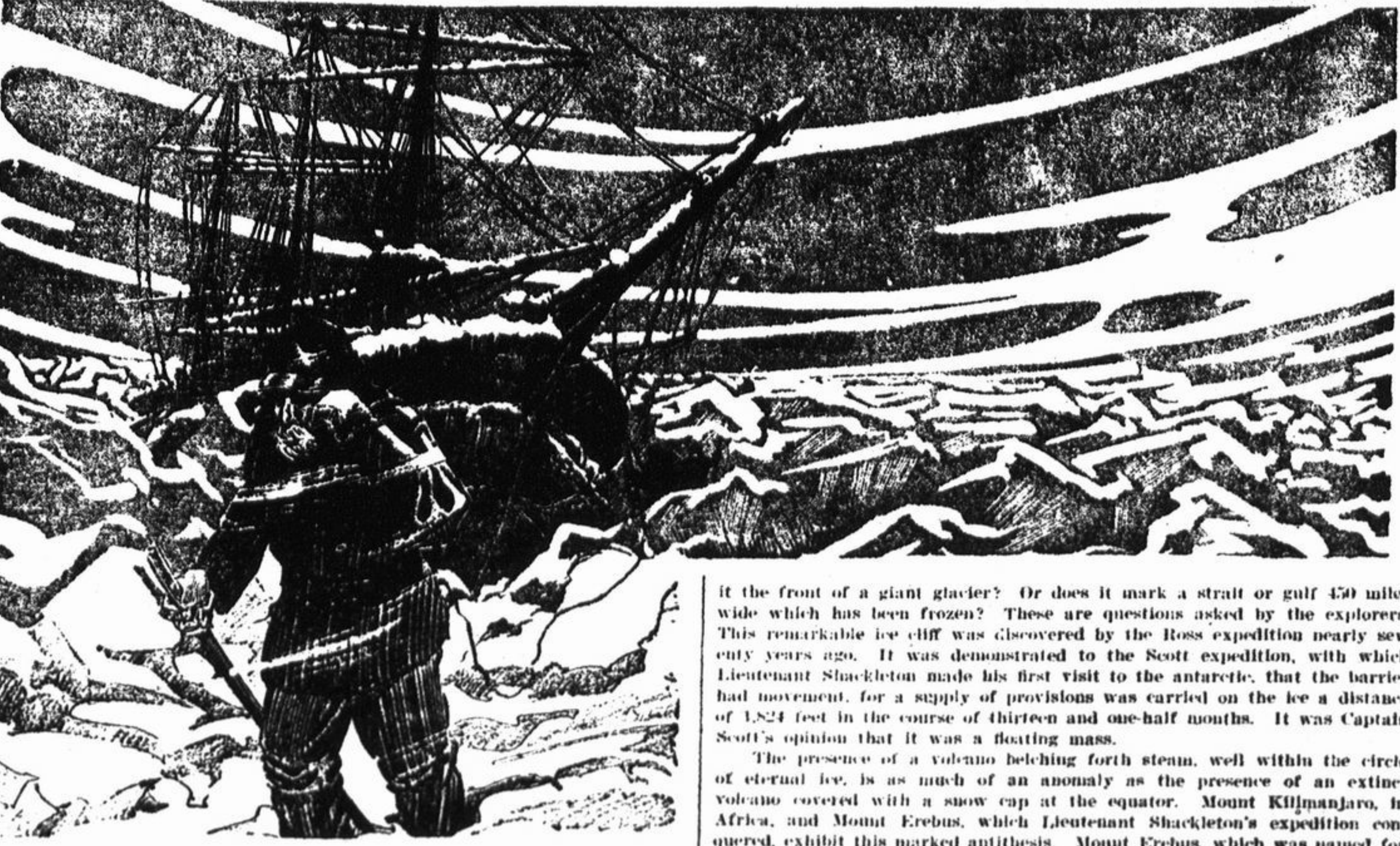


EXPERIENCE IN THE ANTARCTIC

LEUTENANT SHACKLETON'S EXPEDITION RECALLS DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY OTHER EXPEDITIONS IN THE SOUTH



THE achievements of the antarctic expedition headed by Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton of the British navy, which recently returned to New Zealand, are bound to add to the interest in polar exploration in general and in the antarctic region in particular.

The more striking differences were well illustrated by several of the achievements and discoveries reported by Lieutenant Shackleton. These were the finding of eight mountain chains, more than 100 mountain peaks and the ascent of Mount Erebus, an active volcano, 13,120 feet high.

Apparently "there is all the difference in the world" between the two poles, speaking figuratively. In respect to physical conditions, all the indications are that the north pole is covered with frozen spray dashed up against it by the waves of a polar sea.

One of the most interesting physical features of the antarctic region is the so-called great ice barrier. This is a cliff of ice stretching eastward from Queen Victoria Land for a distance of approximately 450 miles.

It is the front of a giant glacier? Or does it mark a strait or gulf 450 miles wide which has been frozen? These are questions asked by the explorers.

The presence of a volcano belching forth steam, well within the circle of eternal ice, is as much of an anomaly as the presence of an extinct volcano covered with a snow cap at the equator.

One of the great problems of the polar explorer is that of food transportation. This, says the Chicago later Ocean, from which this illustration is reproduced, is made especially difficult in the north by the roughness of the ice.

Usually dogs are employed to drag the sledges, with their burden of food, camp equipment and instruments. The smoother surface of the barrier in the antarctic suggested to Lieutenant Shackleton that a motor on runners could be used to advantage in moving the sledges.

There are other differences between the north and south polar regions which add to or detract from the pleasure of exploring them. The summer season in the northern zone is much warmer than that in the south, the average temperature being higher and the weather finer.

NEW TYPE OF BUNGALOW.

Concrete structure at Portland, Me., which is well spoken of. Cement 7/8 describes a concrete bungalow at Portland, Me., in which the exterior of the house is of concrete panels.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Some of the moon's mountains are 30,000 feet high. Electric heating devices are successfully employed for branding cigar boxes.

It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 horsepower in unused water powers in the State of Wisconsin. It is figured that a successful physician must have a clientele of 150 families, or about 750 persons.

By a vote of 31 to 21 the Oregon Legislature has refused to abolish the whipping post for wife-beaters. More than one-quarter of the tobacco consumed by the Spanish nation comes from the United States.

German women are taking up boxing and there are a number of schools where the art of self-defense is taught. Eighteen men were tied to the whipping post in one day recently at Wilmington, Del., and given a total of 255 lashes.

Belgium has been offering reduced rates under certain conditions for travel on its passenger trains and the change has resulted in enormously increased business and revenues. In fifteen months Alice Roosevelt attended 408 dinners, 271 receptions, 171 balls, 680 teas and shook hands with 32,000 people.

The stevedore business of the Atlantic steamship lines is one of their prime sources of profit. They have been hard hit by the fall in the immigration tide during the last year. The decrease in the number of immigrants carried in 1908 was 583,000, compared with 1,007,000 in 1907.

Siberia has the coldest weather known anywhere in the world. At Verkhoyansk, Siberia, 90.4 degrees below zero was observed in January, 1888, which goes below anything ever known in the world before or since.

One of the most polished and painstaking of English authors regarded correct spelling as a totally unnecessary accomplishment. In his introduction to R. L. Stevenson's letters, Sidney Colvin writes: "I have not held myself bound to reproduce all the author's minor eccentricities of spelling and the like."

It is one of the many marvels of wireless telegraphy that the ether waves which carry its messages, unlike light waves, suffer no absorption in mist or fog. Quite the opposite is the case, for the effect on them of clear sunlight is so marked that they can be sent with equal initial power only less than half the distance by day as by night.

Miss Winifred Gibbs of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York reports that she has had unusual success in introducing the wireless cooker among the women of the East Side. Miss Gibbs makes a wireless cooker at a cost of only a few cents.



The breath of a healthy person has no odor. This is equivalent to saying that no one whose breath has habitual a disagreeable odor is in absolute health.

A person with bad breath is not always aware of his misfortune, or perhaps one should say the misfortune of his friends, and it is a kindness and a duty on the part of his family to tell him.

The cause of a bad breath is often evident, but sometimes a very careful examination, weighing and rejecting one by one the different possibilities is necessary before the seat of the trouble can be determined.

The mouth is often the place of origin of the odor. Decayed teeth, or the decomposition of food particles allowed to remain between the teeth, or receding gums with suppurating round the edges of the teeth, may one or all affect the breath unpleasantly.

Trouble in any part of the digestive tract is very likely to declare itself in the breath. Constipation, especially, is betrayed. It is well known that some foods, onions, for example, will scent the breath, but it is not so generally appreciated that the eating of a large amount of meat will often give a peculiarly disagreeable quality to the breath.

There is seldom any excuse for permanent bad breath, for the physician can almost always discover the cause. Angelo Tessarin, an eccentric musician of Venice, died forgotten and poor at Marselles a few days ago, aged 75.

After his wife died and he grew old a waiter of the Cafe Florian who had known him in better days offered him hospitality at his house, and as Tessarin could not pay him he played for the waiter during meals.

No matter how young and good-looking a school teacher is, her boy pupils refer to her as "The Old Lady."

ESKIMO SUPERIORITY.

A writer in the London Times says that Theodore Roosevelt is the hero of every schoolboy in the United Kingdom. No other American except Lincoln has ever been looked up to by so many youths and young men as an inspiration and as a civic model.

In an Eskimo home I have never heard an unpleasant word between a man and his wife, never seen a child punished nor an old person treated inconsiderately. The household affairs are carried on in an orderly way, and the good behavior of the children is remarked by practically every traveler.

Mr. Willett says that in 1805 the standard time in Victoria, Australia, was advanced twenty minutes without much inconvenience and in 1802 it was advanced in Cape Colony sixteen minutes, and in 1903 a further thirty minutes.

At dinner one day, Dr. Whately, archbishop of Dublin, sat near a young aide-de-camp, and in the course of the meal the latter asked his grace: "Do you know the difference between an archbishop and an ass?"

STOP WASTE OF DAYLIGHT.

What the Proposition Made to the British Commons Means. Few movements have spread so rapidly in a short time as the agitation in favor of the daylight bill.

Another advantage of this capture of more daylight would be that men and youths and girls at present engaged in business in the cities would be able to indulge in outdoor games, which, under existing conditions, are denied to them.

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AN OVERWHELMING SALARY

Makuba and Oblanga were two Africans, the one the captain of a boat crew and the other subordinate to him. Oblanga was an independent fellow, not in the least lazy, who rather presented "lossing" in a book entitled "The Jungle Folk of Africa," R. H. Milligan tells of an altercation between the two men.

"The worst disputes between Makuba and Oblanga took place when they supposed that I was asleep. The native, when he lies down anywhere, sleeps immediately. Whenever I was lying in the bottom of the boat they always thought I was unconscious, and that no conceivable noise could disturb me."

"I don't do it; you will do it!" says Makuba, in a threatening tone. "Are you my father?" says Oblanga. "No," answers Makuba, with infinite scorn. "How could a Kumbi man be the father of a creature like you?"

"Then stop giving me orders!" says Oblanga, with rising wrath. "It is not the first time you have tried it, and one of these days you will find out that it won't do."

"One of these days you will find out that I am captain of this boat, and that you will have to obey me," says Makuba. "Not as long as I can carry a gun," answers Oblanga.

By this time they are standing up and looking hard at each other. But Makuba would not think of striking a man in a mission boat. He therefore becomes diplomatic. Suddenly, in a tone altogether different, he says: "Oblanga, the trouble with you is that you are just a husbandman. You don't know anything about discipline."

Oblanga becomes instantly curious, and asks: "Is he rich?" "Yes," says Makuba. "He gets big pay, and so do I get big pay."

Oblanga thinks, as well as he knows how, his countenance distorted with the effort, and at length answers excitedly: "Two dollars a month." He himself gets a dollar and a half.

Oblanga gives expression to his surprise in a long, low whistle. It is quite evident to him that an ordinary person could command such wages; and in a tone of utmost compulsion he asks: "What was it you told me to do, Makuba? I forget."

"I forget, too," says Makuba. "Oh, yes," he adds, "I told you to hand on the peak hairdara."

How much? began the lady in despair, in a temporary change of the real world. "How much is your real name?" "That depends," answered, with whom language is often a vehicle of war. "It is often a very long name, and I don't know how to pronounce it."