

Find Defects in Most Children

University of Iowa Physicians Give Results of Free Clinical Examinations.

SEEK TO HELP THE SUBNORMAL

Over 90 Per Cent of Defects Found Declared to Be Totally or Partially Correctable—Malnutrition is Common.

Don't you think the kiddies ought to be given every chance to develop into worth-while citizens? What do you think of this campaign?

Iowa City, Ia.—An average of one physical defect for each of 956 Iowa children examined since September 25 has been found by Dr. John W. Prentice and Dr. Florence W. Johnston, University of Iowa physicians in the division of maternity and infant hygiene, who have been conducting free, clinical examinations in various parts of the state. Their work, however, has been aimed at the observation and suggested treatment of the physically subnormal rather than the normal child.

Over 90 per cent of the defects found were declared to be totally or partially correctable. The percentage of possible corrections decreases with the increasing age of the child.

Out of 956 children examined 952 defects were found. The defects multiply with the age of the child. It has been Doctor Prentice's observation that rural children have as many physical defects as do city children.

Malnutrition is found as often among farm children as among city children. Several reasons were ascribed to this; among them lack of variety in diet and defective teeth. The most frequent defects among rural children were found to be malnutrition, decayed teeth, enlarged adenoids and enlarged, diseased tonsils.

Need Variety in Food.

"Children need a variety of food elements as do livestock," said Doctor Prentice, referring to the well-balanced diet for farm animals that experts have prepared. "The rural children seem to get food in sufficient quantity but not the variety or balanced diet that enables all tissues of the body to develop properly. In other words, they live on a 'one-sided' diet. Children with bad teeth fail to masticate and digest their food well and they absorb and swallow harmful poisons that come from the decayed teeth."

Children examined at the clinics are scheduled in advance if possible. Their histories are taken, they are examined, a chart of their physical state is made, a summary drawn and treatments recommended for defects. This record is kept by the county or school nurse with the name of the family physician. A copy of this record is given the parents and they are instructed to take the child along with the record to the family physician.

About 50 per cent of the cases in communities where clinics have been held have reported to the family physicians as instructed, according to reports of nurses and physicians. It is believed this proportion will be greatly increased as the work advances.

Gives Advice on Diet.

In order to reach the children clinics are held in various towns and cities under the auspices of local physicians and county and school nurses. Doctor Prentice examines the children and Doctor Johnston acts as adviser to the mothers on questions of child diet, prenatal and postpartum care. The university physicians are trying to make assets instead of liabilities out of the subnormal children of Iowa by pointing out possible corrective measures.

Results have indicated that the money, time and effort have been well expended, report division officials.

"The success of this great work," said Doctor Prentice, "has been made possible by the splendid co-operation of the doctors and county and school nurses in the various communities where clinics have been held."

"During recent years the general health and physical condition of our city children have been greatly improved by the work of infant welfare stations, children's clinics, school clinics and many other such organizations. Likewise the maternity clinics have done much for mother and babe. And now we have the same opportunities brought to our rural communities through the work of the division of maternity and infant hygiene of the University of Iowa which is carrying out the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner law in Iowa. We need only to bear in mind the high percentage of physical unfitness among our rural boys as found by the army examinations in the recent war to realize the importance of this work."

HER LOVE ALIENATED?



Filing suit against Benjamin Rappaport, wealthy New York cloak manufacturer, and Mrs. Rappaport, James M. Graf, broker, alleges alienation of the affections of his wife Florence (above with baby) by her parents.

Sheds New Light on Egyptology

Unearthing of Royal Tomb Greatest Archaeological Discovery of Modern Times.

SEPULCHERS CUT IN HILLS

Tomb of Tutankhamen, 1350 B. C., Not Only Yields Vast Treasures, but Is Expected to Reveal Historical Lore.

London.—That the recent unearthing of a royal tomb near Luxor is the greatest archaeological discovery in Egypt in modern times already is certain. How great, in the light which it throws on the vanished civilization that has made the wisdom of Egypt proverbial down all the ages, the discovery may prove to be—this remains for the secret of the still unopened inner chamber to reveal.

The story of the discovery, made by the earl of Carnarvon, whose wealth has enabled him to devote himself to the costly hobby of Egyptology, and Howard Carter, perhaps the finest living archaeological draughtsman, reads like a romance. The valley of the tombs of the kings, where the find was made, is a desert ravine lying behind the barren cliffs and hills, which form the mighty walls of the Nile valley on the western bank of the river, some 450 miles above Cairo.

Sepulchers Cut in Hills.

Here the Pharaohs of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth dynasties, covering the period from about 1550 to 1090 B. C., were laid

Fight Over Eight Cents Ends in Murder Charge

A quarrel over 8 cents resulted in the death of Henry A. Smith, fifty-two years old, at the hands of Hiram Denton, both of Clay county, Tennessee. Denton presented a bill to Smith for \$1.88, but the latter insisted that he would not pay more than \$1.80. Smith is said to have drawn a knife and Denton is charged with having killed him with a blow from a club.

Brings Her Prince Back Home



Princess Anastasia, the former Mrs. William B. Leeds, widow of the late "Tinplate King," with her husband, prince Christopher of Greece, photographed as they arrived in New York on the S. S. Olympic. This is the first visit to America by the princess since her marriage to the prince.

Lands in Barrel of Tar; Loses Several Feet of Flesh

Berkeley, Cal.—W. W. Glenn, proprietor of a soda water works in Sacramento, came to the Berkeley Emergency hospital to have a coating of tar oil removed.

He told the police that while driving he was crowded off the road by a passing automobile and landed in a barrel of tar.

To remove the tar it was necessary to cut his clothing and shoes from his body. Several feet of skin went with the tar.

Flames Destroy Chicago Railway Station



Dearborn station in Chicago, the terminal for the Santa Fe, Monon, Wabash and C. & E. I. roads, was destroyed by flames the other night. This photograph was taken during the height of the conflagration.

Find 630 Uses for Basswood

Tree That Pioneers Thought Worthless Is Utilized by Many Manufacturers.

SCIENTISTS COME TO RESCUE

Took Years of Investigation and Experiment—Difficult to Overcome Inherited Natural Prejudice That Wood Was Worthless.

Washington.—At least 80 per cent of the American-born grandfathers and grandmothers in the United States are familiar with the slang meaning of the word "basswood." That is because such a percentage of these venerable persons came from the section of the country in which the basswood tree is indigenous. The reason for the use of such a slang term was that its colloquial meaning reflected the opinion of the value of the tree. When our grandparents wanted to describe an utterly worthless object or even a person deemed to be worthless, such a person or object was said to be "basswood," because of all the vast natural wealth which the pioneers found in this country the basswood tree was considered of least value.

In the early days when the American pioneer went into the wilderness he had to depend on the things he found in that environment to fill his everyday needs. He must build his houses of the native woods, he must weave his clothes of native fibers and must raise his own food. Such a civilization caused these people to put definite values upon all the products of nature. Everything had a value. Hickory was good for ax handles and ash for wagon spokes. Pine and all kinds of oak were excellent firewood, but basswood was discovered to be good for nothing.

Its fibers were too spongy and stringy to work into anything useful. It was not strong to withstand pressure. It did not last long, and it would not burn well. Almost any other kind of waste wood at least would make a good fire, but basswood when set alight would sputter for a while and go out, and what little burning it would do gave very little heat in comparison with other fuels.

So it was not surprising that men and women who must put definite values on materials and on people surrounding them should coin a new word for their language and agree that "basswood" should describe a useless object or a worthless drone. In the states from the Atlantic coast to the prairies and from Georgia and Mississippi to the Canadian line the basswood tree grows in nearly every county and in this section the slang term basswood can be heard among old people to this day.

Science to the Rescue.

If this were a play, at this point the words "Enter science in the form of the Department of Agriculture" should be written. To pursue the fantasy, science would be a Prince Charming come to alter the life of Basswood, the Cinderella of the forest. It took some years of investigation and experimentation and the overcoming of the inherited natural prejudice and belief that basswood was worthless, but science persisted and the other day the Department of Agriculture issued from its press a booklet devoted entirely to this useless wood.

The booklet lists 630 practical uses of basswood!

The despised Cinderella of the forest, once the scorn of the pioneers, now is prized for many uses and chiefly through the investigative work and experimentation of this scientific workshop of Uncle Sam.

The scientists of the department

consider all the characteristics of a commodity and select the good points. Then they find the uses to which such good points can be put. Basswood is a wood of peculiarly clean appearance. Because of its spongy texture it does not split and therefore can be used in small pieces. Such characteristics, on consideration, were found to be very desirable in the manufacture of containers for food. People want to have food packed in clean containers which will not readily fall apart.

Used in Pail Trades.

So the humble basswood came into wide use in the manufacture of such containers as lard pails, candy pails and pails for a variety of other foods. Its clean, white appearance was appreciated by housewives and manufacturers are quick to discover what the housewife, one of the best customers in the world, wants. Woodenware was the next development. Chopping bowls and all sorts of wooden dishes were made from the discarded basswood which would not burn and was no good for construction. Soon another household use was developed and basswood appeared in the form of children's toys. Here again its clean appearance and its nonsplitting qualities were valuable. Also, it is light in weight, and a basswood lion can be thrown much farther across the nursery than one made of a material as heavy as oak.

Pursuing the household uses, ironing boards, wringers and other things used in the laundry, where clean, white woodwork is at a premium, were made from it.

Nearly every one has seen the clean, white little wooden boxes in which comb honey is sold, and, at least subconsciously, thought how much more appetizing the delicacy appeared because of the appearance of the container. These boxes, as well as many other supplies of aparies, are made of basswood.

Used in Fine Manufactures.

Once the prejudice was removed it was discovered that lots of things could be done with this wood if it were properly sawed and dried. Parts of it were used for furniture. It became a favorite material for dowels, the little cylindrical pieces of wood used to fit

Flat Tire and Wooden Leg Win Victory for Accused

New York.—A flat tire and a wooden leg won a victory in Criminal court for C. G. Davis, a carpenter, appealing a police court sentence of five days in the county jail and a \$50 fine.

Patrolman Michael Carricato testified that Davis was driving his automobile in a zig-zag manner and that he staggered when he left the car.

Davis said the staggering was due to his wooden leg, and the zig-zagging of the car was due to the flat tire.

pieces of wood together, such as appear in the leaves of the dining-room table. Nothing, it was found, would add to the clean appearance of a traveling trunk any more than basswood, and so it was used for the sides of trays and partitions.

Picture frames and moldings, where a nonsplitting material was necessary, were found to be practical uses, and finally the outcast basswood was put into such fine manufactures as musical instruments.

One of its uses puts this material in every one's hands. Millions of matches which are struck every day all around the world have basswood sticks. Here was where the nonburning qualities of the wood, which once made it despised, were capitalized. Fires are set by matches thrown away because they hold fire too long. But the poor burning qualities of a basswood stick would minimize the dangerous afterglow and the fire would not last after it was needed.

So the progress continued. Kitchen cabinets, tobacco boxes, shoe lasts, Pullman-car finishing, handles of all sorts, thread spools, shade and map rollers, pulleys, and, finally, even caskets and coffins were made in part at least of basswood. In all 630 practical uses, and every year new uses are being found. Even the stringy, ribbon excelsior which comes packed around dishes and other fragile articles is made from the once rejected basswood.

Production Runs High.

The total annual production is 250,000,000 board feet. The existing supply standing in the shape of basswood trees in the United States is estimated at 9,000,000,000 board feet.

From the lowly position it occupied in the estimation of our grandfathers it has risen to such a value that the Department of Agriculture now is advising farmers who have unused land to plant basswood as a profitable forest crop. It grows rapidly and is indigenous over a wide area of the country.

How industry, aided by investigative science, has developed this commodity is repeated in scores of instances in connection with many other commodities and every such step forward adds millions to the total wealth of the American people.

Hogs Fatten on Nuts.

Whitesburg, Ky.—One of the best nut crops, consisting of acorns, beech-nuts and hickory nuts, is now on in the eastern Kentucky and southwestern Virginia mountains, and hogs are fattening right along. Farmers of the mountains who have a surplus of swine are lucky and will reap bountiful harvests. It is said the crop is the largest in the history of the oldest inhabitants.

Big Hawk Does Stunts.

Junction City, Kan.—A huge chicken hawk shared honors with the military aviators at the Fort Riley flying circus recently. The hawk made his appearance while the stunt flying was in progress and "singling" out one of the most daring of the flyers, proceeded to follow him through all his evolutions. Finally the flyer turned the nose of his machine upward, ascending to a great height, and the hawk, still following him, was lost to sight.

SEATTLE'S FAIREST



To Miss Maude Dakin goes the 1922 title of queen of Seattle, and the honor of being adjudged the fairest daughter of the northwestern metropolis. She was chosen as queen of that city's annual Dahlia exposition. Miss Dakin is eighteen, blonde and blue-eyed.