

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

## Washington Matrons Feel Lack of Eligible Men

WASHINGTON.—As the debutante days roll around the conditions and attractions for young girls in Washington come uppermost in the minds of the chaperons and entertainers. They are not of the most enticing—the conditions and attractions. The scarcity of eligible or desirable young men in Washington is a household complaint. It has been so for generations. Yet there are marriages, brilliant marriages, taking place all the time.

However, it has to be acknowledged by the oldest inhabitants, that this is no place to raise boys in to make the most of themselves. So, after their college days, they are whisked off, generally to some more businesslike city or town, to practice their professions or to learn a business and then pursue it. The consequence is that the girls are left here, to mingle with what is left, which is not always the best possible.

It is not an uncommon thing at all for a hostess, who is launching a debutante on the social wave, to ask despairingly of her friends, even those who are not "in society," "Do you know some young men for me to cultivate, to ask to my parties this year?"

So completely are girls "out of things" socially here, if they are not formally presented by their parents, that it is almost a necessity for them to go through with the formality of a debut tea or dance.

## This Is How They See United States Capitol

"THIS statue," said the capitol guide, casting a critical eye at Benjamin Franklin, "cost \$10,000. It's carved out of solid marble," he added hurriedly, as he noted the deep-set skepticism in the eye of the large lady from Ohio. "Just look at the buttonholes, madame," continued the guide persuasively. "Do you think you could work better ones even in cloth. No? That's right. When you go home, ladies and gentlemen, you can tell everybody that you've seen a statue with better buttonholes than a tailor could make. Hiram Powers did this statue, and it's a great work of art. Before we pass on you might notice the cuticle around the finger nail. And, remember, all carved out of solid marble." As soon as the last member of the party had entered the president's room the guide closed the door. For the moment that part of him which was art critic made way for the business man.

"I notice," he said somewhat bitterly, "that my party is getting larger all the time. I enjoy explaining the wonders of this remarkable building very much, but some of my friends here have not paid their quarters."

Four men and a boy left the room hurriedly and a woman handed over a dollar.

"This is the chair in which the president sits when he comes to the capitol to sign or veto bills on the last day of congress," continued the guide. "Would any member of my party like to sit in the chair? You can take the president's place without his salary," he added facetiously in order to relieve the strain of the moment. No one moved toward the red leather chair, though it looked comfortable.

"From here," said the leader, "we pass into the marble room, which is used by the senators as a private reception room. It is called marble room because, as you see, it is all marble. We will now walk to the west front of the capitol into statuary hall. You'll often hear this called the 'Hall of Fame,' but it isn't. It's statuary hall. Each state in the Union has the right to send statues in bronze or marble of two of its favorite sons."

"What state are you from?" demanded the guide, with disconcerting fierceness, as he turned on an inoffensive old woman who had paid her quarter and never wronged a soul.

"Missouri," she admitted.

Triumphantly the guide indicated a statue of a pudgy little man, wearing an enormous wing collar which tickled both ears. It was labeled Benton. The old lady regarded it without enthusiasm. Shoup was next identified at the request of a man from Idaho, and some well-known statesmen and an educator from Alabama whose name begins with an "N," or, perhaps, it's an "R," was pointed out.

## Prehistoric Musical Instruments in the Museum

AT the National museum, in a large case, are exhibited odd and grotesque looking objects, which upon examination prove to be a collection of musical instruments, relics of prehistoric man who flourished upon this continent centuries ago. If tried, they will still give forth notes as clear as they did a thousand years ago.

The objects include whistles, flageolets, pan pipes, whistling vases and rattles of stone, bone, reed and pottery from the United States, Mexico, Central and South America. They were derived largely from burial places, where they had been placed as the property of the dead, or as offerings to the gods.

The more simple forms of these instruments give but one note, and many have served merely as calls or signals.

The pottery instruments from Mexico, Central and South America, modeled in grotesque human and animal forms, are, however, more highly developed and show in some degree the progress which the aborigines had made in the art of music.

The whistling mechanism in all of the pottery instruments corresponds to that of the modern flageolet or ocarina.

An interesting instrument is a bone flute from an ancient grave near Lima, Peru. It is formed of part of the ulna of the brown pelican, the ends having been cut off and the cellular portion of the bone removed.

Some of the rattles, which, perhaps, were modeled after the gods which prehistoric man worshiped, are so horrible in appearance that, if they were used to amuse the babies of those bygone days as rattles are used at the present time, it is a wonder the children ever got any enjoyment out of them.

## Weather Forecasters Are Champion Guessers

WHO are the best guessers in the United States? Baseball umpires? No, double "no." Who then? Why, the weather men. Those in the employ of Uncle Sam are the champion weather forecasters of the world, for they hit it right nine times out of ten. And year in and year out, at that.

If you have been in the habit of reading your local weather report in the morning and "doping" it out just the opposite way, why take note of the following:

"Taking the United States as a whole and averaging the forecasts for a year, we find that about nine predictions out of every ten made by our forecasters are verified," said Prof. Charles F. Marvin, chief of the weather bureau. "The average percentage of verification for the United States for the year ending in September, 1914," he continued, "was 88.4 per cent. It has been running pretty regularly for some time now between 88 and 90 per cent."

It's easier to predict the weather in some parts of the states than in others, he explains. All along the southern border of the country, up the Atlantic as far as Delaware and up the Pacific to the California border the percentage of "bull's-eye hits" in weather forecasting runs above 90.

The fellows who have the toughest time of it are up in the northwestern states, along the Canadian border.

## AUSTRIANS SAVING A SERBIAN VILLAGE



In this Serbian village, which was fired by the Teutonic bombardment, the Austrians formed a bucket brigade and fought the flames that threatened to destroy the town.

## BEWARE RAW PORK

Warning Is Issued by Department of Agriculture.

Disease May Be Contracted by Eating the Flesh of Hogs, in Any Form, Not Thoroughly Cooked—Timely Hints.

Washington, D. C.—There is always the possibility that illness may follow the eating of pork that is raw or not thoroughly cooked. The danger is greatest at this season of the year when many people prepare for home consumption various food products that are customarily eaten without cooking. More of these homemade products are prepared at hog-killing time on the farm than at any other time.

American people as a rule prefer cooked pork, but there are many who, perhaps unknowingly, consume pork in an uncooked condition, either in the form of raw ham or uncooked sausages. In many localities considerable amounts of these products are made up and consumed at home, or distributed throughout the neighborhood. Large quantities of pork products intended to be eaten raw are also prepared commercially.

The disease known as trichinosis, which may result from eating raw pork, is caused by certain round worms, called trichinae. These are microscopic in size and infest the flesh of hogs. The prevalence of trichinae in hogs is indicated by the fact that during nine years, 1898-1906, when the carcasses of hogs were inspected microscopically by federal inspectors, of 8,000,000 carcasses so inspected, 1.41 per cent contained living trichinae and 1.16 per cent contained trichinae-like bodies or disintegrating trichinae. In other words and in round numbers, trichinae were present in 1 out of 71 hogs, and if the presence of dead trichinae and trichinae-like bodies is included, in 1 out of every 39 hogs.

Unlike many other infectious diseases, the severity of an attack of trichinosis depends upon the number of parasites swallowed. Large quantities of slightly infested pork must be eaten in order to produce appreciable effects. If severe illness follows the eating of a small amount of the meat, the pork must have been heavily infested.

To avoid trichinosis, no form of pork in the raw state, including dried or smoked sausages and hams, should be eaten. All pork used as food should be cooked thoroughly. If this is done the value or wholesomeness of the meat for food purposes is not impaired by the fact that the parasites were present in it.

According to specialists of the department, trichinae die when subjected to a temperature of about 140 degrees F. All products containing pork which are prepared to be sold as cooked products in establishments operating under federal meat inspection are required to be cooked sufficiently to insure a temperature high enough to destroy trichinae throughout all portions of the meat. Likewise, in order to protect consumers who are careless or ignorant of the danger of raw pork products of kinds prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking, such as certain kinds of hams, and summer sausages, must be manufactured in accordance with methods which, it has been determined, destroy the vitality of any trichinae which may be present in the pork. It has been found by investigations in the bureau of animal industry that if pork is subjected to a temperature not higher than 5 degrees F. for 20 days, the vitality of all trichinae is destroyed. This is one method of safeguarding pork products that are to be eaten without cooking. Other methods followed in establishments operating under federal meat inspection consist in curing and drying the products according to certain rules which the manufacturers are required to follow.

Although products that are specially prepared for eating uncooked and bear the mark of federal inspection, may be used with safety, the custom

of eating raw pork is not to be encouraged. In any case it should be remembered that fresh pork, or ordinary cured pork products, are not safe as food unless properly cooked. It can not be determined with certainty by inspection whether pork is free from trichinae, and the federal meat inspection mark does not guarantee the fitness of pork for food if it is eaten raw.

A practical rule for cooking pork is to cook it until it has lost its red color throughout all portions, or if a trace of this color is still present, at least until the fluids of the meat have become more or less jellied.

## THIS FAMILY GROWS QUICKLY

Five Children in Two Years Is Record Made by Wife of Indiana Parson.

Boonville, Ind.—Five children in two years is the record made by Mrs. Harry O. Simmons, wife of the pastor of the Yanketown M. E. church of this county.

Twins were born a few weeks ago. Triplets were born two years ago, two boys and a girl, the latter surviving. The twins, a boy and a girl, are healthy youngsters.

It is understood that the M. E. church congregation is planning to increase the Rev. Mr. Simmons' salary.

## LEFT TO DIE AS TIDE RISES

Boy Lashed to Piling by Burglars in New Jersey Is Rescued Just in Time.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Four negro burglars caught at work early the other morning by John Streeper, seventeen, took him to a bridge connecting Venice Park with the western side of the city, lashed him fast to the piling and left him to drown or freeze. The tide had risen to his neck when he was rescued by Chief Davis.

He was taken to a hospital where he is recovering.

## THE HUMAN TUGBOAT



Henry Elienski claims that it is not possible to drown a good swimmer, and to prove the correctness of his theory and to win a bet he swam the icy waters of Hell Gate, New York, handicapped only with the following: Fifteen feet of heavy iron chain wound around his feet, steel shackles binding his feet together, a straight jacket tightly buckled, a heavy canvas bag pulled up to his neck and fastened, and swimming trunks. The illustration shows Elienski standing in the snow ready for the fastening on of his handicaps.

## DISEASE HITS PINE

Blister Rust Threatens Big Economic Loss.

Recent Outbreaks in Eastern States Lead Federal Authorities to Issue Warning—Comes in on Imported Stock.

Washington, D. C.—The alarming character of the white pine blister rust and the economic loss which it threatens in the northeastern and western United States are sharply emphasized by four recent serious outbreaks on pine trees and currant bushes in Massachusetts and New York, says the United States department of agriculture. This disease was introduced on imported white pine nursery stock and first appeared at Geneva, N. Y., in 1906.

In 1909 extensive importations of diseased white pine nursery stock were located and destroyed in New York and other eastern states, and warnings were issued broadcast against further importation of white pine from Europe. In spite of these warnings importation continued even from the particular nursery in Germany which was definitely known to be the main source of disease, until finally in 1912 all such importation was stopped by federal action.

The white pine blister rust affects the eastern white pine, the western white pine, the sugar pine and indeed all of the so-called five-leaf pines, producing cankers on the stems and branches, killing young trees and maiming and disfiguring old ones. It also produces a leaf disease of currant and gooseberry bushes. The fungus causing the disease must live for a part of its life on pine trees and part of its life on currants and gooseberries. The disease cannot spread from one pine tree to another, but must pass first to currant bushes and then back to pine.

In Europe the disease has made the culture of American white pine impracticable in England, Denmark and Holland, and has seriously handicapped its cultivation in Germany. Since the trees which it attacks include those of the most important timber trees of the United States, the loss which this disease will produce if unchecked is very great. Fortunately the disease is not now known to be present west of Buffalo, N. Y., but if it is not checked in the eastern states its ultimate spread to the vast forests of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast is certain. The disease now occurs in three localities in New Hampshire, two in Vermont, ten in Massachusetts, two in Connecticut, five in New York, one in Pennsylvania and three in Ontario, Canada.

The disease could be controlled now by the destruction of the diseased white pines or the complete destruction of all currant and gooseberry bushes in the vicinity of infected pine trees. Whether or not this simple action can be accomplished depends upon the legal authority possessed by the various state horticultural inspectors concerned. If the inspector is not armed with authority to destroy either currant bushes or the diseased white pines without the consent of the owner, all efforts at control will be unavailing, as a single person by permitting diseased pines or currants to remain on his place can nullify the work of an entire community.

## MAN DIVES INTO STOVEPIPE

Rural Mail Carrier of Connecticut Is Nearly Scalded by Plunge From Loft.

Winsted, Conn.—Zera J. Hinman, rural mail carrier of Collinsville, met with an accident the other day which nearly cost him his life. In lowering a sleigh from a loft he lost his balance and plunged head first into a section of stovepipe that was propped up in the shed.

The sharp edges of the pipe closed over his head and cut his scalp nearly half way around. It took 25 stitches to close the wound.

## TRADE REVIVAL IN WESTERN CANADA

Not a Myth but an Actuality Shown in the Returns of Agricultural Statistics and Every Department of Trade and Commerce.

The trade revival in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is an actuality and not a myth. There is today a spirit of optimism in the air, just as two years ago there prevailed the opposite spirit of pessimism.

A general trade revival has been felt in every department of business in the Prairie Provinces. The agriculturists are in better shape than they have ever been before in their lives. No farmers of any country are in better financial condition and in a more general state of prosperity than are the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The farmers have harvested a record crop—a crop which enriches them to the extent of something over \$400,000,000.

In the cities the prosperity of the country has been reflected. Everywhere business is on the hustle. The wholesalers and the retailers and the implement dealers find business good. The banks and other collection houses find collections satisfactory, and financial men declare that westerners are paying up their debts. In Winnipeg the bank clearings have been the largest in history, exceeding some weeks the figures of Montreal and Toronto. The grain shipments have been the biggest in the history of Winnipeg and in the history of the twin ports, Fort William and Port Arthur. The mail order houses have had a big year, the rush of fall orders exceeding all previous years and taxing the capacity of these establishments, whose most sanguine expectations have been exceeded by the actual business done.

The tide has turned in western Canada. The people of the West are forging ahead, forging ahead in actual production and in creation of wealth, giving generously to charitable and other funds, paying up their back debts, while going along carefully as regards any creation of new debts. They are economizing but not scrimping, acting cautiously but not miserly. The financial heads of eastern Canada, of the United States and of Europe are no longer criticizing western Canada; rather they are unstintingly offering their praise and their compliments. The financial press recognizes that the tide has turned in western Canada, and it has been published to the world.

The condition of western Canada at the close of 1915 is one of optimistic prosperity, backed by the same determination of western people to go on increasing their productiveness and maintaining the records which they have already established.

The trade revival of western Canada is the happiest feature in the business survey of the whole Dominion for 1915 and in the outlook for 1916.—Advertiser.

A self-made man never ceases to praise his maker.

**Important to Mothers**  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

There are 1,400,000 cattle in Ceylon.

**Only One "BROMO QUININE"**  
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

It isn't necessary for a woman to be an artist to draw men's attention. A perky feather will answer.

## FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss, and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv.

Even a botanist may not be able to recognize a blooming idiot when he sees one.