All Around the House

Ferns grow and thrive in suspended window baskets if soil is kept moist and not allowed to dry out.

* * *

Place a loaf of cake as near the center of oven as possible. If placed close to the firebox one side of cake will rise higher than the other and is likely to burn.

* * *

Strips of orange peel coated with melted dipping chocolate are delicious.

* * *

Adhesive tape may be quickly and painlessly removed from the skin if softened with benzine. Saturate a sponge with benzine and wash tape with it.

* * *

Do not keep cyclamens in too warm a room. Too much heat causes the blossoms to lose their firmness. Keep soil about the roots quite damp.

* * *

A pail of sand should always be kept near the furnace in the cellar. Should a spark from the furnace start a blaze it may be quickly extinguished with the sand.

* * *

Chilling makes rolled cookie dough firm and easy to roll without the addition of extra flour.

* * *

After removing fudge from the stove, add half a teaspoon of baking powder. It makes it fluffy.

* * *

Keep a roll of glued paper and a ball of twine in your kitchen to use when tying and labeling bundles.

* * *

To soften hardened putty, place in boiling water and allow to stand until water cools.

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Turning-Back Point Is the Measure of Success

On every hand we see people who have turned back, people who had pluck enough to begin things with enthusiasm, but did not have grit enough to carry them to a finish. The point at which you are tempted to turn back, the point when your grit leaves you, will measure your achievement power. Your ability to go on, to continue after everybody else has turned back, is a good measure of your possible success.

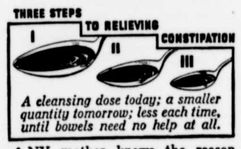
Judge Not Grief

One can never be the judge of another's grief. That which is a sorrow to one, to another is joy. Let us not dispute with anyone concerning the reality of his sufferings; it is with sorrows as with countries—each man has his own.

NO UPSETS

The proper treatment for a bilious child

THREE STEPS TO RELIEVING CONSTIPATION



A cleansing dose today; a smaller quantity tomorrow; less each time, until bowels need no help at all.

ANY mother knows the reason when her child stops playing, eats little, is hard to manage. *Constipation.* But what a pity so few know the sensible way to set things right!

The ordinary laxatives, of even ordinary strength, must be carefully regulated as to dosage.

A liquid laxative is the answer, mothers. The answer to all your worries over constipation. A liquid can be *measured*. The dose can be exactly suited to any age or need. Just reduce the dose each time, until the bowels are moving of their own accord and need no help.

This treatment will succeed with any child *and with any adult*.

The doctors use *liquid* laxatives. Hospitals use the liquid form. If it is best for their use, it is best for home use. The liquid laxative most families use is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Any druggist has it.

Easy Going

The light-headed are the most light-hearted.

FOUND!

My Ideal Remedy for HEADACHE

"Though I have tried all good remedies Capudine suits me best. It is quick and gentle." Quickest because it is liquid—its ingredients are already dissolved. For headache, neuralgic aches—periodic pains.

CAPUDINE

Soothes AND Relieves

SKIN IRRITATIONS

Try Cuticura—for all skin blemishes due to external causes. Ointment 25c. Soap 25c. FREE trial sizes if you write "Cuticura," Dept. 3, Malden, Mass.

Watch Your Kidneys!

Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood

YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained.

Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, puffiness under the eyes, feel nervous, miserable—all upset.

Don't delay? Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly functioning kidneys. They are recommended by grateful users the country over. Get them from any druggist.

DOAN'S PILLS

EDDIE

By R. H. WILKINSON

© Associated Newspapers.—WNU Service.

I ALWAYS said that some time Eddie Price would get his. And now it looked like I was right. He was always a fool for luck, that guy, Eddie. But a chap's luck can't hold with him always. It's bad business depending on luck. Me, I play safe and sure. That's the best way. A jigger's apt to live longer.

Nevertheless, I was sorry it was happening. I felt sorry for Eddie. He was a good egg, when you come right down to it. Reckless and indifferent to things but always cheerful and grinning. I looked at Joe and says, "How much fuel do you reckon he's got left, Joe?"

Joe answered without taking his eyes off the sky. Him and about two dozen others was watching the big amphib as it circled slowly overhead. Eddie was at the controls, and it looked like for once he was outter luck.

"Mebbe ten minutes," says Joe. "Mebbe less."

"He'll never land without cracking," I says.

"Nope," says Joe, "I don't reckon he will." His face suddenly became grim. "Who's responsible for them wheels not snapping into place?" he said, and you could tell he was mad and wanted to break somebody.

"Why, nobody, I reckon," I says. "It's just one of them things that happen. You can't expect a guy to be lucky all the time."

"Luck h—l!" Joe exploded. "Them wheels didn't have nothing to do with luck. It was just downright carelessness."

Well, there wasn't nothing I could say to that, so I kept quiet. I might have made a suggestion, but I didn't. I had been there when Eddie took the big amphib up four hours earlier. He was grinning as always, and kidding with the boys. He got away nicely, and it was me who noticed what had

I Saw the Water Begin to Kick Up as the Wheels Hit It—Then I Closed My Eyes.

happened. As usual, I watched him circle the field. Somehow the guy held a certain fascination for me; mebbe because he was so careless about things and I was just the opposite.

Anyway, I was watching when he tried to pull the landing gear up, and I noticed that the wheels got stuck. At first I didn't get it; then I knew what had happened, and I knew that at last Eddie's luck had broken. I went and got Joe and the boys and told them what had happened.

"He'll crack if he tries to set her down with the wheels like that," I says. "They're half in and half out."

Jot got a pair of binoculars and took a look. "Yes," he says, "and he'll stand her on her nose if he tries to set down on the pond. It looks like Eddie's got about one chance in ten."

Which was the way we all felt.

We signalled to Eddie, but he already knew what had happened. It was easy to picture him up there in the cockpit, trying to figure some way outter the mess. You could see the smile on his face and the slight puckering about his eyes. We knew he wouldn't be scared. Eddie wasn't like that. Nothing scared him. If he had to check out, he'd do it grinning.

"The d—n fool shoulda worn his 'chute,'" Tom Moore said, and spat. You could tell by the expression on Tom's face that he was taking it harder than the rest of us. Tom and Eddie were pals, though you'd never know it by the way they was always scrapping.

"It wouldn't of made no difference," Joe said. "He wouldn't bail out anyhow. He'll figure some way to land that plane without smashing it up. Planes cost money, and Eddie knows it."

"Yeah," said Tom, "he knows it." And then Tom was silent. We knew he was thinking the same as the rest of us—that if Eddie could figure a way outter the jam, he'd be a first-rate Houdini. There just wasn't any way out.

Well, we hung around for a couple of hours, just looking up into the sky and making an occasional remark and thinking about all of Eddie's good points and wishing we could do something about the fuel. No sense in keeping quiet about it, I figured. It was what everyone was thinking and it was just as well to know the worst.

Ten minutes. Well, it was a relief to know that the thing would be over soon. I tell you, it was quite a strain just standing there and watching and thinking.

"I guess," said Tom quietly, "that the kid couldn't figure any way to get himself out."

"Nope," says Joe. "I guess he couldn't figure any way to get himself out."

"Nope," says Joe. "I guess he couldn't. He's coming down."

We watched as Eddie made a last turn and dipped his nose. For a minute there was a little uncertainty, then Joe said: "He's smart. He's going to try the water. How about the boats, Tom?"

"They're ready and waiting," Tom told him. "They'll be out there almost as soon as he hits the surface."

We trailed down to the beach. Eddie was doing a neat job of setting down. He was going to use his head and not get panicky, even though he knew what his chances were. Which was like Eddie and why we admired him.

"He'll pancake her," Joe said.

"He will if he's got any sense," Tom said grimly.

Which was what Eddie was planning to do. You could tell at a glance.

The speed boats were already out on the water, plowing around slowly as near as they dared to get to the spot where Eddie would come down. Overhead, there was a sputtering sound, and the amphib's motor went dead. That meant the last of the fuel had gone.

Well, it would soon be over. I felt a lump in my throat. I hated to watch, somehow I couldn't look away. That guy Eddie always did fascinate me. He depended so much on luck.

The amphib reminded me of a big bird with spread wings, it was that graceful. I saw the water begin to kick up as the half pulled-up wheels hit it—then I closed my eyes.

When I opened them again I didn't see what I expected. Hardly. There was the amphib riding on the water's surface as smart as you please. Upright, too. Just like it had come down with its pontoons in good working order.

Which is what had happened. Yes, sir. Believe it or not, one of those miracles had happened. The sort of thing you read about. It worked this way: As soon as the half pulled-up wheels hit the water, the force of the impact did what Eddie hadn't been able to do—it shoved the wheels up into place, and the landing was perfect. And there was Eddie leaning out of the cabin window, grinning at us as smart as you please.

It kinda made you mad. Dang him. But then, I always did say Eddie was a fool for luck. The big moose. You can't help liking the kid.

England's Strange Village

Eldon, a village in Hampshire, four miles from the market town of King's Somborne, has neither shop, school, smithy, dance hall, post office, public house, nor any other normal village acquisition does it boast. But Eldon is proud of itself. Its assets include seven inhabitants, one of them a young girl, a farm, two cottages, and a church. The whole village covers only 300 acres. The church, bereft of a steeple, and looking like a small barn, is only 25 feet long, with an old bell operated by a piece of wire, six pews, and a font o bigger than a tea-cup. A single gravestone adorns its churchyard, where cattle graze at will. Only once in the last three hundred years has it seen a christening, a marriage or a funeral. And each of these three events took place beyond the memory of the present inhabitants.—Montreal Herald.

The Tippler Pigeon

The tippler pigeon is by far the most intelligent of the fancy varieties. They have competed in races of from 100 to 150 miles, and homed in exceptionally good time. They are similar to homing pigeons, in the respect that they can be sold to fanciers living in distant cities and towns, and after a few months as prisoners in the lofts of their new owners, they are given their freedom in the hope that they will like their new home and decide to settle and fly there. Many of them do like their new surroundings well enough to settle there, but some never can reconcile themselves to a new loft, and return as soon as they are liberated to their former dwellings.—Rural New-Yorker.

A Complicated Clock

An interesting addition to the world's wonder clocks is one constructed by a convict, who recently finished a term in a continental penitentiary. Every part of his strange timepiece, down to the tiniest wheel, is made of wood. The clock contains 30 different watches, each showing the correct time in one of the principal cities of the world. Another feature is a calendar which shows the passing of the days, weeks and months.

New Tests Disclose Paper Window Panes Admit Ultra-Violet Rays

Occidental visitors to the Orient may deplore the use of paper instead of glass in house windows, but new tests disclose the paper is far more effective in transmitting the sun's rickets-preventing ultra-violet rays than the transparent glass windows of the Western world, according to Science Service.

First exact measurements on the ultra-violet penetration through window paper used in the homes of 300,000,000 people in China have been reported to the Journal of the Optical Society of America. Tests by Ch'en Shang-Yi, Peiping Institute of Physics Research, and Meng Chao-Ying and William Band of Yenching university reveal that Chinese window paper passes nearly twice as much ultra-violet as ordinary window glass in American homes. When the paper is oiled, to make it rainproof, the transmission goes up another 50 per cent.

The glass commonly used in window panes cuts off the sun's rays just on the long wave-length side of the ultra-violet region which produces sunburn and tanning of the skin. And it cuts off, too, those rays which help prevent rickets.

In China, the scientists report, "the high transmission of ultra-violet rays through popular window papers has already suggested to local medical institutions the use of such window materials in their tuberculosis clinics; owing to the high cost of ultra-violet transmitting glasses manufacture din the West, paper permits a very great economy."

Physicians disagree on whether the apparently lower incidence of rickets among Oriental children is due to the use of paper in the windows of their homes or to the difference in the type of clothing they wear.

Plays in Daytime

Plays in classic Greece were performed in the daytime and given in the open air.

Trace Origin of Bricks to as Far as 1500 B. C.

Bricklayers boast that our bricks are the first perfectly proportioned bricks in the world, but they are wrong. "The perfect brick" existed at least 1,500 years before Christ, as has been revealed by excavations at Mohenjo-Daro in India, says the Washington Post.

Made by an ancient race which inhabited India long before the Aryans overran the country in 1500 B. C., these bricks were almost exactly like those we use today. The ancients knew how to construct houses of two or more stories with them, too.

Knowing nothing of iron or even bronze, these people made their utensils and implements of copper.

Most surprising of all, however, is the fact this ancient race used the decimal system in their weights and measures. This is proved by the discovery of a beam scale and a pile of stone weights made in multiples of two and five.

Suede Topcoats in Style Parade

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

THE wonders being performed via leathercraft in the realm of costume design is almost too amazing to believe. Yet here they are—the very latest fashions created of supple suede, pigskin and other leathers going along in the style parade.

Comes in the procession any number of stunning sports jackets of plaided or checked leathers, if not in solid rich colorings. Laced together are their seams with leather thongs or else hand-stitched in a tailored way. All the latest improvements have they, such as zipper fastenings, wrists that strap to fit, adjustable collars that can be worn up or down and a whole list of other intriguing features to add to their lure as well as their practicality.

And what's this we see?—adorable slim, svelte, sweetly feminine evening gowns of exquisitely supple and daintily pastel-dyed suede, and little capes and evening wraps of the same. A few seasons ago we would not have believed that such miracles could be, now would we? But that was then. As to the immediate present, style-alert women are simply clamoring for the new apparel done in leather and suede. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the present adaptation of leather in a fabric way will go down in the history of fashion as an epoch-making event.

Just now, being winter, when comfort and protection are prime issues, interest centers about topcoats made of handsome suede that shields from cruel winds. When a vogue starts out in Hollywood, it does not take long before it spreads throughout the country. Which is what has happened in regard to the stunning coats of suede which a resident designer has been creating for enthusiastic members of the film colony.

The accompanying illustration tells of the type of suede topcoats favored by leading screen artists. Buckle, buckle, who's got the buckle? The swanky hand-stitched model done in a very light chestnut brown, as worn by Mary Carlisle to the left in the picture, answers the question. The three buckle fastenings, center-pleat action back, huge patch pockets and raglan sleeves are fashion firsts. This coat, designed for aviation, is also ideal for town and country on cold days in that suede so successfully keeps out winds. The matching suede hat is also hand-stitched.

The center coat is stunning in dark green, handsome, too, in any of the deep new reds. It is of a heavy suede that boldly defies wintry blasts. It has such outstanding features as wide lapels, contrasting stitching, broad belt and trim fitted lines. The brim of the matching suede hat turns down or up according to the whim of its wearer.

See in the foreground Kathleen Burke who joins the leather movement with a new suede swagger coat that is delightfully young in its lines. It is all hand laced, even to the unusual shoulder effect, the roomy slash pocket and the jaunty suede beret. Voris of Hollywood, artful leather designer, has decreed that even the wood buttons be laced on with leather thongs.

And have you heard about the tailored pigskin accessory trio comprised of belt, bag and hat? Stunning with tweeds and novelty wool coats! Pigskin accessories are meeting with great favor for sophisticated town wear.

© Western Newspaper Union.

SLEEVES "SAY IT"

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Fashion turns the spotlight on sleeves this season. It is considered very smart for sleeves to contrast the dress and to be that elaborate and decorative they tone the entire costume. The model pictured is an Alix creation. It is of handsome black velvet and stresses extreme simplicity in its styling. The voguish sleeves are in striking contrast according to the latest dictate of fashion. They are of sumptuous gold and velvet lame in a Renaissance design. The shoes are quite the newest. They are of gold cloth and are heel-less.

VOGUE FOR VELVETS CAPTIVATES YOUTH

The vogue of velvet is not confined to dresses and millinery for grown-ups, but is also quite the rage in the realm of juveniles and young children's clothes. Little boys and girls from two years old have their velvet suits and dresses and the medieval inspiration which characterized the haute couture this season is just as noticeable in children's clothes.

These little velvet dresses in transparent bright rayon velvet, as well as in dull short-piled qualities, show high waistlines after the old-fashioned Italian styles, with honeycomb work and large stiff collarettes in Venetian lace or in heavy rayon guipure, inspired by the Florentine school.

White Velvet Is Used to Take Place of Lingerie

White velvet, silk, cotton or ribbed, often takes the place of white lingerie, pique or linen, for white touches on dark frocks, particularly black. At Mouna Katorza's there is a charming collar to wear with a round-necked black frock. It is made of three rows of white velvet petals, narrow and pointed, mounted on chiffon, and worn flat around the neck at the base of the throat. At Judith Barbier's (famous for her artificial flowers and neckwear) there are several new ideas in white velvet. One is a round collar with a mass of white petals, rose-petals, in front; another is made of white ribbed velvet, a round collar with a turnover triangle in front stitched in arabesques of silver thread.

New Stocking Colors and Fads Appear in Offing

A much more colorful array of legs clad in hose that match bright daytime suits or gowns, will be promenading the avenues soon.

Dark reds, jungle green, jug brown, wine, blueberry and burgundy tones match or else complement the frocks with which they are shown. For evening, pastels are rampant—shell pink, pale blue, ice green and even lavender.

What Women Want to Know About Fashions

Glitter continues a leading fashion theme.

Tweeds for daytime, velvets for evening is the style.

Newest evening scarfs are of sheerest silk metallics.

From Paris comes the word that many midseason frocks are "slim as a sliver."

Evening fashions are characterized by their richness, both in color and in fabric, and by their variety.

Fur shoulder cape with muff enhance unfurred wool or velvet coats.

An exquisite new shade of hosiery for evening wear is "orchid," really a pale velvet.

The smart swagger coat usually has a trick flared back that permits a free and easy stride.

Cameo beige, that soft, light but rich shade, is being worn with mink coats or those trimmed with this fur.

Eton or bolero jackets, either as detachable or as separate items, are indications of the little jacket of this type gaining prominence as a high style type.

A Viennese waltz has been the inspiration of one of the season's most amusing hats.

Patent leather in bright colors makes some lovely bags to carry with dark fur coats.

Night time tailleur, sleek and slim as a greyhound, is an important item in the fashion picture.

Those soft suede jackets, skirts, too, if you care for them, are warm and comfortable for winter picnics.

Lightweight tweed jackets with two skirts, one to match the solid color of the jacket, the other in a contrasting tweed.

One of the new blues that is lovely in daytime and afternoon dresses is called Burma—a shade the color of bluing.

One smart shoe manufacturer is making cruise sandals done in rough natural, linens trimmed with colored leather.

It is no startling discovery that, more and more, the fashions of this winter are bounded on all sides by Persian lamb.

Story of the Turkey

On His Way to the Dining Table.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

ONE of the largest of wild game birds which has been domesticated, the turkey has become "the national festival bird" of various countries. As a wild bird in North America, the turkey supplied the numerous tribes of Indians and the early white settlers with "game" fowl in great abundance, whereas in later times the domesticated turkey has provided kings and presidents, as well as the more lowly in rank, in various nations with a class of meat that has come to be regarded as essential in the proper celebration of certain holidays.

The turkey is the only race of poultry that originated in the United States. When Francisco Fernandez, under the patronage of Philip II of Spain, arrived at the northern coast of Yucatan in 1517, turkeys were observed to have been domesticated by the natives. In 1518 Grijalva discovered Mexico and found domesticated turkeys in great numbers. Gomara and Hernandez refer to wild as well as domesticated forms.

Various Indian tribes fed freely upon turkey meat, obtained from both wild and domesticated flocks. The Aztecs were more inclined to domesticate the turkey than the northern Indians, but all tribes hunted the wild birds.

The flesh was not the only part of the turkey used by the Indians. Feathers served to adorn the wearing apparel, and they were also made into robes and blankets, being twisted separately into strands of wild hemp and then woven together.

In its original habitat the wild turkey ranged from the Atlantic coast to as far north as the Dakotas, and from southern Ontario to southern Mexico. It was not a native of the three Pacific coast states, nor of Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Wyoming.

With practically a whole continent for his home, the more favored haunts of the wild turkey were the forests and brush lands, where food was abundant and there was some protection from natural enemies. He fed on acorns, seeds, berries, grass and insects, especially grasshoppers.

Found Wild in Southern States.

The clearing of the forests and brush lands for agricultural purposes and the shooting of thousands of birds by hunters were two of the most important factors contributing to the gradual retreat of the wild turkey from northern and eastern states.

It is still to be found in Arizona, New Mexico, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Mexico. Various state game departments are reintroducing the bird, and restocking depleted areas.

Although there is no doubt that the wild turkey originated in America, there is much doubt as to how it got its name. Some early writers have suggested that the name "turkey" was adopted because of the supposed resemblance between the adornments of the fowl's head and the fez worn by Turkish citizens. But the most widely accepted explanation is that the name bears some resemblance to the bird's repeated call-notes—"turk, turk, turk."

The turkey is not a migratory bird in the sense that ducks and geese migrate hundreds of miles from the south to the north in the spring and return in the fall, much to the delight of thousands of hunters.

The wild turkey is a handsome bird of stately carriage. His glossy plumage is mostly greenish bronze, with gold and coppery reflections. In the sunlight the effect is a delight to the eye. The feathers of the neck, breast, body, and back are tipped with a band of velvety black, thus accentuating the glowing sheen of the remainder of the plumage.

One outstanding characteristic of the turkey is that the upper portion of the neck and the head is bare of feathers, the skin being rich purple or blue. The folds or lumps of bare skin are called caruncles. There is a single wattle, and from the crown of the head there hangs a pencil-like projection of the skin, which reddens when the gobblers make love to the hens.

Another outstanding character of the turkey is the tuft of wiry, hairlike "beard" springing from the center of the breast. In some old male wild turkeys, the beard trails to the ground.

The feet of the wild turkey are light purple. They are equipped with short, heavy spurs, but while the male chicken fights principally with his spurs, the turkey fights almost entirely with his beak.

Gobbler's "Breast Sponge."

The wild gobbler is provided with an interesting appendage, which is not found on the females or on young gobblers. John James Audubon, writing in 1831, speaks of it as the "breast sponge," and it serves a very important function. In the spring, during the gobbling season, this sponge is filled with fat and serves to sustain the bird; he usually eats little while strutting, gobbling, and otherwise making love to the females.

As the mating season advances the gobbler usually becomes quite thin, as the reservoir of fat is used up. There is no pairing off in couples, as in the case of many other wild birds, for the wild turkey male is polygamous in the extreme and loves a large harem. Bitter fights among the old males are common, the victor claiming the harem of the vanquished. The defeated male must perforce seek battle with another for the possession of another flock of females, or he is obliged to join a group of disconsolate "bachelors."

The females select secluded spots for their nests and make a slight depression in the ground, into which a few dry leaves are scratched. From eight to fifteen eggs, somewhat smaller and more pointed than those of the domestic varieties, are laid.

After four weeks of incubating, the baby turks, or poults, appear, covered with gray down, dotted with dusky spots, and with two dusky stripes running from the top of the head down the sides of the back. The down is soon replaced by feathers, which are replaced by another coat of feathers when the birds molt. The molting season begins in August, and by the latter part of December all of the old feathers have been replaced by new ones.

The young gobbler acquires his "beard" in the center of the breast by November and it continues to grow rapidly until the third year, and thereafter more slowly.

The young turkeys receive the care of their mother until they are four or five months old, after which they look after themselves. At six or seven months of age, the young gobblers separate from the young and old hens and range by themselves. The old gobblers also range by themselves, usually in flocks of about fifteen. The sexes roost apart.

Plenty of Enemies.

This large and magnificent wild bird has always had numerous enemies, such as the fox, coon, mink, skunk, wolf, lynx, and coyote. Its bird enemies include owls, eagles, and hawks. One writer says "There is never a moment in the poor turkey's life that eternal vigilance is not the price of its existence." Not only must the turkey be on guard every hour of the day, but it must also seek roosting places that are more or less inaccessible to its natural enemies. For this reason turkeys favor trees growing in shallow water, which seems to provide some protection from night prowlers.

In early colonial days wild turkeys were very numerous in Massachusetts, and at the beginning of the Nineteenth century they could be purchased for six cents each, while large birds, ranging from 25 to 30 pounds, sold for 25 cents. When Cortez first visited the capital of Mexico, "no less than 500 turkeys, the cheapest meat in Mexico, were allowed for the feeding of the vultures and eagles kept in the royal aviaries."

The turkey was first introduced into Spain in 1519 by Francisco Fernandez. From that country it spread throughout Europe and England, being introduced into the latter country in 1524. There is a verse to the effect that:

"Turkeys, carps, hoppes, picarel
and beer,
Came into England all in one year."

That the domestic turkey was still relatively rare in 1541 is emphasized by the fact that in that year "Archbishop Cranmer prohibited the appearance at state festivals of more than one dish of turkey cocks; the female was too precious to be cooked at that period. Fourteen years later two turkeys and two turkey poults were served at a grand lawn dinner. Twenty years afterwards the turkey became a Christmas dish with the farmer."

The turkey was introduced to Germany in 1530. The first mention of the bird in Italy was in an ordinance issued by the magistrate of Venice in 1556, "repressing the luxury of serving turkeys." In 1570 Bartolomeo Scappi, cook to Pope Pius V, published receipts for cooking turkey.

In recent years dressed turkeys have been imported into the United States from Hungary, Russia, Austria, and Ireland, and large numbers come from Argentina. Such is the irony of fate; being indigenous to the United States and existing here in countless numbers, the wild turkey was domesticated and later taken to other countries, from which it is now imported in the "dressed" form.

In Texas, Colorado, and the Dakotas many flocks of a thousand or more birds are raised annually. Frequently these large flocks are herded on the prairies in much the same manner as are sheep and cattle.

From the original wild stocks man has developed a number of useful varieties which differ largely in respect to plumage color. There are six standard varieties recognized by the American Poultry association: the Slate, the Bourbon Red, the Black, the Narragansett, the Bronze, and the White Holland.

The Ronquieres, a little-known variety bred in Belgium and France, is worthy of more attention than it has received.

Classes of Boxers

The difference between "heavyweight," "lightweight," and "light-heavyweight," when used in reference to boxers is: Heavyweight, not less than 175 pounds lightweight, between 127 and 135 pounds; light-heavyweight, not less than 161 nor more than 175 pounds.

English Bible Versions Date From 1382 to 1931

Some of the better known versions of the English Bible are as follows:

Wycliffe's version, made by Wycliffe and his followers about 1382. William Tyndale's New Testament version from the Greek (first version printed in English), about 1525. Miles Coverdale's first complete English Bible, 1535. Geneva Bible, issued from Geneva, Switzerland, in 1560 and popularly known as the "Breeches" Bible because of its rendering of verse 7 of the third chapter of Genesis. Bishops' Bible, 1568. Rheims and Doual versions of the New and Old Testaments, made by scholars in the English Catholic college in France, in 1582 and 1609. Authorized or King James version, published in 1611 and for centuries accepted as authority in English-speaking countries. Revised version, New Testament in 1881, Old Testament in 1884. American Revised version, in 1901. An American Translation into modern language and published in 1931.

AT THE FRONT IN REMAKING WORLD

The world was a long time in the making; remaking it may be a simpler and shorter process. Indeeed, it has already been accomplished, if the head of the Society of Automotive Engineers is right. It would be hard to deny the contention that the automobile has wrought changes no one anticipated a little more than a generation ago. One significant instance is the spread of population. Communities that once seemed far apart are now in close contact. The tendency toward large centers of population has thus been accelerated. The suburban area has been widely extended and made largely urban. That better living conditions have followed is obvious enough.

In other respects machinery or its products have transformed the face of everyday life. Two other inventions have had as notable effects as the automobile. There are many now living who can remember the first typewriter and the first telephone. Both have been vital factors in the business world. The telephone has annihilated distance even more effectively than the automobile. It is hard even for those who lived before Bell's great invention to realize how far asunder persons living in the same town then were. All the new uses of electricity have carried on the process of remaking the world.

There is no possibility now that machinery will be undervalued. Perhaps the more immediate problem is to keep it within control. A purely mechanical world would surely be dehumanized. The essentials of life are to be found elsewhere.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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Ignorance Criminal

Ignorance, when voluntary, is criminal, and a man may be properly charged with that evil which he neglected or refused to learn how to prevent.—Johnson.

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