

guests wish to rise without being called they eat self-raising flour for supper
It they wish to stay awake all night they eat pie and fruit cake.

Yeast is a vegetable and it resembles children since it's main object in life seems to be to eat sugar. In doing so it converts the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. In breadmaking the yeast feeds on the sugar in the flour, and the gas formed swells up the elastic dough. When baked the alcohol evaporates and some of the starch on the outside is converted into dextrin, which is pasty and causes the various constituents of the dough to stick together and form the crust.

Bakers used to be severely treated in olden times. When bread went to a high price it was the custom to hang the baker or two each time. When it was short weight they nailed the baker to his door-post by his ear. Fortunately for the baker this custom has become extinct. Another extinct custom was that of raining bread each morning for the Israelites in the wilderness.

BOBBED HAIR THREAT TO HAIRPIN INDUSTRY

A combined attack of bobbed-haired bandits and German manufacturers upon the hairpin industry of the United States has been successfully repelled by government scientists. The enemy is wavering and is expected soon to be in full retreat.

Some time ago the girls' desire for shortened tresses drove the hairpin manufacturers almost to despair. For of what use is a hairpin if one has no rebellious locks? Do men wear hairpins? The climax was capped, so the speak, when the manufacturers discovered that the remnant of hairpin users preferred a German variety of pin with a bluedfinish that American manufacturers did not know how to equal.

The U. S. Bureau of Standards was appealed to and the scientists there discovered that "blued" pins equal to the German could be made cheaply by treating ordinary pins to a certain degree of heat. The alien invasion has been checked, but no scientific remedy has yet availed against the bobbed-hair enemies of the hairpin industry.

PLOUGHING MADE EASIER BY ELECTRICAL DEVICE

An ingenious electrical method for making ploughing easier has been invented by E. M. Crowther and W. B. Haines of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, at Harpenden, England.

A large part of the work done in ploughing is "wasted" as friction between the mouldboard and the soil. The idea behind the present method is to use the soil moisture to lubricate the mouldboard.

By insulating the coulter of the plough and passing a current from it through the soil to the mouldboard the water in the film surrounding the soil particles is caused to move to the mouldboard, where it acts in the same way as water put on tools by men digging in sticky soil.

The inventors have demonstrated the method, both by small scale experiments in the laboratory and by actually measuring the work done by a tractor in ploughing both with and without a current flowing as described. A self-contained unit was formed by having a 110 volt dynamo mounted on and driven by the tractor. On the electrified plots the tractor engine had the extra load imposed by the dynamo. In spite of this it was noticed that the engine "eased-up" over the electrified plots and the time records showed that the speed of ploughing was increased. The current in this case was 1 to 2 amperes per plough.

Though the inventors claim that the device has reduced the work done in ploughing, they say that the amount of this reduction is not sufficiently great to have any immediate practical value. Up to the present they have used the ordinary plough, modifying it the minimum possible, but they are hoping to develop the idea further along such lines as adapting the plough to this particular purpose and in its application to special types of soil which give trouble in ploughing and to mole drainage.

DOCTORS DOUBTFUL OF CANCER SERUM

Doubt as to the alleged efficacy of the curative serum for cancer said to have been produced by Dr. T. J. Glover of Toronto, was expressed by many of the 15,000 physicians and surgeons assembled for the conventions of the American Medical Association and affiliated societies at Chicago.

It was pointed out by leaders of the American Medical Association that as long as three years ago Dr. Glover had made claims of being able to cure cancer. These claims were circulated among physicians with statements that the charge for one dose of the treatment would be five dollars and that at least five treatments must be given. The Journal of the American Medical Association quoted these claims in the issue of January 1, 1921.

The American Medical Association then referred the assertions of Dr. Glover to the Academy of Medicine of Toronto, his home town, and a summary of their report was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association of February 5, 1921.

This report stated that "the data examined has not convinced the committee that the results obtained by the use of Dr. Glover's serum were better than those obtained by similar methods introduced by others, and which have ultimately disappointed the hopes entertained of them". It was further stated that Dr. Glover had declined to permit the committee to visit his laboratory or to examine his cultures or experimental material, and had not acceded to the request of the committee that he demonstrate his ability to produce cultures of cancer cells, to produce cancers by inoculation, and to immunize animals against it.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, assistant to the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, in referring Science Service investigators to these published statements, said:

"Evidence indicates that controlled tests of the Glover cancer serum made by Francis Carter Wood, director of cancer research, Columbia University, show that the treatment has not the slightest effect on the growth of tumors of animals. The Glover method is in no sense established as either scientific or reliable."
