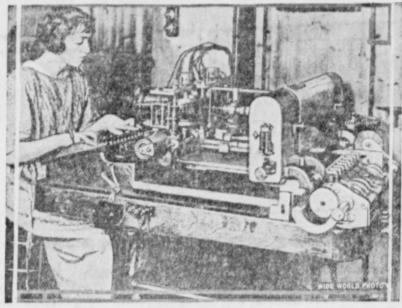
This May Revolutionize Printing



Here is the apparatus invented by J. R. C. August and L. K. Hunter of London, brothers-in-law, which they claim will revolutionize printing. The basis of the invention is a film on which letters, figures and all kinds of type have been photographed. By a keyboard, characters from the master film are projected in rapid sequence onto a sensitized base and photographed by fractional exposures. The exposed film corresponds to type set on a machine, bearing the image of the matter to be published.

Eat Half Pound of Meat a Day

Average Daily Consumption in United States Is 55,000,000 Pounds.

Chicago.-Between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 pounds of meat and meatproducts are consumed daily by the people of the United States, according to a statement issued by the Institute of the American Meat Packers. Consumption of meat in the last year averaged 165 pounds per capita, or half a pound a person a day. In addition the lard utilized in this country represented 15.8 pounds per capita. The daily meat ration of eight ounces is made up of about 2% ounces of beef, 4 ounces of pork, 2-5 of an ounce of veal and 1/4 of an ounce of lamb.

"Virtually all of the meat eaten in the United States is produced here," says the institute. "Last year only 34,000,000 pounds of meat were imported-considerably less than 1 per cent of our domestic production, and only about enough to last our population through breakfast and lunch.

"Exports of meat in the last year, consisting almost entirely of pork and 1,750,000,000 approximated pounds, worth \$240,000,000,"

Discussing the wide range of taste in meat, the institute points out tha the preferences are in a general wa geographical, although there are ex ceptions to this rule that cannot b explained. Minneapolis and St. Pau for instance, although Twin Cities, pre fer beef cuts of different qualities There is a kind of local atmospher about taste in meats which is a marked as local accent, says the insti tute.

Sectional Differences in Taste.

"Sectional differences of taste long have been well known in the meat trade," it is said. "It is a manifestation that hitherto has been observed without anyone bothering very much for an explanation. In fact, explanation is not easy. How, for instance, can any one explain that, in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis, though having a greater trade in heavy-fed cattle than St. Paul, nevertheless consumes on its own tables a leaner beef than St. Paul? A Minneapolis retail butcher usually takes a dressed beef animal which weighs 150 to 200 pounds less than does his neighbor across the river.

cago University Press.

Report by Rehabilitation Committee of

Legion Tells of Work of

Year.

Indianapolis,-Almost 40,000 dis-

abled World war veterans and fam-

files of veterans received more than

\$16,000,000 under the Reed-Johnson

rehabilitation bill and its amendments

The total amount awarded under

the measure was \$16,493,966, or an

average benefit of \$418 per case, ac-

cording to James F. Barton, national

Results of this legislation, passed in

1924 and 1925, with Legion support,

Adutent, the American Legion.

at Omaha from October 5 to 9.

during the last year.

\$16,493,966 GO TO THE VETS

UNDER REED-JOHNSON BILL

classes of meat within the diets of people living in different parts of our farflung country. And there is, as probably every one would divine, a considerable difference in the ratios of meat eaten by urban and rural dwellers. area.' City and town folks eat more beef, veal and mutton than country folk, but the big outdoors asserts its influence in the matter of pork, for here country consumption runs clear away from city records.

"Four years ago a nation-wide canvass was carried out which is accepted matter. As is well known, the United maintains a staff of reporters all over the country. Most of these men were the per capita consumption with subdivision of the people of their district into urban and rural, and estimates for each class; the request was for pounds of dressed weight as would be sold by the butcher. The results of this inquiry were confirmed by other national statistics. They are summarized into geographical and meat classes in the following table:

Individual Consumption.

	Beef-Pounds Consumed Per Pers	on.
8	Areas Urban R	ural
t		47.1
	North Central, East75.6	48.3
у	North Central, West 77.5	
-	South Atlantic 55.1	28.5
		28.6
e		64.7
1,	Pork-Pounds Consumed Per Pers	on.
	Areas Urban Ri	aral
h =	North Atlantic	85.5
į.	North Central, East 69.3 1	09.9
	North Central, West67.2 1	13.1
9	South Atlantic	17.6
s	South Central79.7 1	21.3
-		81.5

"Although Americans consume fairly large amount of meat-the average per capita in 1923 was 167 pounds -they eat comparatively little veal and mutton. The yearly amounts for the whole country combined, taken from the same estimates, show the following distribution among city and country folk:

"An interesting conclusion from these returns is that the city dweller, with more confined, sedentary occupation, is more given to the leaner type of meat. This has been confirmed by the experience of retailers within the "Boston, as a market unit, may be last twenty years. They have noticed said to consume the heaviest beef of not merely a preference by housewives any city. A lighter meat is required for cuts of somewhat lighter weight, the further one goes south along the but have observed also a gradual tencoast. 'Consumptive demand varies dency away from fat meat and toward greatly among the populations of dif- leaner meat. No figures, of course, ferent sections of the country,' to can be obtained on the relative leanquote from 'The Packing Industry,' a ness and fatness of meat consumption; study by experts of aspects of the even the most drastic of the sumptumeat industry, included in the busi- ary laws of the Middle ages-which ness training publications of the Chi- were designed as much to equalize food distribution as to regulate the There is, in addition, an interesting amount consumed—could not provide

bill have not been felt in the year

since its passage, Mr. Johnson de-

clares. A review of all old cases dis-

allowed under previous laws was tak-

en up at the Legion's suggestion, but

There were between 400,000 and

500,000 of these cases. The review is

progressing at the rate of 700 cases a

cent of these cases by some phase of

More than 10,000 shell-shocked vet-

the new legislation.

Experience has shown, Mr. Miller's

this is only about half finished.

age weight of live stock, allowing for a few ups and downs, has been downward for some years.

"Hotels and restaurants generally prefer much beavier cuts than do outcher's shops doing a family trade. But hotel catering, like hotel life in its other aspects, is much the same from Atlantic to Pacific, and for that reason probably the most traveled persons are least likely to be aware of the curious sectional tastes that exist throughout the United States.

New York Takes All Kinds.

"New York is the most catholic of ur areas in its meat tastes. It takes all grades and classes of beef. The downtown section wants beef of heavy weights, the Hudson River section wants medium to choice beef of lighter weights, white Long Island wants the best lightweights. The big Jewish trade in 'kosher' meat calls for a high-

"The Mid-West consumes fair to me-

"These odd preferences sometimes break down the bars of geography and play strange tricks with supplies. 'Fort Worth and Oklahoma City, for example,' says the book previously mentioned, 'supply very little meat for the densely populated section of the country directly east of the Ohio border. This section draws upon the Missouri river markets-Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Sloux City-and upon St. Louis and Chicago. On the other hand, Fort Worth and Oklahoma City can market a product in the Southeastern states to much better advantage than the river markets, because they have a product best suited to this demand.

"'One of the largest plants in Chicago sends from 95 to 98 per cent of its pork and pork products into the Middle Atlantic states. A large Sioux City plant sends 70 per cent of its pork products to this same section, while a St. Paul plant, owned by the same firm, distributes only 20 per cent of its pork and pork products in this

"In his pamphlet. 'Food Animals and Meat Consumption in the United States, John Roberts of the bureau of animal industry states: "The people of Argentina consume the most beef; the British meat dietary has the closest balance of beef, mutton and pork, and the Germans are, relatively, as the best available guide on this the greatest pork consumers.' Incidentally, the fact may be stated that Department of Agriculture three countries only, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, consume more meat per person than the United asked to 'make careful estimates of States. In each case they are countries of sparse population and large surpluses of cattle and sheep."

Bear, Believed Extinct, Is Sighted in Forest

San Francisco.-Evidence that the California grizzly bear may not be extinct, as believed, has been received here by the California Academy of

Col. John R. White, superintendent of Sequola National park, reported he had seen a large grizzly of the California type in giant forests.

Destruction of the California grizzly began with the gold rush, when the miners went after the bear with fear in their hearts. One of the last known survivors of the species died here in captivity in 1911.

Typifying strength and intelligence, the bear was put on the state flag in 1847 when Mexican dominion of Callfornia was broken, but the people did not have the foresight to protect it from destruction.

Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, director of the natural history museum here, said there probably are not more than 600 grizzly bears of all types left in North America.

Cow Routs Vicious Mule

Mercedes, Texas.-E. W. Sprague, a armer who lives near this place, owes his life to a fighting cow. A vicious mule kicked and bit Sprague as he was leading the animal to water and it is believed would have killed the farmer had not a Shorthorn cow come to the rescue. Actuated by a desire to get into the fight "for the pure fun of it." or by a desire to do its owner service, the cow charged the mule and put him

Serpent Terrorizes Town

Paris.-A serpent eighteen feet long and three feet in circumference appeared in the town of Relarista, southern Spain, during the slesta hour. Its appearance caused a panic, especially among the dozing denizens of several diversity in the balance of various such figures. But it is that the aver- cafes. Troops are trailing the monster.

> for death or disability totaled for the year \$938,638.

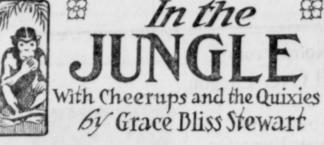
Increases in pay from \$100 to \$150 month have been granted to 335 blind veterans. Some 937 helpless veterans were paid during the year \$562. 200 in allowances for attendants. Eighty-nine totally deaf veterans received compensation increases from \$65 to \$100 a month

Six Killed in Battle

Over Ancient Statue

London.-A fight among Mesopotanian Arabs, which ended in the death of six, figures in the history of a valuable report says, that the veteran or his statue which has been brought to Lon-

dependents benefit in about 15 per | don by a Bagdad merchant. The statue is a soap-stone portrait figure of Gudea, a Babylonian ruler of 4425 years ago. It is 18 inches high, erans have benefited in the first year and is in excellent condition. It is are set forth in a report made by of the law's operation to the extent said to be worth from \$40,000 to \$60. Watson B. Miller, chairman of the Le- of \$4.620,501 under the extension of 000. Arabs who unearthed the statue girn's national rehabilitation commit- the period for presumptive service con- at once realized its great value, tee. The report will be submitted to nection on mental diseases. Under a quarreled over its possession, and the national convention of the Legion | similar extension for tubercular vet- | fought so bitterly that six were killed. erans, 10,281 of them have received It is thought by experts to be the finest it is better to go yourself," suggested secured the dispensation from the pope Full benefits of the Reed-Johnson | \$8,403,489. Increased dependency pay | work of its period yet discovered.



RS. OSTRICH was troubled. Something was wrong with the children. Her fourteen beautiful eggs, like ivory globes, had hatched into fourteen lively young birds. They had eaten gravel for several days after they came out of the shell, which all ostrich mothers know is the best thing for their young stomachs, but after that they didn't seem to thrive. Father dium grades from light butcher cattle Ostrich had brought them the tenderest leaves and twigs, and even some of those wonderful watermelons which grow on the edge of the dese.t, but nothing agreed with them.

"What's to be done, my dear?" roared Father Ostrich in his loud, important voice.

"Well, I don't know, Father," said Mother Ostrich, "but it does seem to



"Now, Father, Don't Be Cross," Said Mrs. Ostrich.

me as if I could find something which would be good for the children. I don't believe you looked far and wide. horse, so it will be easy." "I don't know how far you'll go,"

said Father Ostrich a bit peevishly, for he didn't like Mrs. Ostrich's criticism, "but I'm sure you'll go wide if you go around in circles as usual. And mind, don't get frightened and hide your head in the sand!"

"Now, Father, don't be cross," said Mrs. Ostrich. "You have the same bad habits that I have, you know. Good-by, I'll be back before dark," and she trotted away over the desert, her legs moving so fast that her toes seemed scarcely to touch the ground.

"I'll have to go toward those trees and growing things over there," thought she. "There's nothing here on the desert fit for my bables to eat.' And she ran so fast that all at once

MRS. OSTRICH TO MARKET | she found herself in the thick, deep jungle.

> "Now, I wonder," she said aloud, looking up, "if that breadfruit would be to the children's taste.

"It looks good to me," said a small merry voice which seemed to come from right under Mrs. Ostrich's very toes. "But of course I don't know for whom you are marketing.'

"Dear me," snapped Mrs. Ostrich in surprise and alarm, "dear me, who's interfering now?"

"It's only Cheerups, Madam, and I thought perhaps I could help you pick out your fruit for breakfast, as you were a little uncertain," said the voice "Well, well, this is luck," cried Mrs.

Ostrich, looking down at Cheerups from her eight feet of height, and winking and blinking her great eyes with their long lashes. "To think that I should run right into you. Mr. Cheerups. Why, all the Desert and Jungle Folks are talking about you and your wise words and your wonderful ways. Here I am in a terrible tangle, and you appear right in front of me to unravel it. Miraculous, I say, simply miraculous!"

"First, please tell me who you are," smiled Cheerups, "and what is your trouble. I surely don't deserve the fame you speak of, but I shall be very glad to help you if I can.

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Cheerups: you are so kind. You see, I am Mrs. Ostrich and I have at home fourteen as handsome little Ostrich babies as you could see any day in a twenty-mile

"But I couldn't run twenty miles," cried Cheerups.

"Oh, excuse me," replied Mrs. Ostrich. "I forgot that you hadn't the long-distance apparatus," and she looked proudly at her tall, strong legs. "Well, my babies had their gravel meals for two or three days, as was right and proper, and then they didn't seem to like the leaves and vegetables which Father Ostrich brought them. I shall go a long distance away to- We just can't find anything they will day. I am a faster runner than a eat. And if they don't eat, they will die. Oh, Mr. Cheerups, I'm almost distracted!"

"Don't be anxious, Mrs. Ostrich, I beg of you," said Cheerups in a tone full of kindness. "I have a plan. Just lay a few extra eggs outside the nest and feed the wee birdlings on them until they are old enough to eat other things. And when you hatch the next brood, you might lay the extra eggs first, so the babies' breakfast will be all ready and waiting for them when they come.'

"That's a splendid idea," cried Mother Ostrich. "Thank you a thousand times, Mr. Cheerups; I'll do just as you say," and off she ran at top speed toward home. Ever since, Mrs. Ostrich has followed Cheerups' advice with success.

(c) by Little, Brown & Co.)

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

THE practically unique occurrence of an old Latin word as a modern feminine name, without change of spelling or significance is evidenced in Viola. It is one of the few names which has not undergone a lengthy process of evolution from some root in a dead language. It has not even submitted to revival but has passed down through the centuries as the Latin word for "violet" and will remain a feminine proper name signifying violet to the end of time.

There are many instances of the use of Violet in England and Scotland. There is the equivalent Yolande in France and also Violetta. But in Italy, where the Viola arose, there is no record of its having been used as a born at Rotterdam, Holland, in the proper name.

seems to be that it was a fanciful was greatly in vogue in his day. name imported from Italy by Shakespeare and bestowed upon one of his at an early age, and the efforts of his heroines in "Twelfth Night." But guardians were largely responsible for



Personal Attention

"Never send a man on a fool's er-

the Simple Mug.

English hearts and it has continued with great popularity ever since the time of Shakespeare.

The amethyst is the talismanic gem assigned to Viola. It promises her success in love and freedom from vexation. Friday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

(by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

WHO SAID "Man is to man either

god or a wolf."

R ESIDERIUS ERASMUS, the author of the above quotation, was year 1467. His real name was Gerard, The common opinion of etymologists but this he changed—a practice which

Erasmus had been left an orphan determination he later relinquished, and by special dispensation from the pope at Rome was relieved from his

In the year 1492-the year that Columbus first set foot on the shores of the new world-Erasmus left his home in Holland and, with the permission of the bishop of Chambray, who was in charge of the monastery where the lad was living, traveled to Paris. There he studied theology and literature and there he formed acquaintance with many wealthy Englishmen whose instructor he became, One of these-Lord Mountjoy-was so impressed with the monk, and became so great an admirer of him, that he settled on him a life-long pension,

In 1497 Erasmus accompanied Lord Mountjoy to England, where he was graciously received by the king and where his learning secured him considerable attention from the men of McMurray. etters of that country. Soon after rand," admonished the Wise Guy. "No, Erasmus returned to the continent and relieving him of his monastic vows. is again coming into use.

Ricardo Cortez



Ricardo Cortez, well known as movie" actor, was born September 19, 1889, in Vienna. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He has black hair and brown eyes. Before becoming a motion-picture actor he had played minor parts with stock companies.



THE PINK THINGUMMY

OH, DEAR, Aesop!" complained Mrs. Dumpkopf, "I ordered a blue thingummy and they went and sent me up a pink one, and thingummies aren't supposed to be exchangeable and I suppose I'll have a terrible time getting a blue one for it."

"You won't if you go about it as a man would-as I would, for instance," said Mr. Dumkopf vigorously. "I would simply walk up to the proper official, briefly explain, and demand a blue thingummy in exchange."

"Oh, Aesop, will you exchange it for me?" crowed Mrs. Dumkopf admiringly, and the next day Mr. Dumkopf found himself briefly stating the case to the proper official and demanding a blue one.

"H'm," said the proper official, with glance that made Dumkopf feel like a pickpocket contemplating arsonthingummies not exchangeable. H'm. When was it bought? Who bought it? Is this the one that was bought? Why not pink?"

"Why-er-I did, I mean, she did, I don't know. Because."

"Why wasn't it brought back before? Have you a middle name? What was the sales person's number? Were you born in this country?". "Er-who, me? No. Yes. What?"

floundered Dumkopf.

'Why blue? Did you ever exchange a thingummy before? If so, what color? Was this spot on it? Was that? Were those? How much education have you had? Why not more?" "Blydootl!" gasped Dumkopf, and, tying the pink thingummy in an inex-

tricable knot around the official's neck, he bought a blue thingummy at the thingummy department. (6) by George Matthew Adams.)

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs

A SUGGESTION

IF YOU would fill the passing day with cheer
Spread far and wide the good
news that you hear.
on your neighbor's virtues
smiling dwell, And if some bit of gossip you must tell Let it be of some kindness he has

done, Or of some honor high that he has won;
And ere the day shall pass into the night

You'll find the flying minutes all delight, And when the sunset glows out in the west
And you shall come into the vales
of rest,
Faith, Hope and Cheer will be
your comrades on
The highways leading to the
golden dawn

golden dawn.
(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Upon obtaining this release, he published several of his works. In 1510 he again returned to England where he was given a professorship at Cambridge. In 1514 he returned to the continent where he lived until death overtook him in 1536.

Erasmus was easily one of the most notable scholars of his day and to him can be given much credit for the reviving of scholarship in that age. He attacked the disorders of monasticism and superstition and was active in the reformation, although he was scored by Luther for lukewarmness. The "Praise of Folly" is, perhaps, his best work .- Wayne D.

(@) by George Matthew Adams.)

Papyrus, source of ancient papers,