### TREASURES OF ART BEYOND ALL PRICE

### Unrivaled Collection in Metropolitan Museum.

The world's greatest treasure estinated to be worth between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000—is declared to be the ections housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A bronze horse about a foot high, dating from 470 B. C., andidered the most perfect specimen of equine sculpture in the world, is one of the articles beyond price and for which an offer of \$1,000,000, or

No insurance is carried on the Metropolitan—against either theft or fire. Its treasures are frankly noninsurable, because if policies could be written at even the approximate valuaon, the premiums would be prohibi-

There is probably no building in the world that is, however, so profusely and carefully guarded. Two hundred watchmen patrol the edifice during the day, and every visitor is covertly but minutely scrutinized. An intricate burglar-alarm system with a hundred alarm boxes and an alert central office adds further protection, which nctions so efficiently that no article has ever been stolen.

The repositories for the exhibits

nd the picture frames are so wired that an alarm is set off the moment they are touched.

At night iron doors are swung on the room that contains the smaller golden objects. Three valuable pieces nly are religiously removed to a safe. They are the Cellini cup, a gem of gold and precious jewels called the spigliosi coupe; a jeweled Florenine pendant of the Sixteenth century, and a small triptych (or triple picture, which folds together something like a book) from the Baron Selyslongmps collection. These three are asidered the most valuable of the smaller things in the museum.

The cost of maintaining and adminering the Metropolitan is, roughly, \$4,000,000 a year. New York contributes about \$300,000, and the remainder es through gifts and endowments and from the five hundred perpetual embers, the eleven thousand nual members and a thousand sustaining members of the museum associa-

To add to its collection the museum spends about \$4,000,000 a year. Many of its endowments are for defined puroses or to buy special objects. Many opportunities to secure rich examples of art are lost through lack of funds. -Liberty Magazine.

### Servian Village Tragedy

Superstition and tragedy ran hand n hand in a village near Belgrade, Servia. A dog went mad and was killed by a peasant. He threw the oody in a ditch outside the village. Another peasant next day passing the ditch saw the body and thought it was a wolf. He took it home for its skin, ut seeing the fat he rubbed himself with it, hoping, according to the superstition, to be as strong as the wolf. the wolf fat and the man did good business. Suddenly it was diswered that the fat came from a mad dog. The whole village will have to so to a Pasteur institute for treat-

### Jap Girl Athlete

Miss Kikuye Hitomi, famous Japa ese girl athlete, has now two world records to her credit, the hop-step-Jump and standing high jump. At the recent Japan Olympic carnival held at Osaka, she established a new rececord of 11,625 meters in the hophigh jump event, breaking the previworld record of 1,017 meters held by Miss Williams of America. She had previously established a world record of 11,625 meters in the hopstep-jump event, breaking the world ord of 10.323 held by Miss Stein of America. She is coming to America next spring to study general athletic events and physical exercises.

# Yale Perfects Lighting

Yale university is now modernizing the electric lighting equipment of its various buildings. Last summer while the recitation halls, lecture rooms, ratories and dormitories were va cant a lighting expert investigated all and made recommendations which are now being carried while it was found that the newer buildings were already illuminated according to the best modern methods. buildings were found to have quated and inadequate electric

First Sofety Paror ors were in use at a very early Proverbially Speaking.

Expt. They used a primitive form of azor, in many cases merely a sharp-shed flint. The first instance of the afety razor was that made by Michael immer of Sheffield, England, in 1875.

Proverbially Speaking.

"The Chinese are proverbially hore est."

"People of all races," observed Miss Cayenne, "are consistently honest in their proverbs."

### Enery Town Has Its Own "Odd" Character

There were always "types" in town and country. Every village had its eccentrics and has now. You can find "odd" characters all around-odd in manner, in dress, in physical appearance. They are a source of innocent amusement to young and old, and, usually they know it, and seem to enjoy it. Take the old fellow who goes around winter and summer in felts, rubber boots, long hair and white beard, fur cap, and a smile which softens the expression of his roughhewn and bearded face. Now that very chap used to laugh at his own \$2,000,000, would only provoke a prototype 40 years ago; and 50 years ago, perhaps, he used to throw stones at him. Today there are bright, snappy young fellows going to school who will develop into "types" as they grow old. There is an up-to-date boy at this very day in every community who is destined to become a type by-and-by, and all the place of some good-natured old eccentric at whom he is laughing just now.

If the reader of this should happen to be sixty or more years of age, let him go back 40 years in memory and recall some of the "types" he knew then. They are all gone, but is there any scarcity of such types? Have not their places been filled? Don't you meet the same kind of "odd characters" today that you did then? Don't they look like as if they had simply been resurrected? Now, try to imagine what these "types" looked like 40 years ago. They were bright, alert, up-to-date lads, as sure as you live. There was nothing particularly odd about them. They changed, with time, and perhaps you did, but don't know it any more than they do. And just as every generation in the past produced "queer cases," so does the present. The "types" of 1976 are ordinary normal schoolboys today, and when 50 more years roll by you will have about the same number of "odd sticks" in every little village.-Fall River Globe.

### Farm Animals in a Show

A man with a great idea walked into a theater manager's office in New York. "Just what is the act you put on?" asked the manager. "Well, It's made up of a cow, a pig and a sheep, a calf, a coupla geese and a horse. The manager was puzzled. "What would animals do?" "Do-why, nothing. Just stand there and let the people look at them," said the stranger. "Say," he added, warming to his subject, "you don't know how many thousand people there are in New York who never saw a cow, a pig and a calf together in their lives. Some of them have never seen a calf except in a picture." No question but that, so far as New York is concerned, these animals have become extinct .--Capper's Weekly.

### Lifelike Tailors' Dummies

Tailors' dummies which move their lips, eyes and heads by means of electric motors hidden in their chests are the Paris tailor's latest step to make his models lifelike. The first radical allus 'fraid of mars and scars and movement to make shop-window dum- such. And every time I'm in it pop'll mies resemble human beings was the watch each thing I do. That's why Other peasants, hearing about it, came abolition of the "Adonis" type of male I can't enthuse about it much. beauty. Everywhere in Paris now Adonis is outnumbered by the corpulent, the undersized, the plain-featured, the cross-eyed and the brokennosed dummy. The faces of these dummies are composed of a new material called "staff." a mixture of fiber and plaster, which is far less brittle than wax and permits of more natural

### Ireland's Golf History

Golf was played in Ireland 300 years ago, according to a discovery made by Joseph R. Fisher, member of the boundary commission, of Ireland. He has unearthed records which show that Lord Montgomery, or plain Mr. Haigh as he was then, received a grant of land from King James near where the famous Newcastle links now are. Montgomery gave a site for a school on this land and records show that he allotted sufficient space for schools to "play at golf." The school and links disappeared in the troubled years of the Civil war and rebellion, in the latter half of the Seventeenth century.

## Not for Himself Alone

Man was not made for himself alone. No, he was made for his country, by the obligations of the social compact he was made for his species, by the Christian duties of universal charity; he was made for all ages past, by the sentiment of reverence for his fore-fathers; and he was made for all future times, by the impulse of affection for his progeny. The voice of history has in all its compass, a note that does not answer in unison with these sentiments.-John Onincy Adams.

### Of Course Pop Knew All About Philistines

"Pop, my Sunday school book says to write a short story about David and the Philistines. How shall I be-

"Hm, Yes-David. David and the Philistines. The Philistines and David. Well, let me see: "Once upon a time there was some" there were some—people with a king named

"The Philistines, pop?" "Now don't interrupt. Just listen carefully. . . . 'with a king named Philistine.'"

"Aw, pop, you mean David!" "L said David. Why aren't you listening? Anyhow. . . . "This king of the Dav-of the Philistines wanted to conquer some people called the—a --called—a . . . "

"The Philistines, pop?" "No, of course not! Why should a king want to conquer his own people? Will you listen or shall I stop?" "But, pop, David did beat Gol-Golly-or something. I-"

"That's it. That's it. David and the Philistines beat the Gauls by building a wooden bridge. I remember it all now. . . . 'Well, soon "Say, pop, I guess I remember now,

too." "Good! Well, run along then and I'll finish my paper."

### Arrive as Strangers

in National Capital

One of the outstanding features of Washington's difference from other capitals of great countries is that it is ot—as are London, Paris and Berlin -the most important of our cities, nor indeed a city at all in that sense, writes Maude Parker Child in the Saturday Evening Post.

Therefore most of the appointees

who come to our capital come as strait gers. In other countries the chances are that a man chosen as a cabinet nember will be known in hiş own capital and will have a wide acquaintance there. His social status will have been established long before he be-

comes part of the government. In the United States, however, a new official may come from a town as remote geographically from Washingon as Constantinople is from Dublin. His wife and children may have never even seen the city of their new residence until they go there to live. It is possible that they may not have one friend who is a resident.

This applies equally to the undersecretaries and to the innumerable men of the State department, but it is usually more acute in the cases of senators and congressmen.

### Sumthin' Missin'

Aw, shucks, I ain't so crazy 'bout my father's new machine. There's such a thing as havin' things too fine. He went and bought the bunch of us a classy limousine. The best that he could buy—but not for mine.

Ya know how people feel about a

cloth of silver gray, an' all the wood and metal's shiny bright. But that don't mean a thing ta me. I just found out today they wouldn't let my dog in. That ain't right.

Aw, what's the fun of ridin', when I leave my purp behind? I hate to see him whine an' fume an' fuss. I don't see why my father didn't wait and try to find a plain old common second-hand bus.-Detroit News.

#### An Ancient Chinese Code In China, where a vast system of

vaterways serve to connect different ections of the country, in ancient times it was the custom to send signals along the water by holding a huge metal gong close to the surface and pounding out code messages. These gongs were known by different names and were used in war to summon troops or tell of enemy movements. There are but four or five ofthose ancient primitive telegraph instruments now in existence, according to the information I have. One such gong was sold some few years ago by a collector of Chinese antiques living in Chicago to a wealthy collector in London,-Mr. Woodward in Adventure

# More Fish in the Sea

"The apostolic occupation of traf-ficking in fish," as Sidney Smith once termed our maritime industry, has certainly grown larger since that wit amused London in the 'forties. The plaint, in a review just published of Aberdeen's fishing trade, is that po-tential supplies indeed are being menaced by large trawls of immature fish. But the sea contains a quantity unimagined by the layman, as is proved by the total catch of 2,540,100 tons land ed at the northern port last year. This represents, on a rough approximation, 7,620,000,000 single fish!

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# HOW= DISTANCES MAY BE TOLD

BY THE ORDINARY MAN-If you devote your Saturdays to golfing, shooting, or taking photegraphs, you have, in all proba-bility, met the problem of judging distances.

Bear in mind these few simple rules, and your difficulty will be lessened. With the naked eyes, if you have average sight, you can see the whites of people's eyes at 30 yards; at 80 yards you can just see their eyes.

When all parts of their body are distinguishable, they are 100 yards away; when the outlines of their faces are just visible, the distance is 200 yards; and when a face appears as a sep-arate dot, you should be 400 yards away, says London Tit-

Six hundred yards away a group of people can be distin-guished singly; but at a farther distance than this no detail of the human form can be determined. Yet at 1,200 yards you should be able to tell a man on horseback from a man on foot; at 2,000 yards he is simply a dot on the landscape.

The majority of people, too, are unable to determine the wind's velocity. When the smoke from a chimney moves in a straight, vertical column, it means that a one or two-milesan-hour breeze is blowing. three-miles-an-hour wind will just stir the leaves on the trees.

Twenty-five miles an hour will sway the trunks; at 40 the small branches will break and it takes a mile-a-minute gale to snap the trunks of big trees.

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### How Butterscotch Got

Its Distinctive Name Butterscotch seems to have grown in public favor recently, for now, in addition to the old-fashioned butterscotch candy, there are pies, soft drinks, ice cream and many other things made with this flavor,

It seems that butterscotch was not of Scotch origin, as the word is a colloquialism meaning "to scorch." And that is just what butterscotch candy is-candy that has been scorched. In the commercial manufacture of butterscotch a great deal of care must be taken to see that the burning process does not leave the candy with any taste except that which one expects to characterize the flavor. The cook ing is done by gas, and each pot contains a thermometer and stirring rod. The batch of candy must be stirred properly and the correct temperature maintained at all times. In order to do this, gas is used, as with this fuel temperature control is se-

### How Pearls Are Tested A new process for distinguish

between natural and cultured pearls was described before the French

academy recently.

The method, very simple and inexpensive, requires the inserting of a miniature tube in the hole bored in the pearl for beading purposes. With-in the tube are two little mirrors very close togther, at right angles to each and at an angle of 45 degrees with the sides of the tube.

When a light is thrown into the tube on the first mirror it is reflected on the second mirror if the pearl is composed of concentric layers, as is the case with all natural pearls. If the core of the pearl is not composed of concentric spheres the ray of light instead of striking the second mirror shines through the substance of which the cultivated pearl is made and appears as a tiny spot of light on the

### How Whales Are Warned The simplest and most constant sound in Nature, the washing of the sea, serves as a radio beacon to warn whales, porpoises, and many fishes keep away from the shore and below

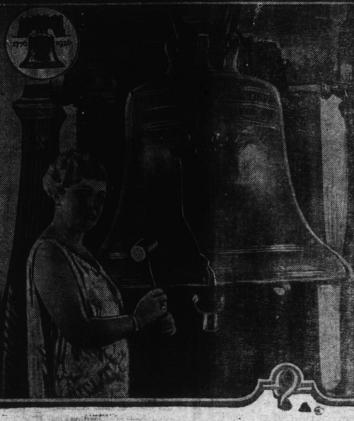
the surface in rough weather. According to Dr. Austin Clark, formerly naturalist on the scientific Albatross, "The simple breaking of the waves is of immense importance to sea creatures as an index of the dangers they are running. In times of storm the repellent sound increases, and by this they are warned to keep farther from the shore and farther down beneath the surface."

### Far-Fetched Deduction

A Chicago optician deduces from vous, perhaps neurotic tendency, rather intellectual and temperamental, and of sedentary life." This beats Sherlock Holmes.

Best Kind of Experience After a woman has taught the third grade for five years she ought to know how to handle a husband.—Duluts Herald.

## A FIRST LADY



Mrs. W. Freeland Kendrick, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia, who also is president of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition Association, organized to stage a great celebration to commemorate the 150th anniversary signing of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Kendrick is shown beside the historic Liberty Bell, which she tapped at a recent broadcasting event when the world was told of completion of plans for the big exposition.

### Sacred Canon of Egyptians

The Hermetic books was the name given to the sacred canon of the ancient Egyptians, consisting of 42 books, divided into six sections. They derive their name from their reputed author, Hermes Trismegistius, and are an encyclopedia of theology, religion, arts and sciences.

Their authorship and time of pro-

duction are alike unknown, but they are supposed to have been written by Egyptian Neo-Platonists in the Fourth century after Christ.

Jamblichus gives their number as

20,000 and Manetho as 36,525. According to some of the ancients. Pythago ras and Plato derived all their knowle edge from these "Hermetic books," the Detroit News states.

## Elephants Increasing

Laws to protect elephants in Africa have apparently begun to accomplish their purpose, for the animals are again increasing in numbers. Only a few years ago more than 50,000 ele-phants a year were slaughtered for their tusks and it was feared that they would become as nearly extinct in other parts of Africa as they are in the region south of the Zambes There is no longer any Cape market for lvory; most of the lvory trade now centers in Mozambique.-- Youth's

### Heifers Had to Swim

Four helfer calves belonging to Sam Carson of Hermiston, Ore., involuntarily made a record long-distance swim. The helfers strayed away from the herd and fell into a concrete-lined canal. The water was too deep for them to wade and the sides were too steep for them to scale, so the animals had to swim or perish. They were noticed by a farmer nine miles below the Carson place and removed by us of ropes.

"Jonesby, who is that man who tried "He? Why, he's a bootlegger. He should be locked up."
"I agree with you. And the one you spoke to so cordially, who is he?"
"They's Morrey the stoward of

"That's Morton, the steward of our Gentlemen's club. He has the keys of the club's locker. Splendid fellow Mor-ton; invaluable!"—Richmond Times-

A Double Killing.

Higgs-Now Dors is what I would call an efficient girl. When she got married she killed two birds with one

Biggs—So everybody was satisfied,

Higgs—Not exactly. The man she litted shot himself out of disappoint sent and the man she married com-nitted suicide when he received the irst month's bills.

Medal for Dogs Rambler and Joe, two bloodhounds that trailed a murderer to his death near Tacoma recently, have been awarded a gold medal for their efforts. The medal, bearing the names of the two dogs and the inscription, "For Faithful Service," was given to Sheriff Matt Starwich, their owner, by Tacoma authorities.

# Mystery of Swastika Sign

The Swastika symbol which figures

so largely in Japanese decorations is so ancient, that its origin is lost in the mists of obscurity. According to a writer who has made a special study of the subject, the device was found on a "spindle whorl from the third city of Troy (about 1800 B. C.), and it is frequent in Greek vases about 600 B. The symbol appears again on Hindu relics that date back three centuries before Christ, on Mexican and Peruvian relics, and even on relics found in prehistoric mounds in Great Britain. The latest guess as to the origin of the strange device comes from one Harit Krishma Deb, who says he believes it to be "a modification of the mode of expressing the ancient syllable Om, used in religious rites. This—a pothook with square ends—was duplicated, one across the other, to form the Swastika, meaning bringer of blessings'." However that may be Seventh century India marked her cattle with it.

### Over-Long Sentence

Edgar A. Bancroft, the famous Chicago lawyer who has been appointed ambassador to Japan, said at a Blacktone luncheon:

"A good diplomat can couch the truth, even the most unpleasant truth, in diplomatic language. He is like the

"I told Gobsa Golde,' said the young beauty, 'that, despite his great wealth, he was too old for me, and so

wouldn't marry him.'
"'What!' said her mother. teld him to his face he was too old? My, but he must have been mad."

'Oh, no,' said the young beauty, he wasn't mad. You see, I used diplomatic language. He said he'd love and cherish me till death, and I told him he was too young."

#### Women and Courtship Man views it as a great testim

to his prowess at amour to yield up his liberty, his property and his soul to the first woman who, in despair o finding better game, turns her apprais ing eye upon him. But if you want to hear a mirthless laugh, just presen this masculine theory to a bridesmaid at a wedding, particularly after alco hol and crocodile tears have done their disurming work upon her. That is to say, just bint to her that the bride harbored no notion of marriage until stormed into acquiescence by the moonstruck and Impetuous groom,-H. L. Mencken, in "In De fense of Women."

### Bachelor's Joy

"This may seem peculiar," said a bachelor, "but I haven't a single key among my possessions. I live in a hotel, I have no car, the lock on mj suitcase is broken, the janitor opena the office where I work, and, in fact, I have no occasion, during an entire day, to use a key of any description. day, to use a key of any description. And when I see some married man who is in business struggling to pick out the right key to fit some of his many holdings, I feel lucky. I really believe my bachelority is compensated in the fact that I don't have to go about carrying several pounds of keys."

### SCARLET FEVER

It is only quite recently that the specific organism causing scarlet fever has been isolated. It is now clear that, like diphtheria, scarlet fever is a local infection chooses for its habitat the mucc membranes of the upper respiratory tract. The invading streptococci elaborate a toxin and the constitutional symptoms are the result of the characteristic action of this toxin in the system. The peculiar rash of scarlet fever is the result of the action of this toxin on the walls of the superficial skin blood vessels. The toxin of measles and of smallpox are dif-terent and hence each of these diseases produce its own characteristic

The organism causing scarlet fever does not live long outside the human body and reports of the persistence of scarlet fever virus for years in houses. letters, books and clothing should be accepted with much hesitancy. So far as is now known these particular organisms capable of producing scarlet fever are found only in human beings. No animal has yet been found to be definitely susceptible to them.

Transmission is therefore by direct contact by means of droplet spray from coughing or sneezing or by contact with freshly contaminated objects such as toys, pencils, door knobs or clothing.

Milk is an excellent vehicle for these germs and in milk they live longest outside the human body. Epidemics of scarlet fever have been traced to a contaminated milk supply.

Like typhoid fever, persons recovering from scarlet fever often carry living germs in their systems for months after all symptoms have disappeared. Indeed persons may be so nearly immune to the disease that the symptoms are not noticed and yet such persons may carry the infection and spread the disease to others without knowing it. Such carriers are the ones most dangerous in spreading the disease, especially if they work in dairies or handle food.

A method has now been perfected whereby it is possible to test individuals and find out if they are susceptible to the disease. This test is called the Dick test. (The Schick test is for diphtheria). A serum in the form of an antitoxin has also been perfected which is very valuable in the treatment of the disease.

### **How Conditions Change**

Natives living in northern Alaska beyond the Arctic circle are turning from the snow igloos and dugouts to homes built of lumber and brick. Capt. John Worth, master of the Carolyn Frances, first visited the Bethel and Kuskokwim river districts in 1904, in t of furs, g the Eskimos and Indians lived in al-most primitive style. Last year he again went north on a trading mi and found all changed. The natives have become interested in reindeer herding, fur farming and gold mining, and, following the white man's ways, are content in modern houses, as far as possible in that isolated country.

### Tough on Daddy.

Daddy was confined to the house with Spanish influenza, and mother was busy sterilizing the dishes which had come from the sick-room.

"Why do you do that?" asked four year-old Donald.

"Because, dear, poor daddy has germs, and the germs get on the dishes. I boil them, and that kills all the horrid germs."

Donald turned this over to his mind for several minutes. Then: "Mother, why don't you boll daddy?"

### Improved Feeding Spoon

Adolph W. Buchbinder, an executive of Wright, Kay & Company, and for more than 40 years a jeweler in Detroit, is the inventor of a "non-spill able" baby spoon designed to facilitate the feeding of infants. The device is nary teaspoon, but is unique in that it prevents any liquid from spilling. The tion.-Detroit Free Press

### Made Freak Journey

For reasons known to himself a German named Emilio Schlerss traveled from Manchester, England, to London mounted on a wooden gi The globe was a little less than ti feet in diameter and weighed but 87
pounds. Schierss successfully accomplished his task, covering the distance between the two cities at an
average speed of eight miles an hour.