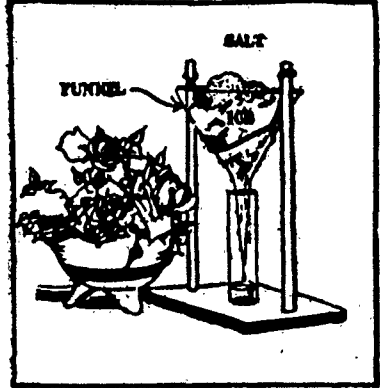


The Scrap Book

MAKE YOUR OWN PERFUMES

Comparatively Easy Thing to Do if One Will Follow the Directions Given Below.

Few people know how easy it is to capture the fragrance of real flowers. Here is the way the Scientific American tells us to do it: The first step is to secure a glass funnel. The small end of this, instead of opening, should be drawn out to a fine point. Some means must be adopted to maintain the funnel in an upright position. A little stand made of wooden uprights



and wire is shown in the illustration. Any kind of highly scented flowers, such as roses, may be gathered; these should be in fresh condition, as just after opening the fragrance is at its best. Place these in a vase filled with water so that they will not wither. Now get some ice and crush this into small fragments using it to fill up the glass funnel. At the same time place some receptacle under the funnel. Sprinkle salt on the ice and then move the flowers and the funnel into close proximity.

After a while it will be seen that the moisture from the atmosphere is condensed on the outside of the funnel, the surface of which is chilled by the ice. The ethereal odor of the flowers combines with this liquid which slowly trickles down by drops into the receptacle. When a sufficient quantity is secured this may be mixed with about an equal quantity of pure alcohol. The mixture should then be placed in bottles, when it will keep for an indefinite time. In this way all kinds of flower perfume may be captured with the greatest ease. There are a variety of things that might take the place of the glass funnel.

Good Reason for Leaving.

"Have you had any experience of newspaper work?" said the editor of a large paper to an agitated little man who had applied for a job.

"I should just think so. I was editor of the Muddlesbury Mail until yesterday."

"And what made you leave the paper?"

"Well, it was like this. The chief of police down our way was supposed to be a dangerous man with a revolver, and so I tried to keep the right side of him. I wrote a paragraph about him, and said he was Muddlesbury's greatest asset. The intelligent compositor, of course, left out the 'of' in 'asset,' and that is how it got into the paper."

How He Did It.

Down at Hamburg's they are mighty proud of one of their boys who is just back from "over there."

"You are rated as one of the best fighters in your regiment," one of the bunch remarked and asked "how did you do it?"

"Well," said the returned hero, "Every time I went after the Germans I imagined that they were some of the insolent customers I had to wait on here and yet couldn't answer back. The rest was easy."—Los Angeles Times.

Generous Extremities.

Billy was discussing with his little friend the height of his Christmas tree. His friend said: "I guess your tree is bigger than yours."

Billy thought a while and answered: "Well, how big is your tree?"

"Six feet," came the response.

"I guess," Billy answered, looking down at his friend's feet, "your tree is bigger, if you measured by those feet."

Some Jump.

Bix—They say a flea can jump over a thousand times his own length. Fancy if a human could do that.

Dix—He can. I know a man who jumped his ball in New York and landed in Liverpool, 3,000 miles away.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Too Suggestive.

"Why didn't Sue continue to go to that beauty doctor?"

"Because when he was going to tell her how to take care of her complexion he said, 'Now let me give you a few wrinkles.'"

Working Both Ways.

"What is the object of these statistics you are compiling?"

"They are for the purpose of proving that the conclusions drawn from statistics previously compiled on the same subject are all wrong."

United States Debt Per Capita. The national debt of the United States figures up at \$180. Great Britain's \$900. France's \$618 and Italy \$475 per capita.—Detroit Free Press.

DON'T FORGET.

How much a little word of praise will keep a fellow going!
How much a little compliment will keep the sunlight flowing!
A word of cheer, will do it, too,
So fellow-man and woman,
Let's try today along the way
To be a little human!

How much a comforting remark will do to keep one steady!
How sweet the heart responds with song and always up and ready!
A word of praise, a word of cheer,
They have a mighty power
To lift the spirit out of gloom,
The same as any flower!

WON POPULARITY AT ONCE

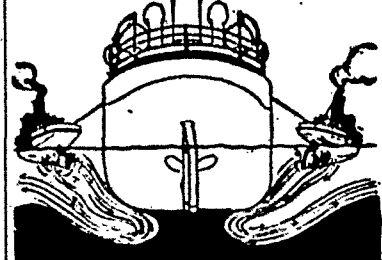
Miniature Clocks Caught Fancy Because People Were Tired of Ponderous Timepieces.

A type of clock which is of distinctly American origin was invented in 1801 by Simon Willard, a Connecticut clockmaker. This was the banjo clock, which because of its decorative shape and its accurate timekeeping abilities won immediate popularity. It was the first really successful miniature clock and a welcome addition to the rather ponderous timepieces of the period. Today these dainty and interesting little clocks are enjoying a well-merited revival of favor, and many splendid reproductions of old models are now obtainable. The earliest banjo clocks were fitted with plain mahogany cases and had curved ornaments of brass at either side. Later the cases increased in elaborateness; the tops were surmounted by brass balls, urns or gilded acorns and the door glasses of the base were painted with arabesques in black, gold and white. At a later period pictures of flags, eagles, landscapes and ships embellished the lower door glasses and gilt eagles were occasionally placed on top.—From the Touchstone.

SWEEP AWAY THE MUD BAR

Tugboats Worked as Excavators in Successful Effort to Release Steamer Which Had Stranded.

A lake Erie steamer went aground on a mud bar. The tug failed to budge her by straight pulling. Then, as shown in the illustration, the sturdy little pullers took positions at the side of their stranded sister and proceeded to direct the current thrown by their propellers against the mud bar. The larger vessel, by way of help, reversed



her propellers and shot a stream of water forward along her keel. Under the combined liquid assault the mud bar melted away in several hours sufficiently for the tugs to draw the stranded craft off the bar.—New York World.

China Abandoning Old Punishment.

The old custom in China of cutting off prisoners' heads is passing, according to Dr. William L. Hull, a Seattle physician, who has just returned from there, after conducting a Friends' hospital at Suining for several years. "A man whose head is cut off," said Doctor Hull, "goes into eternity permanently crippled, according to Chinese belief, so the prisoner who can raise 20 cents to buy a cartridge has himself shot. Friends of beheaded criminals came to us frequently to have us sew the heads on again so as to fool the devil, but we had more business at the hospital than we could attend to. The tailor made a regular business of sewing on heads at \$3 each."

He Knew Him.

Flatbush—So that's your kid, is it? Bensonhurst—Sure, that's him.

"Well, where did he get that turned-up nose from?"

"Sh! From wife's rich uncle. Do you know him?"

"Sure, I know him. And believe me it's the only thing the kid'll ever get from that miser."

Age of Wonders.

Of Handley Page airplanes which lately left England for the East, one has arrived in Calcutta and one in Northeast Africa. These are only beginnings of the wonders of the new era. Great explorers and scientists are planning air and submarine voyages to the pole.

Need of Matrimony.

Daughter Willis—Mamma, I am taking oratory in school.

Mamma Willis—That won't do you any good when you're married. Haven't they got a course in back talk?—Life.

A Preliminary.

"See here, my son, I think it is time for you to settle down."

"All right, father. Then just help me to settle up."

The Crowded Shops.

"I never saw a man so much sought after as Epreval is."

"Has Percival time for society?"

"No. He's a salesman in a store."

Adjusting the Matter.

"I'm sorry, madam, but hats in this theater can't be worn."

"Well, mine's not worn; it is brand new."

ANTIQUITY OF DECORATIVE ART

Strange Sources From Which Pigments Used by Modern Painters Are Derived.

PRESERVATION OF SURFACES.

Crude but Effective Processes Employed by the Egyptians and Greeks of Pliney's Day—Noah Prudently Waterproofed the Ark.

Whether paint was invented in answer to a need for a preservative or to meet a desire for beauty is a question fully as knotty as the ancient one about the relative time of arrival of the chicken or the egg. It was invented, though, and it serves both purposes equally; so whether it is an offspring of mother necessity or an adopted son of beauty remains forever a disputed question.

The first men, covering under the fierce and glaring suns of the biblical countries, constructed rude huts of wood to shelter them. The perishable nature of these structures caused rapid decay, and it is probable that the occupants, seeking some artificial means of preservation, hit upon the pigments of the earth in their search. It is perhaps natural to suppose that it was the instinct of preservation that led men to the search, although the glories of the sunsets and the beauties of the rainbow may have created a desire to limit those wonders in their own dwellings.

The earliest record of the application of a preservative to a wooden structure dates from the ark, which was, according to the Bible, "pitched within and without." The pitch was a triumph of preservation whatever it lacked as a thing of beauty.

Decoration applied to buildings first comes to light with ancient Babylon, whose walls were covered with representations of hunting scenes and of combat. These were done in red and the method followed was to paint the scene on the bricks at the time of manufacture, assuring permanence by baking. Strictly speaking, this was not painting so much as it was the earliest manifestation of our own familiar kaolinizing.

The first Hebrew to mention painting is Moses. In the thirty-third chapter of the book of Numbers he instructs the Israelites, "When ye have passed over the Jordan into the land of Canaan, then shall ye drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you and destroy all their pictures."

At later periods the Jews adopted many customs of the peoples who successively obtained power over them and in the apocryphal book of the Maccabees is found this allusion to the art of decorating, "For as the master builder of a new house must care for the whole building, but he that undertaketh to set it out and paint it, must seek out things for the adorning thereof."

Although Homer gives credit to a Greek for the discovery of paint, the allusions to it in the books of Moses, the painted mummy cases of the Egyptians and the decorated walls of Babylon and Thebes fix its origin at a period long antecedent to the Grecian era. The walls of Thebes were painted 1,000 years before the coming of Christ and 996 years before "Omer smote his bloomin' lyre."

The Greeks recognized the value of paint as a preservative and made use of something akin to it on their ships. Pliney writes of the mode of boiling wax and painting ships with it, after which, he continues, "neither the sea, nor the wind, nor the sun can destroy the wood thus protected."

The Romans, being essentially a warlike people, never brought the decoration of buildings to the high plane it had reached with the Greeks. For all that the ruins of Pompeii show many structures whose mural decorations are in fair shape today. The colors used were glaring. A black background was the usual one and the combinations worked thereon red, yellow and blue.

In the early Christian era the use of mosaics for churches somewhat supplanted mural painting. Still, during the reign of Justinian the Church of Saint Sophia was built at Constantinople and its walls were adorned with paintings.

In modern times the uses of paint have come to be as numerous as its myriad shades and tints. Paint is unique in that its name has no synonym and for it there is no substitute material. Bread is the staff of life, but paint is the life of the staff.

No one thinks of the exterior of a wooden building now except in terms of paint coated. Interiors, too, from painted walls and stained furniture down to the lowliest kitchen utensil, all receive their protective covering. Steel, so often associated with cement re-enforcing, is painted before it goes to give solidity to the manufactured stone. The huge girders of the skyscrapers are doused an ugly but efficient red underneath the surface coat of black. Perhaps the best example of the value of paint on steel is found in the venerable Brooklyn bridge, on which a gang of painters is kept going continually. It is scarce possible to think of a single manufactured article which does not meet paint somewhere in the course of its construction. So has paint grown into the very marrow of our lives.

PAINT AS AN ASSET.

Bankers Say They Lend More Money on Property When Buildings Are Well Painted.

AN INDICATION OF THRIFT.

One Concern Advances 25 Per Cent. More if Repainting Is Done Every Five Years.

Does it pay to paint carefully farm buildings? Does it add to the selling value of a farm when buildings are properly kept up and regularly painted? A careful inquiry of a number of leading bankers in the Mississippi valley, including such states as Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, reveals the fact that in nearly every case the bankers did not hesitate to say that they would lend all the way from 5 to 50 per cent. more on land where farm buildings were well painted and kept in good condition. They maintain that well kept-up and well painted buildings and fences are an indication of thrift and that the thrifty farmer is a good client, and to him money can be safely loaned. An average of the returns from these bankers shows that the increased loan value because of painted buildings is around 22 per cent.

Some of these bankers make interesting comment. A Michigan concern says that, while not especially prepared to advise definitely in response to this inquiry, the officers would loan more money on farms where buildings were painted than where they were not so treated. This bank also finds that where houses, barns and fences are well taken care of the farm is a profitable proposition, and bankers in general consider the farmer a good client. Another Michigan bank says "farm buildings out of repair and needing paint indicate that the owner is slow pay." Such farms are rated at about one-third of the assessed value for loans. Where the farm buildings are in good shape the rating is one-half. The president of a middle western bank says that when real estate loans are considered, painted buildings are always taken into consideration in making an estimate. The general appearance of the property surrounding the house and barn and also the fields and fences would be carefully observed. He further says that he has no hesitancy in saying that he would absolutely refuse a loan on farms where the buildings were not kept up and well painted. In his judgment, unpainted farm buildings would reduce the loan value at least 25 per cent.

A Minnesota banker says that he is much more willing to loan money where the buildings are well painted. In his particular case he believes that he would loan 20 per cent. more than if the buildings were not properly taken care of. A farmer who will keep his buildings painted takes a much deeper interest in his work than one who does not. Another Minnesota bank says that well painted buildings have resulted in securing from his bank sometimes as high as 25 per cent. more money than where the buildings are not painted. An Ohio concern says that it will loan 25 per cent. more money on a well kept farm where buildings are painted at least once every five years. A southern Illinois bank says that it has no fixed rule about this, but it does make a decided difference when owners of farm lands apply for loans. If the buildings are well painted and thus well preserved the loan rate would not only be cheaper, but the amount of money borrowed would be larger. A northern Illinois bank does not hesitate to say that it would loan fully 50 per cent. more on a farm where buildings were well painted and in good order than where they were not. The vice president, who answers the inquiry, goes on to say: "There probably are many farmers good financially and morally who permit their buildings to remain unpainted, but as a rule the most substantial people who live in the country keep their buildings well painted."

An Iowa bank, through its vice president, states that it would make a difference of at least 25 per cent. in favor of the farm with painted buildings. Another Iowa concern says that it would make a difference of at least 20 per cent.

All this being true, it is perfectly evident that it is a good business proposition to keep the farm buildings well painted. They not only look better and are more pleasing to the owner, but the farm would sell to better advantage, the loan value of the property would be greatly increased and the buildings themselves would last much longer and need less repair.—The American Agriculturist.

PAINT AND ILLITERACY.

Curious Fact Comes to Light That Localities Least Using Books Avoid Paint Also.

Washington, D. C.—A curious fact has been brought to light by the Educational Bureau and the Bureau of Industrial Research here. It is that in the states where illiteracy is most prevalent paint is least used. The paint referred to is the common or barn variety, of course, for the backwoods countries have no need for the finer pigments or facial adornments. It is true, though, that in the sections of all states where white illiteracy is highest painted homes are rare and painted outbuildings and barns are practically unknown. Probably the illiterates do not use paint on their buildings because they do not understand its value as a preservative.

PECULIAR SOURCE OF OIL TRACING DESCENT OF MAN

Found in Gum That Has Accumulated in New Zealand Kauri Forests for Centuries.

British Scientist Thinks Humanity Descended From the Ancestral Beast Two Million Years Ago.

Kauri gum has been exported from New Zealand to the value of \$100,000,000, which does not seem to represent one-half of the actual value of the gum deposited in the earth from the immense kauri forests that have covered much of the northern half of the north island for many centuries.

The heavy kauri forests in these parts of New Zealand have been shedding this gum in abundance for centuries from the leaves, limbs and the body of the tree, and much of it is buried as low as eight to ten feet below the surface, and during the ages large quantities of the gum have been chipped off and decayed to some extent and formed immense peat deposits wherever sufficient water was found, that are now rich in kauri oils and lighter spirits. According to late developments, this is destined to become an important industry in this part of the dominion, for it is claimed that the oil can be profitably used in the manufacture of varnish, paints, etc.—Consul General Alfred A. Winalow, Auckland.

Lecturing on "Man and His Ancestry" at the Royal Society of Arts, London, Dr. Thomas J. Jehu said whole chapters were missing from the fossil edition of the Story of Man. Fossils of creatures who lived in trees were not easily obtained, it being against the natural tendency for such creatures to be caught in the fossilizing medium. There was every reason to think that the ancestors of men lived in trees. Most monkeys came down trees as a man descended a ladder or tree. It was the differentiation from four hands and two feet that provided the great strength of the stock from which man arose. Possibly in the course of time his smaller toes would disappear.

No one today held that man came from the gorilla or chimpanzee, though they might be said to have descended from a common pre-human ancestor. Most probably man arose in Central Africa, forced down from the trees by aridity of climate, and becoming a hunter through loss of easily obtainable food. Doctor Jehu estimated that man diverged from the ancestral stock 2,000,000 years ago.

MIGHTY EMPIRE SHORT-LIVED

Passing Years Showed on What an Insecure Foundation Bonaparte and Kaiser Wilhelm Built.

"As M. Poincaré reminded the delegates, the conference at Paris opened 48 years to the day after the proclamation of the German empire at Versailles. The coincidence was probably designed, one of these strokes in which the historical and aesthetic sense of France delights," says the Manchester Guardian. "The coincidence is one well worth meditating upon. In 1814 the German empire had every air of being as solidly founded a political fabric as any in the world. At its head stood a royal house which enjoyed popular esteem. It was governed by a bureaucracy which was a byword for patience and for skill. Its army was the strongest in the world. Its people was the best-educated and the most laborious race in Europe. Its commerce was flourishing and expanding all over the globe. All this magnificent structure was collapsed. The German empire has not not one of the legs left but one of the shortest lives among the empires in history."

TOO MUCH FOR PAINTED GOWNS

When Roosevelt was governor of New York he knew quite well a farmer who lived at a house on the road where the governor, riding horseback, would always stop for a rest.

One day when the governor rode up, the farmer was reading a New York paper. "Governor," he asked, "aren't those New York papers pretty tall liars?"

"Why, what makes you think they are?"

"Well, here's a story I was just a-readin' of a man who paid \$14,000 for a picture of a cow. I dun believe it."

"Why not?" asked T. R.

"Because," said the farmer, "don't believe there's any man in New York who would pay \$14,000 for anything he couldn't milk."

HAS DISCOVERED MEN POWER.

"So you're gone to work now that your husband is in the army?"

"Yes ma'am."

"Are you doing well?"

"Very. I'm making more money than he ever made, and I'm just waiting now for him to come home and spring that old gag on me about my not being able to get along without him."

THE POLITICS OF IT.

"Do you think the government can operate all kinds of industries with success?"

"It all depends," replied Sumner Sorghum.

"On what?"

"On whether my political party is running the government."

ITS EFFECT.

"Democracy is doing something to the European nobility."

"What is that?"

"It is proving they are rank foreigners."—Detroit Free Press.



The Proud Parent—Who knows but what dere's de makin' of a Johnson in dat boy.

SUPERFLOUS, OF COURSE.

The sale of army mules at Tattersall's recalls an incident which sent a ripple of sheer joy through our forces in France when the war was still young. It was a routine order from G. H. Q. as to the transport of machine guns, then being greatly increased in numbers. The gun on ammunition limber was to be drawn by "a mule, or if not available, by an intelligent N. C. O. and five men."

The army had not ceased chuckling over this form of red tapism when there appeared in orders the notice: "Reference G. R. O.—Of such a date—line 7: Delete the word 'intelligent.'—London Chronicle.

FIND SLAG A PROBLEM.

It is estimated that the blast furnaces of this country in the course of a year turn out about 20,000,000 tons of slag, for which there has been found very little use. As a matter of fact, the disposition of this material has been a problem for the ironmakers. The railroads formerly carried the slag away in the cars which brought ore and other materials to the furnaces, and which otherwise would have gone away empty, but the interstate commerce commission ended this custom a few years ago, and the iron companies have since then been compelled to pay for having the slag taken away. In some cases it amounted to as much as 50 and 60 cents a ton.

RESEARCH.

"Well," said the busy man, "I started another government investigation this morning."

"How?"

"Asked a new man in the railway bureau of information when the trains leave for Chicago."

THRILLING WARFARE.

Old Friend—I suppose you saw a good deal of fighting while you were in the army.

Corporal Smith (just mustered out)—Oh, lots of it. I was down South in a training camp for eighteen months and we had a Western movie every night or so.

LOYAL.

"Loyal American, isn't he?"

"I should say so. Says he'd rather live in the United States dry, than in any other country on the globe, yet."—Detroit Free Press.