

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.

Boston Matron The Admiration of Her Neighbors in Her Domestic Management.

There is a young married woman living in a suburb of Boston whose management of her home and children is the admiration of all her neighbors.

"Well, you see I took a course in home making," she explained when the reporter asked her to talk about her methods.

"Although I am an American by birth, I was brought up in England. There, as you know, there are several schools in which a girl may specialize in home making, management of the house, and care of children.

Some Practical Work.—"Although the theory is taught first, the practical comes so soon after that it is almost as if they were both taught together. We had instruction in elementary physiology and hygiene, and caring for babies in the house gave us an opportunity to put the theories taught into practice. The babies were from 2 weeks to 7 years of age, and they were all the children of working women who, left them for us to care for while they were at work.

"Some of them were brought to us in the morning without being awakened. Their mothers had to get to work so early they were glad enough to leave the bathing and dressing of them to us. All of this was done under the immediate supervision of a trained nurse. Just as all the little garments were made under the directions of a trained needlewoman who saw that we cut and made each garment according to the latest and most approved patterns. We had to prepare the food for the children under the directions of a trained cook supervised by a chemical expert.

What She Didn't Know.—"It was all very interesting once you became familiar with the methods, although I was appalled when, within ten minutes after entering the school, I was called in to the class of physiology, and asked such a number of questions that I couldn't answer. You see, when filling out my application for entrance I had stated that I had studied physiology. So I had, but from a book with a skeleton to examine once in a while. There is nothing personal in studying even about the human body in that way, and I managed to fail on almost every question asked.

"It didn't require very long, however, for me to learn all about the subject when the babies became the subject. So different did the study of physiology become that I soon decided it was the most interesting topic I had even touched. From being afraid to handle the babies I became as familiar with the care of them as I ever had with my dolls. That change, I think, one of the most valuable results of this training.

Housekeeping Very Interesting.—"The same thing is true of keeping house. Once you know it as a science, become interested in learning the best methods of doing each step, and why, it is wonderfully interesting. In that school we not only had trained nurses, sewing women and cooks, but a housekeeper and a kindergarten. In the housekeeping department, as in every other, we were taught why certain results were desirable and how best to obtain them. I do not care a servant, because I don't care to share the training of our two children with any one besides my husband. A servant has a lot to do with the shaping of a child's character, for the simple reason that they care for the house in which the child lives.

"In that London school all the training led to motherhood. The well-being of the baby was the object of all our work. One of our instructors used to say that the training of the child began before its birth, for it was impossible to bring up a happy well-trained child in a disordered household. But having established order in the household, the training of the baby begins almost from the moment of its birth. Its feeding, bathing, sleeping, and airing becomes like clockwork.

"When this sort of training begins early enough baby has no bad habits to be overcome. It becomes as natural for it to lie in its cradle contented until time comes for it to be fed and bathed as for it to breathe. Having been bathed, dressed, fed, and given its accustomed exercises, it expects as a matter of course, to be put back in the cradle to play and fall asleep when the time comes.

American Servants Incompetent.—"Although I have found the servants in America more incompetent than in England, I have also found

them less necessary. In the first place, because your apartments are so conveniently arranged as to make a servant unnecessary for a small family. I wouldn't have known what to do with myself when I first came over here as a bride if I'd kept a servant. There is a room, for one on our apartment, but so far she would be in my way. I began in a new apartment with every article fresh and clean and in place. It has been a very simple matter to keep it so.

"So far as I am able to see, such a training is of more value to the average girl than any business course that she can take. Where she has so much money that she cannot live the simple life then it will render her competent to direct her servants, and through them manage her home, and so give her children the best atmosphere. Similar courses are being given in our American colleges. I have talked to the teachers and some of the graduates, and I am impressed with the fact that the London method, although less scientific, is more useful, because it is more practical. In an American school of household economics the student is taught to cook, to sew, to amuse the baby, and maybe to nurse, but I haven't heard of any place where you teach by practice all of these branches."

THEY SAT IN SHADY SEATS.

Ingenious Youth Found Way to Get Them, Though All Were Taken. New York Times.

All the shady seats in Union Square were taken. There were plenty of vacant ones in the sun, but it was a scorching hot day. A young man and girl strolled into the park from Broadway and, finding no place to rest, obtained by stratagem what they could not by fair means.

Standing near enough to the sitters to be heard, the young man remarked:

"It's pretty nearly time he passed over."

"Who?" innocently asked the girl not seeing what he was getting at.

"Why, Wilbur Wright. He's going to circle the Metropolitan tower today. Starts from Garden City. It's five minutes of 1 now; let's go see him. He's to be there at 1."

The report that one of the Wrights was to do an air stunt spread rapidly and as the Metropolitan tower could not be seen from the choice spot in which the youth had selected to sit, more than half of those occupying the benches started off.

Two of the coolest, shadiest seats were then selected by the youth, and he and his companion sat down.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

From the New York Press.

The more successful a farmer is the less credit he will give to the weather and the Lord.

The noblest thing about a wife is the way she will keep on being one when she has learned better.

A pretty girl makes a fool of a man by appearing to give him a chance to make a fool of her.

A man isn't necessarily a fool at 60, but he might as well be for all the influence he can have with men under 30.

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A teaspoonful of medicine in time often prevents a siege of the little ones a lot of suffering.

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J. G. HALL, Oxford, N. C.

THE PURE FOOD MAN.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL NOW UNDER FIRE.

Wiley Has Backing of Prominent Scientists and Unlikely to Lose His Job.

New York Evening Post.

If there is one thing in the world which does not worry Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley, pure food champion, it is an attack from his adversaries. He has been assailed so often, and he has made so many enemies in the course of his crusades against noxious food-stuffs and drugs, that he probably views with equanimity each new outburst of criticism.

However that may be, Wiley seems to be popular with the American public in general, and it is safe to say that many partisans do not wish to see him ousted from the job of chief chemist, in the Department of Agriculture. If he has been guilty of a technical violation of law, undoubtedly a number of his advocates will follow the lead of the scientific society which has already telegraphed to President Taft a plea for his retention.

The public may be inclined to overlook his fault, even if it be proved, and to remember only the things he has done and his interesting career since he taught classics in a small Indiana school. From Latin and Greek, he shifted early to science. Having risen in pedagogical lines until he was professor of chemistry at Purdue University, he became the Government's chief chemist in 1883, and he has been busy from that time until now in combating the purveyors of poisons masquerading under the guise of nourishment.

So far as the records go, the first real attack upon Wiley was made while he was a professor at Purdue. The trustees of that institution did not consider him sufficiently pious to guide the youth of Indiana.

Why He Stopped Teaching.

Years afterward he recalled the college episode which terminated his service as a teacher.

"It was charged before the trustees," he said, "that I neglected to attend morning prayer, that I rode a bicycle, that I was the pitcher on the student baseball team, and, worse than all, that I even wore a uniform while so engaged. In short, I was irreligious, frivolous and undignified."

"I admitted that every accusation against me was absolutely true. I have attended morning prayer so often," I told the trustees, that I know it by heart. It is the same old prayer day after day, and has become so common and mechanical that it does me no good. Let me repeat it, I said, indicating that I was about to begin.

"Hold on," shouted the trustee who had called me a monkey on a cart wheel. "We have heard the prayer."

"Very well," I replied, "I shall desist. The other matters said of me, I continued, 'are here confessed. I ride a bicycle, not to be wicked or rakish, but that I may get around easily and comfortably. Sometimes I go long distances, and I have no horse. I play baseball with the students because I like the game and need exercise out of doors. There is no occasion,' I said, 'to prolong this hearing. I shall end the embarrassment of the honorable trustees, all of whom I hold in high esteem, by resigning.'

"Whereupon I put my withdrawal from the faculty in writing and left the room. The next morning I received a letter from the secretary informing me that the trustees had declined, by a unanimous vote, to accept my resignation. I had taught for nine years at Purdue University."

"In the meantime, I had read at public meetings two papers which were heard by George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, commissioner of agriculture under President Chester A. Arthur. At Mr. Loring's request I became chief of the Bureau of Chemistry."

Smiles at His Critics.

So Wiley, having learned as a college professor to take what was coming to him, did not forget what he had learned, and each attack thereafter has been met with calmness, even with smiles.

A series of onslaughts by manufacturers in the last four years began with an outburst from the American Extract Manufacturers Association. Their spokesman said that Wiley had been destroying credit through his crusades. It was about the same time that the chemist made a speech on the harmfulness of home-made bread, but the scientists who read it probably sought to improve their product rather than abuse the chemist.

Late in 1908, there were rumors that the reformer's attack upon benzoate of soda as a food preservative would cause his removal, but he continued to oppose its use.

"I can make a living outside, I guess," he remarked, when somebody asked if he was about to be ousted.

The National Molasses Refiners' Association sent a petition to Washington on December 19, 1908, asking for Wiley's removal. Nothing came of it. In Congress speeches were made in his defense as to benzoate of soda, and President Roosevelt was attacked for having named the scientific committee which approved the preservative over the chemist's head. That was the beginning of a long fight, in which Wiley did not win. He held his job, though, and caused many reforms which angered manufacturers and dealers quite as much as a victory against benzoate of soda would have done.

For instance, President Roosevelt repeated all the demands of the scientific committee which approved Wiley's scheme for labelling neutral spirits mixed with whiskey. Refer-

ring at that time to his defeat in the benzoate of soda controversy; the doctor remarked that the pure-food movement was a success on the whole.

"Both manufacturers and consumers are realizing that it costs less in the long run to make and eat uncontaminated substances than stuff that has been bolstered up by coloring matter and preservatives," he said. "Ninety-ninth of the manufacturers are now turning out unadulterated products."

"The rest, I am inclined to think, will continue fostering adulterations on the public as long as they are permitted to do so, or as long as the public will buy what comes right down to facts, there is no particular reason why the spurious preserved products should sell. They are made and sold simply because people can be found to buy them. In a way, then, it is the public's fault. Let consumers positively demand that what they buy shall be pure, and they will get only pure articles."

"As a matter of fact, you don't make anything by buying what isn't pure. On the face of things, it may seem that you do, but analysis disposes of the assumption. Take the case of catsup. You can buy perfectly pure, good catsup for fifteen cents a bottle. You can buy adulterated catsup for ten cents a bottle, but there is twice as much catsup in the pure bottle, so that to get as much in the adulterated article you must pay twenty cents."

"The only reason the manufacturers make spurious foods is that they are avaricious. They can make a few more cents by cheapening their product and using less expensive ingredients. But more and more, I think, they are beginning to appreciate that honesty is the best policy. In other words, the man who turns out food that will stand the test is the man whose products will keep the market longest and increase sales steadily."

Would Educate the Public.

"Our great hopes lies in the persistent education of the buying public. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the final decision rest with the consumer. If he refuses to buy impure foods, no manufacturer will be willing to lose his money by making stuff that cannot be sold. It is the glibble, the ignorant and the careless who encourage manufacturing of impure food."

Soda Fountain Perils.

One of his most recent public utterances was a warning against soda fountains. Soda itself was all right, he declared, but dangerous ingredients were likely to be hidden in the foam covered glasses. He continued:

"The honest soda-water man who sells real soda water is a godsend. I would not part with him for the world. It's the man who sells injurious chemicals and habit-producing drugs in soda-water glasses to whom I am opposed, and whom I would like to see driven out of business."

"To be pure and healthy, soda-water should contain three ingredients—pure fruit flavors, pure carbonated water, and sugar, not saccharin or some other injurious sweetening. To sell flavors that are made of chemicals instead of fruits is criminal. To begin with, what is soda water? That is one question I would like to have Congress and the various State Legislatures define positively. Until there is some authoritative action taken on the question, there is little reason to believe that we will ever get pure, clean soda water in the ordinary drug store."

"There is no law which compels the druggists to put specified ingredients into his concoction. He may put virtually anything under the sun except the poisons which are prohibited by law into a glass and squirt a little foam on top, and, if the mixture is satisfying to the palate of the credulous, he will make money. Some day, I hope Congress will tell us what soda water is, and what it is not."

"First of all, soda-water does not, and is not supposed to, contain any soda. That name is a misomer. A great deal of the stuff that is sold under the name of soda water contains saccharin instead of sugar. Saccharin is injurious to every one, and affects children seriously."

Most Whiskey is Adulterated.

"Never drink blended whiskey. Always drink it straight, and, if it is too strong, dilute it with good water. The notion that blended whiskey is merely a mixture of two or more different kinds is all a mistake. As a matter of fact, blended whiskey is simply cheap, bad whiskey, doctored up with spirits."

With that, he produces an outfit of chemical apparatus, got a bottle of alcohol, burnt sugar, and other stuff, and went to work. In five minutes he had a red liquor, ready, and passed it around among the committee members to be tested. They took it, tasted and smacked their lips.

"It isn't whiskey at all," said Wiley. "It is the stuff that is often called whiskey. The greater portion of the so-called fourteen-year-old whiskey is made in less than fourteen minutes by the aid of what is known as 'ageing oil.'"

Another test before a committee of legislators had to do with eggs. The doctor took in a big beaker about three-quarters filled with a 10 per cent solution of common table salt. Into the liquid he dropped the eggs. The fresh ones sank to the bottom. The others floated partially submerged, according to their state of age. The eggs had been labeled to slow when they were laid.

So often has the chemist appeared in the role of lecturer and promulgator of advance to the public that his utterances would fill a whole row of scrapbooks. On one occasion he said he believed that 85 per cent of the whiskey sold over bars in this country was adulterated. Reports of his denying the assertion were circulated, presumably by makers of whiskey. He

promptly denied the denial, repeating that most of the liquor was a compound made of neutral spirits, or alcohol, artificially colored, often flavored with artificial essences, and sometimes mixed with more or less straight whiskey to give a flavor.

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For Catalogue address THE REGISTRAR, West Raleigh, N. C.

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