

MEMORIAL IS LONG DELAYED

Shaft in Honor of French Chevalier Erected 139 Years After Provision Was Made for It.

The memorial shaft in front of King's chapel, Boston, has a history of special interest, says the Youth's Companion. It was erected in memory of the Chevalier de Saint-Sauveur, who is buried in the crypt of the chapel, but it was not put up until 139 years after the general court of Massachusetts had passed the resolution providing for it. The Chevalier de Saint-Sauveur was an officer in the French fleet that, under command of Count d'Estaing, arrived in Boston harbor in August, 1778. One evening when he was ashore he was killed in a riot that took place near a bakery established to provide bread for the sailors of the fleet.

The local authorities were much alarmed lest his death should cause bad feeling at a time when the friendship and aid of France were much desired. After his burial beneath King's chapel, the general court voted to erect a monument to his memory. An inscription was prepared and a committee was named to attend to the matter of ordering the stone. For some reason the committee neglected to do its duty—it will be recalled that the war of independence was at its height—and a century and a quarter passed before students of history brought the matter before the general court. At last, in 1916, through the efforts of the Bostonian society, the general court made the necessary appropriation and in due time the monument was made and put in place. The monument bears the French inscription prepared in 1778, which recites in detail the story of the young officer's death.

To Remove Smoke Stains.

This suggestion will be beneficial to housewives who have not the convenience of electricity or the modern gas fixtures. Frequently the ceiling above an old-fashioned gas jet becomes discolored from smoke and heat. The discoloration may be removed if a layer of starch and water is applied with a piece of flannel. After the mixture has dried it should be brushed lightly with a brush. No stain or mark will remain.

SIGNALLED BY UNIQUE MEANS

Roman Generals of Ancient Times Had Remarkable Method of Sending Messages to Each Other.

The Roman generals before the fall of Carthage in 146 B. C. provided their signal stations with earthenware vessels, exactly equal in all respects, and fitted with corks which allowed the water to escape at the same rate. They were carefully tested to make sure of this last requirement. Corks, of smaller diameter than the vessel, were floated in them bearing rods upon which were marked, at a distance of three fingers apart, the simplest and most urgent military messages.

These were used as follows: The sending station raised a torch; the receiving station, seeing it, did likewise; this was a signal for both stations to open the corks of their water jars. When the rod at the sending station had sunk so that the desired message appeared at the edge of the jar, another torch was raised, the receiving station shut off its cork and read the message on its rod, marked identically with that at the sending station.

He Didn't Know.

In a murder trial six experts were examined. Most of them had a national reputation. A hypothetical question of 20,000 words, which it required two hours to read, was asked of Doctor Jelley, a Boston expert on insanity. The learned doctor answered the question in three words: "I don't know." A frank answer, but rather perplexing to counsel.—Case and Comment.

Nova Scotia's Fish Army.

Nova Scotia is literally "the land of fish"—cod, herring, mackerel and the giant albacore or tuna. Nova Scotia is so much a land of fish, says a writer, that it produces over one-fourth the value of the entire Canadian catch, or \$9,106,851 worth. Every tiny haven around the extensive Bluenose Land coast; harbors fishing smacks galore, while Lunenburg, Canso, Liverpool and Chester are home ports for hundreds of fleet-winged deep-sea banking schooners.

HERON IS EXPERT FISHERMAN

Great Bird Impresses Watcher by Great Skill With Which He Uses His Long Bill in Water.

There is nothing of more interest than following a stream, either by boat or on foot, and not the least among the surprises coming to you—always welcome surprises—is the starting of a great blue heron far ahead, the giant bird being interrupted while fishing in some shallow water where the minnows and taddles congregate.

The herons all, and the great blues particularly, are expert fishermen; not, of course, with rod and line, but as giggers, the implement being the natural one of their long bills. If you can make a long and successful sneak ahead and spot one of these birds through your field glass, or even with sharp, long-distance eyes, the slender creature standing like a statue and quite as motionless for many minutes at a time or stalking slowly along, rarely more than half-leg deep in the water, to a new spot, and then see him by a downward stroke of his long neck and bill which hardly ever misses make a crack at a finny titbit, you will be impressed also with his skill.

Women Catch Fish With Hands.

Fishing in Samoan seas is often done by the women, and without nets, boats or hooks. They simply wade into the water and form themselves into a ring. The fishes being so plentiful, they are almost sure to imprison some in the ring. These women are very quick and active, and every time they catch a fish with their hands they simply throw it, alive, into the basket on their back.

Training Sea-Lions.

The nature of the sea-lion is peculiar. He has to be petted and encouraged at every stage of a lesson. The trainer knows that the animal is very jealous of others who get too much of the limelight; quarrels among a troupe frequently follow. If a sea-lion is not in his proper position the act will not work. But most important of all, it is necessary to keep repeating a trick until a sea dog performs it readily. How long this sometimes takes only the young men who do this work can tell.

WHEN A KNOT IS NOT SOUND

American Society for Testing Materials Defines Various Kinds of Defects in Wood.

The American Society for Testing Materials has been wrestling with the problem of defining a knot, found in wood.

Briefly, a knot may be defined as a part of wood that differs in texture as a part of growth from normal. What is known as a sound knot is one which is just as solid or sound across its face as the wood surrounding it.

An encased knot is one whose growth rings are not interwoven with the growth rings of the wood surrounding it; but if it is a sound or tight knot it will be held tightly by the enclosing wood around it. A water-tight knot is one which is completely interwoven with the surrounding wood on at least one face of the lumber. A loose knot is one not held firmly in place by the surrounding wood. An unsound knot is one that is not as hard as the wood surrounding it, or one that has a hole in it.

Rules Only for the Weak.

It is one of the weaknesses of mankind that it is forever establishing rules, programs, formulae. They serve their purposes for the guidance of ordinary minds. But the pioneers of thought risk rough-shod through the rulers. They gain the ends they desire by refusing to be directed by what someone else has thought before them, by what teachers have insisted upon as binding.—Exchange.

Often Destroyed by Fire.

Time after time, together with the rest of the city of Moscow, the Kremlin has been burned, the last occasion being in 1812 when it was occupied by Napoleon and the inhabitants of the city themselves started the conflagrations in all parts of the city. It was indeed these fires which forced the little corporal to commence his disastrous retreat across the snow-bound steppes of Russia. Napoleon had his headquarters in the Kremlin, and while the flames were not so destructive there as in other parts of the city, yet they forced evacuation.

IS CENTER OF HOSPITALITY

Location and Construction of Fireplace Are Matters of Importance in Building a Home.

In the Farm and Fireside a writer says:

"The center of hospitality in the home is that point about which the family itself gathers most often. This point is in most homes the fireplace. Hence its location and construction are of vast importance in building a home. "The fireplace, if there is only one, should be in the living room, for there the family and friends can enjoy it most. It should be located in the center of a wall space, either on one side or at one end of the room. Select the space which will permit the greatest number of people to sit around it. "In the construction of the fireplace you must not forget that its chief purpose is for a fire. The more simple the lines of construction, the better taste is displayed, and the more room the open fire receives. "There is a great variety of materials suitable for a fireplace, and your individuality and taste can be well expressed in this important factor of the home. Brick, tile, wood and many tile substitutes may be used. These offer great possibilities both for good color and design, and lend themselves to any style of architecture."

Kissing.

An optimist holds this pleasant prospect out to engaged couples: "Unmarried couples kiss and forgive. Married couples kiss and declare a truce while the heavy artillery is being moved up."—Kansas City Star.

Buds and Flowers in Cooking.

The French Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the redbud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the buds and tender pods are packed in vinegar. Honey locust pods, often locally called "honey-shucks," contain a sweetish, thick, cheese-like pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the mesquite furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the saffras as a substitute for also in thickening soups.

AMERICANS NOT FISH EATERS

Consumption, Per Capita, in United States Is Less Than in Almost Every Other Country.

The average American eats 20 pounds of fish a year. This includes oyster, shrimp and mussels. One dietary authority states, according to Leslie's Weekly, that 200 miles inland from our three coasts the consumption of fish food, per person, is less than a half pound annually.

Each inhabitant of the British Isles has fish on his bill of fare to the extent of 100 pounds every 12 months, while the fish consumption, per capita, in Germany is 120 pounds; Holland, 130 pounds; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 150 pounds; China, 225 pounds, and Japan nearly 500 pounds.

Latin-Americans are the only people who eat less fish than do the inhabitants of the United States.

There is absolutely no sane argument against the larger and more extensive use of fish as a daily diet throughout the length and breadth of this land. It is ideal as a food. It is highly nutritious and rich in proteins. It is most easily digested. It contains in great abundance the chemical ingredients for making bone, muscle and tissue. As a food nothing detrimental can possibly be said against it. Fish, with the exception of a few species, are clean feeders.

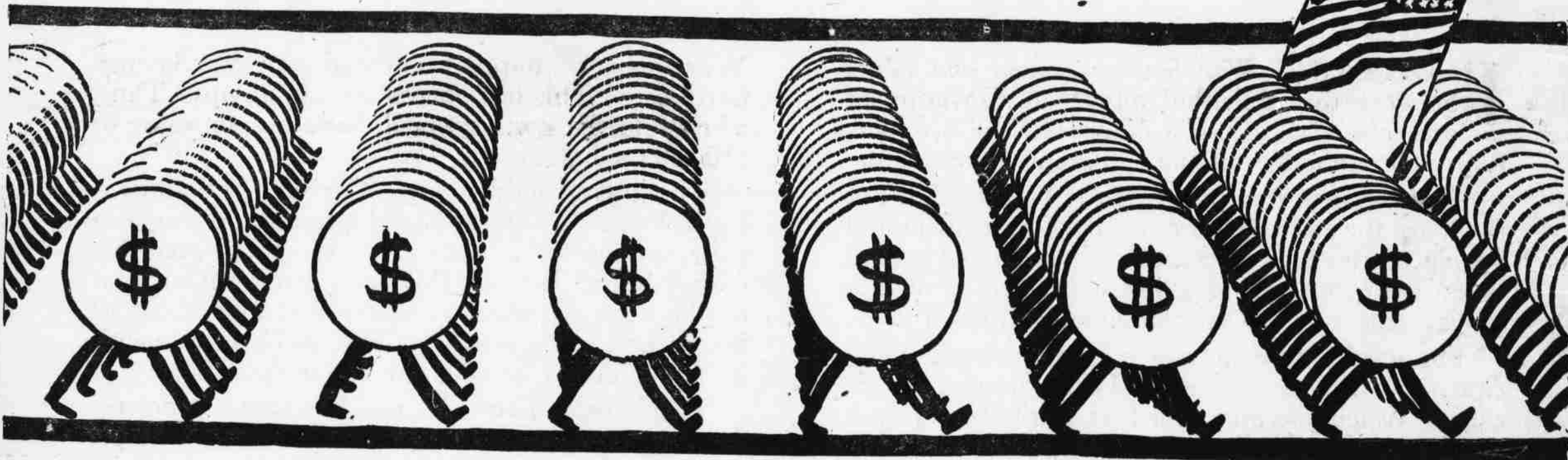
Strict Regulation.

Freeman was visiting at his grandpa's home, and as he was a mischievous little chap, was constantly being told, "Don't do this," and "Don't do that." Finally, with a look of disgust on his face, he climbed up into a chair and asked, seriously, "What can a fella do in this house, anyway?"

Translation of Y. M. C. A.

W. Gordon Griffiths of the Y. M. C. A. told an audience at Cebu that he was proud to be a Welshman although he was unable to speak the "language of Paradise." He had, however, learned one thing in Welsh and that was that the letters Y. M. C. A. may be translated to mean "Yma Mae Cyfle Arderchog" ("Here is a splendid opportunity.")

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Save Till It Hurts - Why?

Because—the United States is at war.

Because—the only safe road to Peace is Victory.

Because—soldiers and sailors cannot win unless the entire American people—every man, woman and child refrains from everything not absolutely necessary to health and efficiency, and thus releases labor for the production of materials of war and the support of our army and navy.

Because—every pair of shoes, every suit of clothes, every hat, every suit of underwear, etc., not necessary, used by us at home, means one less pair of shoes, one less uniform, one less overcoat, one less muffler for our boys who are fighting to make our homes safe.

Because—U. S. Bonds, War Savings Stamps and U. S. Thrift Stamps must be purchased by the people from money saved from their incomes—every dollar spent for an unnecessary thing is a force for evil. When that dollar buys labor and materials for equipping our army and navy it has a double force—first it ceases to aid the enemy and second it is fighting for us in behalf of mankind. Be sure that your pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and dollars are enlisted in the cause of your country. An idle dollar is a SLACKER dollar, but a dollar wasted in war time is a TRAITOR dollar.

Because—you should not let another day go by until you have actually given up some real thing—for your country—"until it hurts."

The United States Government Offers You the Opportunity to Save and Serve

You can buy a United States Thrift Stamp for 25 cents. A card is furnished on which to paste it. Sixteen of these, plus a few cents cash will buy a War Savings Stamp. On January 1, 1923, the United States Government will pay you \$5.00 for each stamp pasted on a War Savings Certificate—this is 4% compounded quarterly when the stamps are held till January 1, 1923. A simple and secure investment—yielding a good income on your money. When you do this, you become an actively loyal American citizen—one who is saving lives by saving money.



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