

For the Woman Reader

Florence Riddick Boys

Housecleaning

The annual or semiannual upheaval known as housecleaning is a very ancient practice, known to many nations and so ingrained into the nature of the housewife that it is almost an instinct. Soft spring breezes, the bright light of the sun, the call of the robin, these stir the aged lady and mildly rouse the young girl, planning what she will tackle first on the next day. She loves it.

But her ardor is not sufficient to prevent the headache, leg cramps and foot pains which come from an overdose of it, such as her enthusiasm and the proverbial absence from home of her mate are likely to induce. Here are some rules for making the periodic detabach the easiest possible:

Keep dirt out of the house by cleaning walks, screening windows, and insisting that muddy clothing be cleaned or left outside.

Lessen the number of dust collecting places, as grooved and carved woodwork, rough finished walls and superfluous draperies.

Clean frequently and systematically and do not let the dirt accumulate.

Take the dirt away, do not scatter it to settle again.

Use oiled dusters instead of feather dusters.

Do heavy cleaning a little at a time.

Have a good supply of cleaning tools.

Use cleaning agents sparingly lest you spoil finishes, or weaken glue, or cement.

Be on the lookout for pests and get rid of them if they appear.

Make all the family help by leaving things where they belong and in good condition.

Moving Day

Probably you think there is no "easier way" in moving, but forethought and wise planning does help to reduce the effort and strain. To have the house into which one moves thoroughly cleaned, from attic to cellar, and including both, goes far to reduce the agony. Then it is only necessary to move the furniture in and put things in place and it saves the tearing up stage of housecleaning. Let's hope you leave the house you move from clean and a credit to you.

As much of the packing as possible should be done in advance, to prevent the last minute rush, but be careful not to pack away such articles as will be needed and will be sure to be in the bottom of the box. Music, books, bric-a-brac, pictures, best dishes, guest bedding and "company" supplies generally can be earliest packed. In packing books, use several small wooden boxes, rather than one large one. Have mercy on the movers.

Use plenty of newspapers, crushed, between delicate things, and cover all good furniture with newspapers. Do not load dresser or desk drawers heavily. Put in them soft cushions or curtains, or such things as need room but are light in weight.

Put all bottles in a container which will be kept right side up, a tub or a wash boiler or wooden box. Large paper cartons, such as you can get from your grocer, will serve for everyday clothing and many articles which will not break.

To make a list of the contents of each box or barrel is a great convenience. It should be put on top. To have an inventory of the boxes and pieces is wise, and to check up on these later may save you loss.

A good heater, hot meal in the fireless cooker or thermos basket saves strain and fatigue in the day of moving.

Choosing Wall-Paper

Walls are the immense spaces in our rooms and upon their treatment depends the making or marring of room beauty. They may set off the furniture to good advantage or make it look awkward and uncomfortable.

Plath walls are more restful and quiet in effect and give a dignity and beauty to a room, but papered walls look cozy and clean and many desire them for variety.

Papers with large figures, distinct patterns, and strong colors seem to fill a room, leaving no space for the furniture nor the people. They make a room look noisy and confusing. Patterns in wall-paper should be soft colored, cloudy and indistinct, and small.

Large figures make a room look smaller. Up-and-down stripes add to the seeming height of a room. Choose wall-paper in daylight and do not look merely at one roll, but spread out several rolls side by side. Do not inspect the pattern when close to it, but stand off and judge of the whole effect.

If you plan to paint the walls, select a neutral or grayed tone. Primary colors are too strong.

Fashions, Fads, Follies

Necklines are doing new tricks. One of those is to come higher about the throat, in a scarf-like style.

Beach pajamas are of summer flannel, really keeping out chill winds from the wet skin. Various shades of yellow and orange are favorites, with pink and blues for the dainty blonde. Colored enamel belts call for mesh

Special Air System

For Mersey Tunnel

Liverpool.—Exhaustive tests into the problem of ventilating the new three-mile vehicular Mersey Tunnel, which will need upward of 400,000,000 cubic feet of fresh air every minute, were announced to the Liverpool Traffic Club in a lecture by B. H. M. Howett, engineer in charge of constructional work.

It has been found, he explained, that the best method is to blow the fresh air into the duct underneath the roadway and exhaust it through the space above the roadway. To let the air pass from the main ventilating duct into the main traffic space in the tunnel, ports are provided at close intervals leading to an expansion chamber formed over the curb, so that the air would flow into the tunnel in exactly equal volume for every foot of length.

When the full 4000,000 cubic feet per minute was being delivered the air would pass through the main duct at 40 or 50 miles per hour.

Neckties made of large fur beads were among the fashion novelties recently on show in London.

Many a real complexion travels under false colors.

Spring Diet

More fresh leaf lettuce, radishes, raw onions and carrots and plenty of tonic greens, with their vitamins and mineral salts; and less of proteins and heavy foods—these compose the ideal diet to avoid "that tired feeling" for which our grandmothers used to administer sulphur and molasses.

There is a tendency to overcook vegetables. They are better if cooked with the least possible water, a little salt, and rapid cooking.

Rhubarb is a delightful spring food.

Storing Galoshes

To put away your galoshes so that you will not be afraid to run your hand into them next season, or will not find them dirty and moth-infested, first brush them thoroughly, both inside and out, then put them in a large paper sack and fold the top down two or three times, and stick it with gummed paper. To make precaution doubly sure, put the two sacks, each containing one galosh, into a large paper box and seal the box. A label on the outside will prevent some curious member of the family from opening the box in mid-summer to find out what is in it.

Stuffed Eggs

Cut six hard-boiled eggs lengthwise, remove the yolks and mash with one teaspoon vinegar, mustard, salt and pepper to taste, and three teaspoons of cold minced ham, or shredded dried beef. Refill the whites with the yolks, ham, and heat in the oven about ten minutes.

Young Spring

Against the morning's light,
And his song is hurled
Across the world,
Till man no more is old.

Young Spring stands on the hilltop
While I—my heart's aflame!
Young Spring waits on the hilltop,
And calls—my name!

—Edna Mead.

Business Man Leaves \$1,333,333 To Nation

Copenhagen.—The sum of 5,000,000 crowns (\$1,333,332) has been willed to Denmark by Lauritz Andersen, a business man, to be used for various educational and relief purposes.

The King of Denmark has approved of the following arrangements which will be carried out by the Board of Guardians.

- To give aid to worthy cases in Denmark and to other Danes in foreign countries, for the purpose of relief.
- To develop natural sources for business in Denmark, to give more employment.
- For technical and scientific investigations.
- For inventions and developments of practical value.
- The development for a wider horizon for trade and industry.
- Investigations for the export of Danish goods.
- Help for the education of young engineers, mechanics and tradesmen, in training, traveling expenses and practical work in other countries.

The main object of Mr. Andersen's bequest is for the development of Denmark's trade, and for agriculture and fisheries. The fund will be known as the Lauritz Andersen Fund and the administrative board will be free to aid suitable applicants.

Born Blind—Now Sees Light



Twenty-two years spent in darkness and then light. Earl Musselman (right), Philadelphia, now sees friends, whom he does not recognize. Musselman was born without pupils in his eyes. Dr. G. H. Moore (left), specialist at University of Pennsylvania, in first operation of his kind, opened false pupils in youth's eyes.

The Tree Bark of a Hundred Uses

(By Burton Davis in the Scientific American)

When the dry sorocco sweeps up off the Mediterranean and blows its hot breath on the Latin lands to the north, there is one tree that remains gallily green. That tree, the cork oak, is protected by nature with a thick layer of the finest natural insulation in the world.

Through at least 2,500 years cork has been used by man, but now it has become an industrial interest. Huge plants are being built for the quick freezing of meats and vegetables to be retailed in packaged form, hard frozen, and kept at zero temperatures in refrigerator cars, trucks and storage cans. All this will demand cork in huge quantities.

Scientists are trying to develop a satisfactory substitute for cork, but at present the task seems hopeless. It has seven unique properties: (1) The cork cell has a geometric form of 14 faces. Lord Kelvin discovered, years ago, that units of 14 faces solved the problem of dividing all space, without interstices. Obviously a substance, the cells of which fit so snugly, is going to battle the passage of heat and moisture proof. (2) Each cork cell is more than half filled with air, making it one of the lightest of solid substances. (3) The cell walls are of tough, highly elastic material—much more so even than rubber—hence its resiliency and compressibility. In a laboratory a one-inch cube of natural cork was put under a pressure of 14,000 pounds. The sideways spread under that load was only a quarter of an inch. Released, the cork in a few hours regained between 99 and 95 per cent. of its original height. The secret appears to be that only the air, in the cells is compressed, hence the lack of sideways spread and unequal regain. (4) Since dead air, in finely divided spaces such as cork cells is next to a vacuum, the best insulator known, cork will keep heat in or "keep cold out." (5) For the same reason, vibration, and is therefore widely used to absorb sound and act as a corrector of acoustics. It is used in radio and sound film studios, and in factories to insulate large machines against the transmission of vibration and noise. (6) The chemical inertness of the walls of the cork cell explains cork's uncommon resistance to deterioration. (7) When cork bark is sliced cleanly, a surface is created exposing tens of thousands of hexagonal openings to the square inch, each acting as a tiny vacuum cup. This gives cork a gripping and polishing property now widely utilized. Plate glass mirrors and windows, fine glass and crystal, and optical lenses are polished on cork wheels. Leather and rubber both wear slick in short order.

In a testing room, one-inch squares of cork, belting leather, and rubber, all designed for the same use, were equally weighted and placed on an inclined plane. When the plane was inclined 18 degrees from the horizontal the leather slid down. At 28 degrees the rubber went coasting. Not until the plane was slanting 42 degrees did the cork creep down.

Fascinating applications of cork that derive from these seven traits range from the tiny pieces of the pence-nez eyeglasses to the pieces of corkboard, up to 12 inches in built-up thickness, in the walls of the quick-freezing meat parking plant; from the cork-lined cap of the tooth-paste tub to the newest and most uncommon use of cork in a plane-torium.

Portugal and Spain lead the world in the production of cork. Algeria, France, Tunisia, Italy and Morocco come next in order.

When part of a grove of cork trees has attained an age of about 20 years the expert cutters start to work, making careful cuts, with a tomahawk-shaped hatchet, around the trunk just above the exposed roots. These they connect with two vertical cuts, following the biggest natural cracks. All this is done with the finesse of a surgeon, for any injury to the inner bark, or phellogen, which builds up the cork, results in a scar area over which no new cork will ever grow. This first cutting will sell for a low price, to be used in the rough for florists' baskets, arbors, forgeries, and to be ground into low-grade granulated cork.

New Sport



Dangling at end of a 200-foot tow rope, Elmer Peck, aquaplane artist and holder of world's endurance record of 24 hours, successfully introduces thrilling new sport of "blimp-planing" at Los Angeles, Calif., using dirigible Volunteer, which flew at 50 miles an hour.

Nine or ten years later, the cutters will be back in that same grove, removing the new growth of cork, of finer grain and in every way more valuable. Each crop after the first is progressively better until the tree is about 40 years old. Thereafter it may be expected to produce fine cork until it dies, at from 100 to 150 years.

The cork buyer is an important personage, for on his judgment profits are made or lost. Arrived at a certain stand of cork, in advance of the cutting season, the buyer sends his sampler through the grove on a bee-line. With a cylindrical punch, the sampler cuts out a disk of cork from every 5th, 10th or 20th tree and jumbles these in the huge sack on his back. On their average the buyer will base his bidding for perhaps the stripping of a whole mountainside of cork oaks.

The stripped cork bark is piled up in the grove and left a few days to dry. Boiling the corked slabs in large vats filled with dead corkwood softens the bark so that the rough, creviced, outer layer can be scraped off by hand with a flat tool. This process removes about 15 per cent. of the weight and also makes it possible to dry the slab flat. After being roughly sorted for quality and thickness, the dried bark is loaded on sturdy burros, which pick their way carefully down the mountain trails to the railway station.

Arrived at the warehouse and manufacturing center the crude bundles are opened and the rough edges trimmed off the slabs. Another grading for quality takes place, dividing the cork into about 25 classes. The bark for export is baled and loaded into the hold or on the deck of a steamer.

Once arrived, the best of the bark is punched into bottle stoppers. The punched-out strips are ground into flour for linoleum or granulated for making cork composition. The coarser cork is ground into larger granules to be pressed, at high temperature, into cork-board slabs.

Natural cork is used for pistons for plunger fountain pens and for wind musical instruments, bulletin boards, cork composition, may be used in as many as 50 places, most of them unsuspected by the owner.

Despite modern industrial advances, cork holds its own as one of the most useful of natural substances, still one of the most mysterious after 2,500 years of use.—The Reader's Digest.

Use of Aeroplane

In Northern Canada

In the past, travel and transport in Northern Canada has been at least a slow and laborious business. Access to the coastal areas has been easy by sea and during the open season of navigation the river and lake steamers ply on the larger lakes and the Mackenzie River and Yukon River systems. Beyond this, however, the sole method of travel till 1920 was the dog-team in winter and the canoe or pack-train in summer.

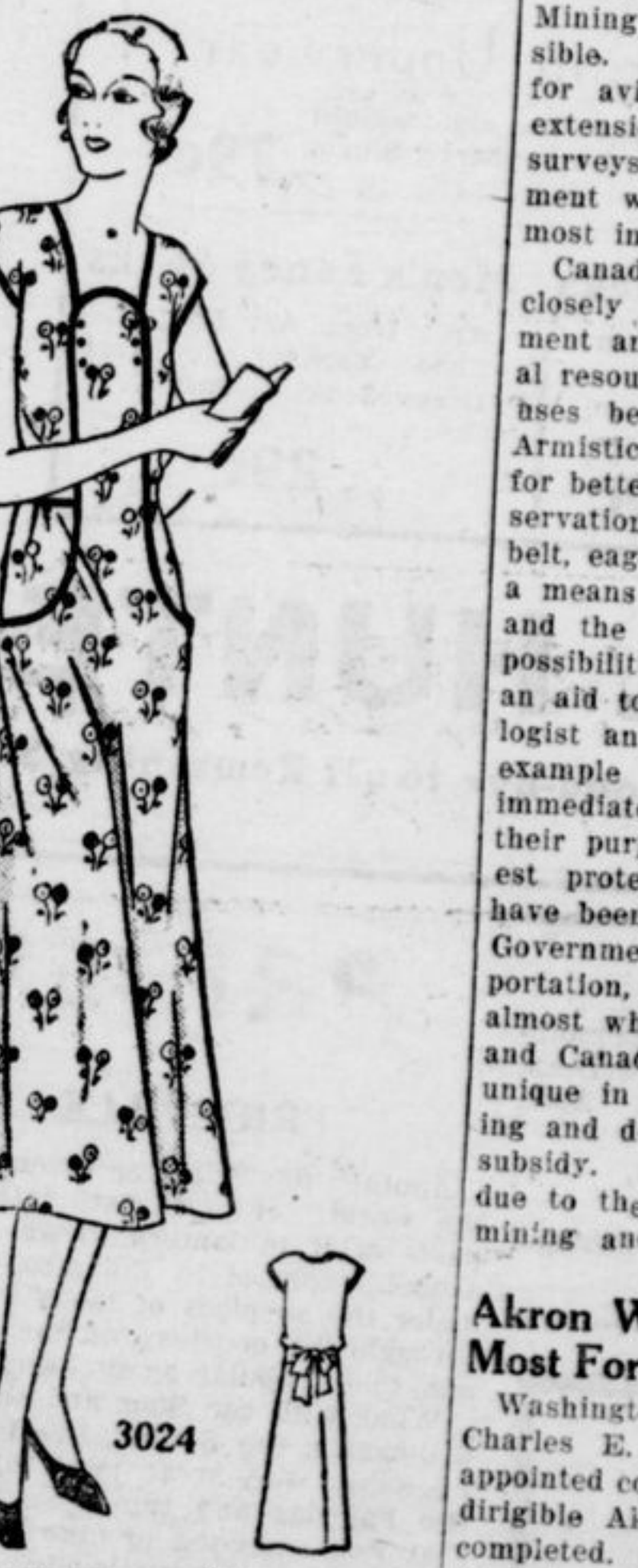
The advent of the aeroplane brought a remarkable change, and today no district in continental Canada is more than one, or at the most two days' flight from the end of steel. Travel and transport by air through-out the North are now organized so that access to its remotest corners is safe, comfortable, and speedy. Mining activity has made this possible. The converse is equally true, for aviation has made possible the extension of prospecting, geological surveys and preliminary development work into areas hitherto almost inaccessible.

Canadian aviation has always been closely associated with the development and conservation of our natural resources. When aircraft for civil uses became available after the Armistice, the forester, crying out for better means of transport and observation over the northern forest belt, eagerly adopted the seaplane as a means of increasing his efficiency, and the surveyor early realized the possibilities of the aerial camera as an aid to rapid mapping. The geologist and prospector followed their example and adopted aircraft for their purposes were produced. Forest protection and aerial surveys have been developed very largely as Government services. Air transportation, on the other hand, has been almost wholly a commercial venture, and Canadian transport services are unique in that they are self-supporting and depend on no Government subsidy. This is almost altogether due to the demand for flying from mining and prospecting companies.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Finished With Every Pattern



A morning dress you'll love because of its youthfulness and simplicity. And isn't it smart? And it's the most comfortable dress imaginable.

It's designed to give the figure slimness, particularly through the hips. The partial belt breaks the breadth through the waist. It ties youthfully at the back. The panel front that extends into the skirt gives height to the figure.

And it's so easily made, and takes only 2 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 7/8 yard of binding.

It's most effective as sketched in white novelty corded cotton fabric printed in French and navy blue, with navy bindings.

Pique prints, pastel lustrous finish cotton broadcloth, men's striped shirting and cotton slantings make up lovely in this model.

Style No. 3024 may be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Irish "Lassie" Returns



Miss Maureen O'Sullivan, film star, featured with John McCormack in "Song O' My Heart," recent Broadway hit, returns to America aboard liner Olympic. Miss O'Sullivan is Hollywood-bound, where she will make another picture.

Canada Conquers Vast Distances

No Other Nation Faced With Such Obstacles Speaker Declares

Toronto.—In discussing "Canada East and West" in a recent address here, Prof. Chester Martin, head of the history department of the University of Toronto, stressed the vast area and distances against which Confederation had been struggling for 60 years.

Such a Contest

"No modern nation has had such a contest to wage against the barriers of physical geography," he said. "Not only the political federation but the physical association of the Canadian provinces have been, in defiance of nature. In 1867 the prairies were completely cut off from the other British communities on the continent and lay directly in the pathway of United States expansion westward. British Columbia could be reached, at that time, only by half-circumnavigating the world. There are still five political climates across Canada, with no national press and no massed public opinion to compare with that of Great Britain. We have been building giants' causeways across the continent and the task of building a sea-tion nation has just begun."

Teach Use of Leisure

"The school should teach people how to spend their leisure time in three ways—self-improvement, service and recreation," said H. G. Lockett, of the Hamilton Normal school, addressing the supervising and training department of the O.E.A. school association training ground for life.

"Under recreation he listed reading of worth-while books, music, art, nature study, gardening, debating, games and handiness around the house. He declared that the school must endeavor to awaken interest along these lines by various studies and activities.

"Games are splendid character-builders," said Mr. Lockett. "There is a danger of laying too much stress on athletics, particularly in secondary schools and of the individual pupil camping too much, but this is good training, too. A business man should be able to carry a bobby as well as his work."

The speaker thought elementary schools, particularly moral ones, do not devote enough time to games. Officers were elected: President, Dr. J. M. Field, Goodrich; vice-president, Dr. F. A. Jones, Ottawa; secretary, Inspector Wilkinson, Toronto; treasurer, H. G. Lockett, Hamilton Normal School.

Independence of Nations

London Financial Times (Ind.): Disasters as have been the effects of the present trade slump, some good may yet come of it if it enforces a clearer realization of the interdependence of the nations. The lesson needs to be learnt not by one but by all—not a ways for the same reason. Trade, for instance, is in essence an exchange of goods, but if one producer, while making every endeavor to expand his own sales, is equally assiduous in his efforts to cut down the extent of payment in kind, he will be helping to throw the commercial machine out of gear. In order to find the money to pay him, his customers must find outlets for their own wares, and thus competition among them will be intensified. Ultimately it will react upon the obstinate seller as well as upon his unfortunate customers, and when the position is considered as between nations, many of them pursuing the same self-centred policy, the confusion becomes worse confounded.

Sir Campbell Lured By Buried Treasure

London.—After setting a new world land speed record Sir Malcolm Campbell plans to dig for treasure.

The Cocos Island, off the western coast of South America, almost due west of the Panama Canal, is to be the scene of this summer's search, Sir Malcolm returning to carry on a work he started a year or so ago.

According to Sir Malcolm's notion, there is upward of \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 worth of treasure buried on Cocos in three separate places, he believes, by lovers of Peru, who despoiled the Incas and later their Spanish conquerors.

Sir Malcolm claims to have a legendary report, purporting to come down from one of the associates of the cutthroat who buried the treasure. The body is supposed to consist of gold and silver in jewelry and statuettes.

Various other expeditions have searched Cocos in vain, and a German named Geisler lived there for some time, digging unfruitfully but to no avail.

How Did She Know?

She was telling her husband the troubles of the day.

"You know, Bert," she said, "Mrs. West has a very nasty habit."

"What's that, dear?" he asked patiently.

"She turns round and looks back every time we pass her in the street," every time we pass her in the street," he replied.

"Really? And how do you know, dear?" he responded softly.

Knowledge of divine things for the most part, as Heraclitus says, is lost to us by incredulity.—Plutarch.