YOUR BABY

A series of instructive articles constituting, when completed, an entire course on baby hygiene and care of the child up to six or seven years old. Mothers are urged to read the articles as published, and cut them out for future reference. The information has been prepared by physicians who have made the welfare of the child a life study.

NINTH ARTICLE.

Baby's Clothing (cont'd.)

The following are all that are necessary:

Slips—For every-day wear, there should be six plain white slips. These should be cut by the kimono-sleeve pattern and a tape run through a facing around the neck and sleeves. If they are made 21 inches long from shoulder to hem, they will not need shortening. They should never be made longer than 27 inches. Two Sunday slips may be made with bishop sleeves and a little embroidery on the front. Set-in sleeves are more difficult to put on a little baby. For wear under the slips baby needs also four flannel skirts, princess style. For hot weather these may be the very lightest weight flannel or part flannel and cotton.

Sleeping Garments—Baby needs four "nighties" or sleeping bags of white outing flannel or knitted material. For winter wear, the sleeves of the nightie may be made 2 inches longer and the bottom 8 inches longer. Draw tapes may be run through the sleeves and the hem and baby's hands and feet protected from the cold.

Sleeping bags are made 33 inches long and 27 inches wide, open down the front. The baby is laid in and the bag buttoned up. He can be changed without taking him out of the bag.

Bands—Three flannel abdominal bands made of soft, white unhemmed flannel, five or six inches wide and from fourteen to eighteen inches long. They should be wide enough to protect the abdomen and not wide enough to wrinkle. They should go once and a half around the baby's abdomen, lap across the front and pin at the side. After the cord is healed, these may be replaced by three knitted abdominal bands, with shoulder straps and a tab to pin to the diaper. These should be made the lower part of wool and the upper part of cotton. This kind of band will not slip up under the baby's chest and make him uncomfortable. The band may be discarded altogether in hot weather.

Shirts—Three shirts, wool and cotton, or wool and silk; never all wool. For the very hottest weather an all-cotton or silk shirt may be worn. The shirts should be fitted smoothly. They may either lap or button in front.

Stockings—Three pair of booties, three pairs of merino or cashmere stockings if the weather is cold.

Blankets—Three blankets of closely knitted or crocheted wool, or made from an old, soft woolen blanket.

Diapers—Four dozen diapers, two dozen twenty-four inch, two dozen thirty-inch are convenient. For the first few weeks, provided it is not hot weather, diapers eighteen inches square of old, soft knitted wear are very convenient. Several dozen pieces of old sheeting torn into pieces ten inches square may be put inside.

When diapers are removed, they should be put into a covered pail of cold water, to which borax has been added. Later they should be washed clean with pure soap, boiled, rinsed thoroughly, but not blued, and hung in the sun to dry. Soap and bluing are very irritating to a baby's skin. They should be folded, pressed with a hot iron and put away. A soiled or wet diaper should never be used a second time without washing.

Jackets—For cool mornings baby needs three short jackets. These are made of white flannel over the kimono sleeve pattern, or they may be knitted or crocheted with close stitches. There should be no loose stitches or scallops or other trimming to catch on buttons or the baby's fingers.

Out-of-door garments—The healthy baby is taken out of doors, so he must have a wrap and hood. This wrap is made like the sleeping bag, except it is of white eiderdown or flannel. It may be sewed together or bound around with a ribbon. At four months the upper corners may be opened so as to allow the baby to get its hands out freely. When baby begins to walk, a very comfortable coat may be made from the bag. Open it and hem at the bottom, shape the top loosely by a kimono slip pattern.

For winter the hood may be made of the same material as the wrap, or it may be knitted or crocheted. For summer a silk or cotton knitted or crocheted hood of an open lace pattern and lined with the very thinnest white silk is comfortable. Wash hoods may be made of soft white embroidered lawn and laundered without starch. The ties on the hood should be such as can be laundered easily. A little chin strap fastened at one side of the hood with a snap hook and eye is very convenient and does away with the bow under the baby's chin.

Woollen garments—All woollen or part woollen garments must be washed very carefully. They should be washed by hand in tepid soapsuds (mild soap), rinsed in a little soapy water and hung in the shade to dry. When dry, they should be pulled or patted into shape or smoothed with a warm iron before being put away. Always before putting garments on a baby they should be held to the cheek to be sure they are dry and warm.

Poultry

Sex determination of eggs is not only a matter of recent inquiry and research, but that it has held the attention of thinking men of all times is proved by the fact that even three centuries before Christ men had worked on the question.

Most noted among the investigators were Aristotle, Pliny, the elder, and Columbella. In his eighth book, Columbella says the best time to set eggs for pullets is from the tenth to the fifteenth day of the month, when the moon is increasing.

Naturalists of to-day are still searching patiently for the much-desired solution. Of the many numerous theories that have been evolved, the following are a few of the most popular:

Long and pointed eggs are of a masculine nature, while the short, round ones are feminine.

Eggs laid before noon contain a certain sex; those after noon, the opposite.

All newly laid eggs, if placed under the hen immediately, and up to five days, will produce cockerels.

Eggs when set pointing to the north produce cockerels; pointing to the south, pullets.

If the apex is marked with a zigzag quirl, the egg is masculine; if round and without any indentation whatever, it is feminine.

Some years ago a prominent group of English poultrymen met at a London hotel to witness a demonstration given by a felolw poultryman, who claimed that he had invented an instrument able to foretell sex of poultry, rabbits, and mice. The invention consisted of a small pith ball suspended at the end of magnetized steel or copper. When held over a male fowl, the ball would rotate; when repeated over a female, the ball would swing to and fro, pendulum-fashion.

The X-ray, as yet, has been of very little value in determining sex, which is but natural if we stop to consider what students of embryology tell us. Summed up, it is this: The first few days the chick in embryo is asexual. On the seventh day it is distinctly hermaphrodite—that is, containing the elementary organs of both sexes. After the seventh day, one set of organs diminishes as the other increases. The merest accident may determine future sex of the bird, as the nutritive value obtained from pabulum react on growing organs of sex.

Thus, since the germ of life can have no sexual attributes, it is obvious that the pendulum theory falls to the ground.

Sex investigation is not only limited to fowls, but includes all forms of life; and it is safe to say that we have not yet solved the riddle, despite the fact that medical science has taken very rapid strides in the past few years.

Hogs

I find that it pays to keep choice sows instead of sending them to the market. A good sow has many attributes that do not appear in gilts. She may be a sow that produces a large litter of unusually sturdy pigs. Another sow may produce pigs that are easy feeders and which grow to maturity unusually fast. Perhaps another sow's offspring fatten easily.

When one finds these desirable characteristics cropping out, it seems wasteful to send the possessor into the fattening pen. I make it a practice to keep the choice sows for several years. For instance, I own a large sow that saves me ten pigs out of each litter twice a year. They grow quickly, never seem to take the scours, and fatten quickly at maturity. I regard this sow as worth a great many uncertain gifts. I feel that she can be depended upon to do her part. Such sows should not be hurried to the fattening pen, after having produced one litter.

It is my observation, too, that pigs from old sows invariably attain size and weight faster than those from young sows. At an age of six months I have frequently noticed a difference of as much as 50 pounds. In these days, when time counts for so much, this factor is very important.

The objection that it costs too much to winter old sows I do not consider well founded. At no time should sows be very fat. To keep them in moderate flesh does not require a great deal of feed. The sow will be much better off if she has to hustle some for a living. It is surprising what a small amount of food will carry a sow through the winter, if she has a warm bed.

Considered from many angles, I believe it wise to retain the good brood sows.

The Sunday School

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON SEPTEMBER 12TH.

The Glory of Solomon's Reign, 1 Kings 10: 1-13, 23-25. Golden Text, Psalm 128: 1.

1-13. The Queen of Sheba came, it would appear, from south-western Arabia. There the old classical geographers, Strabo and Pliny, say there was a kingdom of some considerable importance, having an extensive trade. The ruins of its capital city of Nearib have been seen by some modern travellers, and show that it must have been a place of large population and wealth. Solomon's trading enterprises with Arabia and on the Red Sea may have established commercial relations between the two countries, and the queen's visit to his court may have had some political reason, in addition to her purpose to put his wisdom to the test. Sheba is mentioned in Jer. 6: 20 as the place from which frankincense comes. The "traffickers of Sheba" and their trade for Tyrian wares "with chief of all spices and with all precious stones and gold," are spoken of in Ezek. 27: 22. We read in Isa. 60: 6 of the camel caravans of Sheba bringing gold and frankincense, and in Psalm 72: 15 of the gold of Sheba that is to be given to Israel's king. Early Arabian writers delight to tell wonderful stories of this queen, of her rich country, and of her relations with Solomon.

The hard questions with which she put Solomon to the proof may have been simply riddles, or brief parables or proverbs in poetic form, with a hidden meaning, such as people of those lands still delight to repeat Solomon told her all her questions, and so amazed his visitor, accustomed to simpler Arabian ways, with his wisdom, and his great buildings, and his abundantly-supplied table (4: 22-23), and the alert and watchful attendance of his servants, and his numerous household, and his burnt offerings upon the temple altar (v. 5, margin of Rev. Vers.), that, the historian says, there was no spirit in her. It, so to speak, took her breath away. She had expected great things, but the truth was beyond all her expectation. The half, she said, was not told me.

Blessed Be the Lord Thy God. Without denying her own religion, whatever it may have been, or adopting that of Solomon, she can quite freely, according to the common way of thinking of those days, recognize the God of Solomon, and the great things which He has done. And she is herself wise enough to see that the greatest of His gifts to the king is the power to do judgment and justice.

An Hundred and Twenty Talents of Gold. In actual weight a talent of gold is estimated at about equivalent to £6,150 sterling, or more than thirty thousand dollars. In purchasing power it was worth a great deal more. The queen's gift, therefore, was a truly royal one, amounting to $3,600,000 or more, in gold, besides the spices and precious stones. No doubt she went away laden with rich gifts in return, for Solomon gave her all her desire, whatsoever she asked, beside that which he gave her of his royal bounty.

The Red Sea ships brought Solomon also rich store from southern lands. The almug trees, or almug wood, which is specially mentioned, may have been the fragrant red sandal wood, but this is uncertain.

23-25. Solomon Exceeded All the Kings of the Earth. If the character of Solomon and his greatness are somewhat idealized in this chapter, the chapter which follows just as truly portrays his weakness and his folly. In the end it is said of him that "his heart was not perfect with the Lord his God."

Hebrew tradition assigned to Solomon the composition of some part of the book of Proverbs. It may very well be, therefore, that it was just such wise sayings, remembered and often repeated, or written down and carried abroad, that gave Solomon his great reputation and led people to come from distant places to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart."

The book of Ecclesiasticus (in the Old Testament Apocrypha), written about 180 B.C., well describes the career of Solomon, showing its greatness and its decline: "Solomon reigned in a peaceable time and was honored; for God made all quiet round about him, that he might build an house in His name, and prepare His sanctuary for ever." Then, as though addressing himself to Solomon, the writer continues: "How wise wast thou in thy youth, and as a flood, filled with understanding! Thy soul covered the whole earth, and thou filledst it with dark parables. Thy name went far unto the islands; and for thy peace thou wast loved. The countries marvelled at thee for thy songs, and proverbs, and parables, and interpretations. By the name of the Lord God, which is called the God of Israel, thou didst gather gold as tin and didst multiply silver as lead. Thou didst bow thyself unto women, and by thy body thou wast brought into subjection. Thou didst stain thine honor and pollute thy seed; so that thou broughtest wrath upon thy children and wast grieved for thy folly. So the kingdom was divided, etc., etc."

We were founded as a nation of farmers, and in spite of the growth of our industrial life, it still remains true that our whole system rests upon the farm; that the welfare of the whole community depends upon the welfare of the farmer.

Every parent who has a child at school should take it to a doctor for a thorough physical examination to see that the child is in every way fit to do its work. If anything is wrong no time should be lost in remedying the defect.

21 Big Points to Watch in Organizing a Co-operative Association

If you have a co-operative marketing association of any kind in your community, or are thinking of starting one, you may be interested in the twenty-one most important things necessary to make such an organization successful, as they have been worked out by experts.

FIRST—What is the actual need for a co-operative organization in your particular field and for your particular product. Consider, first, wherein the present system of marketing gives poor service, takes too much of your profit; second, where the present system is wasteful and expensive; third, where, by combining, farmers can reach better markets or turn out better goods.

SECOND—Is there enough business to keep a co-operative organization going? A steady flow of business the year round is needed when much money is tied up in equipment and buildings.

THIRD—Do your neighbors want to co-operate, and will they stick together? This is what holds every association together. When farmers do not have any money invested in an association, say like a live-stock shipping organization, unless every man has the proper spirit, it is easy for competitive buyers to get their business, especially if they offer good prices, with a view to breaking up the organization. Usually this is the case when an association starts doing business, and spirit is a big thing then. A membership bond will sometimes take care of such a situation.

FOURTH—Don't scatter your efforts. Concentrate. It has been found that associations are best supported when a community is engaged in one sort of farming. However, when farming is diversified, farmers have succeeded by having a main association with branches to take care of grain, milk, livestock, or other products.

FIFTH—Pick your leaders carefully. Real leadership for the individual organization does not come from without, but is generally made up of men taken from the ranks of the farmers who have worked hardest to organize an association.

SIXTH—Be sure your manager is absolutely square and impartial. It has been found that if an association is to succeed the manager, or the man who does the grading of fruits, vegetables, or any farm products marketed through the association, must be impartial. Favoritism has ruined many a co-operative organization which had a good future. The manager also should know his business, so that every man gets a square deal.

SEVENTH—Keep your system of doing business as simple as possible. Farmers are not up to a complicated business; and the most successful societies have started in a small way, and increased gradually as the leaders became experienced and able to do the work.

EIGHTH—Be sure that your rules and regulations are properly framed on the right basis. Farmers have found it wise to include in the constitution and by-laws reference to capital, shares, votes, membership, and dividends. Sound organization is the groundwork of these associations, and a successful society must have a solid foundation.

NINTH—Choose your members carefully. Ordinarily the membership in a co-operative association should be limited to farmers only, but this is not a hard and fast rule. In communities where the town folks and business men have been friendly to the farmers, it might be well to let them have membership and some stock if they so desire. Especially is this true of retired farmers.

TENTH—Don't give one man or group of men any voting advantage. Real co-operation means that everyone is on a level, as far as the organization is concerned. To that end it has been found best to limit the voting power to one vote to the member, regardless of the number of shares owned by the individual. This feature is one of the essentials of a true co-operative association. Allowing one vote to each member, every man has an equal voice in the affairs of the organization. This feature tends to stimulate and maintain interest.

ELEVENTH—Don't give any one member too many shares in the association. If the number of shares an individual can hold is limited, the control of the organization will never fall into the hands of one man or a small group of men. Some associations restrict members to one share; others allow as many as five or ten; and by keeping the number down more farmers have a chance to become stockholders, thus providing for greater membership and a corresponding increased interest in the organization.

TWELFTH—Let each member take out dividends in proportion to what he has put in in products. There are several ways of dividing the surplus funds, all of which are good. Some divide the surplus between stockholders, others pay a certain per cent., and put the remainder in a sinking fund. The best way, they say, is to pay the farmers the prevailing market price for their products, charging a small fee for service, and then pay dividends out of this surplus. Some co-operative creameries pay out the surplus each month with the cream cheque, while livestock organizations give the farmers the net proceeds minus a small commission for the manager who cares for the stock and accompanies it to market.

In paying out as creameries do, the expenses of the creamery, such as taxes, depreciation, etc., should be taken care of before the profits are divided. This provides a fund to take care of these expenses.

THIRTEENTH—Be sure you have enough working capital to start on. Where the association handles the livestock only, no capital is needed, because there is no investment in equipment; but where an elevator must be built or bought, or a creamery or warehouse provided, the capital should be large enough to take care of this expense. It is better to get the money first than have to appeal for more after the association has started. This gives a bad impression.

FOURTEENTH—Put one man in general charge, make him responsible, and make him plan his detailed organization carefully. This means planning the work of the association, and providing for the duties of the officials. If each man's work is determined beforehand, there will be no overlapping of effort, and each man will have so much responsibility. It will eliminate passing the buck, if things should go wrong.

FIFTEENTH—Pay enough to get an able manager, then make him work. No matter how good a machine is set up, it will not run to best advantage unless it is looked after by someone who knows his business. Managers or employees should not be hired because they are friends of members or officials, but because they know their business. Salary should not stand in the way of getting the right man, for 80 per cent. of the business failure are due to inefficient help and management. Good managers can sometimes be obtained by taking over the employees of the private enterprise which failed because of the co-operative association. This holds true of elevators or creameries.

SIXTEENTH—Don't change managers and officers every whipstitch. Giving everyone a shot at holding office in a co-operative association has been found to be poor business. Old officials should be retained whenever possible, if they have proved their efficiency and know the business.

SEVENTEENTH—Be sure to keep accurate accounts. This is very important. Unless records are accurate, the association is likely to go to the wall. It is the only way of telling if the business is being conducted at a profit or a loss, and so that every patron can get what is coming to him from the sale of his products. Every business, no matter what it may be, depends in a large measure on its records and accounts. Uniform systems of accounting for co-operative organizations have been developed by the Government, and can be had for the asking. They are adaptable to most any kind of a co-operative association.

EIGHTEENTH—Have your accounts audited at least twice a year. When this is done every six months the real status of the business is known at a glance. This will uncover any frauds, or will find any errors in the records of the organization. Correct accounts are necessary before any dividends can be rightly paid.

NINETEENTH—Base your association on community spirit. It has been found that co-operation works better in a locality where the people have something in common, such as race, religion, nationality, and where few of the farmers are shifting tenants. There are many places where the people do not have these things in common, and yet they get along, because they have the right spirit and the association work brings them together if it is properly handled by the right kind of a leader.

TWENTIETH—Join with other local associations when the time comes. For instance, if there are several small associations in the same community, but handling different kinds of farm products, it would make co-operation stronger in the section if all of the branches were gathered into one main society.

TWENTY-FIRST—Court and seek the friendly assistance of business and city people. Try to co-operate with city folks, because in communities where the villagers and farmers have a friendly feeling, mutual good results. Often the business men will fight a co-operative association, especially if it is a store, insurance company, telephone company, or any business where they are directly affected. But, as a rule, all right-thinking business men welcome such organizations among farmers.

Why Plums Don't Bear.

A frequent question asked is, "Why doesn't my plum tree bear? It blooms heavily each spring, but there is no fruit. Sometimes the fruits hang on for some time then all drop." The answer is, "Lack of pollination." None of our plums will bear if we have but one variety, unless there is some wild plums or our neighbor has a plum tree near us. Of course the only remedy is to plant other varieties. While waiting for these new trees to get old enough to bear, a blooming branch from another tree set in a pail of water under our tree will serve as a pollinizer.

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Bedtime Stories

The Ball That Hid.

A group of boys were playing ball one summer day in a vacant lot. In a neighboring lot stood a little cream-colored, red-roofed house, Miss Abbie Tiffin's home. The railing round the front porch was full of potted geraniums. Miss Abbie thought as much of those geraniums as some other people think of jewels. They were her pets, and she had them all named. There were Poppy and Jackie, and Coral, Firebrand, Flame and a half a dozen others.

Miss Abbie was washing dishes when she saw a dark object come flying through the air. It struck the pot that held Coral and broke it into pieces. Over the railing went poor Coral went, and down to the ground.

Some friendly salvia bushes held out their arms and caught her so carefully that not a leaf or a bloom was broken. But one or two petals fell off and lay on the grass like drops of blood.

"O dear! O dear!" cried Miss Abie as she flew down the steps to rescue the unfortunate flower. Coral was her favorite of them all.

After she had picked the flower up she fumbled a little among the salvia bushes.

A boy came racing across the field to the gate. "Seen my baseball, Miss Abbie?" he panted.

It was Danny Miller. He saw the broken pot on the ground and the poor little flower with bare roots in Miss Abbie's hand, and he knew well enough what had happened; but he was so busy looking for his ball that he did not take time to apologize. He did not even notice that Miss Abbie failed to answer him. That last leap of the ball had tied the score between the Red Caps and the Blue Stockings, and Danny must find the ball so that they could finish the game.

Miss Abbie went round to the side of the house to get a fresh pot for her flower, and on his hands and knees Danny searched and searched for the lost ball—under the steps, in the grass and everywhere; but he could not find it. Two of the other boys came tumbling over the back fence to join in the search, but they, too, were unsuccessful. It was dreadful, for there was not another baseball within a mile.

After a while the boys went away grumbling. If they had looked back (which they did not do), they would have seen Coral nodding away in her new pot as if to say, "I know something you'd like to know!"

Late that afternoon Danny came over to bring Miss Abbie a big yellow apple from his father's orchard. He stopped and looked at the little flecks of red on the grass by the porch.

"I am sorry I broke your flowerpot, Miss Abbie," he said. "Where do you suppose that ball can be?"

He turned to look out over the yard, when—plop! something dropped behind him suddenly. He whirled round, and there lay the baseball!

Miss Abbie was staring at it with her mouth puckered as if she wanted to laugh but could not. "It's funny for a ball to stay up in the air a whole afternoon!" she said.

"It is funny, sure enough," Danny answered as he grabbed the ball. Then he looked at her and grinned. "I didn't know you had a pocket big enough to carry a baseball round in," he said.

"Well," answered Miss Abbie, "I didn't think I should have to carry it long. And I didn't, you see!"

Make a budget.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Keep an intelligent record of expenditures.

The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land.

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HONEY MONEY EASILY MADE

My experience in keeping bees on my farm covers a period of many years. They have always made me good money. I have learned to know them thoroughly, and to love them. I enjoy talking about the wonder of these interesting and useful creatures, the smallest producing animal of the farm. The history of their community life reads stranger than the most imaginative fiction.

My apiary is located in a grove of trees. The ground under the trees is in grass, and the surroundings neatly kept. The grove affords shade and provides convenient places for swarms to alight. By having the hives near the trees, and by paying close attention at swarming time, I very seldom lose a swarm.

The bee grounds are an interesting and busy scene on a bright summer's day. The real hum of bees can only be appreciated by personal experience. Not even a post would like to take a morning nap in such a bee garden. My bees are all high-producing strains, consisting of Golden Banded Italians and Red Clover bees. The latter are able to extract nectar from the red clover blossom. I purchase high-bred queens from professional beekeepers, at from $5 to $10 each. The original stock of these queens came from Cuba.

In starting a new colony, I take a queen and put her in a brood hive with three or four frames containing comb, and with the proper number of worker bees. The queen lays eggs in the cells, the eggs hatch into grubs, and the worker bees feed the grubs. It requires about three days for the eggs to hatch, and six days for the grub or larva to grow. Then the cell is sealed over with wax, and at the end of twelve days out comes a full-grown bee. If the queen is taken from a hive or disappears from any cause, the worker bees raise another queen. They do this by enlarging cells intended for worker bees, and feeding the grub on a rich substance called "royal jelly." This extra care, through some mysterious and wonderful process of nature, not only makes the bee grow larger but also changes its sex to a female.

The worker bees, however, do not intentionally create a queen when they already have one. Queens are haughty, jealous creatures, something like human queens, and two or more are not satisfied to occupy the same throne at the same time. If perchance, however, a new queen should come into being and walk the honeyed palace halls where an old queen reigns, a royal combat begins as soon as they meet. One must die by the sting of the other. Nor do the workers seem to care which wins and which goes down to the shadows. They give room for the duel, and await the result, which usually is not long coming. The surviving queen is recognized as rightful sovereign, and the workers resume their round of duties.

A queen lives four years, a drone lives one season or less, and a worker lives about two months. In the average colony there are about 10,000 worker bees, a number of drones (about a dozen), which are the male bees, and one queen. These make a unit colony, and the workings of this community is a wonderful story too long to tell here. Their life, with the probable exception of the ants, is on the highest plane of animal community existence, excelling man in more ways than one.

I keep bees for making honey, and learn the wonderful things about them by working with them. All of my hives have surplus caps on top, each containing 24 one-pound sections. In an average good year an average colony will fill these 24 sections four times during the season, making 96 pounds of honey in all. A good swarm in a good year will make as much as 400 to 500 pounds of honey. Honey is always in demand at a good price (I'm selling it for 50 cents a pound), and those who embark in beekeeping will never regret it, provided they give the bees the proper care and attention at all times.—M. E. U.

What the World Needs.

Is men with souls of God-like mould,
Fearless, as Gideon of old,
To nobly stand in manhood's might
For God and freedom's sacred right,
With righteous zeal aflame to go
And lay Baal's alien altars low.

Men, who the high browed haughty frown
Of purblind factions cannot down,
Who follow not the thronging train,
Of those whose gods are golden gain,
And will not bend, how e'er it be
At Mammon's shrine, the servile knee.

Men, who would scorn that deed of shame
The shirkers' unearned wage to claim,
And do not shrink to venture all
They hold most dear at duty's call,
With honor for their deathless creed;
For men like those the world has need.

—Mrs. A. F. Calder.

The Carthaginians were the first people to pave their streets.

The nearer the Equator the more salty sea-water becomes.

Never leave uncooked meat wrapped in paper. The paper will absorb the juice of the meat and waste it.

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