

The fake victim-rescuer delusional system, which amounts to little more than rage and self-directed virtue-signaling, excuses the left wing from providing or supporting the actual difficult.

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Chapter 2 : What is the difference between artificial and natural flavors? - Scientific American

Companies, like Balsam Hill, even pedal artificial pine scents to make your tree smell more realistic. And while there will always be an undeniable appeal to selecting a real Christmas tree and hauling it home, there's also an undeniable backache involved for whoever's doing all that hoisting.

November 21, istock Everyone has feelings about glitter. Unicorns bathe in the stuff. Six year olds dream about it. But where does glitter come from? Why does it exist? And how in the name of all that is good can you get it off the upholstery? Culturally, of course, we love shiny things, perhaps because they are associated with wealth and status: But the roots of our attraction to All Things Sparkly goes deeper. Anthropologists have noted that many hunter-gatherer tribes equated shiny things with spiritual powers. Prehistoric man also had a habit of polishing his bone tools. According to researchers from the University of Houston and Ghent University in Belgium, our impulse for shiny things comes from an instinct to seek out water. The theory is that our need to stay hydrated has kept mankind on the lookout for shimmering rivers and streams. These naturally occurring sheets of silicate-forming minerals have been used to bedazzle objects ever since the Paleolithic era. Even today, you can find mica in luster paints. But mica was hardly the only option. Pyrite was used in Paleolithic cave paintings to produce a muted shimmer. Ancient Egyptians slipped ground green malachite, a copper carbonate with an iridescent effect, into their cosmetics, and there was also galena, a silvery mineral used in early eyeliners. By the 19th century, however, glitter was most often made from powdered or ground glass. Which sounds somewhat glamorous, but more dangerous. While the origin story is murky, Ruschmann is a strong candidate: He did file for four separate patents for inventions related to cutting up strips of foil or film. While cosmetics and crafts seemed to be the obvious uses, inventors also dabbled with the sparkling substance. The idea was to create a cloud of false echoes to throw off enemy radar, making it virtually impossible for the enemy to determine the real target from a fake. A significant number of glitter patents have also been filed for fishing lures. Fish, like humans, like shiny things. The making of glitter is fairly banal. Color is applied to a copolymer sheet, then a layer of reflective material, such as aluminum foil, is placed on top of that. That size varies according to the need of the customer; Meadowbrook offers a teeny, tiny, microscopic. And while the shapes are most often hexagonal, they can be nearly anything you want: How much glitter these machines can produce in an hour is dependent on size, shape, and yield. Glitter sticks to stuff because of the static electricity generated between its small particles of metal or plastic and virtually every surface known to man or beast. Getting it off is often an exercise in futility and frustration. For tiled or hardwood floors, you can aggressively vacuum up drifts with the crevice attachment. For fabric surfaces, such as couches and other upholstery, a lint roller works best. For your keyboard, try loosening the glitter with a shot of compressed air. This is a war you will not win. There will always be a bit of sparkle somewhere. If the glitter is on your person, you can unstick it with oil on a cotton ball. You can use either a cotton ball soaked in acetone and secured around your fingertips with aluminum foil for as long as it takes to remove the stuff, or try a felt pad soaked in nail polish remover; evidently, the felt is rougher and more durable than just regular cotton. The beads, made of plastic, are too small to be filtered out by water treatment plants, so they end up in lakes and rivers where they are eaten by unsuspecting fish. Eventually, environmentalists called for bans and several companies stopped using them. But since people still want sparkle, companies are working on ways to satisfy that need without harming the environment. There is glitter that you are allowed to eat, but this glitter comes with its own warnings and can be confusing. Just make sure you read the labels, or you knowâ€™ sparkle poo. Forensic pathologists love the stuff. Wikipedia claims that between and , more than 10 million pounds of glitter were purchased, but at first blush, this fact seems suspicious. If cities and towns each bought that much for their celebrations, that would be around 31, pounds for one holiday event alone. Glitter bombing first became a thing in , when Nick Espinosa, a gay rights activist, dumped a Cheez-Its box full of glitter all over erstwhile presidential candidate Newt Gingrich and his wife. From then on, it was open season on what was billed as a non-violent yet effective form of protest: But while glitter-bombing is more annoying than it is threatening, authorities took a dim view of the protest: In , a Denver college student who tried to nail Mitt

Romney with a fistful of blue glitter pleaded guilty to disturbing the peace ; he only narrowly avoided being charged with a more serious crime of throwing a missile. And naturally, the people who were glittered were fuming: In January , Matthew Carpenter, an Australian something, started a website called Ship Your Enemies Glitter , which soon garnered headlines across the globe. But glitterbugs can go overboard, too. The glitter, which piled up in sparkly drifts about the office like evil festive snow, damaged office computers. In recent years, prison authorities have seen an uptick in people smuggling drugs, particularly Suboxone, into prison using glitter glue and crayons. Suboxone, which is used to treat the symptoms of withdrawal from opiate addiction but is also a powerful drug, can be made into a paste. That paste is then applied to paper, dried, and covered with something bright and distracting like crayon scribbles or glitter glue. Inmates lick the drug right off the page. Today, any letters containing glitter glue or crayon markings are immediately pulled out and destroyed which seems terribly sad, given that crayon and glitter are the preferred mediums of small children. Sparkle, whether on shoes or eyelids, was in. By , Clairol had noticed. By the s, body glitter was being sold at fine tweenager emporiums everywhere. This patent , filed in , is not the first for body glitter, but it does have this fantastic drawing to accompany it. Glitter fever died down by the end of the decade. Or, at least, teenagers were no longer bathing in it before a night out.

Chapter 3 : All That Glitters Artificial Christmas Tree | Treetopia

The real ball has a picture of one of the dolls and the fake one only has a glitter silhouette with a question mark. - The real L.O.L. Surprise! logo is hot pink and the logo on a fake LOL.

They were in the business of making toilet scrubbers and brushes. So, the first fake trees were really nothing more than gigantic, green toilet bowl scrubbers. Since their invention, artificial trees have continued to gain widespread popularity. In alone, almost 18 million were sold here in the U. That should hardly be surprising especially in tough economic times. You invest the money once, and use the tree year after year. Plus, you help the environment by saving a tree from being cut down. So really, buying an artificial tree over a real one is a no brainer, right? Fake Artificial Christmas Trees Advantages 1. One of the biggest advantages of using artificial trees is the cost savings. You can use the tree year after year. Artificial trees are convenient. Artificial trees are made from PVC plastic. Researchers believe that millions of artificial trees, especially older models, could be harboring lead, which can easily spread inside the home. Furthermore, PVC plastics release dioxins over time. These dioxins are extremely toxic to both humans and animals. PVC is a petroleum-based, non-biodegradable plastic. Fake trees are a fire hazard. The Farmington Hills, MI fire department conducted a burn test to see which was more dangerous in a fire: Take a look at what happened. Well, look how the real tree burned in the same sized room, under the same conditions! The difference is incredible. The fake tree went up like it was doused in gasoline. And the real tree? It only singed on one side. Not such an easy decision anymore, is it? Real Christmas Trees Advantages 1. On average, million real trees are sold each year. This helps employ over , workers right here at home in all 50 states where Christmas trees are grown. Right now, there are over million Christmas trees growing here in the U. These trees help keep our air clean and also provide sheltered habitat for wildlife. And for every tree cut down, trees are planted in its place in the Spring. Real trees make your home smell really, really good. There are more than 4, Christmas Tree recycling programs around the U. Real trees can be easily recycled, unlike artificial trees. Going out to find your own tree is fun and helps to reduce and relieve holiday stress. The biggest disadvantage to buying a real tree is, again, the cost. To make matters worse, this is an yearly expense since you need to buy a new tree every year. Real trees are high maintenance. They must be watered continuously, and will drop needles on the floor. I think the environmental advantages to buying real trees and the support for U. Plus, real trees look amazing with the homemade Christmas decorations and ornaments I like to make as well as the unique and frugal Christmas gift ideas to fill up the space underneath the tree itself! Are you committed to buying real trees, or do you like your artificial tree too much to make the change?

Chapter 4 : Consent Form | Popular Science

With artificial sweeteners, things get a little more muddled, mostly because there are so many different FDA-approved types. Aspartame is the most common ingredient you'll find in sugar-free.

The bottom line Real Christmas trees vs. Both groups make their cases for selecting either a real or faux tree, and we used them to inform our comparison. Fake Christmas tree pros While some faux Christmas trees may seem costly up front, they typically last between ten and fifteen years, making them a more sound financial investment than real trees. Artificial Christmas trees are convenient, typically requiring only simple assembly and fluffing once a season. You are not cutting down a live tree and disturbing animals that may inhabit it. Real Christmas trees pros You get the quintessential holiday experience of going to the farm or tree lot to select a tree with your family. Though modern candles and air fresheners come close, nothing can exactly replicate the invigorating scent of natural pine. Most sources indicate that real Christmas trees have a slight advantage when it comes to environmental friendliness. Buying a real Christmas tree eliminates lead concerns. Many artificial trees are made with PVC, which can contain lead. There is no federal regulation for lead in artificial Christmas trees. Amazon will now ship one to your home. Important features to consider If you decide to go artificial, there are a few buying factors to keep in mind. Here are some key features to consider: Number of branch tips and shedding: More tips yield a more realistic tree. And just like real Christmas trees, these branch tips are also bound to shed some needles. This is especially true the first time you take the tree out of the box and set it up. The best fake Christmas trees will shed less with each year of use. The type of branches on the tree also has an impact on its assembly. You may want a tree with hinged branches, rather than the type you screw in, because it makes assembly easier. Consider whether you want a tree flocked with fake snow or glitter or if you want something more realistic. If you read the fine print, many tree companies will tell you what percentage of PE their tree is made with if any. Ease of assembly, disassembly and storage: Most of the artificial trees on the market including the ones on our list come in three parts that are easy to click together. The more time you spend fluffing your tree, the better it will look. More on that later. If the ceilings in your home are within the standard American eight to nine foot range, a 7. Pre-lit trees and type of lights: Furthermore, you usually cannot remove the lights from the tree. If you do purchase a pre-lit tree, you should look for one that has about lights per foot and a half of tree. You can find both incandescent-lit and LED-lit trees on the market. However, LED lights are the by far the favored choice for their energy saving and long-lasting qualities. The cost of artificial Christmas trees varies dramatically. Want to get the best deal on your tree? Some experts suggest you buy during the first two weeks of December. How we selected finalists and winners We started our quest for the best artificial Christmas tree to buy by researching the artificial Christmas tree market. While there are quite a few brands out there, many of the trees that are sold are almost if not completely identical in material and composition. Many of them are just renamed for different brands. We also found that some stores, like Walmart, sold multiple brands online but only had their in-house brand in our local brick and mortar stores. We also searched the web, scouring Amazon, Home Depot, Lowes and Target for the most-reviewed and highest-rated trees. And finally, we browsed home decorating sites like Good Housekeeping to see which artificial trees they liked best. From there, we charted all of the trees and their specs like height and material to compare and contrast which ones were best. Kind of like your preference for toothpaste or what you eat for breakfast in the morning, the Christmas tree you choose will come down largely to personal taste. Instead, we simply considered objective factors like the number of branch tips on each of our top contenders. We took an in-depth look at the material composition of each tree. Finally, we piled on our sweaters and headed to the stores to see our picks in person or in tree. We took pictures and notes and examined their textures up close. Then, we took the top contenders home and assembled, decorated and photographed them ourselves, to make sure they lived up to the hype. Our finalists were trees that had a good needle count for the price, looked good both decorated and undecorated and were a breeze to set up. The best fake Christmas tree: Ultimately though, we think that the 7. It also seems to be a slightly lighter green color than the NTC tree, which looks nice with the warm glow of string lights. For that

reason, we highly recommend that you purchase some gloves before fluffing your tree at home. The only challenging part was the top third of the tree. There were some complaints on Amazon about the top of this tree being too small, and we think that this could be why. However, once the branches are in place, they stay formed exactly how you set them. It had minimal shedding when we set it up, requiring just one quick sweep of a broom to undo the damage. Even so, it may be hard to fit in the original box again, so we recommend a storage bag. National Tree Company The 7. It looked almost identical to the Best Choice Products tree, though just slightly less full. It was so easy, in fact, that two people could set it up in under 45 minutes. The hinged branches literally fell into place as soon as we snapped the the three sections of the tree together. Then we did some fluffing and it was ready to go! As mentioned, this tree also left our arms a little bit scratched up after the fluffing process. Another thing we loved about the NTC tree is that its branch tips are varied in length. It has the same amount as the Best Choice tree , but some are short and some are long, giving the tree a more organic, and therefore realistic, look. A couple things that stopped this tree from being number one? The branch tips on this tree start relatively far from the center pole, meaning that from certain angles, you risk seeing a lot of bare metal hinges. Though, if you plan to decorate the tree with lights and ornaments, this becomes less of a problem. Like the Best Choice tree, this one breaks down into three sections with branches that can be compressed for storage. And, National Tree Company also makes artificial trees in a variety of other sizes. As we mentioned earlier, some people are dubious about the potential health risks of being around PVC. While finding a tree with less PVC and more PE a safer alternative is possible, it will typically cost you more. The branches on this tree extend very low to the ground, which creates a fuller look, but makes it harder to put presents underneath. Much like its description says, it can fit just about anywhere. Reviewers also loved how easy it was to put together. It has a sturdy burlap-wrapped base and is dotted with small, whimsical pinecones. It arrives in two pieces that you slide together. Most reviewers shared that this entire process took them less than an hour. The bulbs are incandescent. However, there are a good amount of them for such a small tree, and we found that they cast a nice warm glow when we examined this tree in person. That being said, we know that the convenience of a pre-lit tree is sometimes irresistible. And we have to admit, they make festive night lights.

Chapter 5 : Are these artificial limbs better than the real thing?

Find the best selection of cheap artificial flowers glitters in bulk here at www.nxgvision.com Including artificial flower vines blue pink and green artificial flower at wholesale prices from artificial flowers glitters manufacturers.

Print Advertisement Gary Reineccius, a professor in the department of food science and nutrition at the University of Minnesota, explains. Natural and artificial flavors are defined for the consumer in the Code of Federal Regulations. A key line from this definition is the following: The question at hand, however, appears to be less a matter of legal definition than the "real" or practical difference between these two types of flavorings. There is little substantive difference in the chemical compositions of natural and artificial flavorings. They are both made in a laboratory by a trained professional, a "flavorist," who blends appropriate chemicals together in the right proportions. The flavorist uses "natural" chemicals to make natural flavorings and "synthetic" chemicals to make artificial flavorings. The flavorist creating an artificial flavoring must use the same chemicals in his formulation as would be used to make a natural flavoring, however. Otherwise, the flavoring will not have the desired flavor. The distinction in flavorings--natural versus artificial--comes from the source of these identical chemicals and may be likened to saying that an apple sold in a gas station is artificial and one sold from a fruit stand is natural. This issue is somewhat confusing to the average consumer in part because of other seeming parallels in the world. One can, for example, make a blue dye out of blueberry extract or synthetic pigments. These dyes are very different in chemical composition yet both yield a blue color. Similarly, consider one shirt made from wool and another from nylon. Both are shirts, but they have very different chemical compositions. This diversity of building blocks is not possible in flavorings--one makes a given flavor only by using specific chemicals. Thus, if a consumer purchases an apple beverage that contains an artificial flavor, she will ingest the same primary chemicals that she would take in if she had chosen a naturally flavored apple beverage. When making a flavor, the flavorist always begins by going to the scientific literature and researching what chemicals nature uses to make the desired flavor. He then selects from the list of flavor components found in, say, real apples, generally simplifying nature's list to eliminate those chemicals that make little contribution to taste or are not permitted owing to toxicity. Nature has no restrictions on using toxic chemicals, whereas the flavorist does. The flavorist then either chooses chemicals that are natural isolated from nature as described above or synthetic chemicals made by people to make the flavor. So is there truly a difference between natural and artificial flavorings? Artificial flavorings are simpler in composition and potentially safer because only safety-tested components are utilized. Another difference between natural and artificial flavorings is cost. The search for "natural" sources of chemicals often requires that a manufacturer go to great lengths to obtain a given chemical. Natural coconut flavorings, for example, depend on a chemical called massoya lactone. Massoya lactone comes from the bark of the Massoya tree, which grows in Malaysia. Collecting this natural chemical kills the tree because harvesters must remove the bark and extract it to obtain the lactone. Furthermore, the process is costly. This pure natural chemical is identical to the version made in an organic chemists laboratory, yet it is much more expensive than the synthetic alternative. Consumers pay a lot for natural flavorings. But these are in fact no better in quality, nor are they safer, than their cost-effective artificial counterparts.

Chapter 6 : 15 Shimmering Questions About Glitter, Answered | Mental Floss

From the All That Glitters Collection Item # These artificial stems are the perfect accent to any Christmas arrangement or craft project Dimensions: The cookie settings on this website are set to 'allow all cookies' to give you the very best experience.

Chapter 7 : Red Glitter Magnolia Pick Set |Balsam Hill

Artificial flavorings are simpler in composition and potentially safer because only safety-tested components are utilized.

Another difference between natural and artificial flavorings is cost.

Chapter 8 : Christmas Tree Fact Guide - American Christmas Tree Association

Now he's more active than some of his teenage kids' parents. "They gave me six months to live 35 years ago," says Bastian, who founded his own prosthetics company, Progressive Orthotics.

Chapter 9 : The Best Artificial Christmas Tree of - Your Best Digs

There are more than 4, Christmas Tree recycling programs around the U.S. Real trees can be easily recycled, unlike artificial trees. 5. Going out to find your own tree is fun and helps to reduce and relieve holiday stress.