

FEATURE DEPARTMENT

Section Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

CLIMBING THE HILLS

SLOWLY over the hills on the winding roads, toward a loftier crest and a higher life, noble men and women wend their weary way, forgetful of time, forgetful of everything but the goal that lies waiting for them at the end of their journey.

Some of these humans as they move along weave the scattered threads of gold which they gather into shining garments; others content themselves with humility, from which they get their greatest reward.

All are governed by Ambition. The censurers enumerate, catalogue and classify the good and the bad. They leave the result of their labors to the travelers who are yet to come, and who like those of the present must learn from the climbers who have gone before.

If we of this day and generation have within us the proper energy and interest, we shall go a little higher, but we must fight every inch of the way for foothold and keep our honor as bright as burnished silver.

We must pay the price in constant work. We must lift our eyes to the skies and march on and on undaunted.

We must pack our hearts with faith. Faith is for the hour when defeat threatens, to carry us over the crisis, up to a higher altitude where the ground is firm, where hope becomes doubly sure, and we know and feel within our souls that we have at last

YOUR Last Name

IS IT DELANO?

THE name of this family might be included in a list of names that are peculiarly American, because while it is of French origin, you will never find its like in France.

You may trace it back to Phillip de La Noye, who was probably the son of Jean de Launey, or de Lanoue. Phillip came to Plymouth on the Fortune in 1621 from Leyden. Governor Winslow in his history of the colonists tells us that he was born of French parents and that when he had expressed his desire to come into communion with the English colonists he proved himself to have come "from such parents as were in full communion with the French churches." By this Winslow of course meant that he was a son of thoroughly Protestant parents.

His father, Jean, was born about 1603 in Leyden.

Phillip was married in Duxbury, whether he went after leaving Plymouth, to Esther Dewsbury, and later to Mary Pontus, widow of James Glass. Later he went to Bridgewater and there was one of the purchasers of Dartmouth and later of Middleborough.

The name Delano was not spelled in that way until the time of Phillip's grandchildren.

It is interesting that one of his great-grandchildren, Susannah by

reached the coveted turning point of our career.

From the hot-headed, the odorous and the foolhardy, Ambition turns away sorrowfully; but to the earnest, the courageous and the unwavering she stretches out her strong arm and lifts them up to distinction.

If you have been tempted to withdraw from the chase, but have overcome the impulse, be assured that you are climbing on solid ground.

You may have smarted awhile under the stroke of the lash, but because of the stripes you have become a better climber, a better man or woman.

For you have learned how to shut your mouth and say nothing when angry; how to put forth the last ounce of your own strength, and how, when almost overcome, to rely on faith, which sustained you and enabled you to reach the goal, which is possible for any one who has the simple trust of a little child in the promise of his father.

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OUT OF DEBT

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

OUT of debt and something saved!

Talk about your joys! Other people may have raved Over tinsel toys— But, for something really sweet, That's got any other beat!

Out of debt and in the bank!—

Something laid away For the rainy day you lack, For a timely day, Talk about your "safety first!"— That's the best, against the worst.

Out of debt and in the clear!—

Walk along the street, Not a fellow that you fear, Man you hate to meet, You can look them in the eye, Chest 'way out, and stepping high.

Out of debt and bought a bond!—

Earning all the time; Saving something for beyond. Days you're in your prime, Laying up a competence, Looks like simple common sense.

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SCHOOL DAYS



What People Are Interested In

DIFFERENCE IN MEN

THE degree of a man's intelligence may be judged by the worth of the things he considers important, always supposing that the judges know what things really are important.

Bill is an average man and sells bonds to get a living. He plays golf, reads the sport page and causes congress. But the thing uppermost in his mind, the burden of his conversation and the goal of his labors is an extension of the car track from its present terminal to a point eight blocks farther east.

Jack is an average man. He lays brick and worries about the cost of meat and takes an interest in box scores and politics; but his chief concern is to persuade boys to join the Y. M. C. A.

Bob is average also. He clerks in a store and reads outdoor magazines and invests his spare money in fishing tackle. He thinks the most important task this generation has to face is the preservation of standing timber.

Henry is a planter. He is interested in radio development and religion, and enjoys his children and his flivver; but his spare time is devoted to earnest correspondence designed to promote interest in a high tariff on peanuts.

George is ordinary in all ways. He writes insurance and keeps a cage of pigeons; reads the magazines that tell how great and wealthy men get that way; delights in helping the children with their lessons, reads aloud from Shakespeare. He will tell you that the great need of the times is purification of the drama.

Pete isn't unusual. He is a tailor and enjoys the study of ancient fashions. He has a good collection of old coins; teaches everybody should sleep out of doors; thinks a class in Sunday school. Whenever opportunity appears he tells people that the great need of the present is universal study of Esperanto.

Clyde is a traveling man and reads Emerson. He thinks the breeding of live stock should be encouraged, and he is working on an automatic shoe lace; but his soul is disturbed by the urgent need of laws to suppress idle pleasure seekers.

"Ah, well; perhaps you can judge a man's intelligence by the worth of the things he considers important! One small head seldom affords room for more than one enthusiasm, and the average man just keeps on going in the direction that something or some body directed him.—Baltimore Sun.

The young lady across the way says she saw in the paper that the per capita wealth in this country is \$42.81 but they evidently didn't count hers right.

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GARMENTS DEMAND PROPER ATTENTION

One of Essentials to Have Clothes in Condition.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Garments even of the best quality, design, and workmanship will soon become shabby through lack of care; while those that may perhaps have cost only half as much may be kept fresh looking for a considerable length of time by the painstaking care of the wearer.

One of the greatest helps in keeping clothing in good condition is to give immediate attention to the repairs, such as mending rips and torn places, sewing on loosened buttons, fasteners, and trimmings, and reworking worn buttonholes. Also "preventive" darning may lengthen the period of service of many a garment. This is done by re-enforcing a worn place with rows of fine stitches, or by laying a piece of cloth (like the garment if possible) under it and darning it down with ravellings of the material.

Cleanliness demands that all outer clothing should be rid of the accumulation of dust and dirt immediately after wearing. Silk and woolen garments and hats should be brushed. If one can afford them it is well to have a collection of brushes suited to various materials, for example, one with rather short stiff bristles for heavy woolen



Different Shaped Tailors' Cushions Can Be Made at Home and Make Pressing Easier and Results Better.

outer clothing, a whiskbroom for general brushing, a softer bristle brush for velvet or silk, and a specially shaped soft brush for hats. A piece of velvet is also good to use for brushing dust from silk or satin.

Underclothing and all other washable garments should be washed before they become so soiled that hard rubbing is necessary. Cleanliness increases the length of service from a garment and hence is real economy. This is particularly true of stockings. Frequent washing prolongs their life for two reasons: It removes perspiration and grit, which damage the fibers, and it changes the place where the strain of wear comes.

All clothing, including shoes, should be aired after wearing. Perspiration will cause wrinkles and disagreeable odors and tend to rot fabrics, unless the garments are placed in a good circulation of air before they are put in closets and boxes. Brushing and airing clothes often, and when possible out-of-doors, will do much toward keeping them fresh and clean and should supplement the nightly airing needed by garments in constant use.

The immediate removal of spots, especially from woolen garments, is desirable because dust settles in them and makes later cleansing more difficult.

The care of clothing is less expensive if one can press the garments at home. To do this easily requires special equipment, with the addition of a heavy cotton cloth to use in pressing woolens. An ideal equipment, which might be acquired by making occasional additions to the appliances already in the house, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1089, Selection and Care of Clothing, consists of an ironing board of the type used for skirts, a sleeve board, a seam board, a tailor's press board, a tailor's cushion, irons, wax, cloth for rubbing off the

iron after waxing, a press cloth, cheesecloth or old thin muslin, and an old bath towel.

The seam board is a triangular board, about 18 inches long, and has the upper edge slightly rounded; it is slipped into sleeves when seams are to be pressed open. The tailor's press board is supported by two upright pieces set on a heavy base. It may be used on any table and is excellent for pressing shaped and tailored garments, such as coats. The tailor's cushion, sometimes called a ham, is oval in shape and narrower at one end than at the other; it is made of heavy cotton duck, stuffed very tight with wet woolen rags, then dried in the hot sun or in a cool oven to prevent mildew.

A strip made of heavy cotton duck 1 1/4 yards in length makes a satisfactory press cloth, because when thoroughly wet it does not dry out quickly under the heat of the iron. An old bath towel provides a soft surface for pressing embroidered garments; it may also be used to wrap up silk waists immediately after rinsing and thus to absorb some of the water before they are ironed.

EGGS ARE VALUABLE FOR THE CHILDREN

Fine Source of Building Material and Energy.

Easter day for Easter eggs, Christmas day for Christmas presents, and the Fourth of July for firecrackers! So runs the calendar for the children. But luckily for their good nutrition, eggs are not restricted to Easter Sunday in quite the same way that presents belong to Christmas and firecrackers to the glorious Fourth. Eggs are so valuable in the building of healthy little bodies and lend themselves to so much variety in preparation that mothers should think of them as running a close second to milk in the children's list. This is easy to accept in view of the function which each of these foods is primarily intended to fulfill. Cow's milk is secreted to make the young calf grow, and is therefore rich in properties which promote growth. But eggs are produced to create baby chicks, and when one remembers that an egg kept at the right temperature for about three weeks produces a chick so well developed that it begins to walk and eat at once, it goes without saying that eggs are a fine source of building material and energy.

And just now when even popular advertisements ask, "Have you had your iron today?" it is worth knowing that egg yolks are the richest source of this mineral so essential in making red blood corpuscles. At the same time, they provide other minerals needed in the construction of muscle, bone and blood. Nor are they found lacking in vitamins! In fact, one learning his A B C's in the vitamin alphabet might well begin with a study of eggs since at least two or three of these elusive substances so vital for proper growth and development are present in the yolk and white.

Though eggs are a valuable source of these food elements, they must be introduced into the diet of young children gradually because they are such a concentrated food. Otherwise they are likely to cause digestive upsets and come to be forever barred from the menu of the child who most needs them. A half a teaspoonful of egg yolk seems very little to give at first but in many cases it is better to begin with even less. Some doctors recommend that the times of a fork dipped in egg yolk should be whisked through the baby's orange juice or cereal gruel until the infant becomes adjusted to handling this concentrated food. Increasing the amount steadily, the child of a year and a half takes a whole egg yolk easily, and a whole egg occasionally, while his father thinks nothing of eating two eggs for breakfast along with a lot else and then dining egg in the muffins, salad dressing, cream pie, etc., throughout the other meals of the day.

POULTRY

WHITE DIARRHEA IS CAUSED BY A GERM

White diarrhea in chickens, a very infectious disease which may be transmitted from chick to chick by contact, is caused by a germ which multiplies rapidly in the body of the chick, causing a severe diarrhea that proves fatal in a large majority of the infected flocks. It has been definitely proved that hens which appear healthy may carry in their organs of reproduction the germ which causes this disease and which manifests itself in the young chicks within two or three days after hatching. Healthy chicks in the same incubators or brooders may become infected by contact, or by eating food or drinking from vessels that have become contaminated with the droppings of these sick chicks.

White diarrhea usually develops quickly, causing a heavy loss in chicks that are a few days to a week or more of age. The chicks huddle together, appear sleepy or stupid, and have no appetite. The droppings are white in color and this causes a condition called "pasted up behind." The chicks die within a few hours or days after the disease is noticed.

All sick chicks should be killed and, along with all litter, refuse, and feed that is found in the brooder house, burned. All utensils used in and about the brooder house and the house itself, should be thoroughly cleaned, scalded with boiling water, and disinfected. Only healthy chicks should be put in the disinfected brooder house. It is best if possible to move them to entirely new quarters.

No satisfactory medical treatment for infected chicks has been found. The disease may be prevented by hatching eggs from disease-free flocks.

Certain drugs used in the drinking water aid in preventing the spread of disease in chicks. Bichloride of mercury in the proportion of 20 grams to every gallon of water is recommended. Sour milk or buttermilk should form a good part of the ration. To save a flock when the infection has once started requires constant care and untiring efforts.

Direct Sunshine Is Fine Food for Young Chicks

Feed your chicks sunshine if you want them to grow rapidly and strong. Scientists say that leg-weakness in chicks reared indoors is caused, not by the wrong feed, but by the lack of direct sunshine which enables them to use their food in building a good, strong skeleton. And by direct sunshine they mean sunshine that has not lost most of its effect by being sifted through glass or cloth. Leg-weakness is at the seat of many chick troubles, preventing sufficient exercise and making it difficult for the chicks to secure their feed.

It is therefore important that the chicks be allowed outdoors on the sunny days as early as possible. A little while each day is better than not at all. A small yard can be provided so as to simplify getting them back into the house when desired. If, because of cold weather, the chicks cannot be outdoors, the windows should be opened at the bottom so as to allow the entrance of the sun's rays without interference.

Green stuff such as clover sods that have been grown in the sunshine, yolks of egg laid by hens that have been on range, and crude cod liver oil, fed at about 1 to 2 per cent of the ration, will help to make up for the lack of sunshine, but most poultry keepers will prefer to use sunshine whenever possible.—Cora Calk, Extension Poultry Specialist, University of Minnesota.

Seed Poultry Yards for Prevention of Diseases

Success with chicks depends largely upon the condition of their runs. The most effective prevention and control of diseases and parasites transmitted through the soil, is to provide a heavy growth of vegetation which will clean up the soil. This applies particularly to coccidiosis, intestinal worms, and tuberculosis. Alsike, blue grass, and timothy or vetch and rye are very satisfactory seed mixtures for brooder runs and poultry yards. A generous application of lime will aid in the growth of vegetation and cleansing the soil. Seeding the yards in this way not only overcomes the disease contamination of the soil, but provides an abundance of green feed in the yards which is so essential for the chicks in the spring.

The brooder houses should be moved so the ground occupied by chicks this year can be seeded now. They should be placed on new ground each spring and the following year they may be returned to the ground on which they now stand.

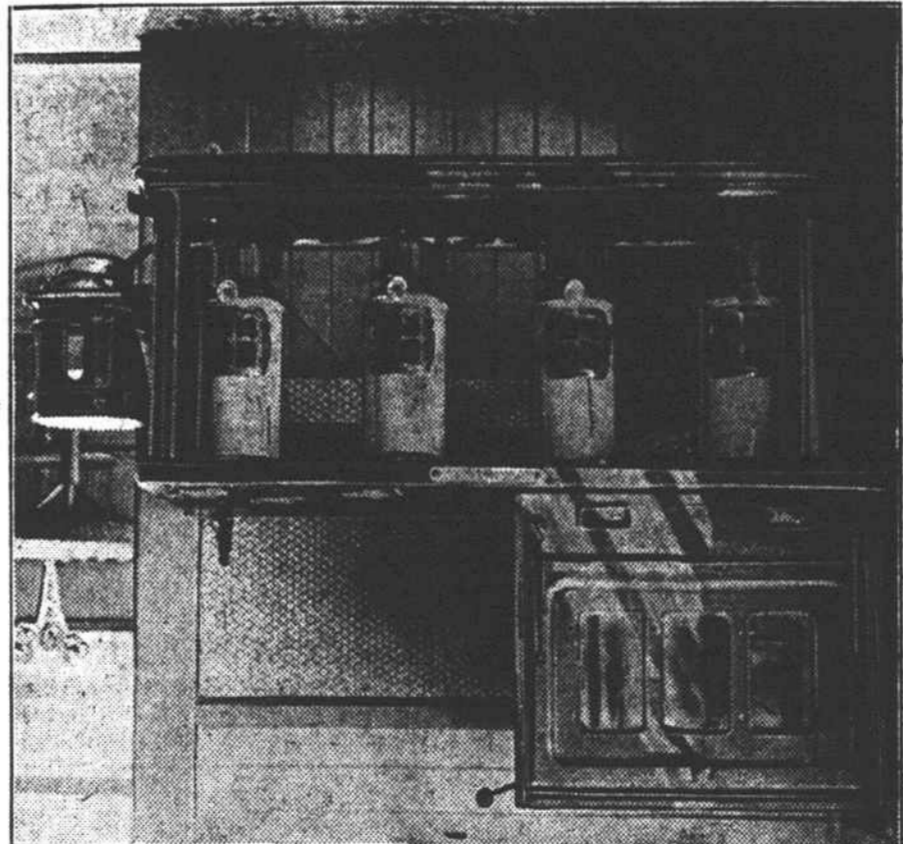
Free Range for Poults

Poults should not be allowed free range until they are about six weeks of age, after which time there is little danger from ordinary disease. Before that time they should be inclosed in a pen about 18 inches high. They will need special care during storms and should not be allowed to go through the grass while the dew is heavy. Both hens and poults should be examined frequently for lice, and if they are found they should be dusted twice a week.

Hens Properly Developed

Profitable hens are the ones that are developed properly during the first six months of their life. There is no economy in trying to save on feed when the birds are growing. Give them all they will eat and give them healthy conditions of range and housing. If this is done, it will be found that the pullets will start laying at an earlier age, and will lay more when eggs are high than will their sisters that are allowed to shift for themselves.

EASY TO SWEEP AROUND AND UNDER STOVE



Gas Pipe Supports Hold Stove.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With an eye to eliminating work for herself an ingenious farmer's wife in Virginia had the legs of her old stove removed and set the stove on two supports made of gas pipe, fastened into the wall. The difficulty of sweeping around and under the stove was completely removed. A fireproof backing was put on the wall and the stove itself set sufficiently far out to avoid all risk of fire. The picture was taken by the United States Department of Agriculture.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Fresh milk is indispensable in a child's diet.

After cutting onions with a knife rub the knife with damp salt and the odor will disappear.

Minced watercress and diced tart apples make delicious salad with oil and vinegar for a dressing.

Never keep food in the sick room unless the invalid is left alone and is likely to need it.

A greasy oven can be cleaned if dusted well with powdered lime, then heated, cooled and brushed. The lime absorbs the grease.

Put pieces of toasted bread into soups or gravies which are too salty, take them out in a few minutes, and it will be found that the bread has absorbed a good portion of the salt.

NOW DOES ALL HER WORK

Has No Backache, No Bad Breath Because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Drove Her Illness Away



Milwaukee, Wisconsin.—"I had a badly run-down condition and I got weak and nervous and I felt as though I had been run over for years. I was unable to do anything and I was getting thinner and thinner. I was getting no sleep and I was getting no food. I was getting no rest. I was getting no pleasure. I was getting no happiness. I was getting no life. I was getting no hope. I was getting no faith. I was getting no love. I was getting no mercy. I was getting no pity. I was getting no compassion. I was getting no kindness. I was getting no gentleness. I was getting no meekness. I was getting no mildness. I was getting no lowliness. I was getting no humility. I was getting no modesty. I was getting no bashfulness. I was getting no shyness. I was getting no timidity. I was getting no fearfulness. I was getting no nervousness. I was getting no anxiety. I was getting no sorrow. I was getting no grief. I was getting no pain. I was getting no distress. I was getting no trouble. I was getting no hardship. I was getting no affliction. I was getting no calamity. I was getting no disaster. I was getting no misfortune. I was getting no adversity. I was getting no calamity. I was getting no disaster. I was getting no misfortune. I was getting no adversity. I was getting no calamity. I was getting no disaster. I was getting no misfortune. I was getting no adversity.



SICK BABIES

Respond instantly to a short treatment of

Dr. Thornton's EASY TEETH

Ask Your Druggist

Bernard Shaw's Humor

As the world knows, George Bernard Shaw is a staunch vegetarian, and in the many dispatches of the past few years he has often made his dietetic outlook look to him a thing of course. "Imagine, therefore, his amazement and disgust when G. B. Shaw said: 'If I feel that I can't get any more beefsteak I have it.' One of his followers took the task about this: 'Calm yourself, my dear Bernard Shaw, I never heard you drawled Shaw, I never heard you can enjoy a nice juicy beefsteak.'"

Many Canaries Imported

Most of the canaries sold in the United States are bred in Germany though during the war domestic ones supplied many markets. An importation of the little songbirds numbered 8,000. They cost several pounds of seed on the way and four attendants were necessary for their while on shipboard.

Good health depends upon good food. Safeguard your digestion with

Vegetable Pills and your health.

372 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

Cheerful Giving in Peru

A temple in Peru which was built 10,000 years ago has not yet been completed. Evidently it is being a popular subscription.—Life.

If you start on a journey today get to take an umbrella with you as a sure sign of rain.

CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain

FREEZONE

Doesn't hurt one bit! Dr. J. B. "Freezone" on an itching corn will lift you right off with a lift! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents.

remove every hard corn, without pain or callosities, without surgery or...

FLEA

Bee Brand Insect Powder

It kills them!

It kills them! Bee Brand Insect Powder will kill anything except bees. It kills flies, mosquitoes, and other pests.

Use Cuticura and Ointment To Heal Sore Heels
