

First Bath Tub Imported From England About 1820

The first user of a bathtub in this country was the inventor of the cotton gin, Eli Whitney. He imported one from England about the year 1820, but just what it was like isn't known. Apparently, however, it was an object of curiosity, for when the tub was not in use Whitney kept it on exhibition in his front yard in New York city, according to a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The second user of a bathtub in America was Adam Thompson, a grain and cotton dealer of Cincinnati, Ohio, who, in 1842, had an American-made tub installed in his home. The tub was made of mahogany and lined with sheet lead. It was modeled after one used by Lord John Russell, prime minister of England.

Thompson's bathtub was such a novelty that he invited a number of gentlemen to his house for dinner and this was followed by a bath in the new tub. The occurrence made news for the local papers, but was frowned upon by the public in general, and especially by physicians, who predicted the use of the new-fangled bathing contraption would result in more cases of rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs and related ailments.

In 1843 the Common Council of Philadelphia seriously considered a proposed ordinance prohibiting bathing in bathtubs between November 1 and March 15, and two years later Boston actually did pass an ordinance prohibiting their use except on medical advice. In an attempt to prohibit the use of bathtubs many cities increased the water rates for those persons owning one. The state of Virginia restricted their introduction by placing a tax of \$30 a year on each tub.

Number Seven Regarded Sacred and Symbolical

The number seven is regarded by many as especially sacred, mystical and symbolical. The work of creation having been completed in six days, the Creator rested on the seventh. The three pilgrim festivals of the Hebrews (the passover, the festival of weeks, and the feast of the tabernacles) lasted each seven days, and between passover and the festival of weeks was an interval of seven weeks. Egypt's seven years of plenty were succeeded by seven years of dearth; for seven days the waters of Egypt were turned into blood. The seventh year was a sabbatical year, and the year following the seven weeks of years was the year of jubilee. The golden candlestick in Solomon's temple had seven lamps.

In the New Testament appear many groups of seven, as the seven churches of Asia, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven spirits, the seven horns and seven eyes of the lamb—all these in the Apocalypse.

Among the Greeks the number seven was sacred to Apollo and to Dionysos; and it held a conspicuous place in teachings of Pythagoras, who gave it many distinctive appellations.

The sacraments of the Roman Catholic church are seven, and also the orders of the ministry in the same church, namely, four minor and three major or sacred orders.

Various reasons have been given for the peculiar regard had for this number, such as that seven is a symbol of completeness, being compounded of three and four, perfect numbers, they being representable in space by the triangle and the square.

North and South Poles of Sun

The North and South poles of the sun are not like the poles on the earth, with their low temperatures; on the sun all parts of the surface have virtually the same temperature. There are no land and water areas to cause differences in temperature. There is, therefore, no such circulation in the sun's atmosphere as on the earth. The temperature gradients are all along vertical lines, and the sun spots are storms produced by temperature differences between the inner and outer layers of the sun's atmosphere. They are outward bursts from the body of the sun; in moving outward the gasses cool. While they are still incandescent their relative coolness gives the area in which they occur a darker appearance.

Fool's Cap as Watermark

Paper in sheets 13 by 16 or 17 inches was watermarked, by old-time papermakers, with a fool's cap and bells. Hence the name. Why it was so marked is something else again. One account states that in the Cromwellian days, after the monarchy had been overthrown and the royal paper monopolies set aside, the foolscap watermark was ordered into the paper by parliament, in place of the royal arms, as a token of derision.

Armadillo Young of Same Sex

The armadillo always gives birth to exactly four young at a time—and all four children are always of the same sex, says the American Wildlife Institute. It's a toss-up between the coyote and opossum when it comes to giving birth to the greatest number of young at one time. The opossum has the greater average, bearing between 6 and 13 in each litter. The coyote's litter runs from 4 to as many as 17 or 18.

BEVERAGE ALCOHOL AND ITS SOCIAL PERILS

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, February 19th, 1939

GOLDEN TEXT: "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." Romans 14: 21.

LESSON PASSAGE: Amos 6: 1 - 6; 1 Peter 2: 11, 12; 4: 1 - 5.

Ye pilgrims on the King's highway
The road ahead seems long?
And dark the night? Yet comes the day:
Lift up your hearts in song!

Comparisons, 1, 2
Amos sought to challenge his fellow-countrymen by comparing their standards with their national neighbors. On the liquor question Anglo-Saxons have little to boast of by comparison. Millions of Mohammedans are teetotalers, and even in a wine-drinking country such as France liquor is not guzzled as it often is in North America. Few Frenchmen would think of taking a drink on an empty stomach as is often done on this continent. Frenchmen will take a small amount very slowly while taking food, knowing that when mixed with food the alcohol is much slower in reaching the brain. Temperate Frenchmen consider the American cocktail hour, where drinks are taken without a meal and on almost empty stomachs, a barbarous thing, unfit for civilized society. Yet many who would rate themselves as moderate drinkers drink in this way. In proportion to population, arrests for drunkenness in Canada are much higher than in the British Isles. In some other regards we may be able to excel some other countries, but our drinking habits are little to our credit.

Luxury Drinking, 3 - 8
Amos, a hard working man, disliked the soft life of the nobles who spent much of their time in eating and drinking. The accumulation of wealth has made luxury drinking a feature of modern society, not alone by men but now also by women. An old lady over eighty years of age commented: "They tell me that there are almost as many women as men drinking in the hotels and restaurants these days. When I was a girl I knew a good many drinking fathers, but the mothers held the families together. They were there if the fathers forgot to come home on time or were too drunk to get there. They hustled the children off to bed if the fathers were likely to be unfit to be seen. But if the women take to drink, we are doomed." A business woman told in a magazine article why she gave up drinking. She found that it interfered with her business. On a day following what is today considered a moderate drinking party, she could not trust herself to buy a hat or make important decisions. She observed that many drinking women repeated things they had already said, and that they did not know that they were being unpleasant or ridiculous, even if they were not drunk or tipsy. She was appalled by the possibility that she too might be unpleasant or ridiculous after drinking. It was so difficult to guard against the temptation to take a little more than she decided to get rid of the problem entirely.

Cultural Alms, 11, 12
A host at a dinner party where the talk was of nothing but the food, said that the guests were little more than alimentary canals. In our best moments, however, we do have ambitions for knowledge, culture and skill. It is the spirit that gives value to the

body.

To quote Dr. Charles Mayo: "You can't get along with a wooden leg, but you can't get along with a wooden head. The physical value of man is not so much. Man as analyzed in our laboratories is worth about ninety-eight cents. Seven bars of soap, lime enough to whitewash a chicken coop, phosphorus enough to cover the heads of one thousand matches, is not so much. It is the brain that counts, but in order that your brain may be kept clear, you must keep your body fit and well. That cannot be done if one drinks liquor." Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, out of his wide observation, gives this testimony: "The reason why I have no use for alcoholic beverages on sea or shore are so numerous that it would be impossible to detail them all. My standpoint is simply that liquor is unnecessary and bad. I have seen men robbed in many ways, but they have been able by the help of God to wipe out any lasting results of such transient losses. But the robberies of alcohol are irremediable."

The Year Ahead, 1, 2
Wise people learn by experience. Even if we have made mistakes in the past, there is no reason why we should continue to make them. If even if we have made mistakes in the pleasure of the body is not rewarding, the wise thing to do is to live for the sake of life seeking the higher ends. Peter suggests that we arm ourselves with the mind of Christ. That is the way to victory. There is not enough pleasure in evil habits to sacrifice our remaining years upon them. Eva Taylor, in "Keeping Our Balance," writes: "Decisions about customs and habits must be based not upon the experience of the few, but upon answers to such questions as: On the whole, does this thing help or hinder those who accept it? Would it be a good thing or a bad thing if all the citizens of my country accepted it? Is it a way of life that I can safely take with me as I get older? Is it a thing that I should like to hand on to my own children? Will it help me succeed in my chosen profession? Will it help me to live that temperate, well-balanced life that will make me a good companion for my friends and my relatives? Will my fellowmen have greater confidence in me if I accept this thing?"

Many Engineers, 3 - 5
We are responsible not only towards God but to our fellowmen. Our work affects many people, our character affects even more. In horse and buggy days, a drunk man would be placed in his buggy and the horse would take him home. Neighbors seeing the horse taking responsibility would remark that the beast was nobler than the man. When railroads came the companies had a rule: "No drinking at all by the man to whom our passengers entrust their lives." The machine age in which we live has made engineers out of great numbers of people. Every auto driver is virtually an engineer needing steadiness of eye and hand. In fact, the responsibility is in some ways greater because the train runs on tracks while the motor car weaves in and out of traffic.

Questions for Discussion

1. Is the best government that which teaches us to govern ourselves?
2. Reason should direct and appetite obey." Discuss.
3. How is wine a turncoat, first a friend and then an enemy?
4. "Fly the pleasure that bites tomorrow." Discuss.
5. Are pleasures safe that end in regret?

SCIENCE OF BOTANY AFFECTS EVERYBODY

Long before the discovery of fire, primitive man knew that some plants were edible and some were not. He found that certain fruits and grains satisfied his hunger more quickly and more lastingly than others did. So the first selection of agricultural plants began, said Dr. Harold A. Senn, of the Division of Botany, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in a recent radio talk entitled "The Contribution and Romance of Botany."

At the same time as primitive man began the selection of agricultural plants, he found that some fruits burned his tongue, some were insipid, some made him deathly sick. So the first knowledge of medicinal and drug plants came into being. Similarly, primitive man learned that wood of different trees had different properties, and one day he discovered that certain plant juices left a permanent red stain on his hands. Thus vegetable dyes were discovered.

To-day Botany is a branch of science, with offshoots of its own in the specialized branches of horticulture, forestry, plant pathology, and many phases of agriculture. It has a direct bearing on every individual of a nation, for no branch of systematic knowledge has closer or more multifarious contacts connected with the practice of production of agricultural crops or in the mode of life of the people. For example, food, grains, fruits, vegetables, spices, and beverages; clothing, cloth, linen, cotton, rayon; house building, particularly of the frame type; newspapers and furniture, and flowers, all come from plants.

In Canada the vital importance of botany to the people is seen in the work of the Botany Division, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture. It was against disease in cereal, fruit, and other food plants; the search in its laboratories deals not only with the problems affecting the extermination of weeds and for the conservation of pastures; it ensures the growing of good food plants, particularly of potatoes, by inspection and certification of tubers intended for seed purposes; and, through research in its laboratories, deals not only with the problems affecting the plants and their diseases peculiar to the various localities, but makes Dominion-wide surveys of the prevalence of plant diseases.

100-YEAR OLD STURGEON CAUGHT

Age in a horse is shown by its teeth. In the case of the sturgeon its cartilage tells the story. Concentric rings on the otolith, or earbone, determines the age of the fish. Recently a 767-pound sturgeon was caught in the Fraser River in British Columbia and its age was placed at 100 years. Age, evidently, had not made the sturgeon decrepit for it put up a vigorous fight when trapped in a fisherman's net.

SHE COULD NEITHER WALK NOR SLEEP

Arms and Feet Swollen with Rheumatism

This woman suffered for many years. Pain sapped her strength until she lost hope of recovery. Many remedies were tried, but nothing broke the grip of her crippling rheumatism. At last her husband persuaded her to try Kruschen Salts:—"My arms and feet were swollen with rheumatism," she writes. "I could not walk nor get regular sleep, and nothing did me any lasting good. I was so hopeless of ever getting better, I lost my good nature entirely. Then my husband persuaded me to try Kruschen Salts. After two weeks I began to feel better. I persevered, and in six weeks, I was doing housework. Later I was able to go for a walk. Now I am free from pain and I feel grand."—(Mrs.) F. W.

Rheumatism is commonly caused by deposits of uric acid crystals, which lodge in the muscles and joints. Kruschen helps to break up these deposits of troubling crystals and to convert them into a harmless solution, which is removed through the natural channel—the kidneys.

6,000 MILES ON SKIS

Six thousand miles on skis is the record of Joe Weiss, Swiss guide, who annually traverses high alps and of Jasper National Park in search of new snowfields and glaciers. Even in summer the noted Swiss guide foresees the lowlands, often during the warmest months he heads upward with rucksack on his back, donning his skis at timberline and spending days in the snow-blanketed basins of the passes.

ASPIRIN USED TO REVIVE DROOPING LILIES

It is not only to soothe the fevered brow that aspirin is being used but also to revive drooping lilies. Lilies from Dominica grace the dining-room tables of the "Lady" liners of the Canadian National Steamships on the northbound voyage from British Columbia to Boston, Mass., and Saint John, N.B., and no difficulty is experienced in keeping the lilies fresh. At the slightest indication of-wilting, an aspirin tablet is added to the water which brings this fragrant tropical flower back to full vigor.

GET FREE ESTIMATE ON YOUR ROOFING

WRITE NOW

Send ridge and valley measurements or area to roofed, pitched or unpitched. Council Bluffs, Iowa. "The Lap" metal roofing is a sound, permanent investment. Absolutely weather-tight. Greatly reduces fire hazard.

SOLD ON A 25 YEAR GUARANTEE

Price this Fall are lower because of Steel Tax exemption. Recovery by writing today. Manufacturers also of Superior Preston Steel Truss Frames and Specialty Roofing equipment. Address: 203 Green St., Fremont, Neb.

Eastern Steel Products

We could make more profit

by selling you an inferior coal. But we know it's better business to keep your good will by giving you the best value. That's why we recommend Famous Reading Anthracite—the Laundered Coal. Try a ton today.

K. C. McMILLAN

PHONE 66 GEORGETOWN

Burn

MAKES READING

LEMONS 1c ea. **CARROTS** 5 POUNDS 10c
PARSNIPS **TURNIPS** Washed Washed Waxed

SPINACH 3 POUNDS 14c
CELERY STALKS 3 Nice Size Florida New Crop 14c
Grapefruit 8 Marsh Seedless Special-Value Medium Large 23c

ORANGES 2 DOZEN 23c
Maple Syrup Grove's Pure 16 oz. 21c
Mushrooms POUND: 29c
Tomatoes POUNDS 12c

New Carrots and Butter - Priced to Save

CARROLL'S

LIMITED

WAX BEANS 3 No. 2 25c
FOOD VALUES
FLOUR SILVER STAR for PASTRY 24-lb. Bag 39c
HONEY PURE CLOVER 4-lb. Pail 35c
BISCUITS Fresh Chocolate Puffs 2 Lbs. 27c
CANDY Laing's Peppermint PATHTIES Pound 19c
ASPARGUS AYLMER TASTY CUTS 2 No. 2 Tins 27c
MILK 2 16-oz. Tins 15c
JEWEL SHORTENING 2 1-lb. Pkgs. 23c
SHELLED WALNUTS 1/2-lb. 17c
YELLOW SUGAR 4 Pounds 21c
BONELESS CODFISH 1-lb. Pkg. 15c
BRUNSWICK SARDINES 2 Tins 9c
BLUE BACK SALMON 2 1/2-lb. Tins 25c

LUX SOAP 4 Cakes 23c
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER 2 Tins 18c
BROOMS 5-String, All Corn Each 25c
CLEANSER Carroll's Own Tin 4c
GOOD! MEALTIME 2 O'CLOCK BEDTIME.
FRY'S COCOA 1/2-lb. Tin 19c
DAMSON JAM E. D. Smith's Pure 32-oz. Jar 23c
PEPPER Pure Ground, Black 1/2-lb. 10c
BACON Sliced Side Lb. 26c
BEANS Small White 4 Lbs. 10c
SHRIMPS 2 Tins 25c
CUT BEETS Smart's 2 No. 2 Tins 15c
SYRUP For INVOLVE TREATY Old-Country MAPLE 1/2-gal. 25c
PAWPAKE FLOUR No. 15c

CARROLL'S

Main Street Georgetown - Free Delivery - Phone 357