

ilder. The waiters ran out of the world's finest cafes. One of them at 55th street got a bullet in his heel. Now and then a steer dropped dead. It was like hunting buffalo. The screams of fleeing women added to the din.

One policeman headed a steer into a side street and shot it; the bullet killed a bystander. Finally five steers were killed by bullets and the other six got into Central Park, where the policemen roped them, cowboy fashion.

#### WAY TO MAKE FIREPROOF CLOTH FOR CLOTHING DISCOVERED

At last a cheap process for making cloth absolutely fireproof has been discovered.

There have been lots of fireproof materials brought out that could be used for many of the purposes for which ordinary cloth is used, but this is the first time that there has been any definite steps taken toward producing a cloth that is cheap enough for ordinary uses. And it is also the first time there has ever been devised a process that would fireproof ordinary cotton cloth in a way that enabled the cloth to be washed or laundered.

The new process is the work of an English chemist and his claims are based upon the fact that the fireproofing of any material desired, and especially of cotton cloth, will not increase the cost of production more than a fraction of a cent.

Heretofore the cotton cloths that have been fireproofed have taken on a hard and unyielding texture that made them almost impossible for the ordinary uses of such materials. It is well known that the cotton flannel material which women use throughout the world for making wrappers and night clothing is highly inflammable and that a number of tragedies have been caused by its being worn. Despite this disadvantage the cloth is used because it is soft and gives good wear. The discovery

of a process for rendering such material fireproof, therefore, is deserving of more than ordinary mention.

The process through which fireproofing is obtained is described as being extremely simple.

The cloth is soaked in a solution of sodium stannate. This is a combination of soda and the acid of tin. The cloth is thoroughly dried and is then placed in a vessel containing sulphate of ammonium and subjected to heat. This being accomplished the cloth is thoroughly washed. When dried once more it is ready for use. The fibers of which the cloth is composed become impregnated with a tiny substance which forms a practical protection against fire and yet does not in any way destroy the fine texture of the cloth.

The uses to which the fireproof material can be put are practically unlimited, its inventor claims. It can be used for lace curtains, for clothing for women, children, firemen and for house furnishings. After it has been properly treated the cloth absolutely refuses to burn, no matter how long a time it might be held in direct contact with a flame. Woolen goods can be fireproofed as well as cotton.

#### SOME USE, AT THAT



Riggs—Jones uses his head a great deal.

Biggs—Yes, to hang his hat on.