CONDOR MIGHTIEST OF CARRION BIRDS

Has Gourmandizing Power That Is Remarkable.

This greatest of unclean birds, the condor, has been singularly unfortu-nate in the hands of the curious and scientific. More than fifty years have elapsed since the first specimen reached Europe; yet today the exaggerated stories of its size and strength are repeated in many of our textbooks, and the very latest ornithological work leaves us in doubt as to its relation to the other vultures. No one credits the assertion of the old geographer, Marco Polo, that the condor can lift an elephant from the ground high enough to kill it by the fall, nor the story of the traveler, so late as 1830, who declared that a condor of moderate size, just killed, was lying before him, a single quill feather of which was 20 good inches long, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine. Yet the statement continues to be published that the ordinary expanse of a fullgrown specimen is from twelve to twenty feet, whereas it is very doubtful if it ever exceeds or even equals twelve feet. A full-grown male from the most celebrated locality on the Andes, now in Vassar college, has a stretch of nine feet. Humboldt never found one to measure over nine feet; and the largest specimen seen by Darwin was eight and a half feet from tip to tip. An old male in the zoological gardens of London measures eleven feet. Von Tschudi says he found one with a spread of fourteen feet two inches, but he invalidates his testimony by the subsequent statement that the full-grown condor measures from twelve to thirteen feet.

The ordinary habitat of the royal 000 and 16,000 feet. The largest seem to make their home around the volcano of Cayambi, which stands exactly on the equator. In the rainy season they frequently descend to the coast, where they may be seen roosting in trees. On the mountains they plants his feet firmly. He inspires convery rarely perch (for which their feet are poorly fitted), but stand on tune to his keeping and still sleep rocks. They are most commonly seen around vertical cliffs, where their nests are, and where cattle are most likely to fall. Great numbers frequent Antisana, where there is a great catoften seen singly soaring at a great in motion as if in search of food below. Its mouth is kept open and its tail spread. To rise from the ground it must needs run for some distance; then it flaps its wings three or four times and ascends at a low angle till it reaches a considerable elevation, when it seems to make a few leisure ly strokes, as if to ease its wings, after which it literally sails upon the

In walking the wings trail along the ground and the head takes a crouding position. It has a very awkward, almost painful, gait. From its inability to rise without running a narrow pen is sufficient to imprison it. Though a carrion bird, it breathes the purest air, spending most of its time soaring three miles above the sea. Humboldt saw one flying over Chimborazo. We have seen them sailing at least a thousand feet above the crater of Pichin-

andizing power has hardly been overstated. We have known a single condor, not of the largest size, to make away in one week with a calf, a sheep and a dog. It prefers carrion, but will sometimes attack live sheep, deer, dogs, etc. The eyes and tongues are the favorite parts, and first devoured: next, the intestines.

We never heard of one authenticated case of its carrying off children, nor of its attacking adults, except in defense of its eggs. Von Tschudi says it cannot carry when flying a weight over ten pounds. In captivity it will eat anything, except pork and cooked When full fed it is exceedingly stupid and can be caught by the hand; but at other times it is a match for est part of the day sleeping, more often searching for prov the stoutest man. It passes the greatsearching for prey in morning and evening than at noon-very likely objects are more distinctly seen. It is seldom shot (though it is not invulnerable, as once thought), but is generally trapped or lassoed.

Reputation

It would be well if character and reputation were used distinctively. In truth, character is what a person is; reputation is what he is supposed to be. Character is in himsef, reputation is in the minds of others. Character loing; reputation, by slanders els. Character endures throughut defamation in every form, but peron; reputation may last through rous transgressions, but be de-ed by a single, and even an un-

Seals and Tuna Fish Have Hiding Places

There is a mystery surrounding the fur seal which has never been solved. No one has ever been able to discover where they go in winter. No one has yet been able to make a record of their hiding place.

All that is known, says the Minneapolis Tribune, is that on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, in Alaska. the seals begin to appear about the end of April or the first of May and toward the latter part of August or in the first weeks of September they disappear as strangely and mysteriously as they came. In this respect they are not less puzzling to scientists than the huge schools of tuna fish which appear and disappear from the waters of southern California regularly each

Tuna fish have been caught, marked and turned loose, with the hope that some of them might be caught in other waters during the winter months, but so far none of them has been captured. A similar method of marking seals would do no good, for they are never seen during the winter months.

Years ago the seals numbered 5,000,-000 or more, where today they may be counted only up to four or five hundred thousand. Yet even in the days when they were most numerous, their habit of disappearing suddenly without leaving a trace of their whereabouts and as suddenly reappearing after an absence of several months was just as mysterious as it is today

Paris Bank Messenger Needs No Armed Guard

The Paris bank messenger wears a cocked hat with an air of dignity. His coat is liberal in cut and you can see the big brass buttons on it glittering condor is between the altitudes of 10, in the sunshine quite a long way off. A brass plate over his heart bears a number and under his arm he carries a leather satchel attached to a big chain secured about his waist.

There is an air of prosperity about him. He is of liberal proportions and fidence and we might trust our forpeacefully at night.

We meet him often in the busy morning near the opera pursuing his steadfast way along the crowded pavement. He, least of anyone, is in a tle estate. Flocks are never seen ex-cept around a large carcass. It is sure. And that we feel we may confide our treasure to him is due not to height in vast circles. Its flight is the chain of shining steel with which slow and majestic. Its head is always he grapples it, nor his glittering buthe grapples it, nor his glittering buttons, nor the brazen number on his breast, but he is secure, inviolate because he is fantastic, and treasure walks the streets unguarded save by the fantasy of a glorious cocked hat. From the Continental Edition of the

When Poachers Flourished As a profession, poaching has fallen off greatly in Great Britain. A hundred years ago the nights between the harvest and hunters' full moons were the nights of the poachers' delight, and there would be 'a steady flow of game, dealers in country towns, to the country inns, and to the boxes of such coachmen and guards and country carriers as were willing to do a little business in handling game. A hundredyear-old record shows that no fewer than four-and-fifty poachers were sheltered in Lewes jail at one time. There were poachers in every town and village, hence the threatening notices, "Beware of Mantraps," still often to be seen in British woodlands.

It is not practicable to equip forests with lightning rods. No remedy is now in sight for disastrous forest fires due to lightning, such as have occurred on a vast scale in the western states dur-ing the last season, says Nature Magazine of Washington. When lightning strikes a tree the ordinary result is to splinter the wood or strip off bark through the sudden generation of steam. In the great majority of cases the tree is not set on fire. Nevertheless the aggregate number of forest parts of the country, greater than the

Dignities in Store

The dignities that confront the elder brother are usually appalling to the small sister, and there is a little girl in Baltimore who has been giving to the subject much careful attention She electrified the family at breakfas on one occasion by announcing:

"Next year Samuel will be a lawn mower. I wonder why they call him that."

"A lawn mower?" echoed the aston ished mother. "What do you mean?" "That is what you told me," replie the little maid, gravely. "This year he lawn mower, and then a janitor and

Inventor Had Taken No Chance of Losing

Surely, the Scotch are the most tolthe brunt of most of its so-called humor. But there is considerable basis for the well-circulated theory that the Scot is canny. Here is an authentic yarn, vouched for by Harry Furniss in his "Some Victorian Men" that Illustrates the point.

When Bessemer, the genius who gave o steel his name, came to make his discovery public, he put a lump of the nous steel in his pocket and made his way to Nasmyth, of steel-hammer

Placing the metal on Nasmyth's lesk, he told him that he had made an extraordinary discovery which would revolutionize the whole metal world. Then came a little incident which hows what wonderful heads these hink Nasmyth said to this excited in

"Eh, mon, it's vary risky to show our wonderful invention. The world s very disfionest."

To which the inspiring inventor re-

"Right, Mr. Nasmyth, I just calculated whom I was coming to see, so with my last half-crown I registered

Lenny Really Didn't Know Weight of Hog

If old Lenny Foskett was anything more than deliberate, he was exasper-ating. He moved, spoke and lived at his own sweet will; and no one had ever been known to budge him. He came into the village store one mornng, threw himself down on the bench n front of the counter and announced that he had just killed his prize hog. "Guess how much he weighed.

ovs." he drawled "Two hundred and seventy-five," entured one of the loungers.

Lenny shook his head. Others offered suggestions; the guesses grew so brisk that it began o sound like an auction. All sorts of weights were given, but to all of them Lenny merely shook his head. The others began to lose patience. From mere curiosity they began to long passionately to learn the weight of the

og and pass on to another subject. "Well, for heaven's sake, how much did your old hog weigh?" somebody "We've guessed every figure possible! How much did he weigh?

Lenny yawned. "Hi-hem. I dun-no," he drawled. "I ain't weighed alm yet."-Youth's Companion.

How Paper Is Marked

The watermark in paper is accomlished by means of pressure; whether paper is made by hand or by machinery, the principle remains roughly the nine as was employed centuries ago That is, the rag, wood, or other material is pulped with water, and then spread on a frame through which the water drains, leaving the pulp in a very thin skin to dry but into the rudipents of paper. In the hand-made process, the frames through which the anding wire device and as the water ans off, the paper film is left slightly hinner where this device has been standing. In machine-made paper, pulp is lead. In either case, the same esult is attained, the pulp being left thinner where the mark has pressed. This is the system that gives us our 'watermark," and it gets its name from being applied as the water is draining off the pulp.

Beggars' Trade Union

In China one of the most formidable trade unions is that of the beggars. Begging in that country is a recognized profession, and there is a properly organized guild of beggars in most dis-

Each guild has its own president and officers, and the members pay an annual subscription equaling about \$4.00 in our money. The officials of the guilds wield such power that they enjoy the protection of the magistracy. So far there has been no strike on the part of the members of this union, which is undoubtedly the quaintest or

She Pitied the Lion

ganization of its kind in the world.

Uncle had just returned home from an expedition into Africa after big game, says the Tatier; he was delighting all the family with stirring tales of adventure in the jungle.

"One of my beaters was so savagely bitten by a lion once," he announced, that he had to have his arm ampu-

information sank in, and then the small daughter of the house said in a mpathetic voice:
"What a pity, uncle; the poor lion

POOR LIGHTING SCHEMES WASTE LIVES AND MONEY.— Carelessness is costing America's nually, according to figures pre-pared by the Eye Conservation Council of America. Lack of precention is called a destruc tive force "more powerful than the world's armies."

The ravages of carelessness upon the bealth of the workers is even more terrible than the financial cest of "taking a "chance," according to the couneff. The investigation into inlustrial accidents has shown that the chief foes of the work ers' safety are chips, rivers, bits

cording to the council, is improper illumination. At least 15 per cent of all industrial accidents in this country can be atvey indicates.

"Investigations show," says report of the council, "that pro duction increases when improve ments are made in the lighting A summary of nine such investigations showed an average pro-duction increase of 15.5 per cent when the illumination was raised from an average intensity of 2.3 foot-candles to an average of 11.2 feet-caudles. The additlonal lighting cost averaged 1.9 er cent of the pay roll.

These tests were made at different times by five different public utility companies in wide ly diversified types of industry One of the tests was made by the United States public health service in the United States Post Office department. The average intensity in a letter separating department was increased from 3.6 foot-candles to 8 foot-candles. The increase of production with the new intensity was 4.4 per cent at an additional lighting ost of only six-tenths per cent of the pay roll."

The state of Wisconsin has found, it was said, that the services of 108,000 men for one year are lost annually because the illumination provided is not adequate for the safety of the

How New Device Sends

Out Distress Signals A device which sends out distress gnals from ships automatically has been invented by M. Pasaquin, a young consists of wheels with projections around the edges corresponding to the signal S O S, certain numbers of which will give the latitude and longitud of the vessel, and the radio call of the ship. An ordinary electric motor operates the machine, which is mounted on a table. Each wheel is set at the The signal flashes three times and then stops. After a short pause the signal is finshed again and again un-til the motor is forced to stop running. Ships or lifeboats equipped with this new invention do not have the carriage of the pulp on a never- to have radio operators in order to stop belt, the mark is impressed by a send out messages of distress. A speset every day with the exact location of the ship, and the motor may be turned on to operate the set whenever an emergency arises.

Cross-Words

Here is the story of a man, a girl, and a cross-word puzzle,

They sat opposite and alone in the train. His brows were deep-knit in thought. "Blank, blank, P, blank, blank, blank, blank," he said.

"Surely you're not' swearing?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I want 'to "Then why not 'espouse'?" she

cried.

thing!" the breach-of-promise action

which followed the judge awarded her a farthing damages, merely remarking: "What is a cross-word puzzle?"

First Wireless Messages

A record has been discovered of alwireless telegraphy as long ago as 1662. In that year a book by P. de l'Ancre was published, in which the author reported that a man had dem- out of the water. Stories about this onstrated to King Henry of Germany a means of communicating with absent taken with liberal portions of sait. The persons. The inventor rubbed two United States bureau of disheries inneedles against a magnet, and attached them to different clocks. As an operator turned the needle on one from early travelers and are largely clock dial the needle on the other mythical." However, the climbing made the same movement, regardless perch has been known to work its way of the distances which separated the upon stones and inclined tree trunks. clocks. King Henry, it is stated, fori bade the publication of the invention! climbing trees. - Exchange.

Poet Made Thorough Job of Forgiveness

poet Browning, Prof. William Lyon Phelps tells us in Scribner's Magazine, was as impulsive as Roose velt. He could never speak of his wife with calmness. To illustrate his feeling about her, says Professor Phelps, Lady Ritchle, the daughter of Thack-

eray, told me this story.

There was a rumor that Browning was going to marry again, and in his absence she mentioned it. The next day Browning heard of it in a way that made him suppose she had originated the fable. That night they met at a large dinner, and be was assigned to take her out to the dining-room. She greeted him in their customary friendly manner, took his arm and then to her amazement found that he would not speak to her, but almost splked her, with his elbow every time she turned toward him.

At dinner he devoted himself ex-clusively to the lady on his left, and if Anne Thackeray spoke to him he made no reply. When the ladies withdrew she asked one of them whether Robert Browning had gone mad.

"Why, don't you know?" was the reply. "He heard that you started a story of a second marriage, and he

will never forgive you." That state of affairs continued for months. They constantly met at din-ner parties, but he ignored her. In the following summer she, Browning and his most intimate friend, the Frenchman Missand, were staying in the same town in Normandy. One day Milsand turned on Browning and told him that he was behaving outrageously, that Anne Thackeray had never meant any harm, had merely repeated what she had heard and was now heartbroken. Browning was smitten with contrition; he immediately started running at full speed to the opposite end of the town where Miss Thackeray lodged. He must have been e curious spectacle, for he was short and heavy and not used to running.

"I was sitting in the window of the second story in a despondent mood." Lady Ritchie told me, "when I saw Browning running violently toward my origing. I rushed downstairs and eaped into his arms; we both cried together and had a lovely time."

Some Famous Tunnels

The following information about finnels is from a paper by Lester S. Grant, dean of the Colorado School of Mines, read before the Teknik club of Denver: "In 1530 Agricola, a German mineralogist, recorded that the gold and silver mines of Schemnitz. Hungary, had then been worked for 800 years; the lead mines of Goslar, Germany, for 600 years, and the silver mines of Freiberg, Saxony, for 400 years. Subsequent working of these mines necessitated the driving of drainage tunnels of lengths as yet unequaled in the history of mining. The Tiefe Georg tunnel, in Saxony, driven between 1777 and 1799, is 34,-529 feet long, with branches amounting to 25,319 feet more. This was driven entirely by hand to obtain a drainage depth of only 460 feet. The Joseph H. tunnel at Schemnitz started in 1782 but not completed until 1878. It is ten and one-half miles long. The Rothschonberger tunnel at Freiberg, driven between 1844 and 1877, totals over 95,149 feet, the main tunnel being 42,662 feet. These tunnels were all driven by hand, using black powder."

Mr. Pester Observes

'Many a man," began old Festus Pester, "has gained a reputation for vast sngacity simply by keeping his mouth shut and putting on the pomposity of a white elephant, when, if we only knew it, there is nothing of any particular consequence underneath his imposing exterior. A peacock is a most pusillanimous-looking fowl when deprived of his feathers, and many a man who looks like a crown prince would appear even more paltry than a stripped peacock if his dignity was peeled off from him. An owl looks like the concentration and quintessence of sageness, But that is all there is to tim-he just looks it. And many a than's promposity has caused him to be suspected of being somebody in par-"Splendid!" he shouted. "The very ticular, when in reality he is only a common congressman."—Kansas City

Tree-Climbing Fish

In India there is a fish known as the tree-climbing perch. Technically the cientists call it "anabas testudineus scandens." By means of its fins and one body of water to another. Its breathing apparatus is adapted for life fish's ability to climb trees should be

Man-Made Earthquake

It is believed that the numer small earthquakes recently reported from the Midlands of England are due to the handiwork of man. In excavating for coal and iron the miner cuts away millions of tons of rock and coal and piles it on the surface, thus setting up all sorts of stresses. In July, 1913, dwellers near the coast of Carnarvonshire were startled out of their sleep by loud subterranean rumblings. while the earth quivered over an area of many square miles. It was found that a considerable area of land lying between the Rivals granite quarries ward. The fact was that the waste of the quarries which for years has been dumped on this lower ground, had proved too much for it, and had set the whole ledge sliding, producing a very good imitation of a real earth-

Paper in Farming

A 50 per cent increase in the pineap-ple crops of the Hawalian islands has strips of brown paper that completely cover the soil around the plants. The paper smothers the weeds, thereby leaving all the nourishment for the plants, plants, which force their way up through the covering. Also, the paper protector conserves the moisture in the soil. The waste fibers of sugar once considered valueless, are used for making the paper. Seventyfive thousand rolls of it at a cost of \$200,000 are used yearly to cover the 8,500 acres of pineapple plantations in

How often the wild rose has moved its first flame along the skirts of hornbeam hedge or beech thicket, or the honeysuckle begun to unwind her pale horns of ivory and moongold, and yet across the furthest elm-tops to the south the magic summons of the cuckoo has been still unheard in the windless amber dawn, or when, as in the poet's tale, the myriad little hands of twilight pull the shadows out of the leaves and weave the evening dark. But when the cry of the plover is abroad we know that our welcome apring is come at last.—Fiona Macleod, "Where the Forest Murmurs."

Do Not Force Plants

If a plant has been growing thriftily for some time and then begins to go back it probably needs a rest, and no mount of forcing will do any permanent good. During the resting period a plant is better if left entirely alone in a dry, cool cellar. It will of its own accord and without any attention of any kind begin to put out new green shoots. When these new shoots show themselves the plant should be given a thorough watering, a repotting if necessary, and brought up into-its place in the sun. After it is growing well it

"The Mills of the Gods"

This is an old Greek aphorism tak-en from the "Oracula Sibyllina." The original, literally translated, reads as "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind small." Long-fellow, in translating it, inserted the word "exceeding" and made it read: The mills of the gods grind slowly. but they grind exceeding small." The same thought is found in Plutarch and other ancient writers.-Exchange.

Vast Electrical Industry

To few men as it has been to Edion, who celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday recently, has it been granted gan as pioneers, develop into one of the greatest of all times. Today the investment in electric public utilities alone is second only to that of the steam railroads of the country. Even ture the infernal cost that would en sue were all the electric light and power companies, electric rallways and the telephone and telegraph companies suddenly to be from their places in the economic structure of the nation.

Yellow Enrages Generals

Exasperated at the frequent appear ance of lemon-colored collars, large "floppy" caps and eanary-yellow strappings on riding breeches, generals of "old school" at Aldershot, England, recently compiled a set of rules for dress, even including the color of the tie.

Stating It Plainly

"Listen," remarked Old Man Way-back, speaking of his rich uncle, whom from him; all the bread that bird ever cast upon the waters wouldn't make a luncheon wafer for a goldfish."

Effective Duster

You can make a duster that it invaluable for fine furniture by saturat-ing a piece of cheesecloth in kerosene and hanging it out in the sur

Farm Products Grown at Loss

Too Many People on Farm Causes Excess and Lowers Living Standard.

(Prepared by the United States Dep of Agriculture.)

Too many people on farms rein an excess of farm products at maximum and the farm products at the farm products of unremunerative prices, which is has a tendency to hold down the ard of living in the country and bit the lives of the growing boys and; on the farms, declares Dr. H. O. lor, chief of the bureau of agricult economics, United States Departs of Agricultures. of Agriculture.

to city goes on at a sufficiently rate there will not be a surply farmers and, one year with and farm prices will be adequate to tain the desired standard of livin farms in rural communities.

Adequate Prices

"Unless farmers insist upon a si factory standard of living and w draw from agriculture when they not able to maintain this living sta ard, prices for farm products ade to provide such a standard of cannot be hoped for,

"In 1820 approximately 87 per cof those engaged in gainful occutions in the United States were in riculture. The percentage engagiculture in 1920 was 26. This ment of country to city went on g ually throughout 100 years, but be tween 1910 and 1920 the movemen was more rapid than in any psince 1870.

"The proportion of those gas occupied who are engaged in a ture will doubtiess be further re in the United States, but even final perfection has been reach the form of labor-saving n there will continue to be a mo of population from country to city long as the birth rate in the country higher than in the cities.

Desirable Movement

"This movement, within proper limits, should be looked upon as desirable. Without the movement from country to city we would have entirely too many people engaged in agriculture and farm prices would be even lower than they are. Cities would be lating labor and the disparity between the purchasing power of farm prodthe purchasing power of farm ucts would be even worse th

been in recent years. "The danger in the movement the process will be selective, ity and leaving the weaker elem of the population on the farms to detriment not only of agricult of the nation as a whole. T ment should operate in such a way to leave in the country those elements of our rural population best suited an efficient type of farming, a high standard of living on the farm and the rural community, and a str of rural citizenship commensurat the needs of our democracy."

She Wanted a Change

Betty had only lately been in in the matter of evening prayers, the occasion when she startled mother with the petition: "Bless little pig tonight."

turn to orthodoxy.

At last, when pres of this stubborn naughtine plied that she was tired of be lamb. "Every night," she protested. "it has been lamb, lamb, lamb! So tonight I'm going to be a pig, and i morrow night I am going to be an ele

Gelatin as Food

The potential energy of gelatin is calculated to be even more than that of some fats and albuminate, and yet in the body it is very inferior in the of energy. It production therefore, take the place of pro for growth and repair and n regarded solely as an albumin sp Neither can it replace albumin loss of which still goes on to extent even when gelatin is eater large quantities. It is used in the l very much like the carbohydrates and fats, f. e., not as a tissue builder, but as a fuel food.

Time at the Poles

The Naval observatory says phrase "local mean time" has no m ing at the poles; but the common tice all over the earth is not to local mean time, but that of meridian passing near the plac the United States the time is the the seventy-fifth, ninetieth, one dred and twentieth meridian. At poles, as elsewhere, some meriwould have to be agreed upon. It a purely theoretical standpoint, meridian would be as good 25