

MIRROR NOT HARD TO SILVER

Formula That Almost Any One Can Put Together Is Guaranteed to Do the Work.

The Scientific American gives the following formula for silvering glass: (a) Reducing solution—In twelve ounces of water dissolve twelve grains of Rochelle salts and boil. Add, while boiling, sixteen grains of nitrate of silver, dissolved in one ounce of water and continue the boiling for ten minutes more; then add water to make twelve ounces. (b) Silvering solution—Dissolve one ounce of nitrate of silver in ten ounces of water; then add liquid ammonia until the brown precipitate is nearly, but not quite, all dissolved; then add one ounce of alcohol and sufficient water to make twelve ounces. To silver—Take equal parts of a and b, mix thoroughly and lay the glass, face down, on the top of the mixture while wet, after it has been carefully cleaned with soda and well rinsed with clean water. Distilled water should be used for making the solutions. About two drams of each will silver a plate two inches square. The glass in which the silvering is done should be only a little larger than the glass. The solution should stand and settle for two or three days before being used. It will keep good a long time.

CHERRY BLOSSOM A SYMBOL

Japanese Have Long Regarded It as Emblem of Happiness—Flowers Closely Approach Perfection.

To the Japanese the cherry blossom has a symbolism akin to that of the Mulbird in other countries, and they speak of it as "Sakura—Symbol of Happiness." By instinct an artistic and poetic nation, Japan knows spring as the season of the eye, and in the cherry blossom this finds its most perfect expression, writes Norman C. McLeod in Nature Magazine.

To the Japanese blossom time is a season of rejoicing, which takes the form of a national fête. Through this festival the Japanese manifest the love for beauty typical of the race. It is their one dominant expression. The botanists of Japan tell us that the superb development of these blossoms is a blending of the generous spirit of nature and the handiwork of man. To them the cherry blossom is their present perfection has involved a scientific labor of centuries.

Three thousand trees planted in Washington were the gift of the city of Tokyo to the city of Washington in 1912 as a token of friendship and international courtesy to the American people. They are one of the scenic beauties of the nation's capital.

Classic Greek

Greek—the shrine of the genius of the old world; as universal as our race, as individual as ourselves; of innate flexibility, of indomitable strength, with the complication and the distinctness of Nature herself; to which nothing was vulgar, from which nothing was excluded; speaking to the mind like Italian, speaking to the mind like English; with words like pictures, with words like the summer days of the summer; at once the variety and picturesqueness of Homer; the gloom and the intensity of Aeschylus; not compressed to the closest by Thucydides, nor fathomed to the bottom by Plato; nor sounding with all its founders, nor lit up with all its ardors under the Promethean touch of Demosthenes!—Henry Nelson Cole.

Clear the Keynote.

A writer on the subject of home economics says this of the real home worker: "The woman who makes an art of her housekeeping—whether it be in a roomy town house, a suburban bungalow or a tiny four-room apartment—recognizes the value of the small accessory, whose mission is not alone to beautify but contribute to the air of homelike comfort that is so necessary to contentment. She knows that convenient tables, cheerful lights that do not cast fringed shadows when one reads—softly shaded candles and mirrors, properly placed, make awkward corners places of livable comfort, the while they express her individuality.

The Kind He Wanted.

Diogenes Gates, a colored man employed in a newspaper office in the South, had heard a number of subscribers speak in admiration of the pen wielded by the editor of the paper.

Not long thereafter Diogenes, in buying some stationery for his own personal use, asked the dealer to throw in a pen or two.

"All right, Diogenes," said the dealer. "What kind of a pen do you want?"

"I want one of dem trenchant pen that do boss uses," said Diogenes.

"Unsharpenable."

It is the custom of a certain water-magistrate, after having passed sentence upon the life culprit convicted in his court, to give them more or less advice.

HOW

BRITISH LAND IS BEING TAKEN FROM CULTIVATION.

Great Britain would have been compelled to capitulate within eight or ten weeks if Germany had declared war in May or June. Instead of in August, when the English had started gathering their harvest, is the belief of Sir Herbert Matthews, secretary of the central chamber of agriculture.

Britain is still reaping a little benefit from the land put under cultivation during the war. Sir Herbert states in the London Weekly Dispatch, but that land is rapidly passing out of cultivation. England today approximately consumes 35,000,000 quarters of wheat a year, and of this quantity produces about one-fifth.

Pre-war production was only 5,000,000 quarters for a consumption of 82,000,000, and soon 7,000,000 quarters will be an optimistic estimate of the English output. The remainder must come from the plains of Canada, the great spaces of the United States, from Argentina, Australia and India.

Not quite so serious is the position in regard to meat. About three-fifths of the meat consumed by England is produced on home land. In a pinch, in this respect, the nation could carry on. No milk is imported, and the trade is prosperous, but milk products are not encouraged in Britain, as the farmers are unable to compete with cheese from America and Holland. Sir Herbert predicts that we may live to see the day when British butter will be a thing of the past. His panacea for these evils is some form of protection to encourage home growing.

TAPIOCA IN SOUTH AMERICA

How Indian Women Turn Out Conditment That Is a Favorite Article on Their Menu.

How the Indians of Brazil manufacture the starchy, jelly-like globules, called tapioca, is described by Mr. Charles W. Mead in "Natural History." The Indian woman, he says, takes a large piece of bitter cassava root in both hands, and rubs it back and forth on a board studded with hundreds of sharp pebbles until the root is reduced to pulp.

When she has grated a sufficient quantity she presses as much water out of it as possible. For that purpose she uses as a press a long, narrow tube of basketwork called a tipiti, with a loop at either end. She forces the pulp into the press, which she then hangs up by one of the loops.

Through the lower loop she inserts a long, stout pole, which she runs under some convenient object, which serves as a fulcrum. Then she sits on the free end of the pole, and her weight stretches the press and forces the liquid through the interstices of the basketwork.

The liquid is caught in a pottery vessel and is made into cassareep, the favorite condiment of the South American Indian.

How Fox Farm Was Founded.

Fifteen years ago Blake Vanetter, a farmer's boy at Georgetown, Ont., caught a pair of ordinary wild foxes on his father's farm. Despite parental opposition he preserved them, and they became the foundation of the largest fox ranch in Ontario.

The home of fox ranching is Prince Edward Island. There, in the seclusion and simplicity preserved by the tight little island that serves as a guardian of the Atlantic coast, the art of fox raising was begun many years ago by individual farmers who dug the progenitors of the present purest silver foxes out of their dens in the woods. For a long time these pioneers worked in secret, and it was many years before the world knew, before their neighbors knew, their source of revenue or the methods they pursued in securing it.

How to Escape Trouble.

The following tips for world tourists are contained in a book just written by Rev. Frank Tatchell, vicar of Midhurst, England, a seasoned traveler:

"If you are lost don't worry about starvation. The ordinary traveler can live on his own fat for a week, and he can sustain life by chewing pieces of his shoes."

"If attacked by a dog, shove your hat at him and, when he takes hold, kick him under the chin."

"If you get into a mob in the East, hurt one in the crowd, and hurt him quickly, and you will be able to slip away."

WHY

Disaster Overwhelmed the European Nations Long Ago

The Mediterranean sea was once a string of small lakes. Its bed was several hundred feet below sea level, in the same fashion that the Caspian and Dead sea basins are still below sea level. This region has been an area of excessive evaporation for the last forty or fifty thousand years, and the waters in it have trouble in maintaining themselves. Not enough rain fell then to keep the Mediterranean basin full, nor does enough fall now to fill it, were the Strait of Gibraltar and the Suez canal closed.

Some ten thousand years ago, or perhaps less, when the inhabitants of this region were just emerging into civilization, a disaster overwhelmed whole nations, comparable only to the flood in China when the Yellow river changed its mouth. In those days the land below sea level supported many people. No one dreamed that it was under the level of the ocean's waters, for no one had ever traveled as far as Spain to see the Pillars of Hercules. The Strait of Gibraltar was above water then. A small river flowed there, heading among the hills of which the massive rock of Gibraltar is a remnant, it meandered down to the Atlantic in the usual fashion of rivers, all unconcerned with the fact that the land over the ridge behind it was lower than the slope down which it flowed.

The remains of this river are still there, below the waters between Cadex and Tangier. Soundings on the bottom reveal it.

SCIENTIST ALWAYS AT WORK

Why It Is Impossible to Place Any Limit on Discoveries That May Be Made.

Every year adds to our scientific knowledge, yet at the end of each year it seems that there are no epoch-making discoveries yet to be made. A century ago the French mineralogist, Haüy, said electrical discoveries had reached a point where no important steps remained.

Yet electricity was in its infancy and Michael Faraday in his basement room was working out the relationship between electricity and magnetism, which led to the dynamo and the radio. As late as 1894 a university catalogue contained the statement that future progress in science was to be expected only in working out principles already discovered. In the following year Roentgen discovered the X-rays that led to radium and the electron.

It was thought long ago that all the basis of the jungle had been discovered and named, yet the output was not found until 1900. The scientific discoveries of the twentieth century have been more numerous than in any previous century and they have been greater.

Why He Didn't Collect Bill.

A working sense of fun is a good thing to possess, for sometimes, if the humor of a situation cannot take the place of cash, there is no compensation at all. A case in point is that of E. D. Traill, an English litterateur.

One of Traill's earliest journalistic commissions was to write a series of articles in a paper edited by a lady well known years ago as a strong advocate of "women's rights," as the phrase then went, on the anomalies and injustices of the British law relating to woman's property.

The articles were duly written and published, but the remuneration agreed upon was not forthcoming. After repeated but fruitless demands for payment Traill brought suit against her contributor the very law she had engaged him to attack.—New York Herald.

Why Sun Fades Colors.

Some colors fade in sunlight. Why? Sunlight is made up of a band of colors which we can see, ranging from red to violet, and of certain other rays which are invisible to our eyes. Some of these rays, known as "actinic" rays, are those which so often destroy colors. The chemical pigments in dye stuffs are, of course, liable to chemical action, and this action is exercised by the actinic rays, in the same way as they have a chemical action upon the film of a photographic plate. No dyestuff will withstand all chemical actions; the coloring that will be "fast" to the most glaring light may not be able, for instance, to stand salt. It depends upon the chemical nature of the pigments used by the dyer. If a stuff is bought containing pigments chemically subject to the actinic rays, then that pigment will be oxidized, or literally burned-up by the light.

Why Wood Has Superseded Iron.

Demountable wooden bins have been introduced as a successful and economical substitute for the light galvanized iron containers commonly used by the growers of the Northwest. The new bin is made up of 1 by 8-inch boards, from 8 to 8 feet in length, which are placed side by side and fastened together by wires, which are stapled to each unit. By using a greater or less number of boards, bins of any capacity may be built. The finished product may then be readily set up in any desired location for the reception of grain.

Why He Wasn't Stolen Too.

Patrolman J. O. D. reported to police headquarters they had stolen the bicycle furnished him by the city. Davis was not riding the vehicle at the time, he declared.—Atlanta Constitution.

SAFETY

SERVICE

One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Semi-Annual Statement of the

Monroe County Savings Bank

July 1st 1923

There is due depositors..... \$27,829,769.29
Reserved for taxes and accrued interest on deposits..... 100,000.00
Total Liabilities..... \$27,929,769.29

TO MEET THESE LIABILITIES, THIS BANK HAS THE FOLLOWING RESOURCES:

Loaned on Bond and Mortgage	\$19,175,570.00
United States Government Bonds	4,375,812.00
Bonds of States, Counties Cities and Villages	4,066,620.00
Railroad Mortgage Bonds	2,244,850.00
Loans on Pledge of Security	7,245.00
Interest Accrued on Investments	490,965.39
Banking House and Lot	201,359.38
Cash on Hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	722,452.27
Total Resources	\$31,285,883.82
Surplus, based on market value of securities	\$ 3,246,114.53

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