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MAN IS WORTH 1,000 EGGS

Same Ingredients Are to Be Found in Both—Valued at $2.45 for Illuminating Purposes.

What is a man? How much is he worth from a scientific viewpoint?

According to one way of looking at it a man is worth about $2.50 a day from his shoulders down and anywhere from $50,000 to $1,000,000 a year from his shoulders up. This is said to be the estimate of the average successful business man.

The scientist, however, looks at the question from another angle. According to him a man is worth $2.45 for illuminating purposes, since a man weighing 150 pounds contains about 3,500 cubic feet of oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen in his constitution, which at 70 cents per 1,000 cubic feet equals the price above. Also a man contains enough carbon to make 9,360 lead pencils; enough phosphorus to make 800,000 matches or enough to kill 500 persons, and enough water to fill a 38-quart reservoir.

Furthermore, it makes no difference how sour a man may look he contains about 60 lumps of sugar, a great deal of starch, chloride of potash, magnesium, sulphur and hydrochloric acid in his system. There are 50 grains of iron in the blood of an ordinary man, enough to make one spike large enough to hold his weight.

What is a man? This is the somewhat cynical answer of one scientific man:

"Break the shells of 1,000 eggs into a huge pan or basin and you have ingredients from which to form him from his toenails to the most delicate tissues of his brain."—Popular Science Monthly.

EVERY FUR SEAL HAS HAREM

Male Sometimes Gathers More Than 100 Females on the Section of Beach Which He Controls.

Fur seals are extremely polygamous and the old males, which weigh from 400 to 500 pounds, "haul up" first on the breeding beaches. Each bull holds a certain area, and as the females, only one-fifth his size, come ashore they are appropriated by the nearest bulls until each "beach master" gathers a harem, sometimes containing more than 100 members, says the National Geographic Magazine.

Here the young are born, and after the mating season, the seals which have remained ashore without food from 4 to 6 weeks, return to the water. The mothers go and come, and each is able to find her young with certainty among thousands of apparently identical woolly black "pups." years they

SOMEBODY'S PAL

By ISABEL FROST.

It was not that Three Arrows was naturally suspicious, but nature had placed it so seclusively, all by itself on the shoulders of Kaska mountain, that it regarded strangers in the light of interlopers. Therefore, it kept one eye on Evelyn May from the moment she stepped from the river steamboat.

Another thing that did not add to her immediate popularity was her reticence.

Slim Rogers sized her up at long distance from his point of vantage on the lean-to porch of Rafferty's shack. In Three Arrows he was accounted not only local sheriff, but also the final court of appeals on the standing of strangers. Slim had been rather idle of late. A pall of monotonous morality had fallen over the land immediately under his lawful guardianship. There had been no killings since Christmas, when Lone Duck, from Nome, had jubilantly picked off two harmless salmon trimmers from a tribe down river.

The Golden Eagle had been doing a languid business, supported only by local patronage.

It was this observation which annoyed Evelyn. She felt herself under suspicion and did not hesitate to show Slim that she was aware of his official scrutiny. She had taken up quarters at the only abiding place for transients, Mrs. Rafferty's lodging house and cafe. Mrs. Rafferty had ruled public opinion in Three Arrows for many moons.

"It's a long way for a girl of your age to be traveling alone," she said one morning.

"I love to travel," said Evelyn, pleasantly. "Is it very far up Kaska?" She looked from the window at the great peak that seemed to touch the morning clouds.

"There's nothing to see when you get up there," said Mrs. Rafferty. "You want to go up or down the river if you're looking for sights."

Evelyn retreated into her shell at once. From the corner of her eye she could see Slim's tall figure shadowing the doorway.

"Better put me up a lunch, Mollie," he said to Mrs. Rafferty, trying to ignore the presence at the table by the window. "We're going up Kaska again today. Benson blew in last night, and they think they've struck a new scent."

Mrs. Rafferty bustled around, carving deep slices of boiled ham as she talked.

"Well, I hope to the lor ers, that you never ca alle of shooting at him

TO STORE VEGETABLES

Outdoor Cellar or Cave Is Considered Best Place.

House Is Too Warm and Atmosphere Too Dry—Three Important Factors Are Ventilation, Temperature and Moisture.

"All things considered, an outdoor cellar or cave is the best place to store your vegetables for winter," says a writer in an exchange. "An ordinary house cellar is, as a rule, too warm and the atmosphere too dry for most vegetables. Sweet potatoes and squash would keep well in such a place, but that is about all. A pit is also a very good place to keep most vegetables, but is rather inconvenient. There are three things to consider when storing vegetables for winter use; they are the temperature, ventilation and the moisture. They are very important. Always keep them in mind. You will either succeed or fail by the correct or improper management of these three things. The germs which are the cause of decay like a high temperature, and most of them like a poorly ventilated place.

"With this in mind, the logical thing to do, it would seem, would be to keep the pit or cave where you are storing your vegetables dry and as cool as possible. This, however, you cannot always do, as some vegetables must have moisture to preserve their plumpness and quality, while others must have heat in order to keep well. Fortunately, it seems the vegetables that require the moisture can be stored at a very low temperature, and those that must have heat can be kept in a dry place. Beets, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, salsify and turnips require more or less moisture, but should be kept at a temperature as near freezing as possible and yet not freeze. Squash and sweet potatoes like a warm, dry atmosphere. Keep the temperature as near 50 or 60 d grees as possible. Onions mu kept at about 33 or 34 degrees a dry place."

MARKET ALL SLACKER

It Does Not Pay to Feed Corn to All

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