

Making America Safe for Babies

The Child Welfare Special. All Aboard for Healthy Town.



This big automobile truck, equipped as an up-to-date "well-baby clinic," has been sent out by the U. S. Children's Bureau to test the value of a traveling health center for remote communities. No medical aid is given by the government doctor and nurse in charge, but babies are examined to see if they are growing as they should, and mothers are given advice and instruction in child care.

WORDS OF WISE MEN

Nothing comes fairer to light than what has been long hidden. The fiddle makes the feast.—German Proverb.
With the gospel men become heretics.—Italian Proverb.
A hero is only known in time of misfortune.—Hebrew Proverb.
A dinner lubricates business.—Lord Stowell.
Fortitude is the mean between fear and rashness.

Naturalist Describes and Names Eighty-Six Species of Browns and Grizzlies

All the Alaskan brown bears look very much alike, says Dr. William T. Hornaday, in *Boys' Life*. To be more exact, they strongly show the distinguishing characteristics of their group. Some are light brown, some are dark brown, and some have dark legs and light bodies. If I should try to name even the best-known species, and give their characteristics, no one would remember them for two hours. It is not amiss, however, to give here the names and places of the species that are at this moment living in our zoological park collections; and in doing so I will begin with the most southerly species we have and work northward:
Admiralty bear, *Ursus eulophus*, Admiralty Island.
Yakutat bear, *Ursus dalli*, Yakutat bay.
Kadiak bear, *Ursus middendorffi*, Kadiak Island.
Peninsula bear, *Ursus dalli gyas*, Alaskan peninsula.
Kobuk bear, *Ursus innuitus*, Kobuk river.
Last year a startling thing happened. For a full quarter of a century, Doctor Merriam has been collecting bear skulls and studying North American bears. And then, all of a sudden, out came from him an innocent-looking little pamphlet describing and naming 86 species of Alaskan brown bears and grizzly bears! And Doctor Merriam declares that the skulls before him left him nothing else to do.

Lincoln's Wealth at Time of Death Was \$110,296.80

Do you know that Abraham Lincoln was a bit of a bonded bond holder in his day? He was. That is when you consider the purchasing power of a dollar in his time to that of the present. Old records in the county court at Springfield, Ill., list the martyred president's accumulated wealth at his death at \$110,296.80. That was a pretty good lump in 1865. President Lincoln left no will. The money was equally distributed among three relatives—Mrs. Lincoln, Robert T. Lincoln and Thomas Lincoln, each receiving \$36,765.60. The money was in bonds and cash. Notes for money loaned approximating \$5,000 are listed in the administrator's papers as "worthless."

Lack of Water in Blood May Increase Temperature

A new theory as to what fever is caused by is propounded by the New York Medical Journal. Recent studies prove that a lack of water in the blood may bring about a rapid and high increase in temperature, even as high as 120 degree F. Other investigators had reported temperatures of this abnormal height in rare cases of hysteria, but these had not been accepted generally, it being believed that such temperatures were physically impossible. Their certification by later observers has aroused discussion of the question of the cause of fever.

Tidal Wave Has Nothing to Do With the Tides

Tidal wave has nothing to do with the tides. Any great onrush of the sea that overwhelms the land is called a tidal wave. Such waves may be due to various causes. They may represent a heaping up of masses of water by a hurricane of wind; or an earthquake under the sea may be the cause. Submarine volcanic eruptions are of not very infrequent occurrence, and earthquakes are liable to accompany them. Or a mere slipping of strata in the sea floor may cause earthquakes. If, incidentally to the volcanic or seismic disturbance, one part of the sea floor sinks or another part rises there must be a consequent rush of water, which may assume the proportions of what is called a tidal wave.

WINTER SMILES

Pure Curiosity.
Hub—Why are you always borrowing silverware and dishes from the new neighbors? Haven't you got everything you need in the house?
Wife—Yes, but I want to find out if theirs are as good as ours.

Dangerous Accomplishment.
"There was a magician here once," said Cactus Joe, "who could deal himself any kind of a poker hand you'd happen to mention."
"Did he get away with anything?"
"He jes' barely did. He got away with his life."

The Quest.
"Jaggs told his wife if anyone asked after him to tell them he was going on a wild animal hunt."
"So he is. He's looking for a blind tiger."

Modest Apprehension.
"What is your objection to me as a son-in-law?" asked the young man.
"No objection to you," said Mr. Cumrox. "But you're a kind of high stepper and I'm afraid that after you get better acquainted the family won't suit you."

A Clue.
"So the detective found his man sick when he caught him. How did he manage to get him?"
"Very easily. The man had spotted fever."

Evidence of Wisdom.
"Do you believe in the wisdom of the plain people?"
"Some times," replied Senator Sorghum; "when they happen to entertain the same opinions that I do."

A Dubious Blessing.
"I have never acted contrary to the dictates of my conscience," said a profiteer the other day.
"Well, some of us," said a bystander, "are not blessed with such easy-going consciences."

Invitation to the Dance.
"Shades of Chesterfield! What an invitation to the dance."
"What did the young man say to the girl, colonel?"
"Come on, kid; let's jazz."

Rain Needed for Tea
Tea requires a rainfall of 60 inches and irrigation will not serve in lieu thereof, as a somewhat humid atmosphere is needed.

Average Size of Miady's Shoe Is Now 5 or 5½, Due to Walking and Athletics

The fairy prince would have a harder time than ever fitting his Cinderella today, because women's feet are growing larger year by year. This fact is made known by the managing director of one of the largest London shoe factories.
"During the last fifty years," he said, "Englishwomen's feet have increased enormously in length. A No. 3 shoe was worn by the average woman in the middle of the last century, whereas the average now worn is a 5 or 5½. We find that sixes, and even larger shoes, can hardly be kept in stock, they are so much in demand."
"The cause of this growth of women's feet can be attributed to the amount of walking they do and the number of games they play from their earliest childhood."
Women's feet are much larger than they used to be, but this does not mean that they are no longer beautiful. Public taste has changed with the size of feet, and a small foot is no longer considered necessary for beauty. Indeed, the shoe manufacturer explained that a long, slender foot is considered more desirable than a short, inelegant one.
"Long lines are the thing nowadays," he said. "There is a clamor for long, graceful footwear, and fashionable women buy shoes more than an inch too long rather than wear short, stumpy shoes."

Inventions by Women Are on Increase—First Was by Connecticut Matron

The first patent taken out by a woman was for a process of weaving straw with silk by a Mrs. Mary Kiser of Connecticut in 1800, and she has had, as time went on, many followers in ingenuity, so that at Washington there is a woman's department, with the specifications of the patents arranged in chronological order, observes London *Tit-Bits*.
It was not till 1864 that the British comptroller general of patents thought it worth while to ascertain the number of woman inventors, and the war has naturally decreased their numbers, but whereas there were nearly 400 applications for patents from women in 1913, in 1914 there were 350, and in 1917 253, and in 1918, 288, so that the total is rising again.

During the war the outstanding invention was Mrs. Bertha Ayrton's fan for sending back gas and smoke fumes. Other inventions of national importance of late years were Mrs. Ernest Hart's for waterproofing fabrics, a discovery of which use was made by the admiralty, war office, railway companies, etc., and Mrs. Cayley-Robinson's patent for a semi-gas furnace, which was intended to revolutionize heating, as it is said to reduce expenditure by one-sixth on fuel, consuming all waste products, such as cinder, soot, smoke and ashes.

THE TWO VILLAGES

Over the river, on the hill,
Lies a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it ailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river, under the hill,
Another village lies still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Pines that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river shore;
And in the roads no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers;
Never a clock to toll the hours;
The marble doors are always shut,
You can not enter in hall or but;
All the villagers lie asleep;
Never again to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan or sigh;
Silent and idle and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer
Looks to the other village there,
And weeping and sighing, longs to go
Up to that home from this below;
Lungs to sleep in the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And hearth, praying, this answer fall:
"Patience, that village shall hold ye all!"
—Rose Terry Cooke

First Cremation of Human Body in America in 1792

The first cremation of a human body in America occurred on December 9, 1792. The body was that of Henry Laurens, a leading statesman of the colonies and one of the commissioners who signed the treaty of Paris, ending the Revolutionary war. Colonel Laurens died at his plantation near Charleston, S. C., on December 8, 1792, and there he was cremated. In his will he provided for this and enjoined his son to cause his body to be wrapped in twelve yards of tow cloth and burned until it was entirely consumed. His bones were to be collected and deposited wherever might be thought proper.

Where Oysters Get Their Food

The main food of oysters and other bivalves is vegetable dust "which is found, either in suspension in the water, or deposited as the thin upper layer of the bottom itself, lifting and spreading at times in stormy weather, but only to be precipitated anew later on."

EX-KINGS EYE DANUBE STATES

Federation Is Formed on Paper by Plotters in Switzerland.

DETAILS ARE NOT COMPLETE

Exiled Rulers, Seeing the Hopelessness of Their Cause, Now Center All Their Plotting on One Great Scheme.

Berne, Switzerland.—From "the playground of Europe" of before the war, Switzerland has become "the plotting ground of Europe" of after the war.
And all of this plotting may now be summarized in one general end of "the constitution of a Danubian confederation."
To the credit of the Swiss it must be said they resent in the extreme degree the abuse that is now being made of their country and their hospitality by the exiled rulers and statesmen of erstwhile empires and states, but they are as helpless in the matter as they are innocent.

Keeps Everybody Busy.
While they cannot keep their little country from being converted into an incubator, however, they can at least try to keep the plots being brooded therein from actually hatching, and the Swiss secret service, together with its gendarmes, its policemen, its detectives and its public officials generally, are putting in quite a few sleepless nights to this end.

Now that the gradual readjustment of Europe has left no doubts in the minds of certain exiled rulers, like ex-King Constantine of Greece and some of the former rulers of German states, of the hopelessness of their cause, all of the plotting in Switzerland has come slowly to center on one great scheme, a scheme that is not only considered possible, but that is considered by many of the great minds and authorities of Europe as being absolutely imperative and inevitable.

This is the constitution of a Danubian federation to replace the old dual monarchy, and which, according to its backers, is the only thing that can insure the life of the half-dozen or more states into which the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy has been divided.
Vital and Imperative.
Whether this Danubian federation has its center north of the Danube with what is left of Hungary and Austria as a basis or whether it has its center south of the Danube with Serbia

and Roumania playing the leading role; whether it be monarchical or republican in form, together with half a dozen other possibilities or ramifications, are generally considered unimportant. All that is regarded as vital and imperative is that such a confederation be constituted and that it be organized in full harmony with and support of the allies.

Hungary and German Austria, as they will exist when the peace conference finishes its work, will be dead states—their own people and statesmen admit that. Poland and Czechoslovakia are merely gambling bets. But Serbia and Roumania are considered as the two big future bets of south central Europe.

On the other hand, there are just as many supporters and just as many plotters in Switzerland who would like to see Vienna regain some of its past

Coal Car Rams Into Man as He Is Bathing

Bay City, Mich.—Teleford E. Hill, manager of the Mueller Cigary company's plant, was taking a bath in his home adjoining the plant when a freight car crashed through the house and against the wall of the bathroom. The wall fell, and a coal car came in view.
There had been two cars standing on the short switch. When the train crew attempted to place more cars there they evidently forgot about them, and the cars were sent through the bumper right into Mr. Hill's bathroom.

glory as the center of the new Danubian confederacy; Budapest is equally well represented, while there are plenty of others who can demonstrate from a dozen standpoints, why Warsaw is inevitably destined as the future great center of middle European life.

UNIQUE CEMETERY TEACHES LESSON

Exhibit at Montana State Fair Sent People Away Thinking.

EPITAPHS DRIVE HOME TRUTH

Greater Convenience and a Larger Measure of Comfort in the Farm Home the Big Lesson Conveyed by Miniature Graveyard.

Washington.—It was a neat little country cemetery, much like most little country cemeteries, yet there was something queer about it. There was the arched gateway and the customary weeping willows by it. The clipped hedge was like most cemetery hedges. The tombstones were about the average run of tombstones. But, withal, there was something queer—even shocking. Then you discovered what it was. These were truthful tombstones. Consoling platitudes—"Too pure for earth," and that like—found no place. Instead, there were such epitaphs as these: "Mother—walked to death in her kitchen;" "Sacred to the memory of Jane—she scrubbed herself into eternity;" "Grandma—washed herself away;" "Susie—swept

out of life with too heavy a broom."
The people who saw that cemetery—and there were thousands of them—may have been shocked for the instant, but they came away with the thought that one might be better for seeing such a cemetery. For, you see, it was a miniature cemetery, three feet square, and it was part of an exhibit at the Montana state fair. Such levity with the most solemn thing that mankind knows could not be justified merely on the theory that the things said were true—but those who saw it came away with the belief that it was justified by way of keeping just those things from being true. And that was the purpose of the exhibit, placed there by the agricultural extension department of the State Agricultural college of Montana. It was meant to emphasize the need for home conveniences, for lack of which many a farm woman has gone to her grave before her time.

Drive Truth Home.
There were other exhibits designed to drive home the same hard truth. One was a model showing a bleak farmhouse on a bare hill. At the bottom of the hill ran a little stream, and by the stream were barns and cattle. Struggling up the hill toward the house with two heavy pails of water was a bent old woman. And the legend was: "Convenient for the cattle—but not for mother." Then there was a farmhouse with the water supply as it should be, the woman in the yard sprinkling her flower beds with a hose. And the inscription read: "Convenient for mother—and the cattle, too." Another model showed a kitchen as it should be, and another, a kitchen as it should not be. And there was the legend: "A long-distance kitchen shortens life."
The lesson taught by the exhibit is one that the state agricultural colleges and the United States department of agriculture are trying to teach by every means at their command—greater convenience and a larger measure of comfort in the farm home.

CALIFORNIA RICE DOES WELL

New Agricultural Industry Produces Crop Worth Millions of Dollars.

Washington.—In eight years the Sacramento valley of California has developed a new agricultural industry, rice growing, which this past season has resulted in a gross production estimated to be worth approximately twenty-one millions of dollars. This showing is the result of research carried on by the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture. Following experiments by the bureau covering three years, the first commercial rice crop as planted in 1912. The value of the 1919 rice crop in California will probably be several millions greater than that of wheat and peaches, both of which are commonly thought of as relatively large crops in that state.

EGGS DROPPED FROM AIRPLANE UNBROKEN



Postmaster Chance of Washington, D. C., taking cartons of unbroken eggs from a bag of mail dropped via parachute from a mail airplane flying over the capital from College Park, Md.

CROP VALUES TRIPLED

Production for Year 1919 Broke All Records.

Worth Almost Three Times as Much as Average for Five-Year Period.

Washington.—The value of crops produced in the United States this year is nearly three times greater than the average annual value during the five years preceding the outbreak of the European war, according to the report of the secretary of agriculture. "On the basis of prices that have recently prevailed," says secretary, "the total value of all crops produced in 1919 is \$15,573,000,000, compared with \$14,222,900,000 for 1918; \$13,470,000,000 for 1917; \$9,054,000,000 for 1916; \$8,112,000,000 for 1915; and \$5,829,000,000 for the five-year average, 1910-1914. These values represent gross production and

Funeral Held for Cat, Pet of New York Woman

Lenox, Mass.—Funeral rites over a cat here were attended by all the employees on the summer estate of Mrs. Carlos de Herodias of New York, and the feline's "remains" were buried on the estate in a metal casket. Hyacinth, a Persian cat, said to have cost \$6,000, was greatly treasured by Mrs. de Herodias, and when it died at her home in New York the owner had the body borne here in a special automobile truck.

net returns to the producer. The value of live stock on farms in 1919 was \$8,830,000,000, compared with \$5,

\$24,000,000 in 1918; \$6,736,000,000 in 1917; \$6,021,000,000 in 1916; \$5,890,000,000 in 1915; and \$5,318,000,000 for the five-year average, 1910-1914.

"This increased financial showing, it is again necessary to emphasize, does not mean that the nation is better off to that extent or that its real wealth has advanced in that proportion. Considering merely the domestic relations, the true state is indicated rather in terms of real commodities, comparative statements of which are given in foregoing tables. The increased values, however, do reveal that the monetary returns to the farmers have increased proportionately with those of other groups of producers in the nation, and that their purchasing power has kept pace in the rising scale of prices."

Aged Fiddler Plays.

Freemont, O.—"Rat" Gould, champion oldtime fiddler of America, celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary with a dance in the Mutual Aid hall in Bellevue. "Rat" furnished the music. Old-fashioned dances were revived.