Home Heating Hints

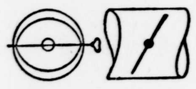
By John Barclay
Heating Expert

How to Check "Chimney Loss," Greatest Waste in Home Heating

WHAT is "chimney loss"? Well, that's a term we heating experts have for heat that goes up the chimney and is wasted.

Yet it's really a simple matter to save money by reducing this loss—convert "chimney loss" to "useful heat," as we call it. Here's the remedy:

Next time you refuel the fire, move the handle of the turn damper (that disc or plate-like damper inside the smoke pipe) 1-16th of an inch toward the closed upright position. Then, if the fire keeps



Sectional View Side View
Turn Damper in Smoke Pipe

on burning too freely, turn the damper another sixteenth of an inch. Repeat this operation until you find the correct adjustment – one that will deliver the greatest amount of useful heat with the least "chimney loss."

Once you have found this ideal adjustment of the damper, mark the position on the smoke pipe with a piece of chalk or something that can be plainly seen, and leave the damper set at that mark.

Bear this in mind: The nearer the turn damper is set to the closed position the smaller the "chimney loss" and the greater the volume of "useful heat" that goes to properly heating your home. And, of course, the lower your fuel bills.

Uncle Phil Says:

Tomorrow Disappoints

Tomorrow always promises well, but remember there is reasonably certain to be one disappointment.

One loves even a precocious little boy with his front teeth out. He's meeker for the time being.

Some men have great patience, but Henry D. Thoreau put it another way by saying they lived a life of quiet desperation.

Bills that you run fall due and fall due and fall due; but if you pay as you go, you forget all about your expenditures.

We have to go along from day to day, even when we know we are frequently treading on toes. Some become indifferent.

No matter how good your advice is, others will first measure it with their own judgment.

Dangerous Meddling

Never meddle with a hornet or a man who is minding his own business.

A placid blue lake may arouse your emotions, but it takes a storm to stir its surface and your feelings.

Women trust to their intuition. So do men, but they won't admit it.

A man says "I am the captain of my soul" and wonders what to do next.

WATCH YOUR BALANCE

Medical Authorities recognize the value of a balanced Alkaline Reserve as an aid to cold prevention.

LUDEN'S

contribute to your Alkaline Reserve because they contain an ALKALINE FACTOR 5¢

Courage Essential

Courage is on all hands considered as an essential of high character.—Froude.

Don't Irritate Gas Bloating

If you want to really GET RID OF GAS and terrible bloating, don't expect to do it by just doctoring your stomach with harsh, irritating alkalies and "gas tablets." Most GAS is lodged in the stomach and upper intestine and is due to old poisonous matter in the constipated bowels that are loaded with ill-causing bacteria.

If your constipation is of long standing, enormous quantities of dangerous bacteria accumulate. Then your digestion is upset. GAS often presses heart and lungs, making life miserable.

You can't eat or sleep. Your head aches. Your back aches. Your complexion is sallow and pimply. Your breath is foul. You are a sick, grouchy, wretched, unhappy person. YOUR SYSTEM IS POISONED.

Thousands of sufferers have found in Adlerika the quick, scientific way to rid their systems of harmful bacteria. Adlerika rids you of gas and cleans foul poisons out of BOTH upper and lower bowels. Give your bowels a REAL cleansing with Adlerika. Get rid of GAS. Adlerika does not gripe—is not habit forming. At all Leading Druggists.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

All great musicians
we are told
Have suffered more
than most folks do.
And now I have to
practise scales
I realize
that this
is true.

It's the 200th Anniversary of Three Famous Revolutionary Figures

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

JANUARY, 1737.

To the majority of the citizens of the English colonies in North America that month meant the beginning of a new year, nothing more. They could not have realized that it was to be made significant for them because of the births of three boys during its 31 days.

In that year these citizens were loyal subjects of His Majesty, King George II of England. But by the time another 50 years had passed, they and their sons were to be engaged in an armed rebellion against his son, and outstanding among the "rebel leaders" would be these three boys born in the first month of 1737.

The first had made his appearance on January 10. The place was a farm home near the town of Litchfield, Conn., and he was the first-born of 14 children in "a bold, domineering and clever family." He was given the name of Ethan—a Hebrew name signifying "strong." And strong he grew to be, for this boy was Ethan Allen, who was later to be characterized as "the Rob Roy of a Wilderness Commonwealth," "the Robin Hood of New England" and "the Strong Boy of the Revolution."

Two days later in the home of a clergyman in Quincy, Mass., was born another boy who was to bear the name of his father and his grandfather, also a clergyman. This boy, however, would not follow in the pious footsteps of his elders. Instead he would be taken into the counting house of his uncle, be adopted by that relative, fall heir to a large fortune and become a great and wealthy merchant of Boston. And on a July day in 1776 he would be the first to sign his name to an immortal document of human liberties and sign it "so large that King George could read it without his spectacles." That name would be John Hancock.

The scene changes now from New England to Old England. On January 29 in the home of a Quaker stay-maker in the little town of Thetford in Norfolk another boy is born. He will become a preacher and a dissenter, a writer of verse and prose, a republican and a radical, and a severe critic of the government and political customs of his native land. As such he will be welcomed to the British colonies in America as the dispute between them and the Crown grows more bitter and in 1776 he will issue a pamphlet bearing the name "Common Sense." In that pamphlet he will advocate absolute independence of the col-

JOHN HANCOCK

onies from the Mother Country. The effect of this pamphlet is "so powerful, instantaneous and general" that John Hancock will soon have his chance to flourish his pen and write his bold signature to the document which incorporates the sentiments expressed in "Common Sense." For the author of it was that third boy born in January, 1737—Thomas Paine.

* * *

So these were the three famous Revolutionary figures whose two-hundredth birthday anniversaries we celebrate this month, Ethan Allen, the frontiersman, John Hancock, the merchant, and Thomas Paine, the pamphleteer. Their backgrounds, their characters, their careers were all as different as those of three men could possibly be. But they had more in common than the fact that all were born in the same month of the same year. All were patriots; all labored mightily in the same cause, though their motives for doing so differed widely; and all risked their lives and everything else that man holds dear to bring about a new order of "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" in a New World.

Men Not Statues.

Their names are familiar to most Americans who have read of their deeds in the school histories. But lack of space (plus the inclination of most school book historians to make Revolutionary war heroes pieces of statuary rather than flesh-and-blood human beings) has prevented our learning there many other interesting details about the men themselves.

We know that Ethan Allen "thundered on the portal of all earthly kings at Ticonderoga" and demanded its surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." We know how John Hancock, warned by Paul Revere, fled from Lexington that April night in 1775 before the British redcoats arrived, thereby making it possible for him to write his signature with its historic flourish a year later. We know that Thomas Paine wrote "Common Sense" and the "Crisis" and some of us have recited those thunderous words from the latter—"These are the times that try men's souls—".

But what else did they do to distinguish them from other men? What of their subsequent

THOMAS PAINE

careers? Were those incidents which are preserved in the school books the only ones worthy of mention? In partial answer to those questions are offered these "footnotes to history" to help you recall on this, the two-hundredth anniversary of their birth, these three notables in the history of America's struggle for liberty.

* * *

When Ethan, "The Strong," grew into young manhood, he found Connecticut too narrow a sphere of action for his tremendous energies. After farming a bit, mining a bit and wandering from place to place, he finally landed in the region into which he fitted so perfectly. It was the frontier country between New Hampshire and New York known as the "New Hampshire Grants." There he acquired nearly 100,000 acres of wilderness lands by grants from the New Hampshire provincial government. But this territory was also claimed by the province of New York who tried in vain to colonize it, for it was already held by "squatters" called "the Green Mountain Boys."

A Name of Terror.

Before long the name of Ethan Allen was a name of terror to settlers who dared come there with their New York grants and to the officials whom Governor Colden sent to survey the lands and try to enforce New York's title. Cabins were offered as "burnt sacrifices to the Gods of the World," and the settlers driven out with instructions to "Go your way now and complain to that Damned Scoundrel, Your Governor. Damn your Governor, Laws, King, Council and Assembly." In despair, the officials of New York proclaimed Ethan Allen an outlaw and placed a price on his head. Ethan retaliated with a similar proclamation against the governor of New York. So the war of words, and from time to time a more serious war of action, continued.

Then came the outbreak of the Revolution and Ethan Allen, embarking upon what was ostensibly a patriotic expedition but what was in reality a move to safeguard the frontiers of his wilderness commonwealth in case of war between Canada and the United Colonies, marched with his "Green Mountain Boys" and with Benedict Arnold against Ticonderoga. There, on the early morning of May 10, 1775, he uttered the phrase which won him an imperishable place in American history.

An Anti-Climax.

The capture of Ticonderoga was a brilliant achievement but, unfortunately for Allen's future fame, the remainder of his Revolutionary war career was a sad anti-climax. Later he organized a filibustering expedition into Canada with the object of capturing Montreal, but after a short and almost farcical campaign he was captured by the British. Kept as a prisoner of war until 1778, he then returned to his wilderness commonwealth, by now organized under the name of Vermont but still not a member of the Colonial family.

There he rose to even greater power as a sort of an uncrowned king. His hatred for New York was as strong as ever; for New Hampshire he had an aversion almost as great as for the other colony and for the Continental congress, in whose name he had sworn at Ticonderoga, he had profound contempt.

This congress, refusing to deal with Allen's "outlaw administration," steadfastly declined to consider adding Vermont to the United Colonies. So Allen began negotiations with the British for annexation of Vermont to Canada under British dominion with a certain measure of independence reserved. For this he has been branded by some historians as a traitor, although his "treason" is doubtful in light of the fact that the congress had cast Vermont loose to shift for its own independent existence.

Ethan Allen's turbulent career came to an end in the roistering manner in which he had lived. In February, 1789, he died on a load of hay while returning from a joyous drinking party on an island in Lake Champlain. A year later New York gave up its claim to the Vermont lands and recognized the independence of that colony. In 1791 it was taken into the United States as the first to be admitted after the 13 original colonies. And when Vermont came to honor her two greatest men by placing their monuments in Statuary hall in the National Capitol in Washington, the first one chosen was Ethan Allen.

* * *

In striking contrast to the career of that "frontier roughneck," was the career of John Hancock, scion of two generations of clergymen, a graduate of Harvard college, a cultured, polished gentleman whose heritage and training assured him a leading place in the affairs of the colony. Choosing a business career instead of the ministry, he showed a conscientious devotion to his work which would have assured his success even if he had not inherited a fortune from the uncle who adopted him. For seven o'clock in the morning found young John Hancock at his desk in his foster-father's counting house and even after he became the "great Boston merchant" he still observed those early hours.

Some of the modern school of "debunking" historians have made much of the fact that, just before the Revolution, Hancock was engaged in smuggling goods into the country to evade the British excise taxes. They have pointed out that there were 500 indictments against him for this offense and that "if convicted the penalties would have been 100,000 pounds, twice the value of all his property." In this fact they see the motive for his encouraging the revolt against the crown.

But it might also be pointed out that, when the best method of driving the British from Boston was under discussion at a patriotic club in that city, he declared "Burn Boston and make John Hancock a beggar, if the public good requires it." Furthermore, in the autumn of 1776, when congress gave Washington instructions to destroy Boston if it should be necessary to do it in order to dislodge the enemy, Hancock wrote to the commander of the Continental army saying that, although he was probably the largest property-owner in the city, he was "anxious the thing should be done if it would benefit the cause." Certainly that does not sound like a man whose main concern was private gain.

A Soldiering Statesman.

As for Hancock's other services after the outbreak of the Revolution and especially after he had become famous as the first and only signer of the draft of the Declaration of Independence which was first published, he was a member of the Continental congress from 1775 to 1780 and again from 1785 to 1786, serving as president from May, 1775 to October, 1777. We do not ordinarily think of him as a soldier, yet the fact is that, as major-general of the Massachusetts militia, he commanded the contingent from that state and served valiantly in the expedition against the British in Rhode Island in 1778.

After the close of the Revolution he was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention and in 1780 he became the first governor of the new state of Massachusetts. He held that office until 1785 when James Bowdoin was elected in his place. But Bowdoin's weakness in handling the famous "Shay's Rebellion" made the people of the state regret the change of chief executives and in 1787 Hancock was again elected. He soon improved the conditions in regard to taxes and seizure of property for debt which had been responsible for the rebellion and until his death in 1793 he was reelected governor regularly each year.

The importance of Thomas Paine and his pamphlets to the Patriot cause is too well known to need much comment here. It will be remembered that the first number of the "Crisis" (that one which begins with the immortal "These are the times that try men's souls, etc.") was read by Washington's orders to each regiment in the Continental army and they did much to relieve the despair, that was so prevalent in the army during the trying winter of 1776.

Payne's Other Services.

But writing these pamphlets, important though they were, was not the only contribution which Paine made to the cause of American liberty. After serving a short time in the army as aide to Gen. Nathanael Greene, he became secretary of the congressional committee of foreign affairs but lost this position in 1779 through charges made against him by Silas Deane, commissioner to France. Then Paine became clerk of the Pennsylvania legislature and while holding this place made an urgent appeal to the people for money to relieve the distress of the ragged, starving Continentals in Washington's army. Moreover, he subscribed his entire year's salary to the fund that was thus raised.

In 1781 Paine was associated with Col. Henry Laurens in a successful effort to obtain loans from France and Holland and a grateful nation voted him the sum of $3,000, the state of New York gave him a large farm in Westchester county and Pennsylvania again made him clerk of the legislature. But Paine was not yet ready to settle down to the quiet enjoyment of life in the new nation which he had helped found. The fight for human liberty was still being waged in other parts of the world.

He went back to England and in 1791 published his "Rights of Man" in reply to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." For this he was outlawed by the court of the king's bench, so he went to France where the Revolution had overthrown the Bourbons and where he was hailed as a hero. In fact, he was elected to the National convention but his republicanism was not strong enough to please the Jacobins. So when he opposed the execution of King Louis XVI and urged instead that the monarch be exiled to America, the Jacobins expelled him from the convention.

Saved by Chance.

When Robespierre came into power Paine was thrown into prison where he was kept for a year in constant fear of death.

ETHAN ALLEN

Listed among those who were to mount the steps of the guillotine, he escaped that fate by a strange freak of chance. One morning the keeper of the prison went along the corridor placing chalk marks on the doors of those who were to be executed that day. It so happened that the door to Paine's cell was open and pushed back flat against the wall of the corridor. In the darkness of the gloomy old prison the keeper failed to notice this and put his chalk mark on the inside of Paine's door. Thus when the door was finally closed the guards passed it by when they came to lead the other prisoners to their doom.

Paine was finally released through the efforts of James Monroe, United States minister to France, and resumed his seat in the convention. Eventually he returned to the United States and died in New York in 1809. He was first buried on his farm at New Rochelle but a few years later William Cobbett, the English radical, removed his bones to England with the hope of increasing enthusiasm for the republican ideas of which Paine had been the principal exponent. But that hope failed to materialize, and eventually the bones of this English - American - French revolutionist found their last resting place in France.

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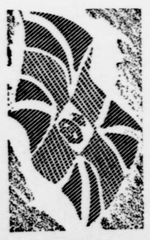

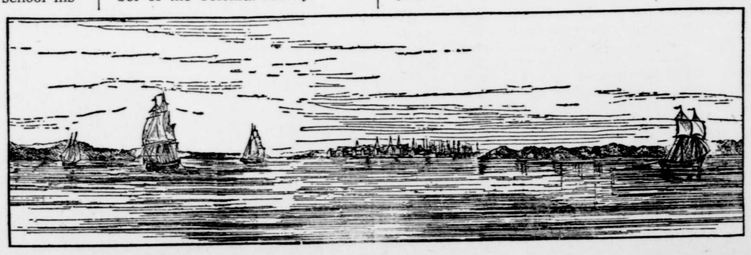

Simple, Elegant, Practical

TIME and Sew-Your-Own fashions march on. Today's trio have the simplicity, elegance and practicality so vital to the up-to-the-minute well-groomed woman—and so within reach of the modern, progressive members of The Sewing Circle.

Pattern 1812—Little Miss Two-To - Five can manage her own dressing with the aid of this frock that buttons down the front. She will be the picture of daintiness too, with such clever aids as princess lines, puff sleeves and an intriguing little collar. The one piece step-in is the essence of practicality—a great boon to the youngster's comfort. This ensemble is available in sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 2⅝ yards of 35 or 39 inch fabric and ⅜ yard contrasting.

Pattern 1998—This new dress "belongs" in almost any com- "belongs" in almost any company. Its great simplicity will endear it to homemakers, and business women alike. It is a combination of charm, good lines and youthfulness. You'll want two versions of this style—one with short sleeves, the other with long. Pique, silk crepe or velveteen will serve nicely as the material. It is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4⅔ yards of 35 inch material, with long sleeves 4⅞ yards.

Pattern 1938—Daytime distinction takes on a new meaning in this super - styled frock. The squared shoulders, swing skirt and peplum fulness are the important details which give it such perfectly balanced finesse. Yet not one part of it is difficult to cut or to sew. This is a dress which is adequate for every occasion—save the strictly formal.

Available for sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 42 bust). Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 39 inch material. The collar, jabot and belt in contrast take ⅝ yard.

Don't miss these grand numbers. A detailed sewing chart accompanies each pattern to guide you every step of the way.

Send for the Barbara Bell Fall and Winter Pattern Book containing 100 well - planned, easy - to-make patterns. Exclusive fashions for children, young women, and matrons. Send fifteen cents in coins for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Patterns 15 cents (in coins) each.

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Black Walnut

Black walnut stumps are used in the manufacture of veneer. To be valuable a stump must have a wavy or irregular grain called "figure," which is most often present in the wood at the curved portion at the base of the tree where the roots extend out from the trunk. This figure, is discernible in the standing tree, is generally indicated by irregular bark ridges or by a rigid surface under the bark. Figured stumps are required to have a minimum diameter of 21 or 22 inches at the upper end and a length of at least 3 feet.

Mistakes From Pride

I HAVE been more and more convinced, the more I think of it, that, in general, pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes. All the other passions do occasional good; but whenever pride puts in its word, everything goes wrong; and what it might really be desirable to do, quietly and innocently, it is mortally dangerous to do proudly.—Ruskin.

The most affluent may be stripped of all, and find his worldly comforts like so many weather leaves dropping from him.

PAIN IN BACK

NEARLY DROVE HER CRAZY
Got Quick RELIEF By Rubbing

Muscles were so sore she could hardly touch them. Used Hamlins Wizard Oil and found wonderful relief. Just rubbed it on and rubbed it in. Thousands say Hamlins Wizard Oil works wonders for stiff, aching muscles. Why suffer? Get a bottle for speedy comfort. Pleasant odor. Will not stain clothes. At all druggists.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL
For MUSCULAR ACHES and PAINS
Due to RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO CHEST COLDS

FOUR TEASPOONFULS OF MILK OF MAGNESIA IN ONE TASTY WAFER

DOLLARS & HEALTH

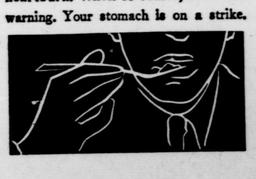
The successful person is a healthy person. Don't let yourself be handicapped by sick headaches, a sluggish condition, stomach "nerves" and other dangerous signs of over-acidity.

TAKE MILNESIAS

Milnesia, the original milk of magnesia in wafer form, neutralizes stomach acid. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls of milk of magnesia. Thin, crunchy, mint-flavor, tasty. 20c, 35c & 60c at drug stores.

HEARTBURN?

Its surprising how many have heart burn. Hurried eating, overeating, heavy smoking, excessive drinking all lead to heartburn. When it comes, heed the warning. Your stomach is on a strike.



SLEEP SOUNDLY

Lack of exercise and injudicious eating make stomachs acid. You must neutralize stomach acids if you would sleep soundly all night and wake up feeling refreshed and really fit.

MILNESIA FOR HEALTH

Milnesia, the original milk of magnesia in wafer form, neutralizes stomach acids, gives quick, pleasant elimination. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls milk of magnesia. Tasty, too. 20c, 35c & 60c everywhere.

35c & 60c bottles • 20c tins

The Original Milk of Magnesia Wafers