The Home and the Teacher

Too often the home, the school and the church keep in "watertight" compartments, as though these three institutions were not three sections of a whole plan for the development of our citizens.

The school cannot do its best by our children unless the home gives it cooperation. We should begin by offering a hospitality to our teachers, affording them a comfortable place to live, at a fair price; welcoming them into our clubs, getting acquainted with them and giving them real friendship and a chance to share in our civic life. We are too likely to treat the teacher as an outsider or a mere temporary sojourner.

We owe it to our teachers to visit the schools and know what they are trying to do for our children and how we can gear into their program. We owe it to them to back them up by discipline in the home, which will keep our children fit to do their best in school. We owe it to them to stand by them, always speaking a good word about them before the children and in the community—if they are deserving of it. A critical attitude will not only hurt the teacher, but will make him unable to have much influence or achieve much with our children.

Pottery

The fussy, over-ornate parlor, with its mantel loaded with useless bric-a-brac, is a thing of the past. In its place is the dignified, artistic reception room. On a small table of this room may be one choice vase, or it may reside in a more safe place on a shelf, but it is the center of attraction in the room. It sets the color note and bids no rival in the way of cheap ornament near to it. It reigns alone.

Such a piece of fine porcelain pottery, a jardiniere, a temple jar with a lid, a bottle, a vase, will brighten a dull room or subdue a too garish one. Modern pottery, made by the best companies, is patterned after ancient pottery, and its lines are truly artistic and its colors deep and rich.

The ancients knew six fundamental colors and these had a meaning. Red stood for fire, black for deep water, green represented the woodlands, white was for metal, yellow for the earth and blue for the sky. A vase, copying one of these ancient colors, seems to fairly radiate its rich tone.

Beautiful pottery pieces can be bought at moderate prices and one such is worth a whole roomful of tawdry ornament. Do not purchase one hastily. It is a work of art, to add to the beauty of your room. Be certain it fits in with your color scheme. Select something of which you will never tire, but which you will learn to love more and more. When you have it in your home, remove from its environs and let nothing distract from its simple beauty of line and color.

Cooking Cereals

Cereals are one of the most valuable foods for the person who does heavy manual or outdoor work, and especially for children and young people; but they should be avoided by those past middle age who live sedentary lives. Being carbonhydrates, it is well not to sweeten them heavily, for their starch will eventually turn to sugar; and to add more causes sour stomach or undue fermentation. If well salted, the demand for sugar will be less and they will be more palatable.

Different cereals require varying amounts of water, when making a cereal mush. One uses a cup of rolled oats for two cups of water; a cup of rice for three of water, and a cup of cornmeal or four. One must know his cereals.

There is little danger of overcooking them, but much of under-cooking. Cereals with the outer coat or whole grain require longer cooking than polished or finer ground.

There are different methods of cooking cereals. One is to sift the cereal into salted, boiling water, stirring frequently at first, and then putting it into the double boiler to finish cooking, for a half hour or hour, or four hours, depending upon the cereal. If you can put it into the fireless cooker for ten hours, that is better. Oatmeal, cornmeal and many granular cereals may be put directly into cold water and cooked in a double boiler without stirring.

Pre-cooked breakfast foods are better if made crisp in the oven before serving. After hours in the fireless cooker, it is necessary to re-heat the cereal before serving.

Marketing

When buying grapes, select large, compact bunches, with large individual berries. When the grapes fall off and the bunches are loose and straggly, something is wrong. The bunches should not show many decayed, cracked, shrivelled nor hard, green berries. The bunch as a whole should be good, not merely the individual berries.

The best mangoes have a firm, smooth, bright green outer shell. Dull yellowish, rough wrinkled or flabby shells are not so good. A soft, watery decay should be avoided.

Cabbage should be crisp and green, the head solid and well formed and the outer leaves trimmed off. Cauliflower should have an outer green jacket, but the flower should be white and clean. It should be free from discoloration and decay.

In good celery the branches are well blanched and brittle and of medium length. The heart should be free from disease.

Chair Covers

For the upholstered chairs in the dining room, a cover may be made to protect the seat covers from grease and soil which children or careless eaters are likely to drop on them. The covers may be made of figured denim, to resemble the original chair seats. Spread a paper over the chair seat and cut a pattern, allowing size enough to fall over the edges of the seat. The covers may be faced or hemmed all around and tied on to the chairs by means of strips of tape, sewed at each corner of the cover. These chair covers may be taken off and washed or left off for special occasions. They save the wear on the original cover and may easily be renewed when worn.

Apple Combinations

For novelties, apples may be combined with other fruits into a sauce, which goes well with quinces. Cook them together, one fourth as much quince as apple. Apples and pineapple combine well into a sauce. Add minced pineapple to the apple sauce. Add one cup of cranberries to one of apples and make a sauce. It will be a pretty pink. To serve with hot pork roast, try apples and onions, combining equal quantities of unsweetened apple sauce and cooked onions. This should be served hot.

A Child's Coat

Children's outdoor garments should be soft and warm and light in weight and large enough to permit freedom of movements. Rough surfaced materials loosely woven, are warmer than fine smooth material of tighter weave. Plain material may be used for the outside, if the lining is light and wooly. Pongee, or any light material, is good for summer coats.

Nut Pudding

Chop fine one package of dates; three-fourths pound graham crackers, twenty four marshmallows, and one cup nut meats. Mix these together and add a half pint of coffee cream and pack into a loaf in a pan. Let this stand over night; slice; and serve with whipped cream.

Mrs. Solomon Says:

To know that we don't know is the first step toward knowing what we don't know.

A Clever Answer

When the use of anaesthetics was first introduced in England, the clergy, almost without exception, denounced it, saying the Lord wanted us to suffer and doctors had no right to make patients unconscious and free from pain while their legs were cut off. That was cheating the Lord. A young Scotch doctor produced the right answer, advising clergymen to read in Genesis how "the Lord caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam" before he took out his rib.

Since the Lord had operated on Adam, first making him unconscious, the young doctor said he had the right to do the same. He won.

Lupe Velez, lovely screen star, almost believes she has a big ice cream cone at last, while on location way up in the Sierras.

Death-Dealing Trap In South Pacific

Research Carried on by Ill-fated 'Carnegie" Reveals Oxygenless Water

There is a death-dealing belt to all animal life cavorting in the Pacific just north of the Equator, and woe betide the hapless fish or other ocean creature which blunders into this treacherous area, for the breath of life will be cut short for him, unless, by some happy chance, he manages to get out immediately.

This death belt is an area approximately 100 miles wide and extending probably a distance of hundreds of miles east and west in midocean at about 8 to 16 degrees north latitude—between the Central American countries and the South Pacific Islands. It lies from 300 to 800 feet below the surface and extends downward more than 1000 feet.

The water in this area contains practically no oxygen in solution, or at least only about one-fiftieth of the amount ordinarily found in solution at equal depths elsewhere—a quantity probably too small to support any form of life with which biologists are now acquainted.

Cold, still and dark, is this death-dealing trap. Perhaps for thousands of years the water of which it is composed has not seen or felt the light of the sun. For hundreds of years it has not been near the surface where it could absorb a supply of life-giving oxygen.

Some peculiarities of the movements of the Pacific has kept it where it is. Perhaps it marks the line at which the cold heavy waters from the Antarctic have met and stalemated the waters of the Arctic, but no one can be sure of this explanation. It is just a theory that scientists have advanced, hoping to check its accuracy by future study.

The Carnegie's Discovery

In May, 1928, an expedition aboard the ill-fated ship "Carnegie" set sail. The main objects of the expedition were to take soundings of the ocean bottom off the main steamer tracks, to procure samples of water at various depths in order to study its salinity, temperature and the forms of life existing at various depths and to make magnetic observations.

"The ship hove to at 162 'stations' to go through the routine of its ocean water studies. The records were carefully compiled and filed away for study when the voyage was over. On November 28, 1929, the Carnegie was destroyed by an explosion at Apia, Western Samoa, and Captain Ault and one member of the crew were killed. The records were saved, however.

When samples of water taken at various stations on opposite sides of the Pacific were observed to be very low in oxygen content, no particular attention was paid to the matter. Consequently, no special work was done toward collecting samples of any microscopic forms of life which might exist there. It is hoped that this can be done at some future time.'

There have been intimations in the past that such a belt of oxygenless water might exist in the Pacific. The famous Challenger expedition of 1872-76 secured a few such samples of water, but the unbelievable conditions were explained by the scientists by saying that "something evidently had gone wrong with the water bottles" used in collecting the samples. It is only within very recent years that the apparatus for collecting samples of water at such depths has been perfected to such an extent as to enable reliable information to be obtained.

An Explanation

Mr. G. W. Torreson, the navigator of the Carnegie, who is now in Washington, at the Carnegie Institution, explains what is meant by a strip of water practically devoid of oxygen. "This refers, of course, to oxygen dissolved in the water and not the oxygen entering into the chemical composition of water as expressed by the formula H.O. All water with which we are ordinarily familiar contains considerable quantities of oxygen or air in solution, a fact easily demonstrated by setting a glass of cold water in a warm room. The beads or bubbles of air which soon collect on the inner surfaces of the glass are made up of the air which has been released because the water cannot retain as much air at the higher temperature.

"Sea water normally contains dissolved oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid. The carbonic acid, as a free gas, is present only in quite small quantities. In studies of the chemistry of sea water, the quantities of dissolved gases are stated in cubic centimeter of gas per liter of water. The dissolved oxygen ordinarily found in sea water ranges from one to five centimeters per liter at different depths. In the particular region referred to in the Pacific, the dissolved oxygen content was found to be less than one-tenth of a cubic centimeter per liter—a very small amount as compared with that found at similar depths in other regions.

"In other particulars, however, this strip of water was not found to be abnormal. In temperature, pressure, salanity and other factors it differed little from other belts of water at the same depths."

"But how does this oxygen become dissolved in the sea water?" Mr. Torreson was asked.

"There are three ways in which the amount of oxygen in the sea is controlled," he answered. "Oxygen is absorbed from the atmosphere. Water is aerated by the dashing of the waves as well as by ordinary contact with the air at the surface of the ocean. Some oxygen is produced during the assimilation of processes of plant organisms, during which carbonic acid is taken in and oxygen given off. And some oxygen is transferred from one layer of water to another.

"Conversely, oxygen is taken from the water by three processes. Ocean creatures in the lower water levels breathe in the dissolved oxygen and give off carbonic acid gas as land animals do. The decomposition of organic matter consumes oxygen and, of course, some oxygen is absorbed from one layer of water by another."

"Has anything similar to this oxygenless belt ever been discovered before?" he was asked.

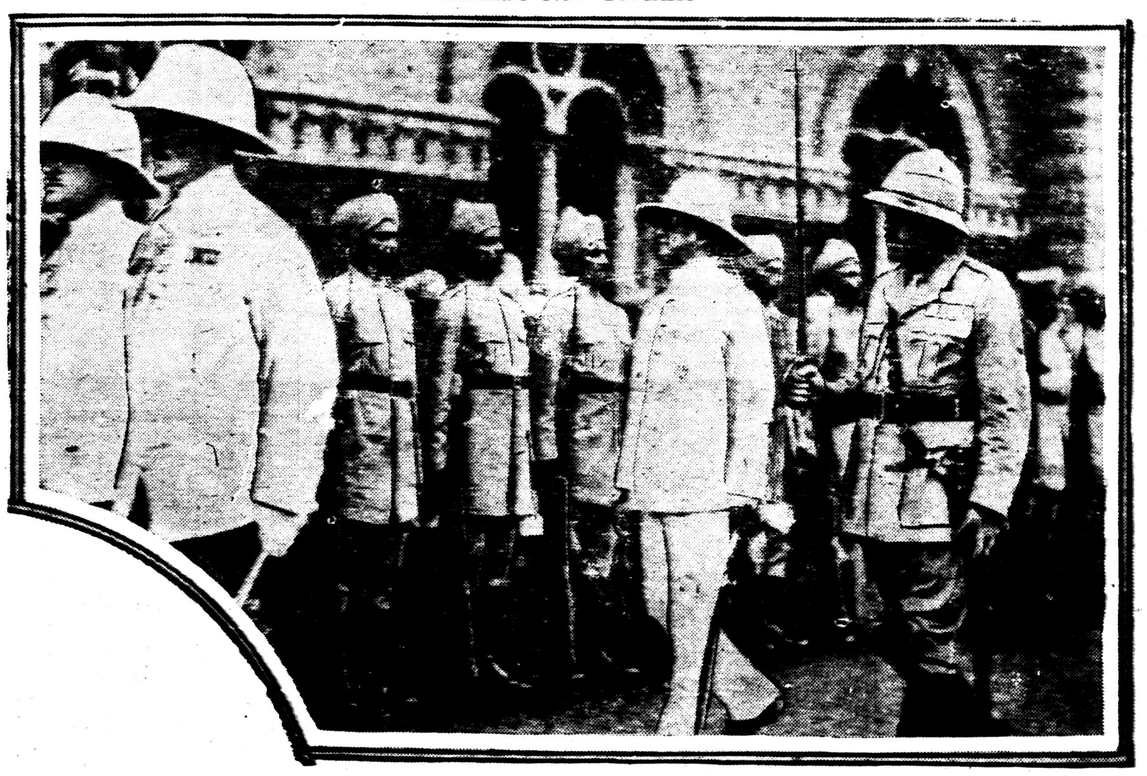
"Certain small oxygenless areas have been found to exist at various places, notably in Monterey Bay, off the coast of California, and another off the coast of Japan, but for the most part such small areas have been thought to be due to local conditions. The Pacific death belt is the first large area ever discovered.

"But to go back to the discovery of this remarkable area. The Carnegie left Washington in May, 1928, made observations for several months in various parts of the Atlantic and then passed through the Panama Canal to the Pacific. One of our outstanding discoveries is the fact that the assumptions which have up to the present been made about the circulation of the waters of the Pacific Ocean are wrong. The circulation of these waters has been thought to be similar to the circulation of the waters of the Atlantic, but it now has been found to be quite different.

"This knowledge will undoubtedly be important to those who study the climates of the United States and other countries bordering upon the Pacific, and who are helping us to adjust our daily activities in the most profitable and healthful ways to climatic conditions."

In fact, so important are the discoveries considered that the man who is to-day one of the world's foremost oceanographers, Dr. Harold U. Sverdrup, of the Geophysical Institute of Bergen, Norway, the chief scientist of Amundsen's ship Maud during its last drift across the North Polar Basin, has been in America to make a special study of the information which has been collected.

Burma's New Governor



After taking oath of allegiance, amid an impressive scene in Rangoon, Sir Joseph Maung Gyi, new governor of Burma, is seen above inspecting guard of honor.

Sunday School Lesson

October 19. Lesson III—Simeon and Anna (The Insight of the Pure in Heart)—Luke 2: 25-38. Golden Text—Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.—Matthew 5:8.

ANALYSIS

I. INSTRUCTED BY THE HOLY SPIRIT, Luke 2: 25-35.

II. DWELLING IN THE HOUSE OF GOD, Luke 2: 36-39.

INTRODUCTION—In every age the union of intelligent piety and right living has produced the highest type of character. Nothing better can be said of any man than that he is "righteous and devout." The Greeks understood this as well as the Jews and it is Plato who says "Man should strive for God-likeness through virtue, and be holy, righteous and wise like God." Thus a modern Jewish writer of high standing describes the ideal of holiness: "It aims to hallow every pursuit and endeavor, all social relations and activities, insisting only on a pure motive and disinterested service. As the Ruler of life is the source of all morality so all of life should be made holy with duty."

I. INSTRUCTED BY THE HOLY SPIRIT, Luke 2: 25-35.

The best men among the Jews before the coming of Christ had learned to believe that God, though invisible, was everywhere present, and especially in and with the men whom he had chosen to render important service to their fellows. And so they regarded every extraordinary gift of courage, or skill, or insight, or wise judgment, as coming from him. It was his presence that made Joshua strong and of a good courage, Josh. 1: 5-9. The skilled workmen on the fine work of the sanctuary in the wilderness were filled "with the spirit of God, in wisdom, in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship; and to devise cunning works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in cutting of stones for setting, and in carving of wood, to work in all manner of cunning workmanship," Exod. 35: 30-36: 2. The knowledge and skill of the farmer in ploughing and sowing, reaping, threshing, and grinding "cometh forth from the Lord of hosts, who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in wisdom," Isa. 28: 23-29. But in a very special sense they held it to be true that the gifts of prophet and seer were gifts bestowed by the spirit of God. See, for example, what is said of Samuel (1 Sam. 3: 19-4: 1), of Elisha (2 Kings 6:17), of Isaiah (6: 8, 9), of Jeremiah (1: 4-10). In looking into the future the prophet sees a perfect and glorious king of David's line marvelously endowed with the spirit of God with the qualities necessary for his high office, Isa. 11: 1-5. So also upon the prophetic teacher whose work is to prepare the minds of men for the coming of his kingdom of the spirit will the spirit of the Lord rest, Isa. 61: 1-3. The priest, too, if he is true to his covenant bond, receives and bears his message from the Lord, Malachi 2: 4-7.

Simeon, a "righteous and devout man, himself instructed in mind and heart by the Holy Spirit, was one of those who looked for the fulfilment of that ancient hope, and he had been led by a vision to believe that it would be fulfilled in his own lifetime. By the title "the Lords Christ," that is "the Lord's anointed one" the writer means the long expected king and deliverer who it was hoped would restore the throne and kingdom of David and would bring in the golden age of justice and of universal peace. For the expression "the consolation of Israel," compare Isa. 40: 1; 57: 18; 61: 1.

By some rare insight given to this good man, no doubt by the Spirit of God, he recognized in the child brought by his parents into the temple the child of his vision, the coming king and saviour of his people, who would, according to prophecy, bear light and salvation to the whole world. "A light to lighten the Gentiles, And the glory of thy people Israel" Isa. 42: 6; 49: 6.

II. DWELLING IN THE HOUSE OF GOD, Luke 2: 36-39.

Anna represents another but closely related type of piety. At a great age she still finds her one comfort and joy in the worship of the sanctuary. Its great traditions, its sacred memories its sacrificial symbols, its solemn music, all speak to her of God, the Lord of hosts, Israel's King, unfailing source of all that is good and great in life. Simeon foresees great changes which will take place with the growth of this child to manhood, changes involving sore trouble to those nearest to him, which will reveal the secrets of men's hearts. Anna is content to praise God for the coming of the new age of salvation which she, too, believes is at hand.

Nearly 3,000 trained nurses have been sent out to the far corners of the Empire by the Overseas Nursing Association in the last thirty-four years. These nurses receive salaries varying from $400 to $1,750 a year.

Poverty may be no disgrace, but at the same time it's not much to brag about.

There is nothing more uncertain than a "sure thing."