

News of the Churches and Religious Topics

Directory.

Baptist—

Mt. Moriah—Twenty-sixth and Seward streets. The Rev. W. B. M. Scott, pastor. Services: Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m.

Zion—Twenty-sixth and Franklin (temporary location). The Rev. W. F. Botts, pastor; residence, 2522 Grant street. Telephone Webster 5838. Services: Devotional hour, 10:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 1 to 2 p. m.; pastor's Bible class, 2 to 3 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; choir devotion, 7:30 p. m.; preaching 8 p. m.

Episcopal—

Church of St. Philip the Deacon—Twenty-first near Paul street. The Rev. John Albert Williams, rector. Residence, 1119 North Twenty-first street. Telephone Webster 4243. Services daily at 7 a. m. and 9 a. m. Fridays at 8 p. m. Sundays at 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:45 p. m.

Methodist—

St. John's A. M. E.—Eighteenth and

Webster streets. The Rev. W. T. Osborne, pastor. Residence, 613 North Eighteenth street. Telephone Douglas 5914. Services: Sunday, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., preaching; 12 noon, class; 1:15 p. m., Sunday School; 7 p. m., Endeavor; Wednesday, 8 p. m., prayer and class meetings. Everybody made welcome at all of these meetings.

Baptist—

Bethel—Twenty-ninth and T streets South Omaha. The Rev. J. C. Brown, pastor, residence 467 South Thirty-first street. Services, Morning, 11; evening, 7:30; Sunday School 1 p. m.; B. Y. P. B., 6:30 p. m.; praise service,

Grove M. E.—Twenty-second and Seward streets. The Rev. G. G. Logan, pastor. Residence, 1628 North Twenty-second street.

Allen Chapel, A. M. E., 181 South Twenty-fifth street, South Omaha.—The Rev. Harry Shepherd, pastor. Residence, 181 South Twenty-fifth street. Services: Preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 1:30 p. m.

ing the law, because these substances are injurious to health.

Artificial Preservatives Unnecessary.

Fruits and vegetables can be kept indefinitely if they are sterilized by heat and properly sealed, and there is no excuse, in the opinion of the experts of the department, for running any risk by using preserving powders, which may be injurious to health. The use of such powders in addition to the possible injury to health encourages uncleanly or careless work in canning. Reliance is placed in the efficacy of the preserving compound instead of upon cleanliness and heat.

The department has issued bulletins that give specific directions for the preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables without the use of preserving powders or canning compounds. These bulletins may be obtained without cost from the department of agriculture. Application should be made for Farmers' Bulletin No. 203 on canned fruit, preserves and jellies, and No. 521 on canning tomatoes at home and in club work. Also Forms N. R. 22, N. R. 23, N. R. 24, N. R. 34 and N. R. 37 of the office of extension work, north and west, states' relations service.—Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture.

The preceding report from the department of agriculture needs no comment, but it may be of interest to know that the editor of Science Notes has recently had occasion to make an analysis of one of the popular canning compounds. Its approximate percentage composition was 75 per cent boric acid and 25 per cent common salt.

Perhaps the housewives will look at the matter in a different light if they know that when they buy a sufficient number of packages to obtain one pound of the compound, they are paying at the rate of 40 to 60 cents for material that can be bought in any drug store for 20 cents a pound. Boric acid sells for 19 cents a pound, and salt—well.

By way of emphasis, I desire to remind the readers that the bulle-

tins mentioned in the last paragraph of the report are sent free upon application; and that they are written in non-technical language, and will be found exceedingly helpful to those who do their own preserving and canning.

Antidote for Snake Venom.

India's annual loss of over 20,000 lives from snake bite has forced the production of an antidote serum. The Parel laboratory, Bombay, keeps a supply of cobras from which venom is extracted every ten days. The snakes are forcibly fed with egg flip through a tube. The venom is dried over lime and then dissolved in a salt solution. Increasing doses are injected in a horse until at the end of two years the animal can stand a dose 200 times the original one and is quite immune from the cobra poison. The serum from the blood of this particular horse is an antidote and is absolutely effective if injected in time. Many lives have been saved by its use. However, each bite requires an antidote made from the venom of the same sort of snake that inflicted the bite. The Parel laboratory is working to develop a greater variety of antidotes.—Scientific American.

In the Literary Digest for August 21, there appears an interesting description of a novel application of steam as a stage curtain. It is given as follows:

At the outdoor pageant given at Lexington, Mass., on June 21-24, to commemorate the one hundred years of peace between England and the United States, clouds of steam in front of the stage were ingeniously utilized to do service as a curtain. Says L. C. Porter, writing in The Electrical World (New York, July 24): "Across the front of the stage proper was run a two-inch pipe having 0.25-inch holes bored 2 inches apart. Live steam supplied to this pipe under 15-pound pressure from a 75-horsepower boiler. Just back of the pipe were placed 1,000 25-watt lamps in three rows—red, blue and amber, with some clear lamps mixed in. During the change of scenes the steam was turned on and changing colored light was thrown on the stage from the 1,000 foot lamps. The intensity was varied by means of dimmers, the lamps being controlled in three sections of 50 feet each. The result was a beautiful steam curtain, rising 30 feet to 40 feet in the air and constantly changing color, intensifying and then fading away, suggesting color without form. Not only was the effect exceedingly picturesque, holding the attention of the fascinated audience, but the curtain prevented the spectators seeing the changes of scenery being made behind it."

There appears in "Merck's Report" for August an article that is of practical value as well as of a scientific interest. Hosenberg (Amer. Med. Feb., 1915) says that cinnamon oil is an excellent remedy for warts. A drop of the oil is applied daily to each wart. In a few days they disappeared, leaving no scar. The application is painless, and the cost of the oil is nominal.

During the present war it has been found that soldiers have often been killed near the place of explosion of a large shell, and yet no wounds were found on the bodies. Where death could not be explained by the presence of poisonous gases, the cases have aroused quite a bit of conjecture as to the

real cause. A suggested explanation is as follows:

By means of a barometer it was discovered that the explosion of a shell caused a tremendous decrease in the atmospheric pressure in the vicinity of the explosion. This sudden decrease gives rise to a condition in the human body similar to that caused by the sudden ascent of a person to a high altitude (where the atmospheric pressure is much less than at sea level). Gases which are dissolved in the blood under normal conditions are forced out by the sudden decrease in pressure, and appear as small bubbles. These bubbles stop up the arteries and cut off the blood circulation, so that death occurs almost immediately.

OMAHA EXCURSION

TO STATE FAIR

Plans Completed and Large Attendance Is Predicted.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 3.—"We want 250 cars for our excursion to the state fair on 'Omaha Day,' September 9," is the slogan adopted by the Omaha Auto club. At a meeting of twelve of the leading commercial and civic organizations of Omaha, held at the Commercial club on Wednesday, August 25, final plans were made to send the largest attendance ever brought from Omaha to the state fair. Besides the automobile excursion, special trains will be run to the Capital city to accommodate the thousands of Omahans who will celebrate Omaha day at Lincoln.

OPPORTUNITY FOR DENTIST.

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 27.—An excellent opportunity is offered to a well-qualified dentist to locate in a thriving southern city. Write the secretary of the National Negro Business League, at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and enclose stamp for reply.

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