

Breaks in Glass

You will drop that sentence was finished slipped from the assistant and, striking iron, flew into pieces of broken glass instead of being glass instead of being a bit out of "Alice's hand," but in sober fact, as an American formerly in various enterprises at Dawson, is interesting to learn what happens at 60 degrees below zero, a temperature not uncommon in the Yukon. For example, the gentleman mentioned tells of one stretch of cold in January, a spell that endured two weeks. The temperature ranged from 44 degrees below zero (the warmest) down to 68 degrees below. Some of the outlying Yukon police stations reported 80 degrees below. The cold wave alternates with warmer periods of 10 degrees below.

At such temperatures as these strange manifestations appear. One is the way a fire burns in the stove. It roars and crackles like a great forge, and wood in the stove seems to dissolve in the flames like a chunk of ice; the wood is gone and one wonders where the heat went.

At 60 degrees below every stovepipe throws out a great white cloud of smoke and vapor, resembling a steamboat in its whiteness, and this cloud streams away from 50 to 100 feet, mingling with the other white-gray mist of haze that remains permanent in the atmosphere of the town like a great fog when it is 40 degrees or more below zero. This white-gray fog is not fog as we know it, but is frozen fog, and every man, woman, child, animal and even the fire that burns is throwing out moisture into the air, which is immediately turned into a cloud of frozen vapor that floats away and remains visibly suspended in the air. Very slowly this settles to earth; and in the morning, about the steps and any protected place, one can see a very fine film of flourlike dust deposited, which is composed of frozen vapor.

Exposed cars, hands and noses freeze at this temperature in going the distance of about one city square. The breath roars like a mild jet of steam, while a dipper of boiling water thrown out into the air emits a peculiar whistling as its drops circle through the frosty atmosphere.

Prospectors, in attempting to boil a dish of rice or beans upon a camp fire unprotected from the weather, find that the side of the dish that is in the fire will boil, while the part of the dish exposed to the weather

has frozen. To remedy this, the dish is set completely into the fire.

In such temperatures one must be very careful about touching things with unprotected hands. It is dangerous to take hold of a door knob when it is 40 degrees below zero or thereabouts, with the uncovered hand, unless one is careful instantly to release his hold, for if he does show this carelessness the inner palm of his hand will be frozen in five seconds. The result is the same as though he had touched a red-hot stove.

Great spikes, used in constructing the frames of buildings, when subjected to this frigid temperature contract when embedded in the wood, and when the clinging fiber of the wood can no longer control the contraction, the shrinking spikes give a great jump in the wood, this being accomplished by a loud booming sound like the firing of heavy gun, or that of a building struck with a sledge. There is, therefore, not one but many of these explosions, which resemble the sounds from a target range.

Coal oil begins to thicken at 40 degrees below, and at 60 and 70 degrees below becomes as thick as lard and looks very much like that substance, only a little darker. It can then be cut out of the can with a knife the same way that one cuts lard or butter. A lighted lamp or lantern left exposed in this temperature will freeze up and go out in about 80 minutes.

To offset the effect of the strike of telegraphic employees, an airplane postal service has been organized between the principal cities of Italy by the Italian government.

Recently detectives in Berlin in an airplane chased and apprehended three money traffickers who, with 11,000,000 silver rubles, were en-route to Frankfurt by train. The pursuers reached Frankfurt before the train and nabbed the traffickers as they were in the act of transferring the money to accomplices in a hotel.

Without Assistance

A skunk happened to wander by the tent of a party of city hunters one night.

One of the Nimrods raised himself upon his elbow and glanced about.

"Oh, Lord! Every other man sound asleep, so that I'll have to smell it all alone!"

The American Bar Association and the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association have united in urging the passage of Federal laws regulating aerial traffic in harmony with the international air code.

Cutting Down Home Waste

People of average means can hardly afford in these days to keep servants. Households which formerly kept two or three now get along with one maid. Many manage with half a servant, sharing her with a neighbor. Not a few housewives have been driven to the necessity of doing their own cooking and sending the washing to a laundry.

This has meant to deal a discomfort, but there has been an incidental gain. Waste is enormously reduced.

Servants make nearly all the waste of a household. Many housewives, deprived of "lady help," have been astonished to observe a shrinkage of their food bills, notwithstanding the present doubled and tripled prices.

When a domestic establishment employs half a dozen servants the waste is enormous. Nearly always in a house run on that scale the butler and cook "stand in" with the butcher and grocer, and their rake-off increases with the amount of food they throw away.

Recent investigations by the New York Health Department proved that the average family living in a private house with one or more servants, throws away a pound and a quarter of perfectly good food every day.

It was found that the average apartment house family throws away only one-fifth as much—largely, doubtless, because such families reduce domestic service to a minimum.

In the tenement districts of New York one garbage can usually suffices to hold the food refuse of 20 families. But in the "private home districts" it was found that 163 families had 175 garbage pails, or more than a pail apiece.

Examination of the 175 pails revealed 18 pounds of bread and rolls, 50 pounds of meat, 35 pounds of potatoes, 16 pounds of cereals and large quantities of perfectly fresh vegetables.

Always the amount of food waste varies directly with the number of servants employed. As a matter of fact the full garbage pail seems hitherto to have been regarded in this country as a manifestation of prosperity. Not until very recently have people begun to think that possibly this was a foolish idea.

One area of shale on the Colorado-Utah boundary is estimated to contain 35,000,000,000 barrels of oil.

In the first four months of this year \$2,509 Italians came to this country.

An ounce of asbestos can be spun into a string more than a hundred yards long.

Drying Fruits and Vegetables

Dried fruits and vegetables, in greater quantities since the rising price of sugar made canning an expensive matter, have proved that they retain their native flavor as well as the canned article. They have but one disadvantage—that unlike the canned article they cannot be served at once from the jar, but require extra cooking or overnight soaking.

This, however, is a minor inconvenience, when you remember how much more dried food can be packed away in comparatively small space than the canned goods. It is true that rows of well filled shelves are a delight to the eyes of the thrifty housewife who takes this advantage of summer to lay aside for the winter.

But what can the flat dweller do? In the average city flat there is scarcely enough space for current food supplies. Canned goods take up space far in excess of the amount of food value they yield.

But you can pack away enough dried food for the winter's needs of a small family on one or two shelves. It does not pay to dry lima beans or in fact any of the bean family. These are such staple articles that they can be bought cheaply enough to make it unnecessary to do the drying at home. But berries, apricots, peaches, pears and other small fruits should be dried if there is not space or equipment for canning. Dried tomatoes also are a great convenience, taking up less space than the cans, and yielding much more pulp and flavor at a smaller price.

The Italians have long had dried tomatoes, but the article is still more of a rarity with the American families. Their method is to stew fresh tomatoes, very slowly without any water being added whatever. This is done until most of the water content of the vegetables has evaporated and only the pulp remains in the saucepan. This must be stirred frequently, of course, to prevent burning, and should simmer over a slow flame very gently. Finally, the pulp is squeezed through a colander, the liquid being used for soup making or other immediate purposes. The pulp is spread out on boards and left to dry in the sunshine. When perfectly dry these strips of tomatoes are packed tightly in jars or crocks and sealed. Thus they keep indefinitely, and one or two tablespoons will season as richly as a small can of tomatoes.

For drying berries, be sure to use only the good ripe ones. Spread three layers on a baking tin and place on back of the stove or leave in a slow oven until the scalding point is reached. Then leave in a warm place to let the moisture evaporate slowly. This may take from 36 to 48 hours. Then replace all the berries in a hot oven to come to boiling point. This is simply done to sterilize completely. Pack tightly in small pails or tins and cover the top of the can with several thicknesses of newspaper before clanking on the lid. It should, of course, be tightly sealed.

Spinach, string beans and many other available vegetables may be left to dry in a slow oven, but always there should be only enough heat to dry them slowly—not sufficient to burn or start cooking. During the heating process the fruit or vegetables should be watched and stirred occasionally.

By writing to the Department of Agriculture at Washington you may obtain complete information in Bulletin No. 341 called "Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home with Recipes for Cooking Appended."

Hunting a New Position

There is a right way and a wrong way to go about everything and the girl who goes out to hunt a new position should go about it in the right way if she expects to be successful.

First of all, do not go hunting new employment late in the afternoon when you are tired. The affairs of that day and the fatigue are sure to be reflected in your manner, and you will not appear at your best or be able to convince the new employer of your true ability.

The newspapers offer no end of ideas for the girl who wants to do something different or improve the line she already follows. Advertisements to the girl who wants to go ahead, but sometimes the best opportunities are not advertised and are found only through a friend or the employment agencies, so that it is well to register in several places and give a full history of your ability. Very often a girl who has followed one special line of work for some time hesitates to branch out in those sister departments which demand special work along that particular line and fail to mention their ability to do this work at the time they register. If all the various lines of work and the special training to each girl is recorded the unusual position is surer to find its way to you than if you simply register as a clerk or stenographer.

In paying off a very efficient girl who was going to a better position an employer remarked, "You know, Miss Brown, if you had told me when you came that you could do this work I would have paid you much more, but you were not sure and, of course, you took your word." That girl ever forget the statement, and since then has always thought out carefully all the possible work she could do before starting out, and then, when questioned, answered firmly and certainly every question. The result has been that instead of taking small tasks to do with small pay, she has steadily climbed upward, taking on more and more difficult work, and giving more satisfactory service.

Most girls are afraid of themselves and hesitate to extol their own possibilities. Of course, there are some girls who do nothing but boast, and we all know they are usually the class who are constantly hunting a new position because their last was too large for them. They looked so much and thought so much of their own perfectness that they failed utterly to realize that the employer did not see them with the same eyes.

There are a few girls dressed plainly and in such a manner as to make one think of no special part of that dress but to remember only the general neatness and suitability, with shoes blacked and straight of heel, hair netted and not blowing heedless, hands neatly gloved, who are bound to attract the business man. Having been attracted, he looks next at the eyes and much is determined by this feature. Clear, strong wide-awake eyes convince the most prejudiced, for men of the business world are not paying giddy girls to adorn their offices. They may want these giddy ones later on to amuse them, but in the office, where much depends upon the mind and hands of the girls, he wants a girl who can think in an emergency if necessary. And the girl whose eyes are interested and wide-awake is sure to have that quality which is so dependable in tests.

As the girl talks to the possible employer she gains many points if she asks to the point and makes clear statements. An evasive answer will make him suspicious of your ability—a sure answer given without bravado causes him to feel sure of you and that you are worth his employing.

Make up your mind what is a just and fair salary before the interview and state that salary without hesitation. It may seem strange, but it is often the case that the girl who timidly suggests a low wage, fails to get the position where the girl who demands the larger salary gets it. There is a great deal of psychology in that—the girl with the timid wage makes the employer believe that she has a poor thing to offer, something she is not sure of and would sell cheap; whereas, the other girl who states a larger wage and sticks to it is apt to give the impression of worth and ability. And, since he is looking for the best on the market, he employs the girl at the larger salary. Of course, the girl who is just starting out must expect to take time to adjust herself—to find her place, and she cannot expect to receive large salaries until she has become accustomed to the business world.

The new position should not be picked for just a moment, but with careful thought as to what the work will do for you as well as what the girl can do for it. She must not work blindly as she would find that something which means success toward training to better and we often wonder just how long are.

are to be used to carry funds to American relief in the interior of Syria who had been heard from for more than a year, according to a cable received recently in New York from Near East Relief.

Porter Wins

The mayor of Riverside has been re-elected to office. And it is a strange case. In the betting ring the odds would have been 1000 to 1 against him.

This mayor presided over the town of Riverside during the "flu" epidemic, says the Los Angeles Times. In order to set up an additional preventive against the spread of the disease he issued an edict that there should be no kissing in that town. He made it unlawful for a man to kiss his own wife. You "wouldn't dast" kiss the prettiest girl in Riverside, and that's a big word, for Riverside is just literally jammed with pretty girls.

If you were to see the prettiest girl in Riverside you would risk the "flu," lumbago, numps, Charley horse and every other misery to kiss her. You would walk a tight rope across Niagara Falls on a windy day to do it.

But, if you did, and it was when the "flu" was rampaging around there, Mayor Porter's policeman would slam you into the calaboose and all the lawyers in California couldn't get you out.

"This is the last time he will ever be Mayor," was what they all said. And certainly it looked like it. Everybody was mad.

Yet, here comes along another election, and there is the honorable mayor just where he was, booked for another term, his same old chair waiting nice and cozy for him in the city hall.

It is indeed a true saying that politics is like a cat. "No one can tell which way it will jump. But there must be something more than that back of the re-election of Mayor Porter. There must be something unusual about the man himself."

Let's Go!

Put one hundred men on an island where fish is a staple article of sustenance. Twenty-five of the men catch fish. Twenty-five others clean the fish. Twenty-five hunt fruit and vegetables. The entire company eats what is so gathered and prepared.

So long as everybody works there is plenty. All hands are happy.

Ten of the allotted fish catchers stop catching fish.

Ten more dry the hide part of the fish they catch.

Five continue to catch fish, but work only part of the day at it.

Five more fish go into the kitchen.

But the same number of men insist upon having the same amount of fish to eat as they had before.

The fifty men who cleaned and cooked the fish refuse to do anything to do with the fish. But they continue to demand food.

Gradually greater numbers are laid upon the fruit and vegetable hunters. They insist upon a larger share of fish in return for their larger efforts in gathering fruit and vegetables. It is denied them and soon twenty of the twenty-five quit gathering fruit and vegetables.

But the entire one hundred men continue to insist upon their right to eat.

The daily food supply gradually shrinks. The man with two fish demands three bananas in exchange for one of them. The man with two bananas refuses to part with one for fewer than three fish.

Finally the ten men remaining at work quit in disgust. Everybody continues to eat. The hidden fish are brought to light and consumed. Comes a day when there is no food of any kind. Everybody on the island blames everybody else.

What would seem to be the solution? Exactly! We thought you would guess it.

For we repeat that you can't eat, buy, sell, steal, give away, hoard, wear, use, play with or gamble with WHAT ISN'T?

The Latest Gossip Among the Vitamines

Every month we have a few more disconcerting facts about the vitamins. For example: A fresh young carrot has over three times as much antiscorbutic vitamine as a fresh but old carrot. Both the age and the method of cooking a food may have much effect on this valuable food item.

Dried milks keep their vitamins value and may be used for children if orange juice is fed. Condensed milk, on the other hand, supplies very little antiscorbutic.

Potatoes may or may not guard against scurvy, according to how they are cooked and how much is eaten. It is "thumbs down" for the boiled potato, especially with the skin off.

Too high temperatures and too long cooking are death to the vitamins that may, however, survive cooking under less strenuous conditions. For example, of four pigeons on the same ration of corn and barley and peas, the two whose food was heated in a pressure cooker at 15 pounds pressure for 25 hours died in 40 days, but the two whose food was heated only 35 minutes were doing well after 280 days.

There is nothing momentous about vitamins. Each little vitamine has habits of its own. Glittering generalities are their abhorrence. And furthermore the same food varies not only with age and the treatment it has received, but with its production—vegetables with the soil and animal food with feeding of the animal. Buterfat, the great purveyor of growth-promoting vitamins, varies in this regard with the feeding of the cow, on standing, and on pasturization.

The humble cabbage eaten raw, carrots, fresh milk and yeast are all notable sources of these "protective foods." Our scientists are hot on the trail of the vitamine, but the end is not yet, not apparently for a long time yet. All this appears from the work of Marguerite Davis of the Home Economics Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin, as set forth in a recent number of the Journal of Home Economics.

History of a Button

The demands of today are trivial and unworthy of the talent inherent in the agile fingers of the Japanese people, says the author of an article on Japanese Woodcarvers in "Asia" for July. Many wood carvers have turned to making netsuke. Netsuke are the little buttons of carved wood or ivory fastened by a cord to the tobacco pouch and the pipe case to prevent them from slipping through the sash. A whole school of netsuke carvers sprung up at the end of the seventeenth century, and it has been the ambition of every Japanese gentleman from that time to this to fasten his tobacco outfit by a netsuke that bears the name of a celebrated artist.

The descendants of Unkel have devoted themselves to art in miniature, but they have drawn from the whole world for their tiny buttons. Religion, history, folklore and humorous incidents of daily life all furnish material for the netsuke carver. Many of the woodcarvers have today gone into the field of ivory-carving, principally for the foreign market. These ivory carvings are for the most part intricate and photographic, lacking the genius that illuminated all the great woodcarvings of Japan. Still others have become sculptors of the ultra-modern school. They have studied in Europe and work in marble and bronze, as well as wood. They often do interesting work, but they reach too much imitation of the western models and not enough inspiration derived from native sources to place the stamp of achievement on their work.

It is a phase that will pass. The art instinct is too deeply rooted in Japanese national life not to find adequate expression in some permanent and worth while form—unless one is pessimistic enough to believe that machinery and all the by-products of modern industrialism have set their death mark on Japanese artistic skill.

or a new dye, glue or preservative. Without the service of a business office such as is now provided the value of these discoveries is greatly reduced through the discoverer's inability to present his proposition in terms which the business man can understand, and the public runs the risk of losing a much-needed material. Under the new organization the engineers will look after the product as soon as it has passed beyond an experimental or laboratory stage and will prepare estimates for the convenience of the manufacturers.

Mr. Price and his associates will furnish data upon raw material supply, cost of production, and the uses to which the product is adopted—in short, they provide an unbiased practical prospectus to show the public exactly what may be expected from the new material or process on a quantity-production scale. It is believed that co-operation will develop many neglected sources of public and private profit.

Spanish immigrants have been coming to this country in large numbers with the object of taking up farming.

The United States holds \$58,000,000 of Polish bonds, taken in exchange for food, clothing, arms and equipment.

To Help Business Use New Discoveries

Commercial and industrial concerns will be helped to apply new processes and discoveries of chemists in the United States Department of Agriculture Work just created by the Secretary of Agriculture in the Bureau of Chemistry.

The staff of the new service will be made up of engineers rather than chemists. David J. Price, chief engineer in the dust explosion investigations conducted by the department, will be in charge of the new work.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, in a letter to the Secretary stated that such a service is urgently needed to translate the work of the Bureau into terms that could be understood and applied by the manufacturer and investor. Every year valuable discoveries are made concerning the utilization of manufacturing waste, or a new food is found,

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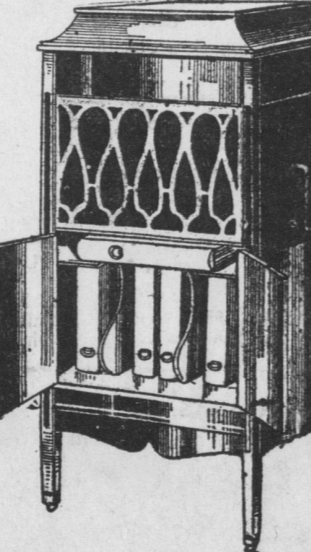
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