

How the World is Fed.

A study of how the world is fed reveals many interesting facts. Australia, the smallest continent, for instance, is the largest meat center of them all. Asia, largest continent, on the other hand, is the smallest meat center among them. Africa and South America lean toward vegetarianism, while Europe and North America are large consumers of meat and other animal products. Taking the world's supply of cattle, hogs and sheep, writes Harold J. Shepherson in the *Millgate Monthly*, it appears that mankind at large uses in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 tons of meat a year. This would be an average of about thirty-nine pounds per capita throughout the world. In butchery's meat we find the Australian consumes 192 pounds, the American 172 pounds, the Englishman 119 pounds, the German 113 pounds, the Frenchman and Belgian eighty pounds, the Russian fifty pounds.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Activity of the Tongue.

Nobody's tongue is still for a moment—at all events, in waking hours. The tongue is the most incessantly active of all the body's muscles.

We think of the tongue as an organ of speech, but it is also an organ of feeling. When one cuts it is constantly feeling about in the mouth and deciding out of its own "mind" what particles of food are small enough or too big to swallow.

Yes, indeed, the tongue has a mind of its own—a ganglion or minor brain—that is busy at meal-times in regulating the supply of food to the stomach. But for its unceasing guardianship we should suffer much oftener than we do from the distresses of indigestion.

We think of the finger ends as our most sensitive organs of feeling. They are not such at all. The end of the tongue is incomparably more delicate and discriminating.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Inviolable Envelopes.

The ordinary mucilage with which the flaps of envelopes are gummed is composed of gum arabic or dextrine and is only too amenable to the persuasiveness of moisture or "steaming" in the hands of the unscrupulous. Persons who wish to guard their inclosures, whether emotional or financial, against such pilfering can seal their letters by a method referred to in the *Annales des Telegraphes*. This consists in applying white of egg to the flap of an ungummed envelope, then before it has time to dry of itself sealing it by passing a hot iron over it. If the temperature of the latter is from 90 degrees to 100 degrees C. the albumen will be coagulated and the two surfaces of the paper will be solidly united and water tight.

Watch For Your Chances.

"Every young man has chances coming his way constantly; it is not a question of having chances, but of recognizing chances when they come," says President Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. "You sometimes hear a fellow say, 'I had a chance once, but didn't take it.' Never mind the chance that is past; watch out for the next one and quality to be able to seize it."

"Success that is worth while is, after all, very largely a matter of plain, everyday morality combined with tremendous industry and a deserved reputation for integrity and for fairness toward the other fellow."—B. C. Forbes in *Leslie's*.

Japan's New Naval Base.

Japan's purchase from Portugal of the little island of Macao, at the mouth of the Canton river, near Hongkong, has given Japan a strong naval base, such as Gibraltar gives to Great Britain and Heligoland to Germany. It can be used to menace any European power that tries to thwart the ambitions of Japan in China.

Mint.

Mint occurs only in Matthew xxii, 26, and Luke xi, 42, as one of those herbs the title of which the Jews were scrupulously exact in paying. The horse mint is common in Syria.

Not Identical.

"Time is money," remarked the proverbialist.

"And yet the man with millions is the one who seldom seems to have five minutes to spare."—Washington Star.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Worry In Sickness.

When an animal is sick it does not worry about it nor about the outcome. Its mental attitude does not hinder nature's healing processes. It goes into the sunshine, takes the rest cure and stops eating and recovers. But if we have rheumatism in one joint we expect other joints to become affected. We worry about it. It is, of course, well established that the right mental attitude assists in cure, and it is equally important to understand that the wrong mental attitude hinders health restoration. Reason, imagination and will power are big factors in the restoration and maintenance of health. Every one should know the laws of suggestion and apply them in relation to health. Discover what habits of living—exercise, breathing, diet, mental habits especially—are conducive to health, live hygienically and expect health, happiness and success. The right mental attitude is vitally important.

Lava Is Slow to Cool.

Peasants on the slopes of Mount Aetna can still boil water over the lava that flowed from the volcano during the eruption of 1910. Lava, according to Walter Woodburn Hyde of the University of Pennsylvania, writing in the *Geographical Review*, often reaches a temperature of 2,000 degrees F.

Even the ancient poets recorded the tenacity with which lava retains its heat, and Borelli, describing the great eruption of 1609, says the lava took eight years to cool. It is related that steam was still rising in 1830 from lava ejected in 1787. And this is not astonishing when we remember that the stream of molten lava which reached the sea at Catania on that occasion was at least 600 yards in breadth, forty feet deep and contained 5,532,000,000 cubic feet. It banked up against the walls of Catania, which were sixty feet high, until it flowed over the top and destroyed a large part of the city. The huge promontory that acts like a breakwater to the harbor is the remains of that stream of lava that flowed into the sea.

A Sincere Compliment.

I remember as a boy hearing the late Rev. Sam P. Jones tell my father of what he considered to be the most sincere compliment he ever received, says a writer in the *Dallas Pitchfork*. "I was holding a meeting in the city of Louisville," Rev. Sam Jones related, "and spending the nights with an old Methodist colonel who owned a fine country home. During my first evening at the colonel's home the old colored yard man was instructed to bring out one of the colonel's finest saddle horses for my review. The aged negro did as he was instructed and led before me a magnificent animal. The horse was a deep bay stallion, and he walked with high, swaggering steps. I said to the old negro, 'What makes him step so proudly?' And he answered without hesitation: 'Dat boss has got sense, Brudder Jones. He knows who's lookin' at 'im.'"

Sam Jones said that was the sincerest compliment he ever received.

Monster Haystacks.

On the first approach to a Roumanian village one is startled by the largest haystack that the American will probably ever have seen. Rod upon rod this monster stretches upon the horizon. The explanation is a simple one. Hay is one of the largest articles of production in Roumania. Landed proprietors and peasants, one and all, raise it and depend upon it for their support. When, however, a peasant feels grievances intolerable, it is a matter of no great difficulty to set the proprietor's hay afire—and no peasant in the district would think of assisting in the detection of the incendiary. So the law permits the proprietor to force all the peasants in the district to place their hay with his, a record of the weight of each man's contribution being kept by both sides. In the event of fire—and it now behooves both sides to guard against all this—all contributors suffer in proportion.—*Exchange*.

Much Food In Small Bulk.

The British soldier when fresh bread is not available is supplied with what he calls "dog biscuit." It looks like just that, being a thick cracker four inches square and weighing three ounces. Of whole wheat flour pressed solid, it might be described as a condensed loaf of bread.

The French have a "war bread" somewhat similar, which when put into hot water or soup swells up like a sponge.

The famous German "pea sausage" is composed of pea meal, bacon and fat. It was the invention of a Berlin cook, who discovered a process whereby pea meal could be made proof against deterioration. One sausage eight inches long yields twelve plates of nutritious soup.

Both Cheating Themselves.

You as a manufacturer are helping to keep prices up because you have not fully realized that men can do in six to seven hours what they are now doing in nine or ten. As workers you are helping to keep prices up because you are not doing all you can in the hours that you work. You are both cheating yourselves.—*Industrial Management*.

State Forests.

State forests, with a total of over 3,000,000 acres, have been established in thirteen states. Of these New York has the largest forests, which comprise 1,820,000 acres; Pennsylvania is second, with 1,008,000 acres, and Wisconsin third, with 400,000 acres.

Potted Foods.

There is much probability in the suggestion that we owe our system of potted foods to the North American Indians, who, for many years have dried venison, pounded it into a paste and pressed it into cakes for winter food.

Had No Hills.

"Going to plant potatoes in that five acre lot you've rented in Suburbus?" "Like to, but it's level field and my book on farming says that potatoes should be in hills."—*Buffalo Express*.

Why He Didn't Save.

"Do you save your money?" "Mister, if I saved my money I'd have to cheat the grocer and the coal man."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Inquisitive.

"That fellow is a positive joke." "Relative of your wife's or holding a better job than you?"—*Detroit Free Press*.

Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.—*Cooper*.

Unbelievable America.

In the chapter of Hugo Munsterberg's unfinished autobiography, published in the *Century* under the title, "Twenty-five Years in America," the Harvard professor tells some of the amusing misconceptions of America current in Germany a quarter of a century ago.

"The one, however, who brought me nearest to America was the historian Holst," wrote Professor Munsterberg. "In the lecture room his real life world was silenced. Who would care to study American history? But in the drawing room he did not talk of anything else America and America again. Sometimes we had to listen to American stories through whole dinner parties. I do remember that at my first Freiburg party he reached his climax when he told the fascinated company that he had been in a hotel in New York where his room had a private bathroom in which he could have a hot bath at any hour of the night. The lady next to me relieved the dramatic tension by whispering, 'I do not believe it.' Well, no one believed much of what he heard concerning America."

Length of Wireless Waves.

In articles on wireless telegraphy such expressions as 200 meter wave lengths, 600 meter wave lengths, 15,000 meter wave lengths are constantly used. In reply to a correspondent who asks how the length of the waves is measured the Scientific American gives the following simple explanation:

"The length of an electric wave is determined by a wave meter. The natural wave length of an aerial is four times its linear length, just as the wave length of a note of a closed organ pipe is four times the length of the pipe, and the wave length of the note of a tuning fork is four times the length of the box which is resonant with the note. However, other considerations make it difficult to measure the wave length by a rule, and the wave meter gives a more correct result than can be found by measuring the length of the wire."

Through Customer's Glasses.

"How much experience have you had behind the counter?" asked an electric shop manager of a young man who had just applied for a job as a retail clerk.

"None," admitted the applicant, "but I've had a heap of experience as a customer."

The ability to put on the customer's glasses and see windows, cases and prices from the buying side of the counter is an asset that cannot be too highly valued. Every electric store salesman is also a buyer. He must purchase clothing, neckties and shoes. The electrical man who can remember how other salesmen and clerks showed him their merchandise in a way that invited his interest and encouraged him to buy and who can apply these methods in his own everyday selling is the man who will contribute to the building of a clientele of satisfied patrons for his store.—*Electrical Merchandising*.

Fragrant Wild Flowers.

Readers of the *American Botanist* have been trying to decide which is the most fragrant American wild flower, and their opinions on the subject exhibit remarkable diversity. In New England the majority give first choice to the pink anemone, with the white water lily second. There are many votes for the trailing arbutus; but, as the editor suggests, its fragrance is doubtless overestimated owing to the fact that it is the earliest fragrant wild flower of spring. Other candidates for the first place are the partridge berry, the common locust, horned bladderwort (of which John Burroughs says, "In a warm moist atmosphere the odor is almost too strong"), yellow jessamine, spotted wintergreen and some of the magnolias.

Village Life In China.

Chinese village life is essentially democratic, almost communistic. There are not today—have not been for centuries—feudal lords or even great landholders. It is a country of peasant proprietors, clan government, with practically all the men of middle age and over in a community having equal voice and authority in local affairs, with land split up smaller and more equally than in any other country in the world.

Revising an Old Saying.

The old saying that where there's a will there's a way still holds good, with certain restrictions, but the modern way of doing things demands both will and skill. The individual who possesses both these virtues will find the road to success comparatively thornless.—*Bakers Weekly*.

Doing Your Duty.

Those who do it always would as soon think of being convicted of eating their dinner as of doing their duty. What honest boy would pride himself on not picking a pocket? A thief who was trying to reform would.—*George Macdonald*.

Contradictory.

"What did Blank say about me?" "That you owed him \$10." "Why, the lying scoundrel! Well, he can just whistle for his money now. I won't pay him one cent till I get good and ready."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Household Jewel.

"Is your new maid competent?" "Very. She can even fool agents and peddlers into believing that she's mistress of the house."—*Pittsburgh Press*.

January Wheat Crops.

Only two countries, Chile and New Zealand, usually harvest their wheat crops in January.

Life doesn't consist in playing a good hand, but in playing a poor hand well.

SONG OF THE BOOTS.

The Melody That Spelled Merit to the Thrifty Chinaman.

John Chinaman often has peculiar ideas about the wearing apparel that he buys in America. For one thing he always wants boots that are several sizes too large, for he believes that in that way he gets more value for his money. In addition to excessive size, boots may have to possess other peculiar characteristics before they meet his full approval, as the following story indicates:

A California merchant offered a pair of fine boots that he had long kept in stock to a Chinese for \$3. The oriental finally took them, but two days later he brought them back.

"What's the trouble, John?" inquired the merchant. "Him good boots." "Him no good," declared John. "Him no sing-song boot. Velly soon wear out. Me like sing-song boot or me cathee back 'ree dolla'."

"Sing-song boot?" exclaimed the merchant. "Me no sabe."

"Me tink you sabe, all lite," replied John. "What for him boot no sing-song squeak, squeak, when Chinaman walkee, alle same good boot?"

When the merchant had given him in exchange for the fine boots a pair of coarse, cheap ones that squeaked loudly John Chinaman departed highly satisfied.—*Youth's Companion*.

OUR ORGAN OF BALANCE.

When It Becomes Affected It Produces an Attack of Vertigo.

When any one feels dizzy and perhaps almost about to faint his brain cannot properly control the working of his eyes. They may move round from side to side, perhaps independently instead of together, and so it may look as if things were spinning round.

Another reason for dizziness has to do with a wonderful part of the body near the ear and without which none of us could sit upright, much less stand, though few people have ever heard of it. This organ, which used to be thought to have something to do with hearing, really controls our balance. In some people it is affected by disease, and these people constantly suffer from dizziness and a feeling that everything is spinning round and round.

As every one knows, we can make ourselves dizzy and so think everything is spinning round by whirling around ourselves several times in one direction. This disturbs the organ of balance, and this disturbance gives us the feeling. If you turn round the other way you put things right by restoring the original state of affairs within the balancing organ. The name for the feeling that things are spinning round is vertigo, and "vert" simply means "turn."—*Kansas City Star*.

A Mediterranean Phenomenon.

Mirages are common in many parts of the world, such phenomena being familiar to travelers in the tropics as well as in the arctic regions and on deserts just the same as upon the waters of lakes, seas and oceans. The most peculiar of the whole list of atmospheric illusions is that species of mirage called the fata morgana, which is peculiar to that portion of the Mediterranean sea which lies off the coast of Calabria between Italy and Sicily. Exhibitions of the fata morgana are the most fantastic spectacles imaginable. If a city is presented to view some of the buildings are seen standing in their natural positions, while those adjoining may be standing at every conceivable angle or are completely inverted. The morgana has been known since before the time of Christ and has always been viewed with awe by superstitious people.

Entirely By.

A seven-year-old in a town down south was asked by his teacher at the primary school to produce a composition upon the subject of his favorite literary work. The youngster went into executive session with himself and turned out the following succinct criticism of a well known and popular classic:

"The Book I like best is called *Pilgrim's Progress*. My mother reads this Book to me every Night before I go to bed. I love to hear about the Pilgrim. He had a hard time, but he got by!"—*Saturday Evening Post*.

Growing Cotton.

The yield of cotton is dependent upon the number of flowers we are able to induce the plant to form, and root space is necessary to flowering. The cotton plant's normal rooting may occupy two square yards of earth, which is several times more than given it in practice, and the yield may often be reduced by this fact, as the roots interlap.—*Los Angeles Times*.

A Mixup.

"Madam, try and induce your daughter not to get her gymnasium and her musical exercises mixed."

"What do you mean, professor?" "I mean that she is inclined to mistake the piano for a punching bag."—*Baltimore American*.

Strategy.

Penelope—Lieutenant Higgins seems to be rather attentive to Miss Edleigh of late. Captain Jones—Yes, and she is evidently skimming round trying to precipitate an engagement.—*London Stray Stories*.

Bad Business.

Deaf and Dumb Beggar—Do you think it looks like rain, Bill? Blind Beggar—I don't look up to see. Here comes one of my best customers.—*Puck*.

Mind is the beginning of civilization, but the ends and fruitage thereof are of the heart.



The Clubby Smoke—"Bull" Durham

You start something lively when you produce "Bull" Durham in a crowd of live-wires and start "rolling your own." That fresh, mellow-sweet fragrance of "Bull" Durham makes everyone reach for "the makings." A hand-rolled "Bull" Durham cigarette brims over with zest and snap and the sparkle of sprightly spirits.

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LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Pittsburgh, June 6.

Butter—Prints, 48@48½¢; tubs, 47@47½¢. Eggs—Fresh, 38¢.

Cattle—Prime, \$13@13.25; good, \$11.75@12.50; tidy butchers, \$11.50@11.75; fair, \$10.25@11.50; common, \$8.50@9.50; heifers, \$7@11.50; common to good fat bulls, \$7@11.25; common to good fat cows, \$5@10; fresh cows and springers, \$40@90.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$10.50@11; good mixed, \$9.25@10.25; fair mixed, \$8@9; culls and common, \$5@7; lambs, \$8@14; spring lambs, \$12@17; veal calves, \$14.50@15; heavy and thin calves, \$7@11.

Hogs—Prime heavy, \$16.25; heavy mixed and mediums, \$16.15@16.20; heavy Yorkers, \$16@16.15; light Yorkers, \$14.50@15; pigs, \$14@14.25; roughs, \$14.50@15.25; stags, \$13@13.50.

Cleveland, June 5.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$11.25@12; good to choice steers, \$10.25@11.50; fair to good steers and common light steers, \$8.50@10.50; good to choice and fair to good light heifers, \$8.50@11; choice fat butcher bulls, \$9@10.25; fair to good and bologna bulls, \$7.50@9; good to choice heavy and fat cows, \$8.75@10; fair to good cows, canners and cutters, \$5.75@8.25.

Calves—Choice, \$14@14.50; good mixed, \$13.75@14; heavy, \$11@12.50.

Hogs—Choice heavy, \$16.10; good mixed, \$15.90; Yorkers, \$15.85; pigs and lights, \$14; roughs, \$14.25; stags, \$12.75.

Clipped Sheep and Lambs—Choice spring, \$16@18; choice yearlings, \$15@15.50; fair to good, \$13@13.50; culls and common, \$9@10; good to choice wethers, \$11.50@12; good to choice ewes, \$11.50@12; fair to good, \$8.50@11.

Chicago, June 5.

Hogs—Bulk, \$15.50@15.95; light, \$14.85@15.85; mixed, \$15.30@15.95; heavy, \$15.25@16.05; roughs, \$15.25@15.40; pigs, \$10.50@14.75.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.15@13.60; stockers and feeders, \$7.35@10.50; cows and heifers, \$6.20@11.70; calves, \$9.50@14.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$9.75@12.70; lambs, \$10.75@14.80; springs, \$12.50@17.25.

MOTION PICTURES IN CHINA.

There Were Lively Times For the Man Who Introduced Them.

At the end of the Russo-Japanese war, says the *Los Angeles Times*, Mr. Brodsky, a native of Odessa, Russia, came to San Francisco. After the great San Francisco fire he left the city with an old motion picture machine and forty or fifty reels of "junk" film. With that he sailed for the orient. The motion picture was unknown in China when he reached there with his paraphernalia, and he ran into many dangers in showing his wares. To the natives his camera and projecting machine was a "magic box." He had to pay his first audiences to enter his theater, which, by the way, was only a tent. In that way he finally won the crowd.

Matters were progressing well when Brodsky one day put on a wild west film in which a band of cowboys appeared on the screen, charging straight at the spectators and firing revolvers. The moment the audience saw those shooting cowboys bending down upon them they rushed, panic stricken, from the tent theater, cutting their way out with knives.

After that the cautious natives were slow to come back. But finally Brodsky hit upon the plan of having a few Chinese come and examine the apparatus, pass their hands over the blank sheet that was the screen and assure themselves that there was nothing to hurt them.

Gradually he established picture theaters throughout the country until now there are eighty of them.

Once he was thrown into a Chinese jail, but finally made his escape after getting the whole populace into the jail to view his motion pictures. At another place he was to have been executed as a "devil," but he frightened the people and made them change their minds by telling them that he could easily put them on the screen and make them work there forever.

Pistols.

Pistols were invented at Pistoia, Italy, and were first used by English cavaliers in 1544.

Gold, like the sun, which melts wax and hardens clay, expands great souls and contracts bad hearts.—*Rivarol*.