

Surgeon Cuts Extra Head Off of Boy Born With Two

Brussels.—A report is being made to the Belgian Academy of Medicine of a remarkable surgical operation performed by Chief Surgeon Gianolla at the Jumez hospital in the village of Tergnier, when an abnormal secondary head on a boy born a week ago was successfully amputated. The remaining head of the boy is normal. The one removed was larger and malformed.

FUR SEALS GO NORTH

Migration Begins for Rendezvous in the Bering Sea.

Hard Leaves South Pacific Waters and Follows the Western Coasts of United States, British Columbia and Alaska.

Port Angeles, Wash.—The Pacific fur seal herd is on the move.

The annual migration to the northward has begun, and the vanguard soon will appear off the coasts of Washington and British Columbia, leading the way to the summer rendezvous on the Pribilof Islands in the middle of Bering sea.

All winter long the seals have been scattered through the South Pacific, but as spring approaches the mating instinct turns their heads to the North and they converge toward the California coast and then follow their time-worn groove along the western coasts of the United States, British Columbia and Alaska, the milestones of their route being the deep sea fishing banks, where succulent salmon, halibut and other fish keep them sleek and fat.

Few, if any, other animals are so carefully pampered and nursed by Uncle Sam, and except for such fostering the fur seal probably now would be an extinct animal. With the exception of a small colony that summers on the Commander Islands, off the coast of Kamchatka, Siberia, the herd which propagates on the Pribilofs is the only fur seal herd known to be in existence.

When Alaska was purchased from Russia, the seals on the Pribilof Islands numbered, according to various official estimates, from two to five million animals, but due to ruthless operations by sealers of many nations the herds were decimated annually. The United States government, year after year, endeavored to negotiate treaties for the protection of the seals and in 1891 a measure of success was obtained in a treaty with Great Britain which practically eliminated Canadian sealers.

The massacre of the herds continued, however. Numerous schooners flying the Japanese flag annually reaped a rich harvest, and the Japanese government steadfastly refused to interfere with the enterprise. Finally, in 1911, when the herds by unrestrained pelagic sealing had been reduced to approximately 250,000 animals, the efforts of the United States were rewarded and a treaty among four nations—Russia, Great Britain, Japan and the United States—was negotiated, to continue in force for 15 years.

This agreement prohibited any of the nationals of the signatory powers from taking seals at any time anywhere, with the provision, however, that agents of the United States might take a few thousand skins each year from bachelor males summering on the Pribilofs. This does not interfere with the propagation of the herds. By the terms of the treaty the United States not only amply rewarded the nations for any loss sustained by their nationals, but agreed to give annually 15 per cent of the proceeds of the skins taken from the few animals killed.

NEW YORK? IT'S IN THE ALPS

Swiss Peasant, Sending Telegram, insists on It and Then Proves It.

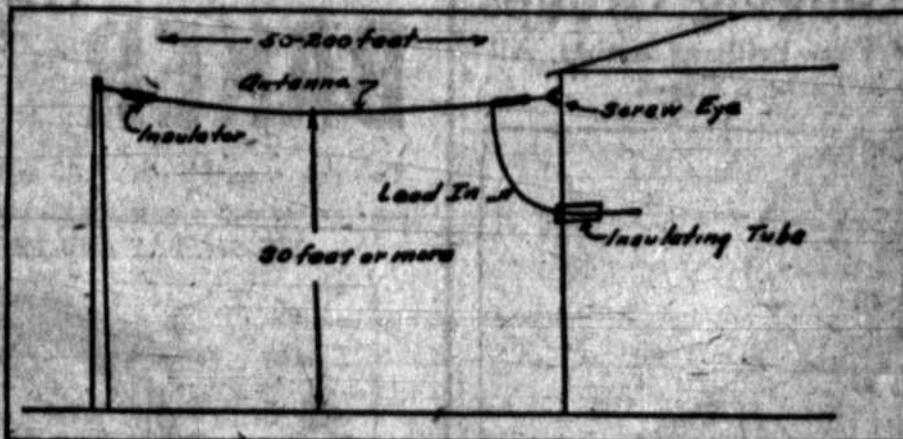
Geneva, Switzerland.—A peasant handed in a telegram of a few words at a branch telegraph office for his wife in New York and placed a franc on the counter for payment.

The clerk asked whether the wire was really meant to be sent to New York and proceeded to make the calculation. When the comparatively large sum required was announced to the peasant, he protested loudly and insisted that New York was in Switzerland.

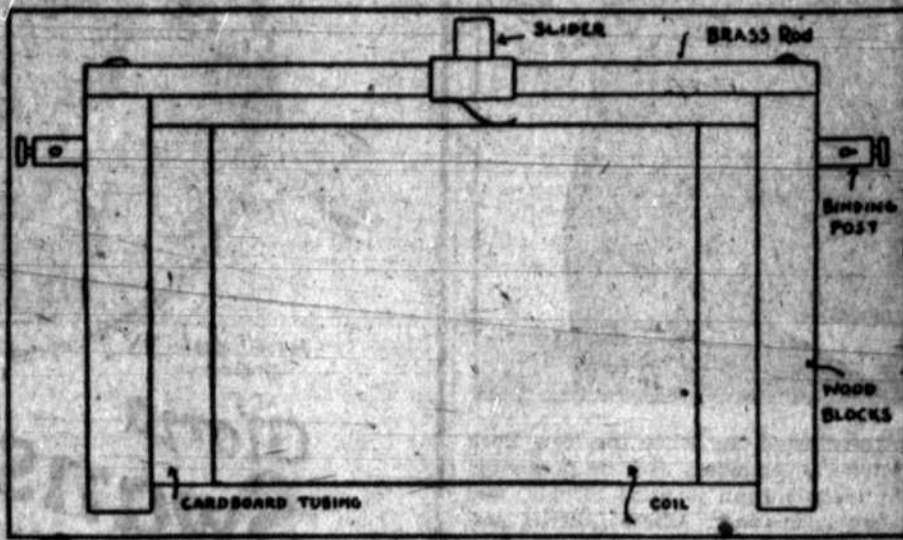
So it was found to be, but it took long and patient search through a large ancient volume to discover that there is a New York in Switzerland, an Alpine hamlet of fifty inhabitants not far from Lucerne.

Moss Ruins Wool.

Centralia, Wash.—Sheep came in for shearing from sheds on the ranges of Lincoln creek with a luxuriant growth of moss on their backs. During the winter the flocks were permitted the liberty of feeding in the open country. The wool became drenched in the misty rains and, mixed with the soil of the feeding pens, formed the basis for the formation of the moss. According to local buyers the sheep, so affected, cannot be sheared as the fleeces are so damaged as not to be worth the expense. The wool will be allowed to die and shed off as nature designed.



The Antenna.



The Tuner.

RADIO

HOW AMATEUR CAN BUILD A RECEIVER

Instructions for Setting Up the Antenna and for Assembling the Tuner.

In order to pick up sufficient energy with the simple radio receiving set it is necessary to connect one terminal to an antenna consisting of one or more wires suspended in the air and insulated from all grounded material and the other terminal to a ground, usually the water supply pipe. The height of an antenna used with a small receiver should not be less than 30 feet. As the received energy varies directly as the height of an antenna, the higher the antenna the louder will be the signals or voice produced. The length of an antenna for short wave reception should not be less than 50 feet nor should it be longer than 200 feet. The minimum wave length to which a simple receiver can be adjusted for electrical resonance will be above that used by amateurs if the receiver be connected to an antenna 200 feet or more in length.

A simple radiophone receiver capable of picking up radiophone stations similar to KDKA at East Pittsburgh, can be assembled by a novice for from \$4 to \$15, depending upon the builder's ability to use his hands. If the builder will construct most of his apparatus he will appreciate it much more and probably will understand more about its operation than if he buys a set already made. However, for those who have not the ability or the time to spend constructing their own apparatus the following description will not only give the details as to the construction of each component part of a receiver but also what standard ready-made parts can be purchased and used in its stead.

The material can be purchased at any electrical supply store. In erecting a simple antenna for use with the receiver shown in the diagram, the antenna proper and the lead-in are of stranded hard-drawn copper wire, strand No. 22, costing about 1 cent per foot. The two insulators are of molded material and can be purchased for about 25 cents each. The antenna shown is supported between a house and a pole. It may be found more convenient to support it between a tree and a house, two houses or even between two chimneys on the same house. In bringing down the lead-in wire should be taken that it be kept as far away from grounded material as possible and when bringing through the wall or under the window into the house it should be brought through some sort of an insulating tube, such as rubber or bakelite.

In making the ground connection the same kind of wire can be used as was purchased for the antenna. You can clean a section of the waterpipe thoroughly and solder the ground wire to it.

MAKING THE TUNER

To make a tuner for this receiver, the following raw material will be required:

- 1 Piece of cardboard tubing three inches outside diameter and five inches long, costing about 10 cents.
- 1 100 feet No. 22 double cotton-covered magnet wire costing 25 cents.
- 1 Standard slider (see sketch) for 1/4 by 1/4 brass rod, 40 cents.
- 1 Six-inch length of 1/4 by 1/4 brass rod (square) 20 cents.
- 2 Binding posts (see sketch) 20 cents.
- 2 Circular blocks of wood whose diameter is just equal to the inside diameter of the piece of cardboard tubing and between 3/8 and 1-2 inch thick.
- Some shellac or varnish is also required.

Starting one-half inch from one end of the cardboard tube wind on the No. 22 D. C. wire within one-half inch of the other end of the tube. Fasten one end of the winding to the tube but allow some surplus wire on the other end for making a connection. After the winding is in place give it a coat of shellac or varnish to hold the turns in place. Assemble the circular-cut pieces of wood in the geometrical center of the square blocks and then shellac or varnish them for the appearance's sake.

When thoroughly dry slip the two end blocks into the wound tube and by means of a few finishing brads driven through the cardboard tubing, fasten the end blocks to the wound tube. The slider is to be mounted on top of the coil and should be capable of making contact with any turn of the wire on the tube. In order to remove the insulation from the wire just under the rod where the slider moves back and forth, wrap a piece of sandpaper around a thin piece of wood and using another piece of wood as a guide, sandpaper the insulation from the winding. Drill a hole one-eighth inch in diameter through the slider rod about one-fourth inch in from each end so that the rod can be fastened by screws to the end blocks. After the slider rod is fastened in place see that the contact finger on the bottom of the slider can at all times make good contact with the winding. Mount a binding post on either end of the coil, attaching one by means of a wire to the slider rod and the other to the end of the wire wound on the tube and the tuner is complete. A tuner can be purchased already assembled for about \$3.50 to \$4.00.

LINKING MOVIE AND RADIO

British Scientists Have Some Success in Wireless Transmission of Motion Pictures.

British scientists are reported to have met with more or less success in developing a method of transferring motion pictures by radio. Some months ago a photograph was transferred by wireless from the Copenhagen newspaper, the Politiken, to England, and later from England to a ship in mid Atlantic, so that the possibility of linking the movies with the new art is not remote.

If perfected the new development of the already versatile art will make it possible for one to see on his own receiving instrument things that are happening at a great distance. For instance, a ship is sinking at sea. The transmitting station of the vessel, instead of sending a message of the disaster, sends a picture that anyone with a receiving set will be able to see just as the present broadcasting programs are heard.

That all sounds remote now, but the telephone was considered even more so, and the wireless, even after Marconi's immortal message had bridged the Atlantic, was generally believed to be akin to the idea of perpetual motion.

TIPS TO THE RADIOIST

- A crystal detector cannot be satisfactorily amplified.
- Insulate ends of aerial wires with several small insulators.
- Whenever possible run aerial wires at right angles to electric light wires.
- The lead wire should be the size of the combined number of wires in the aerial.
- Gas piping makes a poor ground, but the cold water pipe ground is excellent.
- A crystal detector is never as efficient as a vacuum tube detector no matter what instruments are connected to it.
- Within three to five miles from a broadcasting station indoor one wire aerials about 40 feet long stretched from room to room, are generally satisfactory with crystal detectors.

The KITCHEN CABINET

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"He hath never fed of the dainties that are bred in a book; he hath not eat paper, as it were; he hath not drunk ink."

GOOD THINGS YOU WILL ENJOY

A nice small cake which will keep until used is the following:



Nut Macaroons.—Take two well beaten eggs, one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, one cupful of rolled or coarsely chopped nuts, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of almond extract, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and rolled oats to stiffen. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a baking sheet. Try one before baking them all; add more rolled oats if too thin. The cakes will be more tasty if the rolled oats are slightly browned and ground before using. Peanuts may be used, but they will not stay fresh as long as other nuts.

White Fruit Cakes.—Take four eggs, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful each of seeded raisins and sultana raisins, one cupful of currants, one-half cupful of citron cut in thin slices, three-fourths of a cupful of milk, one small nutmeg grated, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour to make a stiff batter. Cream the butter and sugar with two table-spoonfuls of the milk, add the well beaten eggs, warm the fruit and mix with a little flour; sift the flour with the baking powder, add the grated nutmeg and mix all the ingredients well. Pour into a well-buttered and paper-lined cake tin and bake in a slow oven two and one-quarter hours.

Jellied Veal.—Take a large knuckle of veal, cover with boiling water; add eight cloves, six pepper corns, small bits of nutmeg, three bay leaves, salt and a clove of garlic. Cook until the meat falls from the bones, or is tender. Remove the meat and cut in small cubes. Cover the bones with cold water and boil up; pour off the liquid when it is reduced to about three cupfuls, cover the bones and all gristle again with cold water and give them a good long boil. Add pepper, salt and boil up the strained liquid; pour a little into moulds, add some meat and when it is set add more of the gelatin, keeping the mixture over hot water so that it will not become firm. By only half filling the moulds the meat is better distributed, then when firm add more until all is used.

Nellie Maxwell

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