

Beaverton Review

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J. H. Hulett .. Business Manager

REVOLUTION IN THE HOME

Automatic heat has caused a mild revolution in American domestic life. The basement, once the storage place for old, unhandy supplies of fuel for old-fashioned furnaces, has become a billiard room, a den or a playroom.

Gas, a leading industrial fuel, is likewise a leader in household convenience. Its economy, efficiency, cleanliness, and automatic action, have made it a boon to the home owner.

PREPAREDNESS IN BUSINESS

By R. S. HECHT,

American Bankers Association.

My observations for many years, both as an employee and as an executive, have convinced me that the reason some men and women go ahead and others do not is that some keep themselves constantly prepared to accept and fulfill larger duties and responsibilities as they offer, and some do not.

Grant, as we must, that there is a certain element of luck in the conditions under which opportunity for promotion comes to different men and women, we nevertheless must also see that it is each individual's own state of preparedness which determines his ability to seize opportunity if and when it comes, and having seized it, to succeed in meeting the greater demands which it inevitably places upon him.

Real advancement never means going ahead to easier tasks, but always to harder ones. Opportunity for advancement is worthless unless in accepting it you are able to carry with you the abilities and qualifications that prepare you to meet the heavier exactions that are an inherent part of opportunity.

It is far better to go into action in the field of enlarged responsibility prepared and qualified, rather than to go in unprepared, and then to be exposed to the hazard of your having to build up to new responsibilities after having assumed them.

The new spirit of all business seeks to prepare its people in advance through education for the higher duties it holds in store for them.

Bank Bandits Active

The greatest number of bandit raids on American banking ever recorded in the figures of the protective department of the American Bankers Association were reported during the six months ending last February. Bank members of the association reported for investigation 311 forgery cases, 107 holdup robberies, 16 burglaries, 2 sneak thefts and 8 mortgage swindles while non-member banks, numbering less than half the total enrolled in the association, suffered 85 holdup robberies and 9 burglaries, non-members being burglarized or held up once for every 89 banks, as compared with once for every 164 member banks. The association detective agents caused the arrest of 143 of the 236 bank criminals apprehended during the period covered.

The association's report on these conditions urges support of the movement to provide city police departments with radio-equipped cruising automobiles which have proved particularly effective in Cleveland and Detroit in the broadcasting of alarms and the closing in on criminals immediately after or even in the midst of the perpetration of crimes. Last year the average time elapsed between the receipt of radio calls by these cars and the 1325 arrests which followed was one minute and forty-two seconds, the report says.

LACK OF HUMIDITY CAUSES HOT ROOMS TO FEEL "CHILLY"

Older people, especially, frequently complain about feeling cold during the winter season, even though the thermometer shows the room-temperature to be in the eighties. This paradox of feeling chilled when there is an excessive amount of heat is easily explained and as easily overcome, according to the heating engineers of the Holland Institute of Thermology of Holland, Mich.

Overheated rooms create a feeling of discomfort and chill due to the fact that the humidity content of the air has been practically depleted, and to appease its natural affinity for moisture, the dry hot air draws upon every possible source of moisture. This includes the humans who may occupy the room, and the unusually rapid evaporation of bodily moisture causes that feeling of chilliness and discomfort. Often, forced firing of the heating plant is resorted to in an effort to overcome this cold feeling, whereas properly vaporized air would obviate the discomfort and consequent desire for higher temperatures.

It is the consensus of opinion of air-conditioning experts that a comfortable home temperature is 70 degrees, provided the relative humidity is 40 per cent. To maintain this humidity content it is necessary to evaporate much more water daily than has heretofore been considered ample, and the latest type of vapor-air warm air heating plants solve this problem adequately by means of a device capable of evaporating 20 or more gallons of water each day.

DAIRYING

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. LeGear is a graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-eight years of veterinary work. Eminent authority on diseases and raising of dairy cows and other livestock and poultry. Nationally known lecturer, writer and author.

Medical science has made marvelous strides during the present century in the field of human life but when we come to live stock we are still deep in study and research for methods to combat some of the more common ailments. This is especially true of calf diseases. The nature of some of the diseases which affect the young calf and successful methods of combating them are still a matter of grave concern. In the meantime there is a great economic loss the country over because of the high percentage of mortality.

Take the matter of abortion which is just now receiving considerable attention. Some states are carrying on a determined fight against contagious abortion. Owners are combining with livestock sanitary authorities in stamping it out. For instance the question of whether milk carries abortion germs and the effect they may have on the young calves is being debated. Vaccines are being used for detecting affected animals and for treating herds that are suffering from contagious abortion. It is very much in the experimental stage.

But in this article we shall deal with the calf after it has been born. Of course, the best way to insure health in the new born calf is to see that the mother is free of disease in the reproductive organs.

When conception is about to occur the dam should be given more or less attention. A clean stall and fresh, dry bedding will go a long way toward helping the newcomer to get a good start. It is not always necessary to have someone present, unless you anticipate difficulty in the conception or unless the mother should refuse to claim the arrival. The first thing that needs to be done is to remove the membrane from nostrils and mouth and to dry the body. The mother does this by licking the newly born calf over as her first maternal act. It is well, too, as soon as possible, to treat the navel cord with tincture of iodine. It hardly seems necessary to add that the calf should be put into a clean, dry well-ventilated place at once, and that fresh air, exercise and sunshine mean a lot its successful growth.

The disease you have to look out for in young calves is scours, which is looseness of the bowels. It corresponds in its frequency, and in some respects in its causes, to colic among children. Scours often occur among calves that are taken from the cow and fed from a pail. There are many causes for it, such as over-feeding, irregular feeding, dirty feeding pails, milk that is old or sour, or too rich. Anything which disturbs the digestion, be it dirty pails or dirty mangers, may cause scours. The effects are a diarrheal condition, bloating, loss of appetite and a dark-colored, semi-fluid discharge. The first thing to do is to cut down the ration about one-half. A remedy consisting of one-half ounce of formalin in about 15 ounces of water may be used as follows: Put one teaspoonful of this mixture into each pint of milk fed. Do this for two or three days and then gradually resume the normal feeding. That ought to take care of a mild case of scours. In more severe cases castor oil is used and the formalin mixture is continued several days. Sometimes two or three teaspoonfuls of lime water are added to the milk if the discharge is sour in odor. Scours should not be neglected for it may become chronic and then it will take months to cure it. Although the disease is not contagious the calves should be separated from the herd in order to give careful treatment.

If the discharges from the bowels show traces of blood, it is serious and more drastic treatment should be given. This indicates a contagious disease and it occurs in very young calves, from three to five weeks. Sometimes calves die from it in a few days. They should be segregated at once and all bedding destroyed and stalls disinfected. One remedy recommended is fluid extract of gelsemium administered in doses of two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

The most serious is white scours caused by a germ which attacks the calf at birth. If the calf shows dullness, is too weak to rise, has sunken eyes, and gives a profuse discharge with a highly offensive odor, quick action should be taken

The Mazaroff Mystery

by J.S. Fletcher



"Stole it! From—whom?"
"No use beating about the bush, now! I stole it from my own mother!"
Maythorne and I exchanged glances: Sheila looked from one to the other.
"I dare say you've heard, perhaps known, of cases where daughters have had to tell the truth about their own



"Yes," She Answered, "I Know a Lot More Than That."

mothers, Mr. Maythorne?" she said. "Well—whether it's wrong or not, I'm going to tell the truth about mine. I stole that will from her this morning, because I knew she'd no right whatever to be in possession of it, and when I got it, I jumped on my bicycle and made off to Black Gill Junction, and caught the next train going south—to hand it over! If I hadn't, who knows what would have become of it?"

"Yes," said Maythorne. "Exactly. But—you know a lot more than that, Miss Merchison. And—where three are alone."

She put her fingers together in her lap—I noticed they trembled a little.

"Yes," she answered. "I know a lot more than that. Let me tell you, for it's no use denying it, that my mother is one of those women who love money—money, to her, means all sorts of things—never mind what. I saw from the beginning that as soon as it was put into her mind that Mazaroff was really Merchison, the idea of getting hold of his fortune began to shape itself.

"Well, I didn't know what my mother might do: I don't know now, I tell you both, and at once, what she has done—I only know that somehow or other she became possessed of that will, and that I've stolen it from her and given it up to you. That came about in this way. Night before last, late in the evening, my mother did a most unusual thing for her. Some little time after dinner, she went out, saying that she was going to see an old man who is lying ill in the village. Now, my mother is not by no means an anxious sort about old men and women who are ill and I was surprised that she should take so much trouble in this particular instance. I tell you both I suspected something then, but I didn't know what! Could I help it?"

"Go on," said Maythorne, quietly. "Tell us everything."

"Well, last night, the same thing occurred again," continued Sheila. "She went out, on the same excuse, and she was away still longer. I heard her come in—I went to see if there was anything I could do for her. And it was then I made a discovery. She was in the inner library. I saw her

to protect the rest of the herd. The disease is fatal in most cases. The body should be buried or burnt, also all bedding, etc.

The same germ which causes white scours is said to be the cause of pneumonia, which occurs among calves a few months old. Symptoms are loss of appetite, weakness, and coughing. Calves may also contract pneumonia from cold, damp, quarters. Coughing and high temperature will result. Blankets, warm quarters, and a mild purgative should be resorted to at once in the latter case.

woman's gown," he said. "And—I picked it up at Reiver's den, close to the spot where Mazaroff's dead body was found."

She turned on him a quick, questioning glance that shifted from him to the brooch, and he picked up the brooch again, and restored it to his pocket.

"So—to the best of your recollection—you've never seen it before?" he said.

"Never!" she repeated. "Never!"

Presently we all three went down stairs, and into the street. I got a taxicab, and Sheila and I got into it. Maythorne said good-night and went off; we, too, set out on our ride to Malda Vale. She suddenly laughed shyly.

"Mervyn!" she said. "Were—were you glad to see me?"

"Will it be an answer," said I, "if I tell you that I'd been thinking about you all the evening?"

"That's a nice answer," she laughed. "Oh, well—now don't let's talk—we'll talk tomorrow, or next day, or some other day. But you can hold my hand, if you like, till we get to the end of the ride."

(Continued Next Week)

MOISTENED AIR KEEPS DOWN DUST

Only Small Part of Household Dirt Originates in House.

Where does all the dust come from? That is an everyday mental query with the average housewife as she goes about her home with vacuum cleaner, dust mops and polishing cloths.

According to the Holland Institute of Thermology, of Holland, Michigan, a very large part of the dust that keeps the housewife busy filters into the house through the cracks around doors and windows and, as is to be expected, a large portion is carried in on shoes and clothing. Only a small percentage of the dust actually originates in the house. According to the character of the neighborhood or district, dust is made up of a wide variety of particles. In industrial centers, it may include steel, glass, iron, silica, clay, and limestone. In this mixture there will also be found street refuse, hay, pollen, coal dust, shreds of textiles and scores of miscellaneous bacteria.

The housewife's housecleaning chore will not be near so onerous, claims the Institute, especially during the heating season, if the home-air contains a proper percentage of moisture or relative humidity. The dust particles absorb moisture and become too heavy to be continually flying through the air, besmirching house furnishings and highly finished surfaces. The housewife finds her clean house activities confined more to the use of her vacuum cleaner.

An adequate supply of moisture is dependably supplied by the automatic humidifying devices in warm-air heating plants of the vapor-air type. The moisture is uniformly supplied during the heating season in sufficient quantity to eliminate the usual winter indoor dryness so detrimental to health and comfort, and a dustless home. Humidifying the home-air prevents the drying out of furniture and furnishings, and thus they no longer are the source of an unusual supply of lint and dust.

Cleaning Will Keep Furnace Working Right

The importance of the chimney to efficient home heating cannot be over-estimated, according to the Holland Institute of Thermology of Holland, Mich. The chimney is to the heating plant what the lungs are to the human body—it is the means of air-supply. If the chimney has the "croup," so to speak, is congested and clogged, the fire does not receive enough air and sufficient oxygen to support combustion. It takes about 200 cubic feet of air to supply sufficient oxygen for the thorough combustion of one pound of coal. If the chimney is dirty, of improper design or in poor physical condition, an effective draft cannot be developed. If your heating plant doesn't seem to "work right," the practical thing to do is to have the chimney and the heating plant cleaned.

An actor of this celluloid city, who has a reputation for borrowing money without returning it, approached a former donor on the Boulevard last week, and asked for a nickel "to call up a friend." The former donor reached into his pocket and said, "Here, take a dime, and call up all your friends."

The Midas Gold Mine, Inc., reopened their mine near Jacksonville.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS



St. Cecilia Church
Sunday Masses, 7:40 a.m., 10:00 a.m., and 9:30 a.m.

Sunday Christian Doctrine, 8:30 a.m., and 9:30 a.m.
Saturday Confession: 3:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., and 9:00 p.m.
Weekday Mass, 8:20 a.m.

Church of Christ

Rev. G. W. Springer, minister.
The church will hold its annual membership and get-together meeting on the first Sunday in January. There will be reports from every department of the church. A basket dinner will be served at noon. Everyone is invited.

Next Sunday will be an important day for the church, and all members are especially urged to be present.

In the morning Mr. Springer will speak on the topic, "The Great 'I Am'".
The evening topic will be, "The Set of your Mind."

M. E. CHURCH

Bible school meets promptly at 10:00 a.m., directed by the superintendent, W. H. Hart.

A. Lee Aldrich of Buffalo, N. Y., a nationally known author, preacher and lecturer will be the speaker at 11:00 a.m. You will be greatly enriched mentally and spiritually by hearing this able man.

Two carloads of dressed turkeys have been shipped from Albany to eastern markets for Thanksgiving by the Albany Creamery Association.

MICKIE SAYS—

SAY, MISTER, WHEN A MAN ASKS YOU FOR ONE OF YOUR CARDS, DON'T GET BOTHERED AN' MUMBLE SOMETHING 'BOUT NOT HAVING ONE WITH YOU. WHY NOT GO IN AN' ORDER SOME TODAY? WE PRINT FIFTY CARDS



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CHARLES BERTHOLD

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Beaverton Rebekah Lodge No. 248 meets first and third Tuesday evenings at 7:30 P. M. in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Marjorie Lewis, Secretary. Mrs. Mary J. Ware, N. G.

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I DON'T THINK SO



By DICK DORGAN



FORE

