

## We Are Prepared

Within the wide boundaries of our country, embracing more than three million square miles, dwell a hundred million people.
They live in citics, towns, villages, hamlets and remote furms. They are separated by broad ivers, rugged mountains and arid deserts.
The concerted action of thi. far-flung population is dependent upon a common understanding. Only by a quick, simple and unfailing means of intercommunication could our people be instantly united in any cause.

In its wonderful preparedness to informitscitizens of a national need, the United States stands alone and unequaled. It can command the entire Bell Telephone System,
which completely covers our country with its network of wires.
This marvelous system is the result of keen foresight and persistent effort on the -part of telephone specialists, who have endeavored from the first to provide a means of communication embracing our whole country, connecting every state and every community, to its last individual unit.
The Bell System is a distinctly American achievement; made by Americans for Americans, and its Ameicanstobefound in allt he world.
Through it, our entire population may be promptly organized for united action in any national movement, whether it be for peace, prospenity, philanthropy or armed protection.
american Telephone and Telegraph Company and associated companies
One Policy
One System
Universal Service


SINCE 1902 the simplest and most efficient power. Ideal for Cotton Gins, Irrigation and Electric Service. Operates on the cheapest known fuel. 1 galion Fuel Oil will lift 20,000 gallons of water 1 foot high; 2 gallons Fuel Oil will. gin 500 pounds of Cotton; 1 gallon Fuel Oil will give 10 per cent. more power than same amount of gasoine or 8 per cent. more power than same amount
of kerosene. When Fuel Oil costs 4 c per gallon, gasoline usually


THE POWER MANUFACTURING CO.
Department 16
LIMA, OHIO, U. S. A.

## Turn Your Seed Potatoes Into Ready Cash



## THE BABY'S EXPRRCISE

Give. It Plenty of Exercies, But Be Sure Ita the Right Kind

${ }^{4} \mathrm{~T}$AR'S no use worryin' about the baby's exercise now," said a sweet, patient-raced
"she'll git exercise a'plenty afore she dies."

But there is need of exercise for the he baby, because exercise means well de veloped muscles at the time the child is starting to grow, and these, in turn, make a large amount of play or labor possible without weariness in future possible
years.
Looks as though the baby'd git a plenty when we jolt her on the knee," said her friend.
"Yes," remarked the physician to whom it was said, "it's a' plenty, and too much."
Poor little tender baby-the finely developed product or the victim of the education or ignorance of us women. Let us each get the first physiology available and observe the construction of the spine: never again will we joggle the child on the knee or otherwise jolt it violently. Let an adult eat a good dinner some day, go out in a donkey cart for a day, go out in a donkey cart for a
pleasant talk with a friend and see pleasant talk with a friend and see
how long the dinner stays down, how how long the dinner stays down, how
much conversation is possible and how the back aches the next day.
Let us give exercise, but that form of it which is in keeping with the delicacy of the child. Have you never seen a father come home at night and play with the baby, throwing him, bouncing him, making him crow with excitability and over-stimulation, then the mother to undress and put the child to bed and wonder why the baby does not sleep? Again let us baby does not sleep? Again, let us
try it some time on ourselves, dance, laugh, play puss-in-the-corner, tennis, or anything else gay and violent, and then let us see how long it takes to get in a sufficiently composed frame of mind for sleep.
Baby should be helped to exercise himself as much as possible after the first few weeks. We want to find the happy medium between handling him too much and permitting him to remain in one position until weary. Baby specialists tell us that the mother who places baby on his back in a warm room, pulls up his clothes so he can kick and throw his arms, talks to him to keep him happy-for babies do get lonesome just as do grown-ups-instead of taking him up,
and then moves his position and then moves his position every,
time he is bathed, fed or changed, is time he is bathed, fed or change
likely to have a normal baby.
Have the room quite warm when baby is given his bath, then rub him gently all.over and he will sleep better. If you have a trained nurse at first, observe how she exercises the muscles of the infant by massaging him. puts a little olive oil on her hands then rubs up the arms toward the body with firm but gentle strokes Then, placing the palms of the hands on each side of the arm, she rolls the muscles gently. The same is done with the legs. She is not stingy with the olive oil.
Next come the muscles of the body: she starts at the chest by placing the tips of the fingers on the skin and moves the muscles underneath with a gently rotary motion. She lifts the fingers to another spot, not letting them rub on the skin, and she exercises all the muscles of the body with enjoys this massage of his back. She enjoys this massage of his back.
finishes with a few light strokes.
finishes with a few light strokes,
She puts on the baby's band, diape and shirt, then plays with him a little and shirt, then plays with him a little.
She lets him clasp her fingers and try to pull himself up to develop his strength.
Should baby be constipated, she massages the abdomen with the tips of the fingers and the rotary motion -being careful that her finger nails are short: She begins at the baby's the aively across mand down the left side.

Baby exercises his lungs by crying anicial. Of course vielent is ben another. so course, violent crying is are lung and throat muscles were ed by having something weakened by having .something put in the mouth everytime the child makes a sound, and being admonished to be quiet when old enough to compre It is
It is not long before baby helps to exercise himself. The long dresses are cut off or pulled up: he wears warm, long wool stockings. Then baby exercises legs and muscles by lying on his back, kicking and push ing against the bed clothes. push placed on his abdomen, but He is after feeding. He holds up his right and thus strengthens the big muscles of his back and chest.

## WHOOPING COUGH

A Dangerous Disease That Should Be Avoided If Possible-What to Do Avor the Little Sufferer
A GAIN whooping cough is taking its A toll of little children.- It is a most destructive disease. Some women do not realize how many babies die of whooping cough, nor how many suf fer from, it after it is seemingly a thing of the pest-that is its real danger. Do youknow that more peo ple die of whooping cough than die of ple die of whooping cough than die of
snakes, smallpox, and firearms put tosnakes, smallpox, and firearms put to-gether-that there are nearly, if not quite, as man deaths as from scarlet feier and almost half as many as from diphtheria? In 1910, 9,958 poor little babies died in the United States of it ; in 1914, 438 babies' burial certificates in North Carolina said whoeping cough and other states have similar or higher records.
If there is whooping cough in the neighborhood protect the children neighborhood protect the children
from contact with any child who has it, any cook whose pickaninnies have it, any cook whose pickaninnies hav , and any place where whooping cough may be stalking like an invisi ble spectre. At least keep the child from whooping cough until it is over five years of age. Its chances of death are reduced 50 to 1 after that time. Another thing, children do not get it so readily after that age.
The first symptom of whooping cough is usually a slight hacking cough. This becomes prolonged, increasing in intensity, and does no respond to ordinary The paroxysms of coughing seem he paroxysms of coughing seem worse when the child is lying down, As a rule, the typical whoop is not heard until about three weeks after contracting it, and the whoop may last for three weeks or until hot weather.
Fresh air, sunlight and protection from wet, blustery weather are necessary. Where quantities of fresh air and suinlight are not given the disease lasts longer. In the early stages of the disease its severity is lessened by praying the nose, throat and mouth with an antiseptic solution every 15 or 20 minutes The food should be r in egg with toll egg with toast, well bonled cereal wided rich milk and baked apple, srits, beef and thoroughly cooked grits, tapioca pudding to which a little milk, eggs and pineapple have been added, custards and at-all times plenty of water. On account of vomiting it is better to give several small meals than the regular ones. A tight binder pinned around the abdomen will frequently lessen the paroxysms of coughing and tend to prevent vomit cough
ing.
Wh
Whooping cough is a germ disease, the germs living from year to year in the carpets, curtains, cracks, etc.; therefore, do not carry the clothes or the bed clothing of the patio through the house or put them wich are toucheral. wash. Clothes the nose and throat should be burned. Old rags throat should be burned. are rags or soft paper handkerchiers good Jor this purpose, Remold be Aburned. There should be a receptacle

