Wit and Humor

...g to announce ...first child to a friend ...sity, telegraphed: ...G." Which passage begins: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given."

Her friend, unfamiliar with the Scriptures, said to her husband: "Margaret evidently has a boy who weighs nine pounds and six ounces, but why on earth did they name him Isaiah?"

Debatable

Man at Desk—Why do you claim a trombone player is less of a bore than a pianist?

Man in Chair—He is because he doesn't get the chance. He doesn't find a trombone in every home he visits.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Little Sunshine

Stern Mistress (to maid)—You are discharged, Sarah, for allowing the master to kiss you. What sort of reference do you expect from me after that?

Pretty Maid—Well, you might at least say that I tried to please every one, madam.

Not the Only One

Chlupp—I understand that Quiggle has a very good voice. Does he cultivate it?

Cutajar—I don't know whether he cultivates it but I do know that he irrigates it sometimes.

Vital Information

"So you joined the army so as to 'see the world,' as the posters say? What made you leave?"

"They didn't tell me that I would have to do it on foot."

IN A HUMOROUS VEIN

"She says that I am dull."

"You should crack a few jokes once in a while; ask her t... ...y you, or something like that."

Needed It

"I think that wh... he should give up h..."

"Great Scott! That'... he needs it most."

Reason for ...

"This egg is ba..." Landl... pect wh... to break...

...to companion dur... ...s shop)—I'll take ...better take some... ...that cold.

No Escape

Two clubmen were discussing their wives.

"I suppose I mustn't grumble at mine," said Martin. "She looks after me very well."

"In what way especially?" asked his friend.

"Well, for instance," said Martin, "she takes off my boots in the evening."

"What, when you come home from the club?" asked the other.

"Oh, no; when I want to go there," came the reply.

Blooming Liar

"You don't say you got rid of that nice lodger of yours, Mrs. Brady?"

"Yes! I got suspicious of him. He told me he was a bachelor of arts, and I found out he had a wife and two children."—Sheffield Weekly Telegraph.

WISE JACK

"Jack is a foxy individual. He proposed to Miss Peaches by wireless."

"What was the great idea in that?"

"It leaves the record up in the air where it can't be read in court in case he happens to change his mind."

Has Her Price

"I'll give you thirty shillings for that pup."

"Can't be done, sir. That pup belongs to my wife, an' she'd sob 'er heart out. But I tell yer what—spring another ten bob an' we'll let 'er sob!"—Humorist Magazine.

Maybe He Was O. K.

At a recent gathering, the nervous young secretary of a church social club was apparently confused by the presence of one or two people of title, and prefaced his opening remarks with "Ladies, Gentlemen, and others—"

Boating Party

She—Where did you put the records?

He—Records? I had work enough lugging this heavy gramophone along without bringing a box of records.

Up to the Player

Blinks was making a hopeless first attempt at golf, and to cover his embarrassment he remarked to the caddy, "Golf's a funny game, isn't it?"

"Sometimes it is, sir," retorted the boy, "but it isn't meant to be."

An Angel in Sight

Muriel at pantomime rehearsal)—Who's the properous-looking Johnny? Not in the show, is he?

Frank—Well, we're trying to persuade him to put up the money for the production — our "Principal Buoy," so to speak!—London Tit-Bits.

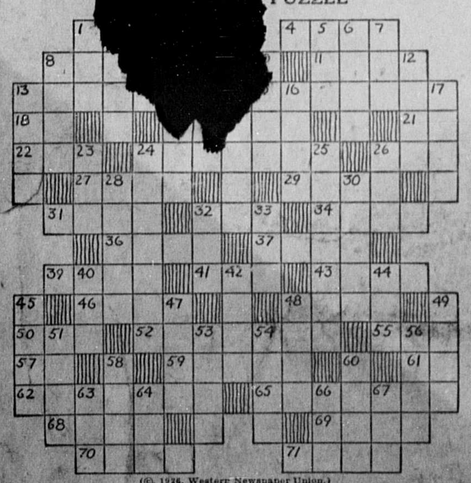
Exact Change

"I have known gents what gives a ...it over," observed the taxi-driver.

"Ay," said McPherson, "that's why ...d ye to stop under a lamp."

... Shop Burglars

PUZZLE



(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

Horizontal.

1—To prove
4—Adverb of place
8—Renown
11—A bulbous flower
13—Most nearly hot
16—Frozen pendants
18—Republic of southern hemisphere (abbr.)
19—A bee
21—Preposition denoting place
22—Personal pronoun
24—One of the Pilgrims
26—Part of verb "to be"
27—To twirl
29—An outlaw
31—A large lake
32—Twice one
34—Alike
36—Competent
37—Places
39—A town made famous by a miracle
41—A distinguished aviator
43—Part of a table
46—Absence of heat
48—To unite metal
50—Rear (naut.)
52—Monetary units
55—To smear
57—Note of scale
59—Parent
61—To exist
62—Girl's name
65—Descriptive phrase
68—European volcano
69—A quarter acre
70—To merit
71—Month (abbr.)

Vertical.

1—A coal product
2—Girl's name
3—Bishop's office
5—Man's name
6—Having abundance
7—Measure of length
8—Game of chance
9—To disturb
10—A course of food
12—Period of time
13—Paths
14—Avoid
16—A sea food
17—Part of a watch
20—To inspect
23—Usher of the scarlet rod (abbr.)
24—Spotted
25—Cuddles
26—To equip with weapon
28—Musical instrument
30—A folding frame
32—An Asiatic shrub
33—To unclose (poetical)
40—Part of a play
42—Not ruffled
44—To increase
45—Part of fisher's kit
47—Top of edifice
48—A cloak
49—To aid
51—Tardy
53—Whip
54—So be it
56—Retired
58—Gift's name
60—Part of pipe organ
63—Consumed
64—A conveyance
66—Anger
67—Torrid

WRIGLEY'S
GUM
...YOUR TASTE FRESH
SATISFYING
M-187

GREAT BARRIER LURES SAVANTS

Vast Submarine Reef of Coral Off Australia.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

IF THE sea went dry along the east coast of Queensland, a thousand miles of coral "maze" would be revealed. The Great Barrier Reef of Australia must not be imagined as a continuous structure, like the Great Wall of China; it is formed by innumerable reefs, and a map of just one section resembles a complex jig-saw puzzle. Then there are the isles, mountainous and forested, of the inner zone, and the atolls and cays that are true coral islands.

For nearly a century the Great Barrier has intrigued science by the problems that it presents to geologists, physiographers and naturalists. It has lured such masters of marine zoology as Alexander Agassiz and A. G. Mayer from America, and recently a British expedition broke camp after a year on Captain Cook's first coral island.

In all the Seven Seas there is nothing so wonderful as this vast submarine "curtain" of coral, the largest coral reef in the world, whose nature and origin remain half veiled in mystery.

Tourists from many lands and thousands of Australians have made the voyage through "Australia's Grand Canal," the area between the mainland, with its purple hills, and the Outer Barrier. A calm and pleasant trip during a portion of the year, it may be perilous in the cyclone season.

Many launches and fishing craft have been wrecked among the coral, or gone down in the heart of a storm within the Barrier. But navigation is no longer the nightmare it was to the early voyagers, before the reef mazes had been mapped and routes safe for even large vessels discovered. Danger exists still, but the old fear has gone—the haunting fear of disaster in the Realm of Coral.

Surf Is Amazing Spectacle.

Majestic is the meeting of league-long rollers of the ocean and the Great Barrier. On days when the sun-lit water behind the coral bastion is calm enough for a canoe, mountainous waves pound the reefs unceasingly. The surf on the Outer Barrier at high tide, when the broad reefs' crests are hidden, presents an amazing spectacle. A "long line of boiling surf, springing up in mid-ocean without any apparent cause," is the late Charles Hedley's description. That great naturalist, whose knowledge of the Barrier was unrivaled, devoted the last few years of his life to the study of its problems.

Swain Reefs, far south, mark the beginning of the Great Barrier Outer System. Farther north, the linear reefs are developed. They are some miles in length and up to half a mile across, with broad separating channels.

A lighthouse on Lady Elliot Islet marks the southern limit of coral-formed land, "a broad platform of solid coral half a mile in circumference." Then comes an archipelago, the Bunker group, followed by the Capricorn Group, popular resort now of naturalists, and almost a picnic ground for holidaymakers from the mainland.

Within the Tropics, the maze is multiplied. From a hill at Cooktown you may see, as Captain Cook did in 1770, the shadows of the coral reefs wherever you look out to sea. The navigator who explored 2,000 miles of the east coast of Australia was ignorant of the existence of coral in those waters when his ship struck on Endeavour reef at night.

Had the weather been stormy she must have been lost, for coral fangs had pierced her hull. But calm sea enabled the sailors to patch up the bark by "fothering," and Cook sailed her to the beach for careening and repairs. Meanwhile, gazing from the hilltop, he discovered the coral.

With a seaworthy ship again, he won a way out of the maze, gaining open ocean through one of the great openings in the Barrier. He escaped many dangers only to meet with others a few days later.

The Endeavour, beculmed off the Outer Barrier, was borne toward the reef. She rose at last on a huge wave and seemed doomed to destruction, with only the breadth of a wave between her and the coral. But "a light air of wind sprung up," and the ship was saved.

Cook Claimed the Coast.

Captain Cook sought eagerly for an opening, and found his "Providential Channel." He was in the Grand canal once more, and with infinite care took the bark to Torres strait. Landing on an island which he named "Possession," he claimed the whole eastern coast of Australia for Britain, in the name of King George III. A memorial to Captain Cook has been erected on Possession Island by the federal government, a simple obelisk bearing a tablet of bronze.

Bligh, commander of the Bounty, and his eighteen men who were faithful, made that memorable open-boat voyage from Tahitian waters to Restoration island, within the Great Barrier, in 1789. The mutineers' victims reached the reef at midnight, or rather came within sound of the surf, and two days later found a passage to safety. The boat voyage was continued along the east coast of Queensland and through Torres strait to Timor.

These old-time perilous voyages are discussed still in Australia. And round the campfire on a coral isle the talk may turn from Cook's discoveries and Bligh's amazing boat voyage to the recent loss of a launch, or the fate of a large steamer, sunk in a cyclone within a few miles of the mainland.

The Grand canal varies in width from 20 to 80 miles. There are two regions, however. The inner one is narrow and fairly free from the perils which make the outer zone impossible for shipping. Only small craft are navigated among the reefs of the outer zone.

Luggers are sailed along the channels, with coral fangs threatening destruction—sailed often where the reefs are uncharted, in the quest for sea slugs and pearl and trochus shell. Japanese own many of these venturesome craft.

Many Beautiful Islands.

The depth of the sea outside the Great Barrier is profound, but in the zone where coastal steamers go safely it varies from about ten fathoms to twenty; the outer zone is much deeper, up to seventy fathoms.

It is between these two zones that the mountainous islands lie, many of them beautiful and some the homes of happy people. Over hundreds of miles of sea they are strung, close together or with long gaps between.

Thousands of folk who make the winter tour to Queensland from southern ports say they have been to the Great Barrier reef, whereas they have merely sailed among the lofty islands, maybe without landing even on an atoll or a cay, the low coral isles beyond the high ones of granite. Only the few who go north venture to seek the actual Barrier, where that long lone of thundering surf rises in mid-ocean.

There is charm in the Grand canal trip, and life is pleasant on the favored islands, where a bungalow may nestle amid tropical fruit trees and palms, with a creek singing near on its little journey to the sea. Men have lived half a lifetime on a Barrier reef isle without desire to wander. It may be a lotus-eating life, or one of healthy work and play, as you please.

Rich men and poor men are lured to the region. Beach combers are rare now, yet here and there one meets with the cheerful loafer, who takes to a task only at the urge of sheer necessity.

Romance among the reefs there is, and one sees relics of the old-time voyagers recovered from the sea. But sanguine treasure seekers, imagination fired by stories of lost galleons, were better employed seeking on "pirate islands" than among the coral of the Great Barrier. Coins have been found, Spanish ones, too; yet, in these waters, it is far more profitable to go pearl fishing than diving for "fairy gold."

Spain, though, played her part in pioneer navigation of Australasian seas. In 1605 three ships under Admiral de

The Great Barrier Reef.

Quiros sailed for the South Pacific from Callao. The captain of one was Luis Vaes de Torres, whose name lives forever as that of the strait between Australia and New Guinea. His vessel became separated from the other two, and Torres was probably the first European to sight Cape York peninsula, the northernmost point of Australia, and Prince of Wales Island.

But Torres' discovery was a secret from the world until 1762, when among the archives at Manila the record of his great voyage was found by the British. They gave honor where it was due, naming the strait after its discoverer.

Explored by Scientists.

Scientific investigation of the Great Barrier reef began when H. M. S. Fly cruised in the Coral sea and other waters. Her voyage extended over several years, 1842-1846, and J. Beete Jukes was the naturalist on board her, a geologist whose interests were not confined to rocks. Jukes wrote the first description of the Great Barrier, which remains one of the best general accounts we have of this geographical wonder:

"The Great Barrier reef's are thus found to form a long submarine buttress, or curtain, along the northeastern coast of Australia, rising in general precipitously from a very great depth, but resting towards the north on the shoaler ground of Torres strait, and towards the south on the bank stretching off from Sandy Cape.

"If it were to be laid dry, this great Barrier would be found to have a considerable resemblance to a gigantic and irregular fortification, a steep glacis crowned with a broken parapet wall, and carried from one rising ground to another. The towerlike bastions, of projecting and detached reefs, would increase this resemblance."

Captain Cook's description of a coral reef, forgotten by all, perhaps, but readers of the great navigator's "Voyages," is worth quoting:

"A reef such as one speaks of here is Scarcely known in Europe. It is a Wall of Coral Rock rising almost perpendicularly out of the unfathomable Ocean, always overflown at high Water generally 7 or 8 feet, and dry in places at Low Water. The Large waves of the vast Ocean meeting with so sudden a resistance makes a most Terrible Surf breaking Mountains High . . ."

The Harvest Moon

The harvest moon is the popular name given to the full moon which occurs about harvest time. Astronomers regard the full moon nearest the date of the autumnal equinox as the harvest moon. Country people, however, are more likely to regard the following full moon as the harvest moon; that is, the one which occurs about the middle of October. At this season the path of the moon, especially in high latitudes, passes closely above and below the horizon at the time of the full moon, causing it to rise nearly at sunset for several nights in succession. Thus the harvest moon prolongs the twilight and permits farmers to complete their harvesting before the coming of frost and winter.

Primitive Methods Used to Catch Trout, Salmon

Perhaps the most primitive method of netting fish in the world is one commonly practiced in remote parts of the Hebrides, where sea trout are numerous. Heather is tied into bunches by means of bands of rushes, and these bundles are heaped, one on top of another, across the middle of a pool in which many trout congregate. Flat stones are placed on the bundles to keep them down; a sort of barrier and hiding place for fish being thus made. The stream and "tail" of the pool are then splashed by natives armed with poles, when the trout (and it may be salmon) dash head-first into the loosely tied heather bundles, which have been placed with their "growing" ends outwards. When the fish are once in the fancied security of the heather, they assume stillness, and one by one the stones are quietly removed, and the fish containing bundles are carried ashore. The "catch" is complete.—Montreal Herald.

Pen Still Used by "Dan Cupid"

No Falling Off in Writing of Love Letters.

An exhibition of love letters written by famous people, mostly men, has been attracting attention in New York. The idea of deciphering with one's own eyes what Lord Nelson wrote to his "dearest Emma" or of examining what the ancient Benjamin Franklin told some French woman stirs the imagination. Even the best brought-up are conscious of the need of self-restraint when the handwriting of others is set before them, with the intimation that "it is a wonder the paper did not take fire." But, sad to say, most of the interest of third parties in these showcase epistles seems to be rather antiquarian. The letters throw rays of light upon various individuals, but fail decidedly in making the heart beat faster.

Perhaps the best love letters in history were written and never sent. They were not exactly letters either, but poetry, the work of Elizabeth Barrett, who was the wife of Robert Browning. She disguised them by giving them the title of "Sonnets From the Portuguese" and Mr. Browning never saw them until long after they were married. However, they may be commended to one of either sex who is moved to the expression of the tender passion on paper.

Complaint is frequent that the art of letter writing is declining. It is quite true that modern means of communication have made it rather unnecessary to bite one end of a pen and scribble with the other. The dates on the epistles which should be found in any proper attic are rather ancient. Telephone and automobile accomplish much of what was undertaken by pen and ink a few years back. Yet, as other forms of letter-writing decline, the love letter increases. It has prevailed among the young wherever there has been separation.

Throughout the greater part of human history young men seldom wrote to young women, therefore the young women had few chances to reply. Older folk took charge of the marriage question. Such matters were arranged and, when the alliance had been approved, the young people were expected to go through with it dutifully. Only a brief and formal courtship was possible before the wedding. There had been no time for letter-writing, which was perhaps just as well, as the young woman probably could not write and the young man was not much better educated.

It was the exceptions who gave the foundation for romance. A youth, whose schooling had not been entirely neglected, might catch a glimpse of a maiden and decide that she was the only one in the world. If her father disapproved of their meeting there was an inducement for an interchange of brief notes with the help of accommodating go-betweens. Such letters as there were could hardly have been called lengthy. There was so little to say except "I love you."—"Uncle Dudley," in the Boston Globe.

Relief From Cramps

It is generally known that cramps of muscles are due to an excess of lactic acid in the muscle, and that the cramp can be relieved by any method that will increase the carbon dioxide content of the blood, thus setting free the lactic acid. Persons who have cramps in the legs may relieve them by breathing rapidly into a paper bag, thus raising the carbon dioxide content of the blood through rebreathing the air that is rich in this substance.—Morris Fishbein, M. D., in the Saturday Evening Post.

Face a Sight with Painful Eruptions

Healed by Cuticura

"I was bothered with an eruption on my face that started as pimples with white centers. They were in blotches about as big as a nickel and had flaky crusts on them. They were painful and I spent some miserable nights. The skin was inflamed and my face was a terrible sight.

"I had several treatments but could get no relief, and the trouble lasted about three years before I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. At the end of two weeks the eruptions were growing smaller and in three weeks I was healed altogether." (Signed) L. W. Cushman, Waterville, Conn.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. One sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass."—Adv.

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Cholera Epidemic Kills Ohio Hogs

Early Vaccination Is Advocated as Only Way to Battle Disease.

By J. W. Wulchet, Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University.—WNU Service.

Several outbreaks of hog cholera are reported from widely separated places in Ohio, and the disease is rapidly spreading. The prevention of cholera by vaccination of the pigs before the disease makes its appearance in a community, is advocated. The annual loss to the state from this disease approaches 200,000 pigs, and this year, reports indicate that more than the usual amount of trouble may be expected.

It is not necessary to wait until the pigs are weaned in order to vaccinate them. The proper time for vaccination is when the pigs are five or six weeks old, but they may be vaccinated safely at one week of age. Hogs that have previously been vaccinated are immune to the disease.

Hog cholera takes two forms. In the acute form the hogs quickly sicken and die, often in three days. In the chronic type the hogs may linger for several weeks.

When cholera first appears in a herd only two or three may become sick. These refuse to eat and remain in their nest, refusing to be driven out. The sick animals hunch their backs and shiver, later become gaunt and stagger. The hogs become constipated; later diarrhea sets in, and as the disease progresses, red or purple spots appear on the skin of the ears, belly, and under the flanks.

The present outbreak is gaining rapidly because farmers this year cared to spend the money necessary for preventive treatment. Last year there was practically none of the disease in the state.

Farm Woodlots Return Millions to the Owners

New York state farm woodlots are second only to Wisconsin and lead North Carolina and Tennessee, according to a recent summary of the 1930 census. The 3,634,000 acres of farm woodlots in New York returned $16,269,000 and Wisconsin's 5,705,000 acres returned $16,925,000. Wisconsin has nearly 4,000,000 more acres of farm land than New York.

The principal product from the New York farm woodlands, according to J. A. Cope of the state college of agriculture, is fuelwood, followed in order by: sawlogs, fence posts, poles and piling, railroad ties, and pulpwood. Most of the state's pulpwood is cut from commercial forest areas, he says.

The typical New York state woodlot contains twenty-three acres and is one-fifth of the total acreage of the farm. The state has nearly 18,000,000 acres in its 160,000 farms. The value of woodlot products was included for the first time in the 1930 census, and for the whole United States totaled $242,000,000.

Army Worms on the Way

Army worms may be abundant this year because of the late, wet spring and the early growth of grass and weeds, according to entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The little worms that hatch from eggs laid in grass and weeds grow so fast and chew so fast, that they often destroy acres of crops before farmers realize what is happening. Careful watch is necessary to spot the tiny greenish caterpillars feeding near the surface of the ground under the shelter of overhanging leaf blades. When grain shows definite signs of damage from this insect it is usually too late to do anything about it, and the army worm has become full grown and finished its season's work. Seldom, if ever, does it break out twice in the same place in one year. The best way to control the army worm, entomologists say, is to sprinkle poisoned bran bait over the infested area as soon as the minute caterpillars begin to crawl onto the stalks of the young grain.

Plans for Corncribs

For the convenience of the farmer, working plans and bills of materials for a simple and inexpensive corncrib and for a combination crib and granary have been developed by the bureau of agricultural engineering, United States Department of Agriculture. Either is available upon application to the bureau.

The cribs are of frame construction and are rat proof. They have middle driveways, removable ventilators and drying racks, and drag doors. The devices for ventilating and for rat proofing may also be used in remodeling old structures. The details of construction can be applied in building cribs of greater or smaller dimensions or of different types.

Agricultural Squibs

Slightly green fruit is best for pickling.

• • •

Blacksmithing has become popular among Nebraska farmers.

• • •

Indians on the Crow Creek reservation (S. D.) have designed a 4-H emblem in bead work.

• • •

Alfalfa, though most profitable hay crop for Illinois farmers, yields an average of only 2.3 tons an acre.

• • •

The one thousandth Jersey cow was recently registered by the American Jersey Cattle club.

• • •

There are approximately 176,000,000 acres of unreserved and unappropriated public land in eleven western states. This is suitable mainly for grazing.

• • •

World wool production outside of Russia and China has exceeded 3,200,000,000 pounds annually since 1928, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

• • •

Sweet clover sod is shunned by white grubs for depositing their eggs and is not relished by the larvae. Therefore, increasing the sweet clover acreage will materially reduce the white grub menace, says a farm entomologist.

• • •

The farm horse is coming back on Montana ranches, a survey by the Montana state college extension service indicates. Figures gleaned from 24 of the state's 56 counties recently showed increases in the number of farm horses ranging from 2 per cent to 50 per cent.

CAP AND BELLS

HIS WAY

Arithmetic was the subject being taught in the small boys' school.

"Johnny Brown," said the teacher, "can you make ten go into two?"

Johnny thought for a while, then said:

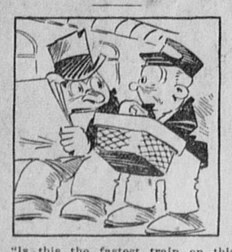
"Yes, teacher!"

She smiled.

"Think, now, Johnny," she said. "Ten cannot go into two."

"Oh, yes, it can, teacher!" said the bright boy. "Ten toes can go into two socks!"—Answers Magazine.

UP TO STANDARD



"Is this the fastest train on this line?"

"It's the limited, sir."

"Well, it's the limit, all right."

Diplomatic

Willie—Mother, I just made a bet with Walter.

Mother—Why you naughty boy! What made you do it?

Willie—I bet Walter my cap against a button that you were the best mother in town and that you'd give me a penny to get some candy with. You don't want me to lose my cap, do you, mother?—Pathfinder Magazine.

For Good Measure

"And this beautiful jar," said Jones, proudly exhibiting his treasures. "It cost me £20."

"Well, well!" said his friend. "I suppose they threw in the marmalade."—Pathfinder Magazine.

Grandma's Problem

Mother—You don't know how you worry me. Why, my hair is turning gray.

Small Daughter—You sure must have worried poor grandma. Her hair's turned white!

Redeeming the Wanderers

Blinks—Ever buy anything at a rummage sale?

Jinks—Yes, I bought back my Sunday pants the last time our church gave one.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Knows His Habits

"My daddy's a Bookkeeper," said little Bertie proudly.

"I know it," replied his little playmate. "He has several of my daddy's."—Answers Magazine.

Belief

"To succeed," said the earnest youth, "a man must believe in himself."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but you mustn't be too credulous."

DISCOVERED

She—Before we were married you said you were well off.

He—I was, but I didn't know it.

Stampede

"What has become of that progressive movement you started?"

"It's going too strong," answered Senator Sorghum. "It's coming so strong that I'm liable to lose my dignity trying to keep it from running over me."—Washington Star.

In Africa

"But how do you ever get the animals to pose for you?"

"All you gotta do now is set up a bunch of Klieg lights."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cleaver Expert

"Why did you break your engagement to Tom?"

"He deceived me. He told me he was a liver and kidney specialist, and I found out that he only worked in a butcher's shop."—Boston Transcript.

The Discordant Ego

"You like music, of course."

"In moderation," answered Miss Cayenne. "My one objection is that it affords an excuse to so many who like any kind of a noise, so long as they are making it themselves."

A Wasteful Expenditure

Hubby—You accuse me of extravagance! When did I ever buy anything that was useless?

Wife—Why, there's that fire extinguisher you bought a year ago. We have never used it once.

Unfair

First Burglar (examining safe)—Four spoons, six forks an' a burglar insurance policy of $5,000!

Second Burglar—Gee whiz! De guy ought ter divide up with us on dis.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Complimentary

Wiley—I consider Brinks a very clever fellow.

Tite Wadd—Don't see how, when or why.

Wiley—Didn't he even get a tenner from you last week.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Rise

"I have had bad luck! I bought stock at 127 and now it is 78."

"Oh, recently I bought at 45 and now it is 72."

"What shares are they?"

"No, not shares, a thermometer."

"Salad First" Is Now the Vogue

Idea Adopted by President's Daughter Finds Favor.

The United States is witnessing an interesting transition of one of its important food customs—the serving of salads. Our food customs in the past have most frequently originated in the East and spread westward. In this instance, the custom originated on the west coast, in California, and is spreading eastward.

For many years the people of California have eaten their salads as an appetizer at the beginning of their meals, while those living in the East have been accustomed to eat their salads with their meals, course, or as a special course following the meat.

The California custom of serving salads at the beginning of the meal has been spreading rapidly eastward during the past few months and is now becoming the popular mode on the eastern seaboard. The custom first gained great headway in the South, and has recently been spread to all parts of the country largely through hotels and restaurants.

The custom of "salads first" became somewhat of a vogue in the East this summer when it was adopted and sponsored by no less a person than Mrs. Curtis B. Dall, daughter of President Roosevelt, who is popularly known as the "Darling of the White House."

When served at the beginning of the meal, salads are found to be more popular, especially with men and children, who otherwise would seldom eat them, thereby insuring them a balanced meal. The new mode also lends itself to colorful decorative schemes, which always please the hostess.

World's Record Bridge to Span Golden Gate

The Golden Gate bridge, which will span the entrance to the San Francisco harbor, will be the world's greatest in many particulars. Its traffic capacity is estimated at 260,000 vehicles in 24 hours. The length of the center span, the longest single clear span in the world, is to be 4,200 feet, three times the length of the Brooklyn bridge, and some 700 feet longer than that of the George Washington bridge.

The total length of the entire project, including the approach roads, will be seven miles. The 90-foot width of the bridge will be divided into two 10½-foot sidewalks and a 60-foot roadway, with six lanes of vehicular traffic.

The two main cables which will support the great reach of the center span will be 36½ inches in diameter and 7,600 feet long between anchorages, as compared with the 36-inch cables, 5,270 feet long, in the George Washington bridge. Each cable will weigh 11,000 tons and will contain 25,572 wires two-tenths of an inch in diameter, enough wire to girdle the earth three times. The load-supporting capacity of the two cables is 430,000,000 pounds, or more than two and a half times as much as they will ever be called upon to carry.

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