

School That Is Made Up of Many Nationalities



That the Quinn public school of Bethlehem, Pa., is virtually a melting pot is evident by this group of twenty nationalities, representative of the student body of the school, of which John J. McNamara, above, in center, is principal. Misses Irma Zimmerman and Elizabeth Randall, left background, are instructors. The student body is composed of 98 per cent foreign born or of foreign parentage.

Yacht Yankton Has Had Diversified Career



The yacht Yankton, pictured above, now owned by Chester Gray of Boston, has had a strange career. Many years ago it was the private yacht of King Edward of England. Later it fell into the possession of Sarah Bernhardt; and during the Spanish-American war it was for a time the flagship of Admiral Dewey. Since the Eighteenth amendment went into effect it has been captured twice as a rum runner.

Floral Parade of Coast Children



Children and flowers again proved their supremacy as southern California's chief attractions when a throng swarmed to Ocean Park to witness the seventh annual children's floral parade, and the artistic floats they had decorated with their own hands. More than 1,000 children participated in the event.

COOKS SNAKE FOODS



The new Kimura restaurant in the heart of Tokyo, Japan, specializes in snake foods, such as, for instance, juicy fried snakes. The proprietor, a well known Japanese chef, is shown in this photograph, with the base for one of his famous dishes.

Mountain Air Given President



Members of the Good Will association of the southwestern part of Virginia who presented to President Coolidge a paperweight made of copper from Carroll and Grayson counties. The weight had in it a tube containing "A Breath of Fresh Mountain Air From Virginia."

FROM HERE AND THERE

Litang, in the Himalayas of Tibet, is the highest city in the world. Lady Erleigh of London lectures to train fathers how to be satisfactory parents. A committee in Chicago is raising \$275,000 for a five-year scientific study of human behavior. Leonardo da Vinci drew plans for double-decked streets in Milan more than 400 years ago.

The first international industrial exhibition was held in Paris, in 1798. Lions bigger than the largest African lions of today once roamed in California. Experiments are being made in the use of sewage gas to provide light and heat for cities. India has 80,000,000 farmers, but it imports only \$1,000,000 worth of farm implements and machinery each year.

HER STORY BEST



Miss Ardis Wilden, El Paso, Texas, high school girl, is the winner of a university scholarship and \$150 in cash, as the result of being chosen national champion in the third national meat story contest which was conducted in high schools of the United States by the National Live Stock and Meat board. There were more than 10,000 competitors.

Help at Last

The naval authorities are invited to inspect a new ray which is claimed, will split anything asunder within a radius of ten miles. No lover of tinned sardines should be without one.—Humorist.

Leads in River Tonnage

The tonnage passing through the Detroit river, which connects Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, exceeds in volume that passing through any other river in the world.

POULTRY FACTS

QUALITY IN EGGS QUITE ESSENTIAL

Eggs are still more or less plentiful at this season, and a little later on they will not be quite so plentiful. The result will be that there will appear the temptation to hold eggs before selling so that the price will go up some. Here is where the danger lies in that practice; on most farms, that is, general farms, and fruit farms too, where poultry is not given all the attention it should have, the males are permitted to run with the flock in summer as in the spring, when breeding is done. The eggs thus obtained are, therefore, fertile. With the hot weather of summer, these eggs are very likely to start developing if they are held very long before selling. Eggs should be disposed of twice a week at least, preferably three times a week.

This, then, is one factor that affects quality in table eggs. Another is the fact that quite often flocks will steal their nests and lay a number of eggs before the nest is discovered. Many of these eggs will be unfit for use, but sometimes they are included in the lot that is to be sold. This should be watched carefully and avoided. It is a good plan to have a home-made egg candler handy and test all eggs before they are sold. Such a candler is not difficult to make; a piece of stove-pipe with a hole in it about the size of an egg will do very well. Set the pipe over the lamp so the hole comes opposite the flame, and by holding an egg up to this hole, a great deal can be determined about the inside of the egg. A normal egg that is fit for consumption will appear clear except for the orange colored yolk, and the air cell will be very small if it is a strictly fresh egg, that is, a trifle less than the size of a 10-cent piece in diameter. An egg that is dark or black shows that some embryo growth has taken place, and it is therefore unfit for food.

It is difficult under some circumstances to maintain quality in eggs during the summer months, but it can be done. Hold eggs at a temperature of not higher than 65 degrees, if possible; make sure that all eggs are gathered every night; sell eggs often—twice or three times a week; remove the males from the flock to produce infertile eggs; don't let the eggs set in the sun on the way to market.

Gapes Is Troublesome Disease of Chickens

Gapes is a disease of young chickens caused by a small reddish worm which attaches itself to the inner lining of the windpipe. It is often called a forked worm, for the reason that the male and female worms are often found attached to one another at an angle which gives the appearance of a single worm. The presence of the worms may be demonstrated by passing a loop of horsehair or small wire down the windpipe for a short distance and turning it to loosen the worms.

By stripping a feather of all its web except a small tuft at the end and dipping this in kerosene and inserting it into the windpipe where the worms are attached, they will often cause the worms to loosen their hold. However, the main remedy must lie in prevention. Badly infected stock should be killed and burned and all rubbish, runs and houses cleaned up and thoroughly disinfected. The ground should be spaded up or plowed and thoroughly limed. Rotation of runs for the chickens will do a great deal to stop the trouble.

Save Market Eggs

A detail of the poultry business which means a good deal in the final figuring of profits is the packing of eggs which are sent to market. This may seem like a small thing at first thought, but the loss of even a few eggs in each case may amount to a total of respectable size at the end of the year. Eggs should be packed in a manner which will assure the minimum of loss. Observation of a few simple rules will cut losses very largely, and it is just as easy to pack the eggs right as wrong.

Trained Eye Is Asset

A trained eye is one of the most valuable assets that the poultry man can develop. Through it he may forestall serious epidemics; through it he may turn loss into profit. The trained eye will tell him when the chicks are not making proper growth which experience or reliable advice will teach him to correct. Again, the trained eye will detect the slightest variation in the reaction of the fowls to a change in their surroundings. It will be a constant guide.

Ducks for Market

Ducks are one form of poultry that can be adjusted to commercial or factory-like methods. On the larger plants one will find the incubator rather close to the dwelling. The ducklings are moved from here to the first house when heat is supplied and then by regular stages to other buildings that differ in construction according to their needs until they end up at the killing room. This, in most instances, is a plant where they are turned as green ducks.

For the Hen's Grinder

Gravel or very coarse sand is an absolute necessity if hens are to remain in good condition for laying. Without gravel the food that enters the gizzard is not properly digested. Gravel or sand does not contain enough lime to furnish shells to the eggs or that is needed to keep the bones in condition and the easiest way to supply this is to keep crushed oyster shells or clamshells before the hens at all times. Keep it where the hens can get at it at all times.

The Newspaper—America's Market Place



AN ODD form of calamity befell New York city in the autumn of 1923. It was neither fire, flood nor famine. There was neither rumor of war nor suggestion of riot. Yet into this peaceful picture there suddenly descended a kind of community paralysis that filled multitudes with dismay.

What had happened? Merely that for the first time in two centuries New York found itself without its usual newspapers. A pressroom strike had halted their publication.

On that day there was no paper on the doorstep. The news stands were unnaturally bare. Why was this experience so disconcerting? Because, says a booklet issued by the Bank of the Manhattan company entitled, "News and Progress," it produced a feeling of isolation; it cut off the city from the outside world—not physically, but mentally; it even cut off the residents of the city from knowledge of each other, because people have come to rely almost entirely on the papers for their local news. One may be in a room with a number of others, but if the lights go out one feels strangely alone. When the newspapers suspended, co-operation became difficult—in some cases impossible.

The newspaper is in itself a remarkable example of voluntary co-operation. Not only is it a complex fabric woven of the labors and abilities of hundreds within its plant and of thousands on the outside, but it usually is a part of one of those great associations of newspapers through which the news of the world is daily gathered, exchanged and made available to all.

Not less significant and quite as important is the triangular co-operation between publisher, advertiser and public. Once it ceases, publishing, merchandising and buying all languish and the wheels of progress stop. When it is considered that there are 45,000,000 copies of each issue of 13,400 newspapers entering every home, office and workshop of the land, we begin to realize the vastness of this co-operation. We begin also to sense the extent of the constantly renewed influence which brings our millions of people into continuous conscious touch with each other.

If it be true that modern conditions of life have created the modern newspaper, it is no less true that the newspaper has played a leading role in creating modern conditions of life. This has been the case as to habits of thought, political developments and matters of religion, science and culture, but it has been true in even greater degree in the field of material progress.

When a carrier leaves a paper on a doorstep it may not occur to him that he is playing a part in the economic life of his town, but so it is, for to each individual subscriber he is really delivering the market place of the community.

Follow a newspaper into any home. Here are gathered the members of the family circle—father, mother and children. Within a few hours each will read it and for each there must be that which he is most interested in reading.

To this wealth of information each member of the family will respond and each in his peculiar way. Only to one part of the newspaper will there be any degree of common response because that part has a universal appeal. That part is the advertising columns. In these, could the editor view the reception of the paper, he would find that others—the advertisers—were supplementing his labors.

Marked Era in West

The first United States land office was opened in Detroit, under an act of congress passed March 28, 1814, says the Chicago Journal. Detroit was then a frontier village with only a few hundred people, and all around the town and westward to the Pacific the land was still in possession of Spain. Here were millions and millions of acres of fertile land awaiting settlers.

Hawaiians Good Horsemen

For feats of horsemanship the Hawaiians have long been noted, and in the royal groves on the grounds surrounding the palace of the rulers on Waikiki beach many notable gatherings of equestrians have been held. No member of the royal family has ruled in Hawaii since 1893, however, and the regal aspect of these groves appeals greatly to those horsemen who still can recall the days of the old regime.



There is another important aspect of the newspaper as the market place of the community which is often overlooked; that is, the saving of time. Instead of trudging from store to store in search of clothing, shoes or any of the numerous other articles of modern commerce, the consumer turns instinctively to the advertising columns of the newspaper for information to guide him by the most direct route to the desired product. Thus wasted time is eliminated.

As the market place of the community the advertising columns of the newspaper yield even greater values, which, while ultimately social in their outcome, are founded upon a firm economic basis. For example, if America has become a nation of home-owners, it is due in large measure to the persistence with which the desire for home ownership has been stimulated through newspaper advertising. A man with property to sell might rub elbows with several possible customers in the course of ten minutes' walk, but he could not buttonhole them one after another, for busy modern life does not permit it. But finally the real estate merchant awakened to the fact that all these unlabeled passers-by were newspaper readers.

Similarly, in the field of banking and in the promotion of individual thrift the advertising and news columns of the American newspaper have worked a magic transformation. Compare the atmosphere of the average bank today with that of a quarter of a century ago, before the banker had come to realize that the newspaper was a market place.

The public utility field offers still another striking example of how the newspaper as the market place of the community has been utilized not only to sell goods and service but to promote popular understanding and good will. It has been estimated that newspaper advertising has shortened by one-half the process of selling the services of such utilities.

As in the case of banks there has come a complete transformation in the attitude of the public utilities toward the public and in that of the public toward them. The old-time suspicions and antagonisms, now rapidly disappearing, have been replaced by a

Riding Log Carriage

If you can picture a small truck traveling back and forth in a space about 40 feet long, and reaching a

spirit of co-operation. This new spirit has found expression in many ways, not least among them being the widespread and rapid growth of the customer ownership movement.

The American newspaper is, by its very nature, a local institution, its own community's mirror, voice, market place and leader. But, just as America is a national community, composed of thousands of local centers, so the American press as a whole is a unit formed by nearly 14,000 local papers which reflect the national life. In this capacity newspapers together perform a nation-wide economic service comparable to that performed by each for its own community. Connected up for the transmission and exchange of news they form a national market place in which knowledge of the goods of any locality may be found.

How prodigious is the volume of newspaper advertising in facilitating this process is disclosed by the fact that of the \$750,000,000 used in such advertising in 1925 nearly one-third was paid by producers of goods which are distributed throughout the nation. Visit where he will, the traveler will find in the show windows of almost any town the same makes of safety razors, toilet powders, cold remedies, hand cameras, men's hats and clothing, women's wear, shoes and other commodities with which he was familiar in his home town. Indeed, it may be hard for him to realize, in the face of such display, that he actually has traveled at all.

Just as our newspapers have unified our thoughts, aims and ambitions, so have they made possible the distribution and the sale of our national merchandise.

In much the same manner that an important piece of news of interest to all is, in a single day, broadcast to every corner of the land, so can the message of a product be distributed by the advertiser. And it is now an accepted fact that this message also is "news."

Kaleidoscopic as it appears to be, our civilization is a stable civilization, nevertheless. How can stability exist amid such diversity? It could be destroyed if any large part of the American people become deliberately perverse.

In this larger sense the American newspaper constitutes the nerves of our entire social system.

The opening of the Detroit office was a momentous event in the history of the republic, for it marked the beginning of the regulated settlement of the mighty West. Uncle Sam's first land office, housed in a hut, was destroyed by the fire which wiped out Detroit in 1815.

The Strathspey

A fiddler known as the "strathspey king" crossed the ocean to enter the fiddling competition lately held in Maine. The strathspey, named from Strathspey, in Scotland, is a fast dance in four-four time, not unlike the reel. It is an old dance, which began to be much in vogue at about the period of the American Revolution, and it was a severe test of the player's endurance as well as of the dancer's agility, for it bristled with dotted eighth and sixteenth notes for the musician and abounded in violent contortions and gyrations for the player. The Charleston and the Java of the Twentieth century, it appears, had prototypes that demanded just as much strenuous exertion as the popular modern dances.—Montreal Herald.

There are crevices and caverns in Yellowstone park that give off gases fatal to birds and small animals that venture into them.