

HOW

THE "MOVIES" CAN GUARD ACTORS' EYES FROM RAYS.

The ultra-violet rays from the powerful lights used in taking motion pictures form a real menace against the eyes of the star and super alike, producing a condition of partial temporary blindness known as "Klieg eyes."

This condition can be cured, but this requires no exposure to the lights during the cure, thus losing much valuable time, while the eye is likely to be permanently weakened thereafter.

To combat this condition an eyewash has been provided which checks the action of the ultra-violet rays; but this wash also weakens the eye and it is necessary to apply it for every change of scene, as it is rapidly washed away.

Screens for the lamps themselves have not proved practical. The screen cuts off so much of the photographic light that two lamps must be used where one was used before, and the ultra-violet rays from these two are as strong as those from only one unshielded lamp.

Spectacles for the actors are, of course, impractical.

The research departments of the great film companies are at present at work on the problem. In their success lies the only hope of safety for the eyes of the celluloid actors.

HOW "WATCH" WAS NAMED

"Personal Clocks" Were First Invented for Watchman, Hence the Name.

The New England Pilgrims hold the record as far as guarantee requirements are concerned. According to an article by Mrs. W. L. Harris in the Mentor it seems that the deacons of a certain New England church, way back in 1728, demanded a two-years' usage of a steple clock as a fair trial before payment.

According to this writing "watches" were originally called personal clocks. They were first provided for the use of watchmen and then acquired the name "watches."

How to Make a Map. One of the queerest of all the books that circulate in government departments is to be found at the Ordnance Survey Office at Southampton, where maps are made.

At this moment the Ordnance Survey Office is engaged in printing a wonderful array of new maps covering the whole of the country in scales ranging from one-sixteenth of an inch to the mile to twenty-five inches to the square mile.

The book contains "successive proofs" of the different maps, showing the stages through which a map goes before it finally reaches the public.

The first page shows the map printed in black ink in skeleton form, giving nothing but the names of the different places. The next page is devoted to perhaps only two thick red lines—the main roads winding their way through the particular section of the country.

The third page will show the skeleton map with the main roads printed on it, while the fourth will give four or five minor and proposed roads. The fifth will show those roads on the skeleton. The sixth page is a veritable Chinese puzzle in green—the parks and woods. The next page contains the rivers and streams of the country.

Then comes a page of blue daubs representing lakes. More daubs, this time in light and dark brown, finely tinted, appear in another page—these are the low mountains and hills, while the last page but one looks like a picture of the moon printed in a deep sepia color—the highest points of the country.

Each of the series of outlines and daubs is in turn printed on the top of the skeleton map, and the finished plate gives the map as it is issued to the public.—London Tit-Bits.

How Big Can City Grow? Just how big a city can grow has long been a subject of speculation. Some persons think that the metropolitan area of New York city will eventually have a population of 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 people.

The census figures of the county of London show that in the years from 1911 to 1921 inclusive the rate of increase in London was only 3.2 per cent, whereas the rate of increase in the rest of England was 5 per cent, says the Youth's Companion. They show, too, that in those years there was an actual migration from London of 820,000 and that for the first time in centuries there is a decided tendency of humanity away from the metropolises. Perhaps Greater London with 7,000,000 has about reached the limit of its growth.

How "Bill of Fare" Started. The origin of the term "Bill of Fare" is as follows: It is said that the Elector Henry of Brunswick attracted general notice at a state dinner during a meeting of electors in Regensburg in 1489 by referring to a long list before a dish was ordered. In reply to an inquiry the elector spread the paper out and it was found to contain a list of dishes prepared for the occasion. The idea so pleased the assembly that each of them had it introduced into his household.

WHY

Tuesday Is Named After Tyr, Norse God of War

Tuesday is named after Tyr, the Norse god of war. It is really, therefore, Tyr's day, and has been changed a little through hundreds and thousands of people saying it for centuries, until gradually it was pronounced and then written a little differently. Tyr was a brave god who undertook to rid the world of a monster called Fenris. For years the gods had tried to capture him, with out avail. Finally the good spirits of the mountains said that they would bind the wicked monster with a chain that could not be broken, and then he would be able to do no more harm. So these spirits wove a chain out of the hardest things to find; there were the footsteps of a cat, the roots of stones, the breath of fishes and the nerves of bears, among other things. It was a very hard chain but looked soft. Still, when the spirits tried to put it around the monster's neck, the wily creature said he would not allow it unless the spirits promised to take it off again and, to show their good faith, would send one of the gods to put his hand in the monster's mouth. Tyr was a very brave god and he said he would put his hand in the creature's mouth. He did as he promised, and Fenris was bound, but when he found he was a captive he was enraged and bit off Tyr's hand.

REASON HORSES ARE SHOD

It Is Because of Artificial Conditions Imposed by Man That They Need Shoes.

The horses which run at large in the plains country go barefoot, yet they have foot health. It is only under the artificial conditions imposed by man that the horse requires shoes. A good deal of this necessity for shoes arises from hard pavements and roads which the horse is worked on.

But there is another reason. The stable horse does not get at night a foot dew bath. He needs that dew bath. The moisture can be supplied and sometimes is by packing the foot each night in wet clay, a method so wasteful of labor that it is only resorted to in exceptional cases, usually when the need is acutely manifest. To maintain healthy condition and durable texture the horse's hoof must have moisture. This the dew bath enjoyed by the pastured horse throughout the night, effectively supplies.

Night dew is recognized by horse men as the best of all medicine for hoofs. Soaking in it invigorates the whole structure. The hoof becomes much tougher, more rounded, and better spread. It is not uncommon for horses which are pastured at night through the summer season to stand up under daily work without being shod. The horse which runs constantly in pasture develops sound, tough hoofs, which, though lacking shoes, do not chip or crack.—Our Dumb Animals.

Why They Call It "Two Bits."

Many have wondered why 25 cents should be referred to as "two bits," and may be interested to learn how it originated. A bit is the American equivalent to the old Spanish real which was used in California back in 49. When it disappeared finally, it had become part of the language. When American silver replaced the real it was reckoned in terms of bits which were worth 12 1/2 cents. Two of them made 25 bits, which equaled the American quarter. It was also used in company with Chinook, the Western made language of early days. Difficulty arose when anything smaller than a quarter was produced in payment. The bit was the universal standard. Hence, a dime was known as a short bit and 15 cents as a long bit. Copper was taboo. If a customer bought a bit's worth of tobacco and gave the storekeeper a quarter he'd get a dime change. If he had a dime it would be accepted, but if he didn't he was penalized 2 1/2 cents.

Why White Elephant?

People frequently use the term "Having a white elephant on their hands," without knowing how such a term originated. According to report, the white elephants are kept by the king of Siam in the royal stables at Bangkok, and are not really white, but merely lighter in color than the normal beast. They are supposed to be animated by the spirit of some great king or hero. According to Siamese faith the soul of Buddha existed in the body of a white elephant before it was incarnated again in Prince Gautama. The king keeps these sacred animals in great luxury. "But the ownership of one by a prince was by no means a piece of good luck, for the king made war on him to obtain possession. This is the source of commiseration of any one who has a 'white elephant' on his hands."

Why Crescent Is Turkish.

Here is a new explanation of the Turkish crescent. When Alexander the Great, so the story runs, was besieging ancient Byzantium, a vital night attack was revealed by the bright shining of the crescent moon, and the grateful citizens adopted it as their symbol. When the Romans came they adopted the crescent flag for the new city of Constantinople, and when Mohammed II conquered the great capital in 1453 he added its emblem to his own flag, hitherto plain red, explaining to his followers that the new standard represented Constantinople in a field of blood.

ODD WAYS OF CATS AND DOGS

Their Habits Are as Puzzling as Other Things in the Animal World.

Cats and dogs are usually enemies. The tiniest kitten fluffs up its fur and hisses and spits the first time it sees a dog, yet is quite polite to a man.

A cat goes off quite on its own. Yet a dog, unless it is a terrier who sneaks off poaching, seldom dreams of taking a constitutional except in company with its master.

Again, why is a cat which hates water so fond of fish? It is a taste impossible to gratify except by the aid of man.

Why are dogs and cats never deceived by illusion? A dog will run at full speed through one of those "mystic mazes" made of mirrors set at different angles. A man has to fumble his way with the utmost caution.

How is it that a glow-worm or firefly can produce light without heat? When man sets out to make light he can only use 3 per cent of the energy he employs. The other 97 per cent goes in heat.

How do animals sense coming danger when man cannot do so? In the great heat wave of 1921 hundreds of rabbits were seen to desert their burrows on a Yorkshire moor. Two days later a heath fire broke out and burned the whole moor in some Hampshire pine woods the squirrels deserted their homes in exactly similar fashion 24 hours before the sweep of the flame.

Again, how is it that some creatures can do without water? A parakeet lived for 52 years in the London Zoo without tasting water, and sheep seem able to get on with very little or no water so long as they get good grass. Many reptiles never drink but a mole dies if kept for 24 hours without water.

WHEN PULITZER WAS POOR

Publisher Was Turned Away From the Hotel That He Later Bought as Site for Newspaper

At one time Joseph Pulitzer, who bought the New York World from Jay Gould in 1883, was so poor that he was turned away from a New York hotel for lack of 50 cents with which to pay for a bed. In less than twenty years he bought this hotel, pulled it down and erected in its place the Pulitzer building, at that time one of the largest business buildings in New York, where he housed the New York World. One of the Rothschilds once remarked that if he had not lost his eyesight and his health Pulitzer would have collected into his hands all the money there was.

Pulitzer was born in the village of Mako near Budapest in Hungary, April 10, 1847. His father was a Jew, his mother a Christian. At the age of sixteen he migrated to the United States. He landed without friends and without money and unable to speak a word of English. He enlisted immediately in a regiment composed chiefly of Germans and in which German was the prevailing tongue. Within a year the Civil war ended and Pulitzer found himself, in common with hundreds of thousands of others out of employment at a time when employment was most difficult to secure. It was then he was so poor that he couldn't even afford to pay for a night's lodging at the hotel the site of which twenty years later became the home of the New York World. Detroit News.

Radio Suggestion

It's high time that radio ceased to be a public pestering and was turned to some really useful purpose.

For instance, every evening between the hours of 6 and 7, the following should be broadcast at intervals into every family living room of the United States:

"Eat from the side of your spoon." "No, you're not going to fill up on crackers and butter."

"Don't tell me you washed those hands before you came to the table."

"Take your spoon out of your cup."

"Never mind what's for dessert, first eat your meat and potatoes."

"The crusts will make your hair curly."

"There you go! All over my nice clean tablecloth!"—Kansas City Times

In Case of Ptomaine Poisoning.

This form of poisoning is caused by eating decayed meats, fish, vegetables, contaminated canned foods, etc. The symptoms of the condition are nausea, vomiting, colicky pains, diarrhoea, and great exhaustion. The treatment is always to produce vomiting to sweep the offending substance out of the stomach. Drink one glass of lukewarm water after another as rapidly as possible until six or eight have been taken. In a few minutes all the poisonous material will be vomited. Then take a tablespoonful of castor oil or three tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts dissolved in a glass of water. Also give an emulsion of warm soap suds. Keep the patient warm by external heat from hot water bottles or warm flannels.

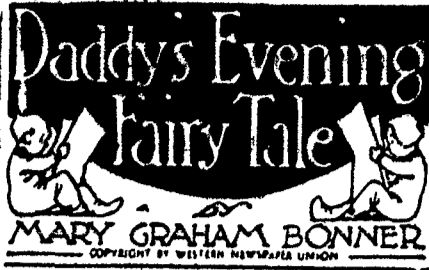
Constant Reader.

"To be successful a farmer ought to be a student."

"You bet he ought," answered Farmer Cornotssel.

"What works on agriculture are you reading now?"

"Nothin' on agriculture, but I'm stittin' up nights with the political news an' the market reports."—Washington Star.



THRIFTY PIGS

"Grunt, grunt," said Grandfather Porky Pig.

"That's an interesting remark of yours," said Brother Bacon.

"What do you mean?" asked Grandfather Porky Pig.

"I mean that your remark, 'Grunt, grunt,' was very interesting," said Brother Bacon.

"Are you in earnest, young pig, or are you making fun of me?" asked Grandfather Porky Pig.

"Oh, I'm in earnest," said Brother Bacon. "I think that to say 'grunt, grunt' is interesting."

"I often think of the number of creatures there are who spend so much time learning lots of different words which mean about the same thing."

"What a waste of time that is! They might be having their backs scratched or eating good meals instead. If I were a person and had wealth I would spend my time in having my back scratched and eating, and then I would have a private pen for pleasant mud-digging and restful naps and so forth."

"I would not waste my time going forth to work. And so I think we are sensible. We don't waste our time in lots of things that are useless."

"We don't care if our language isn't so very big—if that is the way one speaks of a language. It is at least an expressive language. What in the world is more expressive than 'grunt, grunt,' for example. And 'sneal, sneal' is so expressive, too. Such talk is good pig talk, talk without affectation."

"Some people try to put on such airs when they talk. But not the pigs. Let me meet the highest pig in all creation and I will greet him with a good, natural 'grunt, grunt' or a good, natural 'sneal, sneal.' I will not put on any airs and try to talk better than usual. I will not talk as though I had always been used to great things all my life. No, I will be my good, natural pig self. I'm heard of a very rich person once."



"I'm in Earnest," Said Brother Bacon.

who said he did not want to let people think he was rich, as then he would not have so much done for him.

"He used to pretend to be poor and that he couldn't afford this and couldn't afford that and so he could pile up his own wealth and make use of others to save himself."

"Now, he was sensible I think, for he was saving things for his own pig self, whereas if he had pretended otherwise he might have had to be kind and unselfish and generous and he could never have stood that!"

"Most creatures wouldn't think well of such ways, but according to a pig's point of view it was sensible."

"But anyway, I was saying, too, how natural and sensible we were. We are still natural and sensible in all ways. Pigs have never been famous for great and brave deeds. They have never been famous for their beauty and they have never been famous for their charm."

"But they've been famous for being natural, regular pigs without foolish airs and graces."

"What would a pig do with airs and graces? Nothing—nothing at all. And he knows that. He has that much sense."

"Ah, no, Grandfather Porky, I was not making fun of you as you said 'Grunt, grunt' for I love those words—or rather that one word used twice. Now, some creatures might use two words instead of using the one word twice. That shows how shiftless some creatures are with words. Pigs are thrifty with words. Oh, yes, indeed. And when we say 'sneal, sneal' we use the same word twice. Why not? It's a nice word. Let us show it like it. Not that the word cares at all, but it's nice to give a little friendliness about as friendliness can't be eaten. If it could be eaten it would be foolish to give it about. I'm not one to suggest offering around dinners and suppers and breakfasts."

"And no pig is for that matter. Oh, yes, the more I think of pigs the more sensible I think pigs are, but especially do I think we're sensible in our thrifty ways with words. Yes, that is what Brother Bacon thinks."

A Jolly Game.

You have all played blind man's buff, but how many have played blind man's breakfast?

Two players sit on the ground, with an arm's length between them. They are next blindfolded. One is given a saucer with some bits of biscuit on it, and with a spoon he has to try to feed the other player. It is so funny to watch their antics. They put the food in the funniest places, generally anywhere but in the mouth.

The Greater Movie Season

How it happened

YOU did it—you—the fans, the keen ones who are always demanding better stuff. You created the most favorable possible atmosphere for any art to develop in.

Criticism, appreciation, salvos of applause, and then, more criticism, "the divine discontent," that is what has forced the movies to the Greater Movie Season of '24.

The need for greater entertainment will always be an urgent issue, and fortunately the program is ready.

And what a program, this Season! Not a company but has something new and wonderful to offer you. Not a producer who has not turned his own brain and the world inside out to please you better than the next man!

It is the pride of the United States to be the greatest source of motion picture service in both hemispheres.

It is our pride to give this new art of the screen its finest expression.

See the best motion pictures and you are in league with the greatest harmonizing force humanity knows.

What you know about the movies of the past is nothing to go by!

The Greater Movie Season is here: prove it by going!

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SAUSAGE BACON and SMOKED MEATS. Manufactured by HUGO SCHRIENER 48 Front St. Main 1695

Both Tune and Words. A young fellow was trying hard to explain to the salesman what he wanted. "Now, haven't you this song? It goes zim-zim, zum-zum, zang-zang, You know." And the salesman was trying very hard to follow him. "Sorry," said the salesman, "but I don't seem to recognize the tune. What are the words?" "Those are the words."