

potatoes, but hitherto the state authorities have been responsible for preventing the spread of the disease. With the enforcement of the new quarantine, the federal government will take charge of the work. There will be, it is said, no radical change in the existing restrictions.

TO QUARANTINE HAWAIIAN FRUIT

To keep out two dangerous pests, the melon fly and the Mediterranean fruit fly, the department has declared a quarantine against such products from Hawaii as might introduce these insects into the United States. Under the new regulations importations of bananas and pineapples are permitted under stringent conditions of inspection and certification. Practically all other fruits and such vegetables as tomatoes, squashes, green peppers, and string beans are absolutely excluded. Circulars are to be distributed on all incoming steamships warning passengers of the quarantine and the reason for it.

The quarantine went into effect May 1st, and the penalty for violating it is \$500. Commercially the quarantine will not seriously affect Hawaiian industries.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Secretary Redfield has proposed to Secretary of the Interior Lane that the departments of commerce and interior cooperate in stocking with desirable fishes the lakes and streams of the national parks throughout the country, and in maintaining the fish supply in those waters by the systematic planting of young fish and the adoption of national regulations adapted to the local conditions. The suggestion is made that a representative of the department of the interior be directed to confer with the commissioner of fisheries for the purpose of deciding on comprehensive plans for the institution and conduct of the work.

Up to the present time, no policy in regard to this important matter has ever been followed by the government, and consequently no adequate attention has been given to the wonderful possibilities that are presented for increasing the attractiveness and usefulness of the national parks.

The proposition is to have the bureau of fisheries enter on a continuous, systematic endeavor to provide in the waters of national parks an adequate supply of choice food and game fishes, which may be utilized under regulations to be prescribed by the department of the interior. The cooperative assistance that can be rendered by the bureau of fisheries in this regard will comprise (1) the investigation of the parks with reference to their present content of fish life, (2) the determination of the possibility of establishing desirable species in water now fishless, (3) the recommendation to the department of the interior of a definite plan for stocking and maintaining with fish the waters of each park, and (4) the actual planting of fish appropriate as to species and quantities to the various waters of each park.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

In accord with its policy to restrict the free distribution of its publications to individuals and to place them on sale at nominal prices, the statistical bulletins of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce will henceforth be issued on the subscription basis beginning July 1, 1914. Arrangements have been made whereby the superintendent of documents, government printing office, will receive orders for the "Advance Sheets from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States" at \$1 a year and "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States" at \$1.50 a year, both issued monthly, and "Imported Merchandise Entered for Consumption in the United States and Duties Collected Thereon," issued quarterly, at 75 cents a year. Subscriptions for the foregoing three publications will be received to commence with any issue. After July 1 no more copies will be mailed free except to libraries, trade journals and newspapers, educational institutions, and commercial and industrial organizations.

The free distribution of two annual publications will likewise be confined to the same mediums. The "Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1913," which contains general data concerning finance, crops, shipping, trade movements, industries, and varied products, will be sold for fifty cents and "Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the Fiscal Year

Ended June 30, 1913," which gives the detailed data of the imports into and exports from the United States, by commodity, by port, by country, drawbacks paid, etc., will be sold for one dollar. Both of these books will be ready for distribution about May 15.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

A volume of interest to vessel owners, masters, port authorities, yachtsmen and those interested in particular sections of our coasts has recently been published by the coast and geodetic survey. It is a revised edition of the Table of Depths in Channels and Harbors, which gives the latest available information of the depths in the principal ports, channels and anchorages of the United States including Alaska, Porto Rico, the canal zone, Hawaii, the Philippine islands, the Marianas islands, and American Samoa.

The General Tide Tables for the year 1915, which give in advance for that year the times and heights and low water at the principal ports of the United States and at a number of foreign ports, is another recent publication of importance. Besides the information given for a large number of standard ports, a table is given by the use of which the predictions may be extended to many subordinate stations, from other tables may be deduced the height of the tide for any time intermediate between high and low water, and considerable additional information of value is included.

The laborious work involved in the prediction of tides is very much lessened by the use of a wonderful machine constructed in the office of the survey and probably the most complete of its kind in existence. This tide-predicting machine performs mechanically many of the necessary processes of computation, and does the work of ninety to one hundred computers. In this ingenious mechanism, by means of a chain running over a series of pulleys adjustable to conform to particular conditions in any locality as ascertained by direct observation, effects corresponding to those of the forces causing the tides are mechanically produced and combined in such a manner as to present, both graphically in a tidal curve drawn upon a roll of paper subdivided to mark the intervals of time, and numerically by means of pointers on dials forming part of the machine, the times and heights of high and low water at the station for any period in the future. The accuracy of the machine is far in excess of all that is required for producing the actual astronomical tide, but on account of meteorological conditions the mariner must expect to find more or less fluctuation from the tabular values.

The fact that the Panama canal is approaching completion and that a large number of vessels will undoubtedly avail themselves of this short route from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been anticipated by the survey in the publication of a series of charts of the canal and its approaches. The general chart, No. 954, is on a scale of 1-146,000 or one-half inch to the nautical mile, and is in colors. The surveys on which this chart is based were made by the coast and geodetic survey in 1905 and 1912, but surveys made by the isthmian canal commission and information obtained from other sources have also been utilized. The lighthouses and buoys for the aid of navigators in the approaches to the canal are shown and their characteristics indicated. Three other charts, Nos. 950, 952 and 953, which are not colored give the same data as the general chart, but on a larger scale and for a more limited area. All are on the Mercator projection.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

In view of the growing importance of the question of heating values of gases from the manufacturing, the legislative, the inspecting and the economic sides, the bureau of standards started several years ago an exhaustive investigation of the instruments widely used in this country and abroad to measure the heating values of gases, with a view to determining the sources of error to which the instruments are liable, the important precautions to be observed in their use, and the accuracy attainable with them. This investigation has now been completed and the results are to be published in a forthcoming technologic paper.

For many years all laws and regulations relating to manufactured gas were based on candlepower requirements, i. e., the gas burned in a definite burner at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour was required to give a specified illumination of so many candlepower. This specification furnished a perfectly satisfactory control of

the quality of gas delivered so long as the gas was chiefly used for illuminating purposes with the old style of open-flame gas burner. At the present time, however, this inefficient type of burner has been very largely displaced by burners of the Welsbach mantle type. Furthermore, a large amount of the gas sold today is used for cooking purposes and to some extent for operating small gas engines for power purposes. In these applications of gas it is the heating value that is of first importance and not the candlepower. This importance of the heating value is now being quite generally recognized, and where new legislation has been adopted recently and where public-service commissions have considered the question of gas regulation and have gotten to the point of issuing regulations, the heating value standard is being generally adopted, supplemented in some cases by a moderate candlepower standard, the latter with a view to affording the necessary protection to those who still use the open-flame burner.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

During the year the activities of this bureau have been employed in preparing and publishing bulletins treating upon birth registration, the foundation for all statistics of child-hood; upon baby-saving campaigns, which are being conducted by citizens all over the United States; upon pre-natal care; and upon the number of children in the country, with their sex, age, race, parentage, and geographic distribution. A compilation is being made of child labor legislation, containing summaries and texts of all laws regulating the employment of children in the fifty-two political divisions of the United States.

Much of the work of the bureau during its first year was necessarily exploratory in character, and much time is necessarily devoted to securing a staff and equipment, and to organizing and laying plans for future work.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

During the year the bureau has published besides seventeen bulletins, six volumes of reports: four of the "Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-earners in the United States," and two of the "Report on Conditions of Employment in the Iron and Steel Industry." These six volumes embody portions of results of investigations made in compliance with acts of congress. Two bulletins were also issued in the series "Labor Laws of the United States." The first presents a review of labor legislation in the United States during 1912, together with the text of laws relating to labor enacted in the various states, and by the United States during the year. Another bulletin of interest treats on "Workmen's Insurance and Compensation."

An especially important function of the bureau of labor statistics relates to claims of employees of the United States government for injuries sustained in the service. During the fiscal year 3,363 claims for compensation on account of injury, and 58 claims for compensation on account of deaths of employees were received. This is an increase over the number received during the preceding year of 350 claims on account of injuries, and 15 claims on account of death. In connection with the administration of the compensation act, provision is made for reporting injuries of all classes of employees of the government which occur, when the injury causes disability for one day, or longer, or results in death, without regard to the scope of the compensation act. The total number of accidents thus reported was 5,461, including 92 reports of accidental death.

MOTHER MACHREE

There's a spot in me heart which no colleen may own,
There's a depth in me soul never sounded or known;
There's a place in my mem'ry, my life, that you fill,
No other can take it, no one ever will.
Sure I love the dear silver shines in your hair,
And the brow that's all furrowed, and wrinkled with care,
I kiss the dear fingers, so toil-worn for me,
Oh, God! bless you and keep you, Mother Machree!
Ev'ry sorrow or care in the dear days gone by,
Was made bright by the light of the smile in your eye;
Like a candle that's set in a window at night
Your fond love has cheered me, and guided me right.
—Rida Johnson Young.