadays the treatment especially adapted to her needs.

Many skin blemishes can be entirely removed, never to return. Freckles, moles, warts, superfluous hair—all these and many others have retreated before science, so that the beauty of the skin that is woman's today is a natural duty, not an imitation beauty produced by artifice as was so frequently necessary in the past.

The same skill is applied to the hair. Scalp massage, electricity, tonics, all came to the aid of hair that is growing thin or is not in healthful condition, and these helps are not matters of guesswork or quackery. They are the result of a thorough, scientific study.

The figure can be improved in the same way. Proper exercise, founded upon a knowledge of anatomy, correct faults of the figure, and develop it symmetrically and gracefully.

Thus science has come to the aid of the American girl in helping her carry forward the reputation for beauty won by her ancestors, and that she is thus carrying forward this reputation is shown by the fact that her praises are sung in the four corners of the globe.

She is thus doing what the French woman has already done, giving her country prestige as a land of beautiful and well-gowned women, and she is carrying forward the American woman's reputation for beauty in a better way than has ever yet been done.

Whereas the girls of 1776 were often thrown back upon artificial aids, the girls of today simply go to a scientific dermatologist and build up a good complexion, and to a physical culture teacher and acquire a graceful figure. They secure the beauty that is nature's and by nature's own process, that is by putting beauty into the tissues in the way of proper food, massage and exercise.

The maids and matrons of 1776 were charming even with their wigs and beauty patches and rouge, but the maids and matrons of today far lovelier with their lustrous hair and smooth, unlined, fresh, clear skins and vigorous, graceful figures, that are entirely of nature's making, aided by science when necessary.

The American woman of today has a truer beauty, and she can by maintaining it and making it natural bring to her country a prestige that means prosperity. Is that not patriotism?

The Dark Hem.

Light unwashable gowns first show soil around the hem, and as a bedraggled appearance detracts from the beauty of a gown, they can be worn only a few times before being consigned to the cleaners.

A dark band at the skirt's bottom, however, is extremely practical, and although the idea is not new, women will be glad to see it carried out in many of the smartest light gowns.