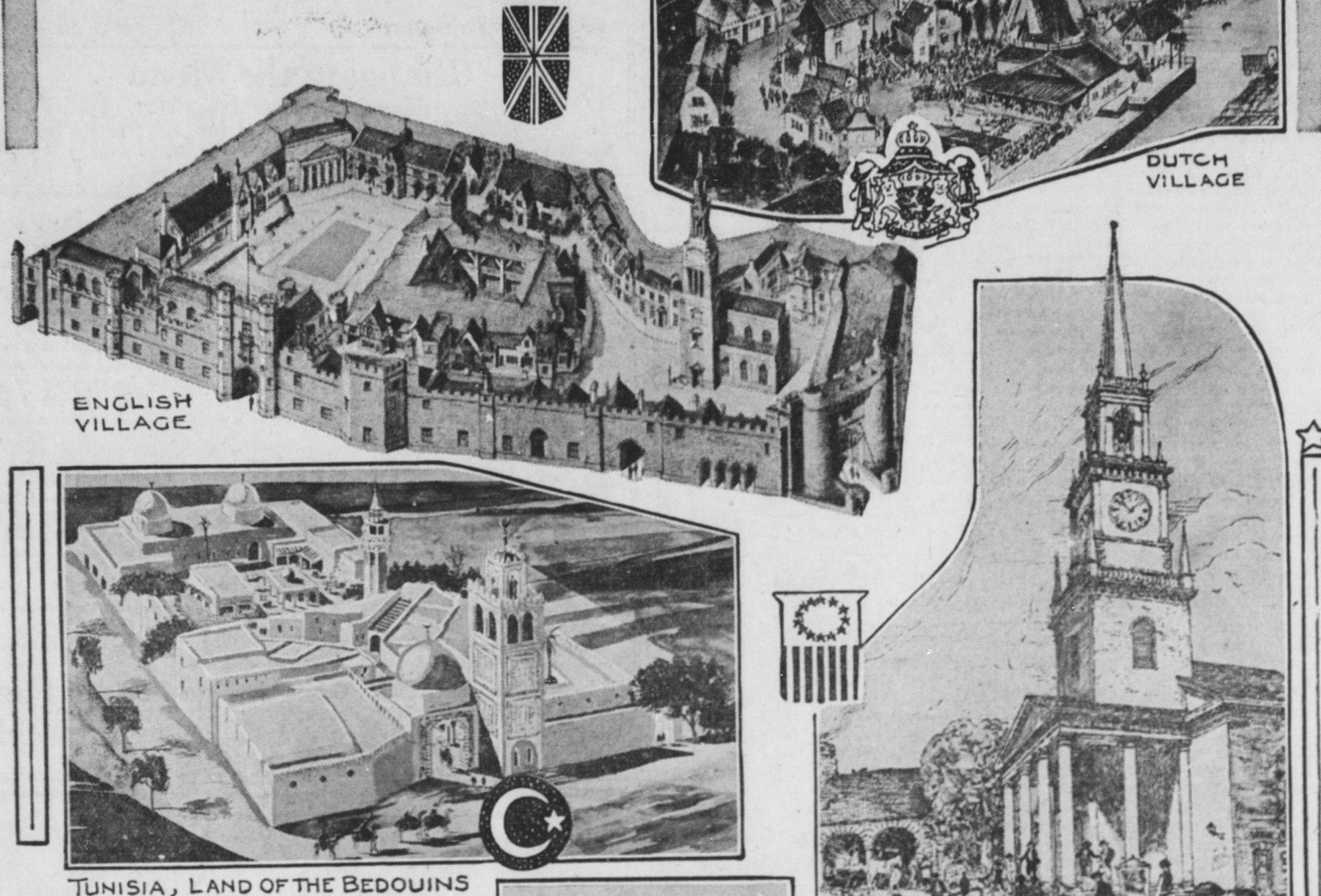


GOING "ABROAD at HOME"



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HERE'S a call out for the woman who writes all those travel books which have been published from time to time under the title of "So You're Going to" (the blank space being for the name of some foreign country). If she wants to do it, she can write a combination volume which will be a guide book to more than a dozen of them and the title of it might well be "So You're Going to Chicago."

Which is by way of saying that this summer thousands of Americans are "going abroad at home" by visiting the second edition of the big show which the middle western metropolis put on last summer. For the outstanding feature of the 1934 Century of Progress exposition is the foreign villages which now stand on the shores of Lake Michigan. Unlike other world's fairs where you got your idea of what a certain foreign country was like by inspecting a formal "exhibit" of some of the products, handicraft, etc., of that land, this year's exposition in Chicago offers you a "grand tour" of four continents concentrated in less space than a township in your home county, where in the transplanted bits of more than a dozen foreign lands you can hobnob with their people and breathe in the very atmosphere of their everyday life.

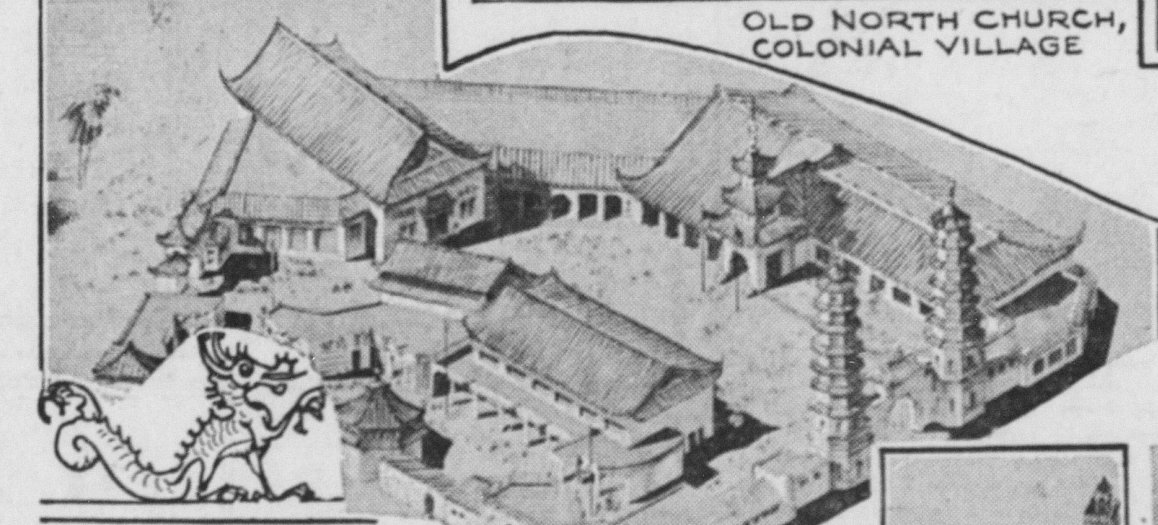
Of the four continents represented by villages at the fair, Europe has the greatest number. A visit to the English village is more than a trip across the Atlantic to call on our British cousins. It means also a journey back into the past—to that Merrie England of the sixteenth century made glamorous by the writings of several immortals who lived then. For over here is the cottage of Ann Hathaway, to which more than once across the fields of Stratford-on-Avon came her sweetheart, young Will Shakespeare, as yet unconscious of the fame that was to be his. There is a replica of Haddon Hall, home of the lovely Dorothy Vernon, whose tempestuous career was rescued from the obscurity of history in the pages of Charles Major's "When Knighthood Was in Flower." And not far away is the replica of Stoke Pogis church where Gray wrote his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," and another of Sulgrave Manor, ancestral home of the Washingtons.

To leave England and go to Ireland does not involve a trip across the stormy Irish sea. Instead a minute's walk up the Midway takes the "tourist" back to the "ould sod"—a village of more than a score of buildings ranging from the simplest thatched cottage to a replica of Tara's hall, famed in song and story as the meeting place of the ancient Irish kings, clergymen, princesses and bards.

Walk across the street from this historic palace (Watch out! That jaunting car just barely missed you) and you'll find yourself in Dinty Moore's Pub, one of the most famous bars of Dublin, with its sawdust covered floor and rough wooden benches. As you drink a toast to the spirit of the Emerald Isle there drifts in through the windows the sounds of music and you hurry out to join the throng gathering in the village green where a group of jolly Irish lads and colleens are dancing jig and reels to the accompaniment of bagpipe and harp.

Or if you're a serious-minded "tourist" and haven't time to waste on watching such frivolities, over there is a group of weavers demonstrating the manufacture of Irish linen, poplin and lace, and in another place you can try to decipher the Latin text of the Book of Kells, the illuminated copy of the Gospel, said to be the finest example of early Christian art of its kind, and containing also local Irish records dating back to the eighth century.

So you depart from the British Isles and five minutes later you're in Holland—in the land of Dutch windmills and dykes and canals and tulips. "Where are you going, my pretty maid?" you ask that rosy-cheeked girl as she clatters along the cobbled street in her wooden shoes, swinging a pail on her arm. "I'm going a-milking, sir," she may or may not reply. But anyway if you follow her, you'll see a Dutch farm house with its immaculately kept cow-stable, opening into family living quarters, with its tiled mangers and other furnishings that would not be out of place in a modern American home.



STREETS OF SHANGHAI

But don't spend too much time here in Queen Wilhelmina's land, for you're due over in the Black Forest of Germany, in a village called the "Schwarzwaldler Dorf." There, no matter how blazing the sun may be on the Midway, you'll find mid-winter weather and you'll enjoy the novel experience of outdoor ice skating in the middle of summer. Against a background of synthetic-snow-covered mountains (they were built to order and contain more than 15 tons of steel, 90,000 feet of lumber and 2,000 yards of plaster) you'll see typical German houses, their roofs mantled with snow (synthetic) and with icicles (also synthetic) hanging from their eaves.

Over there you see—but the little door on that cuckoo clock hanging on the wall has flown open and the cuckoo is telling you that it's time to resume your "tour" to that Swiss village that nestles at the foot of the snow-covered Alps (synthetic, of course). That clear, high-pitched call you hear as you enter is a Swiss yodeler saluting his native mountains (for, in truth, the illusion of these man-made Alps is almost perfect).

If you're tired of snow and high mountains by this time, in a minute or two you can be in sunny Italy. You enter it through a replica of the entrance gate to the little town of Signa. But once inside the village you find it's more than one Italian town. Here is a replica of the leaning garrisenda tower of Bologna. Over there is the home of Christopher Columbus in Genoa. You cross the Piazza Benito Mussolini and walk up and down the Via Marconi and the Via Cristoforo Colombo which flank the square. You visit the ancient Roman temple of Apollo and back of that you stand on a balustraded piazza overlooking the Courtile Hale Balbo.

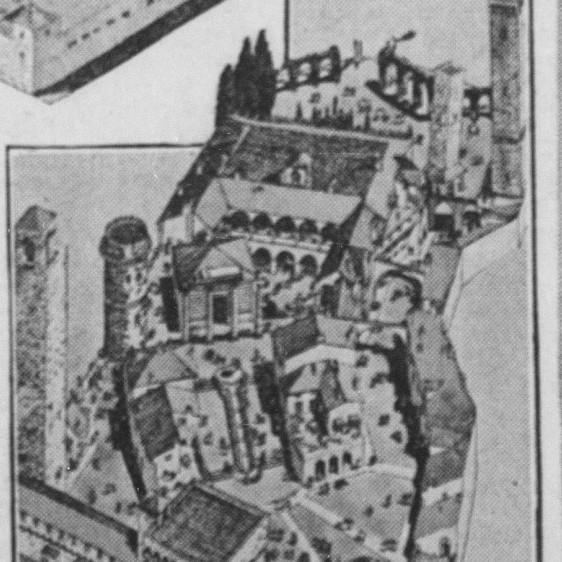
A short steamer voyage on the Mediterranean (in fancy) and you're in Spain where you wander through the halls of the famous Poblet monastery which dates back to the eleventh century and houses the famous Virgin of Pilar. You inspect other historic castles and buildings from the six most famous provinces of Spain and again you take ship for another voyage on the Mediterranean (a "magic carpet" one, of course).

This time Africa is your goal—there to visit the Oasis, a Mediterranean village of North Africa, or the Tunisian village peopled by Arab sheiks, Bedouin tribesmen and African craftsmen demonstrating their arts and handicraft. From Africa the "tourist" heads next for Asia, for the Streets of Shanghai, a colorful reproduction of one section of that international Chinese port. Pagoda towers, eight stories high and painted in brilliant hues, mark the entrance to a colony of typical Chinese buildings, including a Confucian temple, a theater, an art gallery, shops and restaurants.

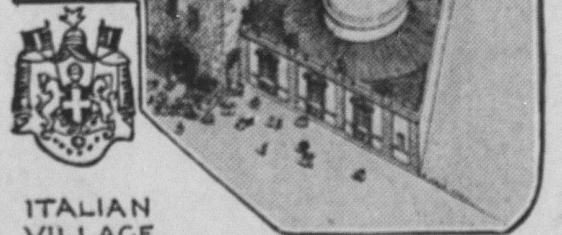
It would take you weeks to make your way across the Pacific ocean from China to Mexico if you were a real tourist. But as a "tourist" at the world's fair it is only a few minutes walk from the Streets of Shanghai to the Mexican village, with its replicas of the Acatapex church, the Amecameca chapel and the cathedral of Cuernavaca. But don't let the easy-going, "noco tiempo" atmosphere hold you in its spell too long. It's almost time to end your "world tour"



OLD NORTH CHURCH, COLONIAL VILLAGE



ITALIAN VILLAGE



DUTCH VILLAGE

and come back to your own, your native land. But when you do, when you enter the village that stands for America's part in this congress of villages of the world, it won't be the America of everyday life that you know. For, as was the case in the English village, you'll be transported back two centuries or more the moment you enter the Colonial Village.

Dominating the village is the tall spire of Old North Church in whose belfry tower hung the lantern ("One if by land and two if by sea") which sent Paul Revere riding furiously northward that April night nearly 160 years ago. Paul's house is there, too, as is the old Massachusetts state house. That little building over there is the print shop of a young man named Ben Franklin. In that house lives Betsey Ross, busy with her needle and thread on a new flag of Red and White and Blue—just such a flag as floats gently in the breezes from Lake Michigan at the top of the tall flag pole which stands in the middle of the village.

Here is the House of Seven Gables, the Witches House, the Pirate Gao, the Village Smithy (Yes, there's a "spreading chestnut tree") the Pilgrim Settlement, a Colonial Kitchen and a Wayside Inn. Over there is the Governor's Palace, the Virginia Tavern and Wakefield, where George Washington was born. You walk across the Village Green and mount the steps of Mount Vernon. You pass on through this stately mansion to the colonial gardens in the rear, then out into the blazing sunlight and noise of the Midway. You blink your eyes as though waking up from a dream. This is Chicago and 1934 and not Virginia and 1775. And then you remember: In three or four hours, you've been around the world. You've been "going abroad at home."

That Body of Yours

By JAMES W. BARTON, M. D.

Burns and Scalds
WHEN we think of all the people who have died following severe burns and know that now we are in possession of a form of treatment which prevents this terrible loss of life, we are indeed grateful.

You will remember that previous to 1928, from 15 to 40 per cent of those with severe burns died, whereas, now the death rate is about 4 per cent.

This is due to the treatment of burns by tannic acid. Dr. P. H. Mitchener, London, tells us that during the period from 1929 to the present time, when tannic acid compresses have been used as the routine outpatient treatment for all burns and scalds, no deaths have occurred among the slighter cases, which average 800 a year, and of which about one-third are children under ten years of age.

The treatment of burns and scalds following proper cleansing of the damaged part, aims at lessening collapse by stopping the absorption into the blood of the substances which usually cause collapse and death in from 12 to 48 hours after the burn.

The treatment also aims at lessening the amount of fluid from the burned part which is often so serious and so often fatal in the first six to 12 hours.

Another aim is to prevent poisoning of the system from the harmful material on the burned surface, as this may cause bronchopneumonia and death in from five to 12 days.

Doctor Mitchener keeps on hand a stock solution of 2 per cent tannic acid and 1 to 2,000 bichloride of mercury.

In homes or shops where burns are not so frequent he compounded a tablet containing 17½ grains of tannic acid, ½ grain bichloride of mercury, and 1 grain of boric acid, which tablet dissolved in two ounces of water gives a solution of the necessary strength though slightly muddy in appearance. It can be used equally well for spraying when this method is preferred.

If there is no tannic acid available, strong tea poured over the burn has given good results.

The relief from suffering and the saving of precious lives by this tannic acid treatment certainly gives cause for thankfulness.

Don't Force the Child to Eat

IT IS only natural that parents should like to see their children eat, because they know that growth and development come from eating. To make sure that the child gets enough food, large meals at the regular eating time and an extra "bite" in the mid-morning and mid-afternoon is often given.

However, it is just here that some parents may be making a mistake, as the most important point is not the amount or quality of the food eaten, but the appetite, the natural appetite of the child.

Dr. A. C. Gipson, Gadsden, Ala., points out that since hunger is the natural stimulus under which appetite develops, it follows that all things which increase or decrease the feeling of hunger naturally increase or decrease the appetite. Therefore, methods should be used that will help to empty the stomach in a short time so that the youngster will be hungry by meal time.

This means that too much food should not be eaten at one time, and foods that remain too long in the stomach should not be used. Thus, foods rich in fat, pass out of the stomach slowly.

All fried foods and nuts remain a long time in the stomach and should therefore be avoided where an appetite needs development.

Milk also, although a fluid, is one of the foods most slowly to be passed out of the stomach. Thus the mid-morning glass of milk which is so helpful in building up most children may therefore be a bad thing for a child with a poor appetite.

Large amounts of sweets and starchy foods tend to destroy the appetite. Meats, broths, and especially meat extracts stimulate the appetite and are therefore used in the first part of the meal.

The meals should be spread as far apart as possible. The way the first attack of loss of appetite is treated is most important, if further attacks are to be prevented. On the first attack of refusal of food, the amount should be reduced instead of increased, to allow the child to develop hunger, as hunger stimulates appetite.

The whole thought then is not to try to force food into the youngster, but to try to develop a natural appetite.

(Copyright, 1934—WNU Service.)

Settlers Called Coureurs

Many of the earliest settlers of Ohio were what the French called Coureurs, or outlaws. The Canadian fur trade early fell into the hands of companies organized and chartered in France, and only members of these companies, or those to whom they gave permission, could trade in hides. Hence, to make a living by engaging in the beaver trade with the Indians, many Canadian settlers forsook their homes and families and took to the wilderness to the west. They were later driven onward by regular traders and officials, and finally vanished in the prairies and mountains of the Far West.

MONARCH'S TREASURES

The treasures of King George V would, if sold, make him a very rich man. The state dinner service, wrought from purest gold, is valued at over \$4,500,000.

SAVES MORE TIME

and WORK than a \$100.00 WASHING MACHINE

Coleman SELF HEATING IRON

No Heating with Matches or Torch... No Waiting... Lights Instantly, Like Gas
REDUCE your ironing time one-third... your labor one-half! The Coleman Self-Heating Iron will save you more time and work than a \$100 washing machine! Iron any place where you can be comfortable. No endless trips carrying iron from stove to board. Operating cost only ½¢ an hour. Helps you do better ironing, easier, quicker.
See your hardware or housefurnishing dealer. If local dealer doesn't handle, write us.
THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE COMPANY
Dept. U-26, Wichita, Kas., Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; or Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

To Clear, Whiten and Beautify Dull, Dingy Skin

Here is an inexpensive, quicker way to skin beauty—a way that has been tested and trusted by women for over a generation. You can whiten, clear and freshen your complexion, remove all trace of blackheads, freckles, coarseness in ten days or less. Just apply Nadinola Bleaching Cream at bedtime tonight. No massaging, no rubbing. Nadinola speeds Nature, purging away tan and freckles, blackheads, muddy sallow color. You see day-by-day improvement until your skin is all you long for; creamy-white, satin-smooth, lovely. Get a large box of NADINOLA, only 50¢. No long waiting, no disappointments; money-back guarantee.



Hard to Answer

What philosophy of life do bread-lines teach?

This Girl Knows..

YOU CAN DEPEND ON NR. IT'S ALL-VEGETABLE...SAFE!



Bright Eyes... No Bad Skin

She learned long ago how often dull eyes, pimply skin, nervousness and lack of pep come from bowel sluggishness and constipation. Now NR (Nature's Remedy) is her secret of sparkling loveliness and vital health. No more ineffective partial relief for her—all-vegetable NR Tablets give thorough cleansing, gently stimulating the entire bowel. Millions take NR for thorough, effective relief from constipation and biliousness. Get a 25¢ box. All druggists. Pleasant—safe—and not habit-forming.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

TUMS Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburns. Only 10¢.

One Comfort

Whatever "the worst" is, it is soon over.

TELLS HOW SHE TOOK 4 INS. OFF HIPS 7 INS. OFF WAIST

In 40 days by taking Kruschen Salts, Mrs. Helga Blaugh of New York City reduced 20½ lbs.—took 4 inches off hips, 3 inches off bust and 7½ inches off waist.



She writes: "I haven't gone hungry a moment—I feel fine and look 10 yrs. younger." To get rid of double chins, bulging hips, ugly rolls of fat on waist and upper arms SAFELY and without discomfort—at the same time build up glorious health and acquire a clear skin, bright eyes, energy and vivaciousness—to look younger and feel it—take a half teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water every morning before breakfast.

One jar lasts 4 weeks and costs but a trifle at any drugstore the world over. Make sure you get Kruschen because it's SAFE. Money back if not joyfully satisfied.

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First wash with pure Resinol Soap. Then relieve and improve sore pimply spots with soothing

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OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION
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