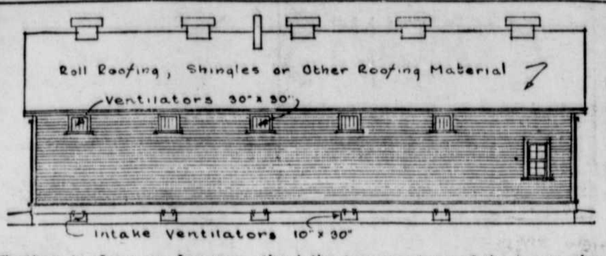
EXPERT TELLS HOW TO STORE ONIONS PROPERLY



Whether in June or January, the demand for onions knows no let-up. Many dishes, both humble and aristocratic, owe their tastefulness to this basic "flavor" food.

The grower who would meet this year 'round demand, however, harvests his onions only once a year and must somehow protect them successfully against changing temperatures if he is to get better prices when onions become less plentiful. Storage facilities become increasingly important as farmers recognize that it's good business to hold the finest stock for late winter deliveries.

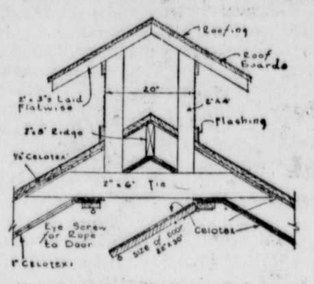
Onions must be well ripened when stored. Plenty of ventilation, coupled with a temperature of from 80 to 90 degrees, should be maintained in the storage house during curing time. The onions should be stored in crates in such a manner as to permit the free circulation of air around them.

The necessary movement of outside air through an onion storage house requires properly spaced ventilators both at the floor and ceiling levels so that when the vent doors are open a current of air can continuously rise up and out.

Experts have a homely method of determining when onions are sufficiently cured in storage. At this stage, they say, onions will "rattle like blocks of wood" when poured from one crate to another.

After the onions have been cured the temperature of the house should be reduced to about 36 to 40 degrees and held there.

To be able to cure and then hold proper temperatures, an onion storage should be constructed along lines suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture. Agri-



cultural engineers state that in addition to adequate ventilation, insulation built into walls and ceiling is necessary to offset climatic temperature changes.

Insulating board is recommended as being the most practical and economical. However, one should take the precaution to select an insulation board that is weather-proofed, moisture resistant and protected from attack by dry rot and termites.

Experts estimate that for a stored crop of 1,500 bushels a house 16 by 36 feet in size will be needed. For a 10,000 bushel storage the house should be 32 by 72 feet.

WORLD TELEPHONE NEWS EXCHANGES

Washington . . . An overseas telephone call is an event in most telephone offices outside of the larger cities. Four such calls in a single day would be something noteworthy in most American cities, but four overseas connections at one time at one long distance operator's position at the switchboard, with the distant ends of the four conversations hundreds and even thousands of miles apart, might easily fall into the "believe-it-or-not" category.

Yet, this is exactly what happened recently in the Washington. D. C., long distance office. One of the connections was a call to London, another was a call to Paris, the third was to Juneau, Alaska, and the fourth to Buenos Aires, Argentina. The conversations with London, Paris and Buenos Aires were handled via New York and radio telephony, and the one to Alaska by way of Chicago, Seattle and radio telephony.

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London . . . In the latest London telephone directory, issued in two volumes—A to K and L to Z—are listed 5,000 Smiths, the largest entry of any single name, according to The Times of London. Next comes the Joneses, with more than 10 pages of listings; then the Harrises, with seven pages and then the Cooks, with three pages of listings.

There are 600,000 listings in the current London directory, which contains 1,254 pages. Approximately 1,700,000 copies of the two London volumes are issued and distributed to subscribers every six months.

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Yellowstone . . . Ranger W. Verde Watson at the Gallatin Station in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, can't understand why, when they have all the trees in the 2,200,000 acres of park forest to put into their dams, beavers have to use telephone poles near his station.

Ranger Watson recently tried to call the superintendent's office. Getting no response, he decided to investigate the lines. Several miles east of his station he found that beavers had gnawed down poles, felling wires and all. Park naturalists report that beavers will rarely work on treated or dead wood, usually preferring live trees.

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Washington . . . The Federal Weather Bureau has announced the perfection of a telephone device whereby a close watch can be kept on rising waters in rivers all over the country. The bureau is connected by telephone with a gauge located on a river bank, and, by timing the sound of a gong in the gauge, can tell how fast the river is rising.

The population of the continental United States increased seven-tenths of one per cent. in the past year, according to the estimates of 130,215,000 people as of July 1, 1938.

Queens for the Fair

When the World's Fair opens in New York in the spring of 1939, the dairy industry will be well represented. Five breeds of dairy cattle —Aryshire, Brown-Swiss, Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey—will each have thirty outstanding cows in the "Dairy World of Tomorrow." These 150 cows will be milked in the Borden Building on the Central Mall, using a rotolactor equipped with magnetic milkers to do the job. Calves and bulls representative of each breed will also be on exhibit.

The animals are chosen by a special committee from each Breed Association, and will come from all parts of the United States and Canada as representatives of the best that the breed can produce. The Aryshire cow shown above is one of the animals chosen.

In this exhibit not only the production of milk will be demonstrated, but the handling, bottling and sale of it will go forward under the eyes of the public. About one-third of the milk produced by the cows of this country is used as fluid milk. The rest is sold as butter, cheese, ice-cream, casein for paint, billiard balls, paper sizing, milk sugar for medicines, and in literally hundreds of other forms. The Borden exhibit will tell much of this story and give a better understanding of the place the dairy cow, as exemplified by these pure-breds, and the milk distributor play in the scheme of things.

Letterheads
Envelopes
Bill Heads
Give Us Your Orders for Printing

Penguins Good Husbands; Affectionate With Mates

Of all the strange birds that inhabit the earth, the emperor penguin, which breeds on the rocky shores of the Antarctic regions, is one of the strangest.

The penguin is the largest of the wingless and flightless swimming birds, the adult standing about 3½ feet high and weighing around 90 pounds. He has a small black head and a strong pointed beak. His back is black, too, and his abdomen is white. His short clumsy legs are feathered down to his webbed feet and in place of wings, he possesses a pair of flippers which enable him to swim under water for a long time.

Because they stand so erect, penguins may be mistaken for human beings when seen from a distance, writes Burt Hause in Our Dumb Animals. They behave like humans, too. When making love, the male struts proudly around the female in order to show off his good points and manly bearing. Then he suddenly stretches out his neck and touches his beak to hers as though in a kiss.

Penguins are also very inquisitive. While swimming far out at sea, they will draw close to a passing ship and inspect it like a naturalist inspecting the bones of some prehistoric animal. Misery loves company and, like human beings, a depressed penguin seeks companionship. During the moulting season when he loses his feathers, he invariably leaves home to find those of his flock who will sympathize with him.

Happily, divorce suits are unknown to a penguin family. With them, love is eternal. Even after wooing, the husband is constantly kissing his wife with his beak and embracing her with his flippers at the most inopportune moments.

Old Roman Maginot Line Protected Claimed Land

Imperial Rome once held back the menace of savage German tribesmen with a predecessor of the Maginot line. The ancient fortified line was on what is now German soil, however, and was located considerably to the east of the present French defenses.

The Roman line, known then and since as the Limes Romanus, states a writer in the Kansas City Star, started at the village of Rheinbrohl on the Rhine, about 20 miles below Coblenz and on the opposite bank of the river. It ran 200 miles over hills and through valleys, with its other end at Eining on the Danube. Thus it protected the Roman-held territory on the interlacing headwaters of the two streams. Below its two downstream ends, the broad rivers, patrolled by Roman galleys, were deemed sufficient protection for the empire's frontiers.

The Limes Romanus consisted simply of a strong timber palisade when it was first laid out. Later, at the end of the Second century A. D., the palisade was replaced by a continuous earthen wall, reinforced at intervals by stone "castella" or towers.

Heaviest Man on Record

Daniel Lambert was the heaviest man on record. Born at Leicester in 1770, he was, during his youth, of normal build and fond of exercise, but began to put on weight with amazing rapidity in his early twenties. In 1806, on deciding to exhibit himself in London a special vehicle was constructed for his conveyance there. He was 5 feet 11 inches in height, and, to quote his epitaph, says London Answers magazine, "he measured three feet one inch round the leg, nine feet four inches round the body, and weighed 52 stone, 11 lb. (14 lb. to the stone)." At his death it was found necessary to take down the window and wall of the room in which he lay to allow of his being taken away. His coffin was 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, 2 feet 4 inches deep, and consisted of 112 superficial feet of elm. It was built on two axle-trees and four wheels and was rolled down a slope to the bottom of the grave.

Life of a Needle

The neat and nimble needle is a very complicated piece of work which from first to last takes nine days to produce. Special steel wire from Sheffield is cut into lengths, each length making two needles. After being made perfectly straight, says London Tit-Bits Magazine, the length of steel is mechanically sharpened at both ends, then flattened in the middle to take the double eyes, punched out either by machinery or by hand—an expert hand-puncher getting through 25,000 a day. The double needle is divided into two, and the eyes smoothed and polished by hand. The soft wire needle now has to be hardened, tempered and finally polished all over ready for use.

Stephen Collins Foster Memorial

There is a Stephen Foster memorial building in Pittsburgh. A chapel was erected on the campus of the University of Pittsburgh to the memory of the composer. It is known as the Stephen Collins Foster memorial of the University of Pittsburgh. It is located on the university's Cathedral of Learning triangle, on Forbes street facing Schenley park. The chapel, which seats 700 persons, is built in Gothic style of Indiana limestone. The left wing of the building houses the composer's relics.

There's More to Sponge Than Just Mass of Cells

As you see it, a sponge is just a mass of little cells. When it is alive and breathing, if not exactly kicking, in its ocean bed, these cells are filled with jelly. It lives on the water it absorbs through its small pores, the waste water passing out through the large holes at the top.

During its infancy the sponge propels itself by the lashing of innumerable tiny hairs, but when it grows to maturity it settles down to be a real "stick-in-the-mud," says a writer in London Answers Magazine.

For centuries the true nature of the sponge baffled the scientific mind. It was once thought to be a vegetable and at one period was confidently accepted as a nest created by the worms which not unnaturally are often found in it. Not until a hundred years ago did the truth dawn on the scientist Robert Grant.

There are over 2,000 known varieties of sponges, of beautiful and fantastic shapes. One resembles a wineglass of enormous size, and others are commonly found in the form of cups, balls, fans, and discs. But the most fascinating of all are the "glass sponges" found in eastern waters.

Some have their skeletons of transparent flint covered with a delicate network of the finest lace, which in perfection of design rivals the efforts of the skilled lace-maker. Others again are made up of almost transparent gauze. All these are, of course, "show-pieces" which cannot be used in the bath.

Swallows Quicker Than Pigeons to Find Homes

According to experiments of zoologists, wild birds, especially swallows, have more of a sense of orientation and are thus better able to find their homes than even the long-heralded carrier pigeon. Swallows, starlings, and wrynecks could find their homes from distances as far as 1,200 miles.

The question of the homing of birds is really an ancient one, mention of the use of homing pigeons having been made in the writing of Anacreon about 550 B. C. During the reign of the caliphs, in the year A. D. 1200, the pigeon post received its highest development.

The use of the homing instinct of pigeons was not confined to post-office activities, states a writer in the Chicago Tribune. The development of the carrier pigeon for war purposes was put on a grandiose scale by the French just prior to the Franco-Prussian war.

When a bird properly trained is released in an unknown region it first circulates about the place and then proceeds in the arc of a large circle until it strikes a landmark that it recognizes, and from then on it takes the short path home. This accounts for the fact, so often observed, that pigeons taken to great distances, if they return, do so only after taking an unusually long time. The fact that pigeons get about with difficulty at night also is explained, for landmarks are obscured.

Round Head—Optimistic

If your head tends to roundness both front and back, you are optimistic, resourceful, and speculative, according to a psychologist in Pearson's London Weekly. Your weak points are impulsiveness, recklessness, and a tendency to gamble. Work which entails risk and adventure, and an element of chance, will have a special appeal for you. You might make an excellent journalist. Many first-class athletes come from the "round head" class. In order to get the best out of yourself, you should curb your extreme speculative instinct. Investigate before you gamble, and do not take so many "long shots." Associate with people who are more cautious than yourself, but avoid the extremely cautious type.

Map Shows Paradise

Paradise was once situated deep in the jungles of South Africa, according to a copy of the famous 500-year-old Catalan world map, exhibited in London. It places the mythical spot at the source of the Nile. The original of the map is preserved at Modena, Italy. Ireland is described on the map as a Hibernian island "where people can never die. When they are so old that they wish to die, they have to be taken away to the mainland."

Nutria Native of South Africa

The nutria is a native of South Africa, although it is specially bred on "farms" in many parts of the world. It measures between one and two feet long, not counting a long scaly tail. In color, it may be anything between brown and yellow. In habits it is really of an aquatic nature, but will easily drop this and wander anywhere in search of food. Before preparing, the fur is rather harsh and stiff.

Nighthawk Protected by Nature

The nighthawk, which is frequently observed at dusk, is well endowed by nature in protective coloration. When it is incubating it can hardly be distinguished from its surroundings. It usually picks a site on a gravel roof or the ground and makes no nest for its eggs. While flying it is constantly gobbling up insects which form the bulk of its diet.

Insects Outdo Wonders Considered Ideas of Man

Combs, brushes, oars, hooks, nutcrackers, spinning machines, hypodermic syringes, saws, gimlets, even wireless aerials—these are not man's inventions. Insects grow them more efficiently than science can make them.

For instance, notes a writer in Pearson's London Weekly, the homely garden spider is nothing more or less than a walking dressing-table—his hind legs having a brush and two combs surprisingly like those we use. Then again, when he wants to eat, he fires a sticky web through these combs, and winds it round his victim. As he wraps his prey in its winding sheet (which will, incidentally, preserve it until the spider is hungry) he does the work of a wire-making machine. The web is drawn through spinnerets that shape it as the steel eyelet of the wire-mill spaces the wire. The insect revolves like the take-up spool of the mill, and the motor is the spider's front legs.

Another example of insects that rival man's scientific wonders is the fly—which can walk upside down on the ceiling. This is possible because each of the fly's feet has a sucker, covered with a sticky fluid, which adheres to any surface by forming a partial vacuum.

But even more amazing is the bee, which has hooks as well as suckers on its legs, and can thus perform all sorts of acrobatics. These hooks, by the way, are made on the same principle as boat-hooks—but they can clench and unclench, unlike boat-hooks.

Neanderthal Man Homely From Modern Viewpoint

The Neanderthal man was a repulsive creature from the modern viewpoint, writes John A. Menaugh in the Chicago Tribune. He was short in stature (about 5 feet 4 inches tall), but rugged and muscular. He had huge eyebrow ridges, and his head was set almost directly upon heavy shoulders. He was so ugly and ferocious in appearance that it is believed the European legends of the ogres arose from his early presence on the continent. The Neanderthal men are thought to have entered Europe from the east or southeast some time before the third and last stage of the last great Ice age. They had flint instruments, knew the use of fire, and buried their dead with a display of respect, but they painted or carved no pictures upon the walls of the caves in which they dwelt.

First of the true men (men of the same species as those who inhabit the world today) to enter Europe are known as Cro-Magnons, after the Cro-Magnon cave of Dordogne, France. Earliest of this type were the Aurignacians (named after the Aurignac cave, Haute-Garonne, France). They filtered into Europe from Asia about 30,000 to 35,000 years ago. They employed bone and flint instruments, burned crude lamps, drew pictures upon the walls of caves, wore jewelry made of shells, and buried their dead with offerings.

Strange Birds in Siam

Bird migration in Siam is of three kinds instead of the usual one kind known to temperate zones, according to a Smithsonian institution authority who reports that besides the usual north and south seasonal movement there are also a water migration and a food migration. The water migration takes place with the coming of the rainy season when birds move from rising water levels in swamps and shallow lakes towards higher land areas. Food migrations, indulged in only by birds of the pigeon and parrot families, may simply result from scouting activities in which certain individual birds discover places where wild figs, mangoes and other fruits are ripe and are then followed by millions of members of the main flocks.

Was Soldier of Three Wars

Winfield Scott was born in Virginia, June 13, 1786. As a lieutenant colonel during the War of 1812 he was taken prisoner in the battle of Queenstown Heights; in a few months he was exchanged. In 1814, a brigadier general, he defeated the British in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. He commanded the army which invaded Mexico in 1847 and fought its way into the capital. Though a Southerner by birth, he remained at the head of the United States army as commander in chief at the outbreak of the Civil war, serving until November 1, 1861, when he retired at the age of seventy-five.

Cacomixle Has Many Names

Big-eyed, the cacomixle is no great catch for fur or food, says the Washington Post. It tames easily, is a good mouser. But it also kills squirrels and birds, loses caste for this reason. Native to Southwestern United States and Mexico, the cacomixle has many names—bassarisk, raccoon-fox, mountain-cat, ring-tailed cat, coon-cat, and American civet-cat. The last is a misnomer, because it yields neither civet nor musk. But no one can deny the cuteness of the cacomixle (Mexican translation of its Indian name). Perky, it's only 16 inches long, lives in caves and crevices, and likes rocky slopes.

OLD-AGE INSURANCE

Q. I am a farmer. I own my land and my stock. I manage to make a living for my family and to send my children to school. It is not so easy to carry the load at all times so none of us would be willing to accept charity. Now, I want to know what good the Social Security Act can ever be to me?

A. Under provisions of the Social Security Act, several million dollars have come into this State from the Federal Government within the past three years. That money helped maintain the buying power in the State and perhaps helped in providing a market for your farm crops. In the sceond place, whether or not you ever hold a job that will enable you to claim old-age insurance or unemployment compensation under the Social Security Act, it is qutie possible that your sons or daughters will some day have jobs in commerce or industry and will be very glad to take advantage of this financial protection.

Q. I operate a lunch room and have three helpers. About two months ago, I sent in my old-age insurance tax. Last week, I got a notice saying that I must give the name and account number of each of my employees on my tax return. Why is that necessary?

A. Unless the Social Security Board knows the name and account number of each of your employees they might not receive credit on the records of the Social Security for the wages they earned in your service. You are required to give the account number of each employee in making your tax return to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Then the Social Security Board obtains that information from the Bureau of Internal Revenue and enters it on the wage records. Every employer who deducts taxes from the wages of his employees and who matches the amounts deducted should be interested in making sure that his employees are credited with proper amount of wages. If the account number of each employee is shown on your quarterly report, you may be certain that the proper credits will be made.

Q. Two years ago when I was working for a plumber in Delaware, I got a Social Security Account Number. In 1938, I brought a little repair shop of my own and did not need a number. Now, I have closed out the business, moved to another state and I am looking for a job. Will I be allowed to use the same Social Security account number that I got in Delaware?

A. Yes. You should never have but one account number. The number you obtained in Del., in 1937 is good in any state at any time. Wages paid to you in the pluming job were credited to your account on the records of the Social Security Board. A ledger sheet showing your name and account number and the wages you received while employed in the shop is still in the files of the Social Security Board. When you get another job in a shop, factory, store or any other line of industry or commerce your employer will report your wages quarterly to the Government; and the amount of your wages will later be transferred to the records of the Social Security Board. Finally, when you claim payment of your old-age insurance, your benefits will be based upon the sum total of all wages shown on your record. That is why you should have one account number and only one. Otherwise, you may lose some of the benefits to which your wage earnings will entitle you.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Reality" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, March 26.

The Golden Text will be from Phil. 4:8, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there by any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Eccles. 6:7: "For in the multitude of dreams and many words, there are also divers vanities; but fear thou God."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following, page 207; "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things. The spiritual fact, repeated in the action of man and the whole universe, is harmonious and is the ideal of Truth."

Native speech of older people in the isolated region of the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee is described by some language students as clear and expressive English, inherited from northern England and lowland Scotland.

When a man is sure that his friends never say unkind things about him he can be sure that all his friends are dead.

Although Danes are noted fishermen, over half of Denmark's population is engaged in the landlubber occupation of farming.