

STUDY OF BIRDS OBJECT OF TRIP

**Prof. H. H. Nininger to Go
From S. Dakota to Mexico.**

McPherson, Kan.—A study of bird life from South Dakota to Mexico City, and back along the western coast of Mexico and the United States to Canada, will be made this summer by Prof. H. H. Nininger, head of the biological department of McPherson college here.

Professor Nininger will make the trip under the auspices of the National Ornithology society, and it is expected to result in the most important discoveries in the interests of ornithology.

The party will start from western South Dakota and travel in a house-car built especially for the purpose.

Care will be taken to keep well ahead of cold weather, so that the birds can be studied in advance of the migratory period for the American species.

Crossing the Rio Grande, the party will continue south, gathering data on the species both rare and common to Mexico. While there, the migratory birds of the northland, which will have sought winter quarters, will be closely observed.

From the City of Mexico, Professor Nininger will move northward, traveling along the western coast of Mexico and the United States until the Canadian border is reached.

Colleges and universities along the route in both countries have asked Professor Nininger for his disclosures.

REAL "SKY PILOT"



Rev. Henry Hussman, pastor of a Catholic church in St. Louis, Mo., has become, at sixty years of age, an airplane pilot. "I went out to the flying field in 1922 just to see what it was like," he says. "I took one look and decided I wanted to ride. Since that day I have been an ardent aviator."

Rears Son on \$12 Week; Learns Mate Is Wealthy

New York.—Alleging, while struggling on an allowance of \$12 a week, that she discovered her husband, head of two producing export corporations, had grown rich and was maintaining another woman in lavish circumstances, Mrs. Helen A. McKee of 45 Waverly avenue, Lynchburg, L. I., brought suit for divorce against Leonard A. McKee of Brooklyn.

Mrs. McKee, before Supreme Court Justice May, asked \$1,000 a month alimony and \$2,000 counsel fee. The couple have a grown son, Harold. Mrs. McKee obtained a separation eight years ago. As her husband seemed in straitened circumstances, only \$12 a week alimony was allowed.

Recently, Mrs. McKee said, she found her husband was president of the R. A. McKee corporation and the McKee, Fulton, Bartel corporation, both of 261 Broadway, and that his income was \$50,000 a year.

Mrs. McKee alleged her husband's Brooklyn home is one of the show places of the neighborhood and has an Italian garden on the roof and a private bar in the basement, together with a billiard and ballroom.

Champion Freak Wager

Two members of the Turnverein "Gut Hell" of Krefeld, Germany, are rolling a barrel 9 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, along the German frontier to win a wager. According to the conditions laid down they are to roll this 700-pound cask around the entire German border within a year. This requires them to cover at least 6.9 miles daily. Thus far they have averaged 12.2 miles since they started in January.

Motors for Many Purposes

The Woolworth building in New York has a variety of 1,200 electric motors, used for various purposes. One thousand of these motors are rated at one-eighth horsepower or less.

Wanted Human Tit-Bit to Top Off Pork Feast

New Guinea cannibals, apparently, have a low sense of hospitality, says Merlin Moore Taylor, in the Wide World. He says that the mountain folks had duly provided the usual feast, but when their guests arrived they had been seized with the desire to top off their gluttonies with a bit of human flesh, and accordingly attacked a visitor.

His life was saved by his fellow-villagers after a free-for-all fight, whereupon the mountaineers, although disappointed, insisted on a resumption of the feast.

In New Guinea all mountain hamlets are built upon the tops of peaks which offer a good view of the surrounding country, "so that our approach was seen long before we got to Kepollpoll, the place where the feast had been held. The Kepollpoll people, naturally, being none too easy in conscience, thought so large a body must be an avenging party, and accordingly we walked into a neat ambush. The reception committee consisted of not only the Kepollpoll warriors, but all their friends from near-by hamlets.

"We had descended a small ravine and were following a well-defined trail along it when the trap was sprung. One moment we were alone in the jungle; the next the banks on each side of us were covered with armed natives. Fortunately for us, they did not attack without warning, or our situation would have been hopeless. Probably the sight of white men stayed their hands."

"When the rain ceases the borrower deposits his umbrella in the next agency he happens to pass, and in exchange receives another counter."

Excellent Idea Is Umbrella "Exchange"

Brussels appears to be the only city which has a well-organized umbrella-borrowing bureau. The annual subscription is low, but if every umbrella-user were to join such a society, its income would be enormous.

The idea is rather similar to that in force at the British museum, National gallery and other public institutions, where you are required to deposit your "gump" before being allowed to go round the galleries. You get a ticket of metal, or a bone disk, which will redeem your umbrella at any time; only, in the case of the umbrella exchange, the umbrella is not your own, but the property of the society.

Each member, on paying his subscription, receives a token, usually of metal stamped with an index number, which he carries in his pocket instead of an umbrella in his hand. When caught by the rain, all he has to do is to go to one of the society's agencies, which are tobacco shops, restaurants and big stores, and hand over the token, to be immediately provided with an umbrella.

When the rain ceases the borrower deposits his umbrella in the next agency he happens to pass, and in exchange receives another counter.

Rose Bushes That May Be Classed as Freaks

As a rule roses are not classed with yews and oaks among the long-lived and ancient, but a rose tree on the wall of Hilfeshelm cathedral, Prussia, can be traced back with certainty to the Eleventh century. Its main trunk has a thickness of 20 inches, and the branches spread over the wall to a height of 25 feet.

The castle of Chillon, on Lake Geneva, in which the famous "Prisoner" of Byron's poem was interned, has a very large rose tree of unknown age, and in the Marine gardens at Toulon there is one that spreads across a space of 80 feet by 15 feet, and which has been known to bear 50,000 blooms at the same time!

The biggest rose tree in Europe is in the Wehrle gardens in Friesburg, Germany. Its stock is a wild rose on which a "tea rose" was grafted 40 years ago. Today the bush is 120 feet high.

Bark "Wrapping Paper"

The Chopi Tibetans retain their individuality partly because they inhabit inaccessible mountains. At their capital, Choni, on the Tuo river, lives the hereditary Chinese ruler of 48 tribes of this people. He can levy taxes, quell rebellions and administer punishment, but the Chinese say of him, "He has the pig's head." They imply that he is willing to give bribes to keep his position, but too many officials expect them, and he cannot tell which deserve the largest. A recent study of the province includes extensive botanical and zoological observations. One tree, known locally as the "red birch," is a boon to traders. It has a shining, brown, papery bark, which peels off in large, thin sheets, which are used by Tibetans and Chinese for wrapping butter and other food articles.

Tough Steak a Myth? Tests So Indicate

Washington.—Meat eaters who have gained the impression that some of the beef put before them is more suitable for the manufacture of automobile tires than it is for human consumption apparently have been misled by their own temperaments.

They were disillusioned by bureau of standards experts who have just completed tests requested by the Department of Agriculture to determine just how tough beef can be so standards might be fixed on the basis of resistance to mastication.

Using machines designed for measuring resistance of fibers to various stresses, the experts found even the toughest piece of meat supplied by the department too delicate to have any valuable indication of strength sufficient for use except as a table decoration. With this much established, H. L. Whitmore, head of the bureau's mechanical section, said that the task of fixing standard toughness for beef would be continued with more delicate machinery than has hitherto been utilized.

Advice by Wholesale

Physicians admit that after all their research they really know very little about either the cause or the cure of a cold. But then it doesn't matter. Everybody else knows all about colds, and will give you free advice if you give the slightest hint that you will listen.—Kansas City Star.

HOW

SENSE OF SMELL AIDS IN DETECTION OF FLAVOR.

What we know as taste is a somewhat more complicated sense than is commonly supposed. Now, with the sense of taste alone it is only possible to detect four flavors, which are sweet, sour, bitter and salt. All the more delicate flavors are discerned with the aid of the sense of smell. This is easily proved by holding the nostrils when eating any kind of jam, for instance. In such conditions it is quite impossible to detect the special flavor of the fruit.

A yet more curious point is to be found in the fact that the ability to taste is to an extent, at any rate, dependent upon sight. Few persons can detect the difference between beer and stout if they drink with their eyes closed. There are also a certain number of persons about who cannot tell tea from coffee if they shut their eyes when drinking.

Most of the men blinded during the war lost all pleasure in smoking; they said the tobacco had no flavor to them. In many cases by using stronger tobacco the lost pleasure in smoking has been regained. An interesting test for ordinary people, suggests a Scientific American authority, is to close the eyes while smoking a pipe or a cigarette. It is amazing the difference that it makes, proving beyond all doubt that seeing the curling smoke has a great deal to do with appreciating the aroma of the tobacco.

So all this seems to indicate that, after all, the sense of smell and sight are highly important in exercising our full sense of taste.

How Man Is Affected by Climatic Changes

How far change of climate and locality will in the course of time modify physical characters is a point upon which there appears to be a conflict of evidence, says Prof. James A. Lind say in the Nineteenth Century. The Jew, so careful of the preservation of his racial purity, seems in all countries to retain his physical characteristics. It is said that after six generations the British residents in Barbados show no variation from the average Anglo-Saxon type. On the other hand, there is evidence that a company of a few hundred Germans of Wurtemberg, who in the year 1816 settled in Transcaucasia, in a few generations lost many of their original features, and became approximated to the prevailing Georgian type, although there had been no intermarriage. There is some reason to believe that the United States is developing an American type of which squareness of jaw is one of the features. In Australia there is an impression that the young Australian of the third or the fourth generation is developing a relatively tall and slender figure, the so-called "corn-stalk" type, although it may be doubted whether the physique of the Australian military forces in the great war corroborated this view. The whole subject is singularly obscure.

How Brain Affects Eye

The man who is clumsy with his hands, who cannot perform delicate tasks with tools, shoot straight or play such a game as baseball probably lacks a correct balance between the muscular systems of his two eyes. E. C. Clements, British physician and aviator, told the psychologists of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This observation resulted from studies of eye disorders which rendered British pilots incapable of landing airplanes successfully during the war. Two factors are involved in successful binocular vision, he said. The impulses which are received from the two eyes must be interpreted correctly by the brain. In response to this stimulus there must be efficient co-ordination of the muscles responding. In many cases, says the Medical Journal and Record, such defects can be removed by special visual training exercises.

How Police Train Horses

The school for training police horses at London attracts police authorities from all over the world. Police horses are not recruited from any special breed, although good stock of horses is better to work with. To teach them to not get excited, the trainers place the raw horses in a great arena with trained animals, and suddenly, without warning, drop hundreds of fluttering flags into their midst. The peaceful demeanor of the trained horses soon is imparted to the raw animals. This and similar tricks soon make them invulnerable to excitement from such causes.

Spotlight of World Turned on Minister

The minister is looked upon as the leader of the community. He stands on a high pedestal. The church atmosphere, the solemnity, set him off and apart from his fellows. There is something of enchantment and mystery about him. Wisdom must flow from the fountain head, and what the poor overtaxed man can give is mere words, and sometimes dull ones at that.

He must stand a little straighter, keep himself aloof, talk dogmatically, and be just a little above his fellows. That makes the minister a rather lonesome man, spiritually.

He cannot share himself with his fellow. He must share the pretended, artificial self with them. He does that unconsciously, of course, but that only makes him a more unfortunate person still. He gradually identifies himself with the thing people think he is, and his real self goes withering away, and his real personality loses its force and character and significance.—A Minister's Son, in Century Magazine.

Gap Johnson Knows Value of Discretion

"A feller driving along in an old hootin' nanny car last night with its lights out, ran onto a mule that was laying in the road in front of Hoot Holler's house," related Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "The darn mule started to get up just as the car ran onto him and knocked him over. The driver of the car gave a hoot of his horn and a yell from himself, and the mule laying on his back began to kick and squeal.

"Say, what are you trying to do with my mule?" yelled its owner, running out of his house.

"You better ask him what he's trying to do to me and my car!" the feller hollered right back.

"And as I'd seed and heered this much and hadn't no desire to mix in a fight, being as I was all down in the back, I just went on and never did find out the rest of it."—Kansas City Star.

Forgers Find England Hard to Their Trade

London.—Scotland Yard officials say offenses for forging money are on the decline, owing largely to the difficulties of copying the Bank of England notes.

Scotland Yard has a branch, similar to the United States secret service, which devotes its time almost entirely to keeping tab on counterfeiters. Detectives of this bureau work with the aid of dealers in paper, ink, machinery and other apparatus usually required by counterfeiters, and in most instances swoop down on the offenders before they have had a chance to market their homemade money.

Art and the Haddock

On one of the piers in Portland an old fishmonger told the legend of the queer markings on the haddock. Just shaft the fish's gills are two dark blotches, like bruises, one on each side. And from each of these marks runs a straight dark line back toward the tail. The haddock, said this fisherman, was the fish with which Christ fed the multitude (though that sounds unlikely). This so annoyed the devil that he tried to avenge himself on the species. He seized one, holding it tightly (hence the bruise mark), but it slipped away. The devil's finger nails made the long scratches on each side; since when all haddocks carry that pattern. And beauty, in any art, is just as elusive as that haddock. It cannot be nabbed between the thumb and finger of any manifesto.—Christopher Morley, in the Saturday Review of Literature.

Totality

The little fellow at the corner, selling papers, looked so forlorn and wistful that the passing stranger couldn't forbear speaking to him. "What's your name, sonny?" he asked. "Jim," was the reply. "Jim what?" "Just Jim." "Well, what's your father's name?" "Ain't got no father." "Well, who's your mother—brothers—sisters?" "Ain't got none." "No one at all?" asked the man in pity. "Nope," the boy answered. "When you see me you done seen all there is of us."—American Legion Weekly.

Imprisoned by Bees

Louisville, Ky.—The family of Mathias Poeschlinger were held virtual prisoners all day in their home by bees, estimated to have numbered 60,000. The bees, vagrants from a nearby wood, took possession of the Poeschlinger front porch. Every attempt of the besieged family to gain freedom was promptly blocked by the insects.

Surely That Was Big Point in Car's Favor

The motor car salesman was showing a prospective customer round the showrooms.

Several of the splendid exhibits caught the client's eye, but none were sufficiently powerful to cope with his desire for speed. There was one, however, that he thought of buying, only the parts which might go wrong were most inaccessible.

"If only one didn't have to crawl under the thing I'd buy it," he confided to the salesman.

"Oh, if that's the trouble," replied the latter, "I can soon set you right." He led the way to where a shining piece of glory on four wheels glistened in the morning sun.

"This is our finest speed car," he said, turning to the customer. "Just the very thing you want. Right up to date. You'll never have to crawl underneath this one, sir."

"You don't?" said the other, in surprised tones.

"No," went on the agent; "if the slightest thing goes wrong with the mechanism the car automatically turns upside down."

No Fixed Price for Gospel in the East

Two pice, equal to one cent, will purchase a gospel in India. In China a gospel is purchasable for one-twelfth of a cent, although it costs three times as much to produce. Very often, when money is lacking, Bible sellers receive payment in kind. In Korea, for example, a colporteur took two ears of corn for a gospel; and another exchanged five gospels for as many potatoes. A third reported the receipt of 80 eggs and two pairs of straw shoes in payment for books. A drinking horn was accepted in Brazil for a New Testament. In India a gospel is often given for an egg. A missionary in Ceylon who met a man who wished to buy a gospel, but had no money, gave him the book in exchange for some beans which he was engaged in sorting.

Meerschmum Pipes

Meerschmum is the name given to one of the silicates of magnesium. It is a mineral of white, creamy color, and receives its name from its appearance and the position in which it is sometimes found, suggesting that it was petrified foam from the sea. It is obtained from various places, but the best quality comes from Asia Minor. Rich deposits of it exist at a place called Sepetide, about twenty miles from Eskichehr. It is soft when dug, but becomes hard when dry. Most of it is sent to Vienna, or was before the war, where it was made into tobacco pipes, many of them highly artistic. Similar pipes are made in London and Paris. The pipes are cut into shape and afterward polished.

Among the Lost Arts

When a knife or a sword is broken in half, present-day skill is unable to mend the article without destroying the temper. Yet in the early part of the last century there lived in a small Welsh village a blacksmith who was able, within half an hour, to weld broken swords so skillfully that none could detect the joining. His secret died with him. How the ancients mixed their painting colors is still an unsolved mystery. Many pictures on the walls of the excavated city of Pompeii look fresh today, and even the painted notices of an election about to be taken place when the unhappy city was destroyed still tell travelers, in vivid colors, for whom to vote.

Looking Up in the World

The last we saw of the Fiji Islanders was a black form disappearing into the underbrush with a shirt tail flapping in the breeze. This was back in the days when we studied geography, and in our day dreaming of roving about the world the Fiji Islanders were one place we did not want to be shipwrecked on. The Islanders liked their steaks done too rare. But how the world changes! There we read that the Fiji Islanders want a Rotar-club. We hope the Fijians have not misinterpreted Rotary's slogan: "He profits most who serves best."—Milwaukee Journal.

Rare American Stamps

The first official use of postage stamps was sanctioned by act of congress of March, 1847. On July 1, 1847, the first stamps were issued. They were a 5-cent and a 10-cent stamp. The 5-cent stamp bore the likeness of Franklin, while the 10-cent stamp bore the portrait of Washington. Professional stamps were issued prior to 1847 and were used by postmasters at some of the larger offices. They consisted of an impression placed upon letters with impressions such as "paid 5c," the name of the office, etc. These stamps are very rare and are among the most valuable known.

AMOY ONCE WORLD'S GREATEST TEA PORT

Trade Hard Hit When Ja- pan Grabbed Formosa.

Washington.—"Amoy, China, one of the ports at which the presence of warships has been requested to protect foreigners, has a place in the history of the American Revolution, although few Americans know it," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. "It was from Amoy, then the world's premier tea port, that the ship sailed in 1773 which figured some months later in the famous 'Boston Tea Party'."

"Amoy was one of the earliest Chinese cities to have contracts with the West. The Portuguese established themselves there in 1644, but were expelled before long. The British then began operations in Amoy and continued trading through that port exclusively until 1790 when they were ordered to change to Canton. For a long time Amoy was the world's leading port in tea exportation, but for a century this trade has been declining. Loss of Formosa Great Blow.

"The greatest blow to Amoy trade came in 1894 when Formosa, just off the Chinese coast from Amoy, was taken from China by Japan. Formosa tea and other products had reached the world through Amoy. Since Japan took over the big island its own ports have been developed and trade worth millions of dollars annually has been lost to Amoy.

"Amoy is still a big city, however, with a population of about 150,000. And nothing can take from it the distinction of having one of the best harbors on the Pacific. Like Hongkong, the town is situated on an island—Amoy Island, which has a circumference of 35 miles. The nearest peninsula of the mainland is three miles away. The arms of the island and the mainland enclose a large bay, whose mountainous shores and islets make this body of water one of the picturesque spots of the Chinese coast. Outside Amoy Island a string of islands, stretching north and south, forms an excellent natural breakwater which adds to the value of Amoy's great, deep harbor.

"The native city of Amoy has two parts; the old and new cities, divided by a low range of hills topped by old battlements. The site of both is itself the steep slope of a larger hill which rises to barren, bowlder-capped summits behind the town. The streets are narrow, steep affairs in which no vehicles but sedan chairs can be used. Even the grandiloquent named 'Chuan-anchow Highway' is little more than a footpath over which an occasional donkey picks his way.

"Amoy is popularly accorded a world's record, but it is not one to be shouted about by proud citizens. Many travelers who have seen the indescribable filth and smelled the unscrupulous odors of certain oriental centers, assert that in dirtiness and insanitary conditions Amoy is the Abu ben Adhem of cities. Because of this situation Amoy is frequently visited by cholera and plague.

"There is a great gulf in the matter of conditions—and half a mile of salt water—between Amoy and its foreign settlement. This is on Ko-lang-sun, a small island which lies between Amoy and the mainland. With its consulates and residences built among shady groves, its schools, hospitals, churches and hotels, and above all with its sanitation along western lines, this little oasis is known as 'the Paradise of South China.'

Open Door for Emigrants.

"Amoy is a great gateway for coolie emigration, especially to Singapore and East Indies. About 75,000 natives embark at Amoy each year, and only a small part of this number returns. Nearly every family in Amoy has one or more members abroad, and since the decline of the port's trade, economic disaster is staved off largely by the remittances sent home by these expatriates. This 'tribute' to Amoy amounts to more than \$12,000,000 annually.

"The largest and deepest draft vessels in the world can be accommodated easily in Amoy's commodious harbor. Because of its excellent harbor facilities, Amoy was selected by the Chinese government in 1908 as the port at which to receive and fetes a section of the United States fleet then on its famous trip around the world."

Petroleum's Origin

The origin of petroleum is a matter of much speculation. It is probably produced in part by the slow decomposition of both animal and vegetable matter deeply buried in sedimentary rocks; and in part by the fermentation and decay of organic matter at the earth's surface, the resulting oil being deposited contemporaneously with the rocks in which it is preserved. Some petroleum may also be produced by the action of water on deeply buried metallic carbides.