

MANCHESTER

ENTERPRISE.

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MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1914

WHOLE NUMBER 2403

THE ENTERPRISE

Published Thursdays

Visits almost every home in Southern Washtenaw, Northern Jackson and South-eastern Jackson Counties.

Try it for News or Advertising.

Sample Copy Free.

MACHINERIES

In the southwest corner of Washtenaw County, 22 miles from Ann Arbor, the County and University City, 25 miles from Detroit, 40 miles from Toledo, 25 miles from Jackson, the Prins City, 44 miles from Detroit, 50 miles from Toledo.

Branches of Jackson and its adjacent Branches of the Lake Shore Railway, Bell Telephone, W. U. Telegraph, Municipal Electric Lighting Plant, Three Good Water Power, Rich Farming, Fruit and Stock Section. Everything Up-to-Date.

SOCIETIES

MANCHESTER LODGE No. 148, F. & A. M. meets at Masonic Hall, Monday Evening on or before each full moon. Com- munity cordially welcome.

E. E. Root Secy. F. E. Spafard, H. P.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER No. 45, R. & A. M. meets at Masonic Hall, Wednesday Evening on or before each full moon. Com- munity cordially welcome.

E. E. Root Secy. F. E. Spafard, H. P.

ADONIRK COUNCIL No. 24, R. & A. M. meets at Masonic Hall, Friday Evening on or before each full moon. Visiting members are invited. M. D. Blesser, T. L. M.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER No. 101, O. H. S. meets at Masonic Hall, Friday Evening on or before each full moon. Visiting members are invited. W. M. Miss Lucy Schaffer, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS

A. J. WATERS
Attorney
and Counselor at Law. Office over Union Savings Bank, Ann Arbor.

MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

LEO L. WATKINS
Lawyer
Office in Watkins Block over Paul Brothers Store.

MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

FRANK A. STIVERS
Attorney and Counselor at Law
221-3-4-5 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Ann Arbor.

ROSCOE BONNEFELD, CARL A. LEHMAN
General Practice in all Courts.

DR. E. M. CONKLIN
General Practice
Particular attention given to Chronic Diseases.

MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

DR. E. A. LOWERY
Dentist
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.
Office over Union Savings Bank. Phone 98.
Office Hours 7 a. m. to 12 m.
1:30 to 4 p. m.

G. A. SERVIS
Is prepared to do all kinds of
Dental Work
General and Local Anesthesia for Patients
Extraction. Office upstairs in
Servis Building.

B. A. TRACY
Physician and Surgeon
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.
Office and Residence on Ann Arbor Street.
Office Hours from 7 to 9 a. m. from 12 to 2 and from 4 to 5 p. m.

C. F. KAPP
Physician and Surgeon
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.
Office at 106 Clinton Street. Hours
7 to 9 a. m. and from 3 to 4 p. m.

L. DAVISON, M. D. C.
Veterinary Surgeon,
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.
Office at Hotel Green. Phone No. 42.

F. D. MERITHEW
Licensed Auctioneer
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.
Sales in Village or County will be promptly
attended to on reasonable terms.
Dates can be made at Enterprise Office.

J. J. BRIEGEL
Manchester Hotel Barber.
Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting, Etc.
done in first-class manner.
Hot and Cold Batha.

CHARLES M. COOLEY
General Auctioneer
City or Parcels on Reasonable Terms and
Conditions. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Dates and Terms made at Enterprise Office.
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

MAT D. BLOSSER
Printer and Binder.
Best Facilities for doing all kinds of Commercial, School, Township and Lodge Printing.

FARMERS!
Ask to see Samples
and get prices of
LETTER HEADS
AND ENVELOPES

Write your name
printed on. We do
Letter-Work at Reasonable Prices.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE
Manchester, Mich.

Order your
Wedding Stationery
OF THE ENTERPRISE
Various Sizes, Latest Styles
Lowest Prices.

Writing and Business Cards and Envelopes.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE,
Manchester, Mich.

If You Have a
Printing Want
WE WANT TO KNOW
WHAT IT IS

Posting out good printing
in our business, and when
we say good printing we
don't mean ink, but the
best obtainable. If you
are "There Minnow" give
us a visit and we will

Show You

BROOKLYN VISITED BY FIRE TUESDAY

SENIORS "FLUNK" AND LOSE ORGANIZATION

Albion, Mich.—Because they

imitated the college students
Wednesday of last week, and
held a "sneak day," when they
"cut" classes and went on a pic-
nic, the senior and junior classes

of Albion high school were or-
dered by the school faculty
Tuesday to disband their class
organizations for the rest of the
year and turn over all class
funds to Supt. McKone.

The ban is placed on any kind
of class activity, including the
annual junior-senior reception,
and even the class day exercises
of the seniors. Commencement

will be a tame affair.

JACKSON CHIEF GIVES AID

Flames Sweep East Side of Main
Street and a Number of Stores
and the Newspaper Office
Are Destroyed.

Brooklyn, Mich.—Fire which start-
ed in the warehouse of Parker's gen-
eral store burned the east side of the
main street in the business section
early Tuesday morning, and caused a
loss estimated at \$50,000.

The buildings burned were in con-
nection with the following: The Culver
State bank, Culver & Parker's general
merchandise store, including the Farmers' phone exchange, located
above the store; C. A. Milk's grocery
and shoe store, the Brooklyn postoffice, W. H. Pitcher's meat market, Murray's sisters' millinery
store, Claude Teachout's residence, occ-
UPI

The Goss Lake News wants the council to number the houses and buildings place. The ladies of St. Francis church will give a Loun Social on the church grounds in Freedon, Thursday evening June 4. Everybody invited.

In Tacoma, Wash., it is unlawful for a man to buy a drink for another. The law is aimed at the practice of men spending their weekly pay checks treating each other.

In Buying Groceries You Can Do Better Here

We do not sacrifice quality to offer a low price.

QUALITY COUNTS

That's why we have so many satisfied customers. They are our best advertisements.

At this time of the year a great many housewives are getting low on pickles, etc. We have to offer

Dill, Sweet Spiced, Sweet Mixed
- - - - - PICKLES - - - - -

in bulk, also handy bottles of same at 10c per bottle.

TRY SWEET'S ONION SALAD

It's good, a large bottle at 10c

Specials for Saturday

1-lb. cans Kippered Herring, 13c; 2 for 25c
Good Red Salmon, 13c; 2 cans for 25c
Large 2-lb. can Baked Beans, 13c; 2 for 25c

My own private delivery insures best results.

I will not be undersold.

J. E. SECKINGER

Phone 166

Dry Goods Dept.

36-in. Tub Silks, \$1.25 quality, 95c yd.
36-in. Tub Silks, \$1.00 quality, 83c yd.

20 Per Cent Discount

One lot light weight Colored Wash Goods, including Linens, Egyptian Tissues, Voiles, Marquises, etc.

All Embroidery Floucings (except floucings for infant wear)

One lot No. 100 and 150 All Silk Satin Ribbons, all new shades, Special 20c and 25c yd.

Grocery Dept.

Choice Tomatoes, 13c quality, Saturday 10c can

Clothing Dept.

Specials for Saturday

Odd lot of Men's Telescope Hats, \$2.00; \$2.50 and \$3.00 quality, 98c.

Choice of any of our 50c Ties, 45c

Choice of any \$15.00 Suits, \$12.75.

Yours respectfully.

Yocum, Marx & Co.

IF HE HAD ONLY PUT HIS MONEY IN THE BANK HE WOULD HAVE IT NOW

All the failures you meet are "sifters" If they had only put their money in the bank they could be rich today.

YOU START NOW.

It's a good idea to have your money in the bank. If you have money in the bank you are not a failure provided you put it there. Nothing succeeds like success. Nothing fails.

We pay 5 per cent interest.

The Union Savings Bank

Manchester Enterprise

Personal Mention

By MAT D. BLOOMER

For nearly 47 years this man has given for Manchester. The understanding has been expressed that he will be buried in the cemetery of his choice, and the family will be invited to the service.

Mr. Klopstein and family arrived home Saturday evening.

Mr. & Mrs. George Hamm visited in Morewood on Sunday.

Bert Wade of Chicago has been visiting relatives in Ann Arbor.

Earl Dallier came from Ypsilanti to spend Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mildred Vogelback visited her aunt, Mrs. Stringham at Lansing Sunday.

Attorney Fred B. Wood of Tecumseh was a pleasant caller on Manchester friends Tuesday.

Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Louer went in their car to Lansing Saturday to visit their brother and family.

Wells Martin is shipping horses, imported ones, to Escanaba, and other northern points, which take him away from home a good deal.

Mrs. Katharine Nale of Seattle, who comes to visit her parents in Detroit, and other relatives, expects to visit Manchester decoration day.

Mr. Schmid the newly appointed postmaster rode on the six rural routes with the carriers last week to better learn the conditions and names of the patrons.

Dr. Scheuer, Herman Hader, Tedie Schubel, Gust Wuerthner, Pete Stahl, and E. G. Wiesman of Ypsilanti will make an auto trip to Indianapolis Friday to attend the auto show.

Dr. Lowery, master of Manchester ledger F. & A. M. has gone to Flint to attend a grand lodge. He was accompanied by his wife on Saturday and the young group of a former classmate of the doctor's, etc.

We received a pleasant call from our special friend, David Woodward of Clinton, last Saturday. He had just returned from the annual meetings of the masonic grand council and chapter, and had spent a week in Detroit, so he came here for buttresses, etc.

Bert Robinson returned from Lansing Saturday after he had been away with his wife and son. They were delighted with the climate and said that Saturday was the hottest day they had experienced. They may spend the winter hereafter in the south.

Word was received here Monday that Mrs. A. Schoen wife of the pastor of the evangelical church at Chelsea dropped dead with his six month old child in her arms, on Sunday while visiting near Grace Lake. The child was unjourmed. Mrs. Schoen was well known by many of our readers.

Among those who came to attend the funeral of Franklin Hall, were: John Holm, Ovid; Mr. John Trumbull, Holley; Mr. John M. Thompson, Tecumseh; Mr. & Mrs. John E. Thompson, Tecumseh; Mr. & Mrs. E. Eddy, Calif.; Mr. & Mrs. Marshall Tegmire and A. Allen, Genesee.

Another change in ownership of the local pop-corn factory took place on Wednesday, John Horning of Norwell and H. A. Horning of Jackson being the new members of the firm, who have purchased the interests of H. L. Hart. The other two members are Ernest Every and Eben Horning who some time ago had been associated with John Holm and Will Kelley. The firm, the Hart & Howell Co. will be continued. The new members of the firm are absolutely sound financially and of good business judgement—Brooklyn Exposition.

Not a month goes by that we some time or other receive which, if taken advantage of, will refund the subscription price of the local paper, and you know nothing of such opportunities if you didn't take the paper regularly, or borrow it. Let this sink in—Salem Observer.

MAT D. BLOOMER
Editor and Publisher

For Fresh
Groceries
and a cup of
Good Coffee
step in and see the
EAST SIDE GROCER

We handle
Old Master
Old Tavern
Old Abbey
Empire
Glen
Table Talk
San Marto
Trophy
Fashion Blend
Pathfinder
and also

Mrs. Sherrill's
Home Made Bread

Don't forget to bring us
your butter and eggs.

B. F. ANDERSON

Commissioner's Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.

The undersigned has been appointed

Commissioner to receive, examine and adjust all

estate of Henry Koch, late of said county,

Probate Court for said County, from date allowed, by order of said Probate

Court, for the sum of \$100.00.

It is ordered, that the said Commissioner

shall demand, and that they will meet

at the office of Probate Court, on the 10th

day of July and on the 11th day of

August, 1914, to receive

and examine and adjust all claims.

Dated May 18, 1914.

HENRY DUFFY
WILLIAM DUFFY
Commissioners.

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OPENING FOR WOOLEN MILL IN NORTHEASTERN MICHIGAN

By H. J. DANIELS.

The sheep industry of northeastern Michigan has grown so fast in the last few years that it would seem a safe venture for business men to start a woolen mill in that part of the state. Now the wool sheared from the backs of thousands of sheep goes to the eastern mills and the mutton produced is shipped to Chicago or other packing house centers. Thus a great revenue is lost to the state.

Sheep raising has become so extensive a factor in the development of the northeastern part of the state that the producers are beginning to wonder why some effort is not made to utilize the wool at home. Richland township, Ogemaw county, was once one of Michigan's most dense forests. With the disappearance of the timber came a great agricultural community, with sheep raising the leading industry. At last shearing time one wool-growing firm alone shipped 50,000 pounds, for which 22 cents a pound was received. Other growers in that section shipped proportionate amounts. Yet there are no mills in that part of the state and the need of co-operation between farmer and business men is more apparent every day there.

Cattle raising is making great strides in the same part of the state. One ranchman has just stocked a ranch with 300 head of cattle and 400 sheep. Many others will produce large herds for market, which will find their way to the packing houses outside the state because Michigan has no industrial institution to utilize what the cattle raiser produces. Woolen mills and packing houses are in great demand.

PLANTING MORE FRUIT TREES.

En Claire will receive especial attention this summer in the matter of increasing the number of its fruit trees. Thousands of trees will be set out in that section.

One of the large orchards will be that of J. J. Donelan, west of town, who is setting out 700 peach trees, in addition to the ten acres of alternating peach and apple trees which he already has. Mr. Donelan also has 20 acres of six-year-old grapes from which he expects a bountiful harvest in the fall.

Emerson Hogue, in the same vicinity, is setting out 700 new trees. Peaches and plums are his new varieties this year. O. T. Baroda is increasing his peach orchard this year to nearly 400 trees of the Elberta variety. Jasper Gohm has set out 500 trees, and Jessie Dally, Eugene Sprague and William Mosher are among those who are making large extensions. Mr. Sprague has been putting strawberries in his orchards, which consists of apple trees alternated with rows of plum and peaches. He now has a dozen acres of strawberries.

John Ziek of Pipestone will this season put out 2,000 peach trees and seven

hundred pear trees, which will make him the owner of one of the largest orchards in the state. H. H. Hogue, who lost 300 apple trees due to rabbits, is replacing them. The use of tinned paper is of no use, according to Mr. Hogue, in case where the trees are of the low-branching variety, as were, for these pests can jump into the branches and get busy. Hereafter, he says, he will trust to his trusty gun to get rid of rabbits.

GOING ALFALFA MAD:

In the Grand Traverse country the farmers are going alfalfa mad, and are quite willing to take up with the newfangled notions of how to raise

gations showed conclusively that such was not the case. And such is likely to be the case all over the state where land has been worked hard for years. For alfalfa, lime must be used to a great extent on all old land.

GREAT POTATO SECTION.

Col. W. C. Mott of Menominee, secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau, believes that in time his part of the state will be well known for its potatoes as Kalamazoo is for celery, California for oranges, Florida for grapefruit, Colorado for muskmelons, southwestern Michigan for peaches and Detroit for automobiles.

The potato is less aristocratic than some of the other products named, yet it appeals more to the hoipolloi and the proletariat, but the latter are in the majority, the big consumers of the foodstuffs, and if the upper peninsula can sell them any considerable quantity of their potatoes then the upper

PRODUCTIVE MICHIGAN WHEAT FARM



H. H. Church Farm, Vermontville—Wheat on This Field Yielded 41 1/2 Bushels to the Acre.

Forty-one and a half bushels of wheat to the acre on a Michigan farm in this day and age is "some" crop, and there are very few spots of Michigan agricultural territory that are performing that stunt. One place that does shell out the wheat in that very way is at Vermontville, in Eaton county. Last year on the H. H. Church

farm, near that little village, the wheat crop averaged that number of bushels to the acre. That means the very best kind of farming, and the Church farm is one of the good farms in that part of the country, where modern ideas prevail and where the work on the farm is done in accordance with modern ideas.

that crop. Prof. Alfalfa Potts, who had been spending considerable time around Traverse City and Northport, had to leave, but will return there soon. He was besieged every moment of time he could spare by farmers with bottles of earth from their alfalfa fields for acid tests. He found that many fields had become sour, because of the fact that the cropping, especially upon old farms, had been so exhausting that much of the land had become sour. After Professor Potts pointed out to a few farmers that there was a need of lime, he was overworked with the great number of men who came in for tests. It was the general impression that the lime pebbles with which the ground is covered around Northport were not furnishing enough lime to keep the soil sweet, but his investi-

gation has a mint from which to draw.

Colonel Mott wants the farmers to grow two varieties of late potatoes—the New York and Sir Walter Raleigh; to sort and pack them in boxes, and to mark the boxes with a distinctive label. He does not include the Irish Cobbler in his list. The Houghton county farm bureau includes the cobbler in its list of best growers in that part of the state.

SETTLERS-GIVING.

Settlers came into Michigan at the rate of 500 per month during March and April, 1914, according to W. E. Wolfenden, general passenger agent of the Pere Marquette railroad. He bases his estimates on the number of newcomers handled by that road.

"During March," said Mr. Wolfenden, "more than 100 car loads of settlers' effects came in from Indiana and Illinois alone, over the lines of the Pere Marquette. During April even a greater number of cars were brought in."

Mr. Wolfenden said many of the newcomers were Polish, being attracted to this state by the numerous successful colonies of that nationality now in Michigan.

"It is the custom of these Poles to purchase the holdings of lumberjack farmers," said Mr. Wolfenden. "In almost every instance they make good, thrifty farmers, putting their places on a paying basis in short order."

ONIONS TO PAY TUITION.

It's a far cry from an onion to a medical college, but that is what it is going to be for Ben Stever of Thompsonville, Manistee county. Ben will raise onions this summer and in the fall he will go to the University of Michigan, or some other good medical college. If the cut worms eat up the onions, or if the market is poor next fall—why, then, Ben will go to college anyway, but he prefers the help that he anticipates he will get out of the onion patch.

In the few months he has before going to school following a long course in working in a drug store, Ben will try to win the smiles of Dame Fortune by tilling the soil and coaxing up the succulent onion. He has rented two acres of land and has prepared it nicely and put in his seed. He will do most of the work himself and with fair success should get enough profits to pay expenses at Ann Arbor for several months.

Profitable Practice.

Under most conditions it is profitable to build sites in order to provide silage for steers and dry stock

Good of Charcoal.

People who use plenty of charcoal as an addition to their poultry feed know what it will do for the health of the fowl. Kept in the drinking water of the wee-chick, it promotes digestion, shuts off bowel troubles and causes the chick to grow fast and take on weight rapidly. Experiments made in fattening hens and capons have shown that the lots fed plenty of charcoal became much heavier in a certain time than the lots deprived of it in the onion patch.

Coffey Gives Advice.

Jack Coffey, who used to play shortstop for the Braves and is now managing the Denver Grizzlies in the Western league, announces his ideal formula for a pennant winning ball club. Coffey wants a seven part pitching, seven parts hitting, four parts base running, one part sacrifice hitting and one part fielding. While pitching and sticking have ever been essential to the winning of pennants, Coffey apparently holds the fielding end almost too cheaply. Far more games have been lost on a wild throw than have been won by a sacrifice hit.

Ways of the Johnstons.

Jimmy Johnston of the Cubs and Wheeler Johnston of the Naps, are, as you know, brothers. Did you know, however, that each man is proceeding along different lines to assure himself of a major league berth? Wheeler failed with the Reds in the National league, and made good with the Naps in the American League. Jimmy failed with the White Sox in the American league, and is making good with the Cubs in the National league.

Dishing In.

Dishing in, unfortunately for the farmer most concerned, almost surely means burning out.

Hatching Eggs.

Eggs of the Mediterranean breeds will not hatch with the Asiatic breeds. The heavy, brown-shelled eggs draw the moisture from the white shelled eggs, therefore, the white shelled eggs cannot hatch. The same difficulty occurs with hen eggs and duck eggs set together; the hen eggs will not hatch.

Using Artificial Coloring.

If it is desired to use artificial coloring, it should be added to the cream just before churning.

Dishing In.

Dishing in, unfortunately for the farmer most concerned, almost surely means burning out.

Capons in Demand.

There is always a demand for capons.

ABANDON HIT-AND-RUN PLAY

Teams of Few Years Ago Were More Adept at Scientific Play Than They Are Today.

While the hit-and-run play is often used in baseball, it is really a lost art. Nowadays when the hit-and-run is successful the batter usually comes through with a clean-cut safe drive for one or more bases, which, when the play is pulled off as it should be, is next to impossible.

Hit-and-run requires a scientific batter. His object is to shove the ball toward the place from which the infelder has moved in order to cover the bag toward which the runner has started. It might be the second baseman or the shortstop. The batter is supposed to so place the ball that if an infelder can reach it at all he has to cover enough ground to make a double play impossible, and nine times out of ten, if he manages to throw the batter out at first, the play has succeeded in moving up the base runner.

There is chance for the ball rolling safe, but the double play is absolutely eliminated.

But it is but seldom that one sees the hit-and-run play worked in this way. Nowadays the batter gives the runner the sign to start, and then he takes a wallop at the ball. Sometimes a three-base hit results, on which the runner could have scored, even if he had not started in advance, but more often a high fly goes up, and when the play is successful it is because the batter gets the ball into safe territory.

Conceding that baseball has advanced in many respects, there is no doubt that the teams of a few years back were more adept at the hit-and-run game than they are today.

MANAGER CHANCE WAS RIGHT

Showed Good Judgment in Refusing to Send Pinch Hitter in to Bat for Frank Schulte.

During a fanning bee by some of the Louisville players Scotty Ingerton related a story regarding Schulte, the heavy hitting outfielder of the Cubs. "It was in 1911, when I was with the Boston Nationals," said Scotty. "The Cubs were playing the Doves. In the early part of the game with two men on bases Schulte went up to the plate to bat, regardless of the fact that Tinker and Evers argued with Frank Chance that the home run batter should not be allowed to hit.

"Chance, however, ignored Joe and Johnny and allowed Schulte to bat. The result was that Schulte knocked an infield fly for the third out, leaving the two men on the bases. In the ninth inning, with the Cubs still trailing, it was Schulte's turn to bat again. Tinker and Evers again tried to persuade Chance to use another man, saying that the pitcher, a left-hander, whom I cannot recall just now, was pitching good ball.

"Chance said: 'He hits well enough for me and I see no need in sending any one else to bat.' Schulte sent the ball over the fence, which gave the Cubs the victory, and after

that was the last of the game.

Ed Sweeney, the Yankee catcher, is throwing well, reads an exchange. Throwing what well?

Frank Chance is very much pleased with the work of Truesdale, the new infelder from Buffalo.

Frank Chance's team last season made him sick. And adds that he is perfectly well this year.

McGraw says he wouldn't trade Art Fletcher for any shortstop in the world—not even Hans Wagner.

George McQuillan is showing a large assortment of wares, and is one of the dependables of Clarke's strong staff.

Johnny Dobbs, the new manager of the New Orleans team, is doing wonders with the tall-end combination of last year.

"Over the Plate Red Ames Put the Ball," reads a headline in a Cincinnati paper. Well, where did they want him to put it?

The Athletics have added another Baker to the club roster. He is a left-handed pitcher and his Christian name is Orlando.

The Doolan-Knabe combination around second for the Baltimore Feds is showing more speed than it did with the Phillies.

The man who sits and cheers always thinks he is helping the home team a lot, says a Washington sport writer. And maybe he is.

The Syracuse club of the New York State league has signed an infelder named Looney. It will go hard with him when he makes a bobble.

Manager Griffith can't explain why his team does so poorly at home. However, he declares they'll play better ball on the home lot in a short time.

The Terrapins have only one south-paw batsman. That particular athlete, Ody Zinn, however, has the reputation of treating partners very badly.

Gus Williams, the man Branch Rickey would be sure to make good as a ball player this year, has started to fulfil the prediction of his manager.

Ernest Lanigan, the wizard statistician, points out that it is nothing new for Magee to slough Rube Marquard for two home runs in one game. He did it on May 5, 1913.

A baseball enthusiast opines that the Athletics are showing poorly. Connie Mack's champions didn't get along early last season, but they landed. So keep your lamps lit.

Wilbur Robinson is making good with the fans of Brooklyn, and it looks as if the Dodgers are going to have a more prosperous year than last summer in spite of the opposition of the Feds.

BROOKLYN FEDS GET SPLENDID TWIRLER



Tom Seaton.

The Phillies mourn the loss of one of their best pitchers in the person of Tom Seaton, who is now with the Brooklyn team of the Federal league. Seaton did splendid work for the Phillies last year and Doolin counted on winning many a game with him in the box this season. But the Feds coaxed the twirler away and after much dickerling he was given to the Tiptops, as the Brooklyn Feds are known. He showed his old skill in the first game he pitched for the Tiptops and should win a big majority of his games this season. The Feds landed a rich prize when they invaded the former Quaker star into their fold.

ODD FEAT OF JACK KNIGHT

In Memorable Battle Player Got Five Hits Without Hitting Safely Before Twelfth Inning.

The major league player able to manufacture six hits in a game seems to be, like the dobbi, extinct. Athletes, season after season, come through with five hits in a game, but getting six safeties seem to be an impossibility.

The last major leaguer to make half a dozen hits in one game was Jimmy Williams, and he turned the trick on August 25, 1902, when he was one of the orphans of Baltimore, in contest with the Chicago White Sox, for whom Clark Griffith and Dummy Leitner pitched.

It would seem to be an impossibility for a player, whether of the major or minor leagues, to get five hits in a game without hitting safely before the twelfth inning, but Jack Knight, of the Cleveland American association team, did that when he was one of Connie Mack's employees, on September 1, 1906.

On that day Philadelphia and Boston battled for 24 innings, and Knight made five of his team's fifteen hits of

CANADA'S PLACE AS A PRODUCER

Canada Is Getting a Great Many Americans.

"Three young provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta," says a New York financial journal, "have already made Winnipeg one of the greatest primary wheat markets of the world. In 1904 they raised 53,000 bushels of wheat. Five years later they produced 150,000,000 bushels. In 1913 the crop approximated 200,000,000 bushels. At the present rate of progress Canada must soon pass France and India, and stand third in the line of wheat producers. Ultimately it will dispute with Russia and the United States for the first position. Wheat has been the pioneer of our development. Undoubtedly it will prove the same with Canada. In the last calendar year our trade with Canada amounted to 497 million dollars. Only with two countries—the United Kingdom and Germany—is our trade greater. No vivid imagination is needed to see what the future development of Canada means to the people of the United States."

The influx of American settlers to the Canadian prairies is now in full swing. Within the past few days over 80 of those arrived at Bassano carrying with them effects and capital to the value of \$100,000. Fifty settlers from Oregon arrived in Alberta a few days ago; while 15 families of settlers from the state of Colorado arrived at Calgary on their journey northward. The goods and personal effects of this party filled 20 box cars. Of live stock alone they had 175 horses, 15 cows and 2,000 head of poultry. Another class of settlers has arrived at Peers, 110 miles west of Edmonton, where no fewer than 200 German farmers have taken up land. These are from good farming families and brought with them a large amount of capital.

Then in South Western Saskatchewan, there are large numbers settling, these from the United States predominating, while in the northern and central portions of all these provinces, the settlement of new people is going on steadily. Early in April, Peter Goertz arrived in Cardiff after a six-day journey from McPherson, Kansas. Mr. Goertz who had purchased land here was in charge of a party of 38 people from the same part of Kansas and they came through with a special train which included all their stock and implements. The equipment was all Rock Island cars, and was the first all immigrant train ever sent out by that railroad. The farms purchased by the members of the party are among the best in the district. When the Panama exposition opens next year any of the three transcontinental lines in Canada will make convenient means of transport for those going to visit, and in doing so agricultural districts of Western Canada can be seen, and ocular demonstration given those who have heard but not before seen, of that which has attracted so many hundreds of thousands of American settlers.—Advertisement.

The inference. "Are you a policeman?" asked one paying guest of another at a charity picnic dinner. "No," said the other. "Why do you ask?"

"Merely, that I noticed," said the first speaker, glancing at the section of fried chicken in the other's fingers. "That you are pulling a tough joint."

Home Department of Enterprise

Features Especially Selected for the Family Reading Tables
of Manchester and Vicinity.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Give to your enemy forgiveness.
Give to your opponent tolerance.
Give to your friend your heart.
Give to your child a good example.
Give to your parents deference.
Give to everybody sunshine.

HELPS FOR BUSY DAYS.

Sunday is too often the hardest day of all the week for the housewife, when it should be the day of rest. In many homes the Sunday dinner is planned with the idea of making the day as restful as possible, getting everything ready the day before. Even the meat may be roasted and served reheated, the salad made, the dessert made, and when it is time for the meal it may be quickly served, leaving an afternoon of leisure.

Monday, if the laundry work is done at home, which is the case in a great majority of homes, and by the house mother herself, should be a day of easy meals. When possible the meal that comes next may be partly prepared while the previous meal is being cleared away. For example, if hashed brown potatoes are to be served for supper or dinner, get them ready and put them in the icebox ready for cooking at the dinner hour.

Cucumbers cut in eighths and cooked in water until tender and served in a cream sauce are a delicious change when cucumbers are plentiful. These may be prepared ready for cooking and will be a tasty dish to serve with or on toast.

Dishes of cheese, such as souffles, are always welcome and are easily and quickly prepared.

Steamed tomatoes with rice, tomatoes stuffed with buttered crumbs and baked, rice with cheese are some of the ways to prepare a good dish and in little time.

The chafing dish is an oasis in the life of a busy woman for many dainty dishes may be served from it, and they are always a delight.

Steaks and chops are meats that are quickly prepared and should be a busy woman's resources on full days. Meats may be reheated, not so with egg and cheese dishes; they are made tough and indigestible when reheated.

A handful of vegetables left over will often give a plain soup an entirely different flavor.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A whisk broom used in the bed is a most agreeable help in removing crumbs if dropped in the bed while feeding the invalid.

Paper plates used for animal pets will be a great help to the dish washer. Plates should be kept very clean that are used for pets. For one thing it is a good habit formed, for they will not be apt to eat unclean food in other places. Paper plates which may be bought by the hundreds and burned after using, will save soiled and unsightly dishes standing around for pets.

A simple way to apply a hot compress when the weight of a hot water bottle is too much is to heat thick folded flannel and keep changing when they become too cool.

To save good stockings from being torn at the top where the supporter is fastened, bind a piece of ribbon on the edge of the hose in which to put the supporter fastenings.

To prevent draw strings from pulling out, fasten them in the middle with a few stitches to the garment, then they can be drawn up both ways but will not come out.

A feeding cup which may be bought in any ten-cent store is a great convenience when giving an invalid liquid food. Care must be used that it is not served too fast from the spout, or the sick one will strangle.

For those too weak to hold a heavy manilla paper will be a great comfort, as a book's story pasted on heavy manilla paper will be a great comfort, for they can handle it without help.

When very disagreeable medicine must be taken a piece of ice held in the mouth a moment before it will dull the sense of taste so that it may be swallowed with comfort.

In one family where the work is divided among four home members, one gets breakfast and washes the dinner dishes, another attends to the other housework, a third gets dinner, and washes the supper dishes, the fourth gets supper and washes the breakfast dishes. Once a week each has her allotted portion and the next, the work is changed, so that each has all the experience once in four weeks.

Consideration for Others.

A few more smiles of silent sympathy, a few more tender words, a little more restraint on temper, may make all the difference between happiness and half-happiness to those I live with—Stepford Brooke.

New Idea of Irish Brogue.

According to some language students Irish brogue is the ancient way of pronouncing English, preserved in its purity by residents of the Emerald Isle.

To Live Among Men.

We must bear each personality as we come in contact with its inherent individuality, without at all counting on its regeneration and without condemning it for remaining just what it is—Schopenhauer.

Immortal Life.

The natural life is the immortal life. You know a little more truth; then a little more obedience, then more truth; forever so. But all depends on being in earnest—Stepford Brooke.

SMART OUTING COATS

HANDSOME GARMENTS DEVISED FOR COMING SUMMER.

Sketch Shows Idea That May Be Taken as Representative—Informality Always the Chief Object in the Cut.

Judging from advance models, the separate coats of the sporting type designed for the summer are to be even smarter and more attractive than those which were so successfully launched last year. They will be made up in all the same bright colors and practically the same materials as last year's models, but the new ones are possessed of a clever cut and grace of line that make them quite the nicest sort of a serviceable summer wrap.

Of course, they are designed primarily to wear with white tailored skirts and blouses or with white serge frocks, for, as a general rule, they are made up in such bright colors that

To make the caramel put granulated sugar in a clean, smooth saucenpan and stir constantly while it is melting, do not let it overbrown, add a few drops of water or more if it is to be bottled and kept for flavoring and coloring sauces and then it is ready to use. If making a custard turn into the milk as soon as it becomes a golden color.

Sweet potatoes cooked in this caramel syrup in the oven are most delicious. Apples quartered and baked with the caramel added to them and basted over them while cooking is a most delicious way of serving apples. Then the fruit may be served with cream and sugar.

Caramel ice cream is a most delicious frozen dessert.

Caramel flavor in boiled frosting for filling in cake is a most delicious one.

The sugar may be browned and water added to it, then add the flavoring to boiled sugar syrup, and pour over the whipped eggs as in making any boiled frosting.

When baked custards are liked pour into each cup before adding the custard enough of the caramel to coat the inside of the cup, then add the custard and cook. When they are turned out, the outside will be covered with the caramel. Serve with whipped cream.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A good story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sickroom. Learn to keep your own trouble to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ill or sorrow. Learn to smile, your smile under a pleasant smile. Learn to meet your friends with a smile.

SOME GERMAN CAKES.

The German coffee cake or kuchen is as great a favorite among Americans as among the Germans. These cakes are peculiar to Germany and there are as many methods of making them as there are recipes for their preparation.

Plain Kuchen.—Use two and a half quarts of flour, two table-spoonfuls of salt, two cups of sweet milk, one cupful of granulated sugar, three-quarters of a cup of butter or shortening, a grated nutmeg, teaspoonful of vanilla and one package of raisins. At night dissolve half the yeast in a half-cupful of lukewarm water, mix with enough of the flour to make a batter, cover and let stand over night. In the morning dissolve the other half of the yeast in a little warm water and add the risen mixture. Scald the milk, then when lukewarm add to the yeast mixture; beat the eggs, add to them the sugar, melted butter, salt, nutmeg, grated, and vanilla. Stir until well mixed, dust the raisins with flour and add them to the mixture. Sift in the flour and mix as for bread. Put in a warm place, cover well and let it rise until double its bulk. This takes from three to four hours. Then mold into loaves and let rise again. Put into a very slow oven and bake for an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half. When the crust is nicely browned cover and finish baking. When well baked the crust should be a nut-brown and the inside deep cream color.

Kaffee Kuchen.—Make a dough as for cake, using, but one egg and a quarter of a cup of butter. When ready to put into the pans form into large circles and bake. Cover with powdered sugar icing and set in the oven to harden.

Apple Kuchen.—The cake is made as above rolled thin in a sheet and eights of apples overlapping are put over the top. Sprinkle with butter and flour rolled together and add sugar and cinnamon; sprinkle the top with this and when light bake.

Nellie Mayhew.

SPECIAL COVER FOR FROCK

Best Method of Protecting the "Party Gown" When it is Hanging in the Wardrobe.

Nearly every girl realizes that the average party gown gets more hard usage when hanging in the crowded wardrobe than while it is being actually worn. And as most girls have far less wardrobe space than they need, the best means of protecting the party frock from contact with the workday garments is to make a special cover for it of lawn, dimity, muslin, cheese-cloth or a similar material. Having measured the length of the gown from shoulders to skirt hem, take two full widths of the chosen covering material and shape an end of each one of them into shoulders and the half of a neck. The shoulders and the long, straight sides of the cover are then seamed together, the bottom is hemmed, the neck is neatly bound with ribbon bowed in front at the top of two short silken cords from which depend two small square or oval sachets. When the gown is adjusted to its individual hanger and the muslin cover drawn smoothly over its folds and draperies it is in a condition to be as nicely kept as it is possible to keep any unboxed garment.

Hats for Shopping.

Pretty shopping hats are of the sailor variety, with narrow brims and soft crowns. Some of these crowns, which just fit the head, widen out until at the top, where the stiff crown band of ribbon terminates, they are almost of the same circumference as the brims.

tom under a row of cloth-covered buttons. The body of the coat is cut with some fullness that is disposed of in naturally hanging folds held in place under an easily tacked-on belt, which knots loosely in front. A row of buttons set closely along one side of the front is the only trimming aside from the tasseled sash ends.

Most of the sporting coats reach well below the hips, are unlined and have their seams bound with silk luster. Of course, such coats are always most informal. But now that they have lost that slouchiness that used to characterize outing garments and are instead graceful of line and trim looking with a certain dash about them, they are altogether useful, in fact, almost indispensable adjuncts to a well regulated spring and fall outfit.

TULLE USED IN MILLINERY

One of the Most Effective of the Hat Trimmings That Are Just Now Popular.

Tulle as a hat trimming is growing in favor and wonderful things can be done with it. It is placed on straw, taffeta, satin or on any material that goes to make a hat. It is used to drape the crown, folded into most fantastic shapes, and it can be twisted into spirals that resemble the tendrils of a feather, or clipped to look like pompons. It is not as perishable as it looks, as there are mothproof tulles which may be exposed to dampness and even rain without becoming limp. Lace is also used in high-wired effects and in artistic drapings.

The new flowers are works of art. There is a great variety of stick-up motifs in wing and quill effects, and fantastic ornaments made entirely of thickly clustering small flowers, in color schemes that are truly wonderful in their beauty. Fine ferns, grasses and moss are used to subdue too brilliant coloring.

Dainty pompons are made of forget-me-nots, lilacs and other small flowers, mounted on slender branching stems. Delightful little clusters of flowers are composed of a silk rosebud, two fuchsias and a sprig of mimosa, placed on the brim of a hat. Berries are either worn as bunches or in trails right round the hat, often being mixed with flower buds.

Cotton voiles strown with small flower motifs and tulles printed in the same effect are made up into smart hats with the addition of a small quantity of fine straw braid, lace, or embroidered edging and small flowers or fruit, and are elaborate enough to be worn with the daintiest summer frock.

Summer Stockings.

Embroidered clocks on stockings are never more appropriate than when worn with an organdy dress or a white lingerie gown that has upon it a touch of colored ribbon. If the colored ribbon is omitted, embroidered stockings can be worn just the same, for the embroidery can be in white also. A dainty Southern girl, known for her good taste in dress, wore with a blue and white figured organdy white silk stockings upon which with her own pretty fingers she had embroidered forget-me-nots. Tiny sprays of the flowers ran up each side of the stockings and peeped out when my little lady's skirts were raised ever so slightly. —The Philadelphia Press.

Linen Embroidered Sets.

Among the hand-embroidered accessories being worked by clever needle-women are sets for summer frocks, including collar, cuffs and sash or girdle of colored linen worked in oriental embroidery. One notable design was worked on one side of the front, with ends reaching below the knees. These ends were scalloped and embroidered in dull blues, rose and yellow to correspond with the turnover collar and cuff ends. The whole was intended for wear with a white linen morning dress, or perhaps a sheer muslin.

Model of black and white checked satin, straw with crown and brim of satin.

NEW OUTING HAT

Fine Frilling.

A touch of handwork on net ruffling is distinctive. The objection to embroidering net is that the wrong side usually displays all rough defects, and stray threads may be seen through its sheerness on the right side. But with buttonholing the wrong side may be made to look quite as neat as the right side, says the Philadelphia North American. The net may be edged with buttonholing of any color that is desired. Buttonhole-edge is with silk or mercerized cotton.

The nine were too occupied in rejoicing with their friends, too busy with fulfilling duties from which they had long been separated, to express their thanks. It is significant that this one was a Samaritan—"a stranger." This is the one whom less would be expected yet Luke relates other good things about the Samaritan, ch. 10:33-35. (Luke, as the companion of Paul, shows us not only in his gospel, but in his life of Paul Christ's outreachings towards the Gentiles.) The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans (John 4:9), but sin makes strange companions.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM HAWAII

Youth Fails to Warble and Lands in Lockup

NEW YORK.—When James Smith, eighteen years old, of 19 Mechanics street, New Rochelle, was sentenced to 60 days in prison for petty larceny by Justices O'Keefe, Herrman and Salmon in special sessions he said he had been led to steal by going to church for the first time in his recollection. Recently his father, who is a postman, took him to task for not being a church attendant.

"Son," said the elder Smith, "you're going to the bad. Go to church instead. You'll never get ahead in this world until you do."

So on the last Sunday in March James joined the faithful who went into the mission at 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. Richard Bolden was holding forth on the beauty of a righteous life. Deeply touched, James knelt with the others in prayer.

While he was wiping away the moisture from his eyes his glance was caught by the minister's hat and coat in an ante-room.

Remembering his father's remark about getting along in this world by going to church, James tiptoed softly to the garments.

On his way out three overcoats found their way across his arm. James walked sanctimoniously away until he reached One Hundred and Thirty-first street and Madison avenue.

There he was stopped by Patrolman Hart, who noticed a skeaf of sacred music protruding from the coat that belonged to the minister.

"Stop!" said the policeman. "Where are you going?"

"To church," answered James. "I sing in the choir."

"But what are you doing with those coats?"

"Taking them to give away to the poor."

The policeman fingered them suspiciously, and then he looked more closely at the music.

"This music is in Latin," he exclaimed. "Can you sing it?"

"Sure," replied James, who knew several Italians.

"Then sing it now," ordered the policeman.

James was reluctant, declaring he was not accustomed to singing Latin on street corners. At length he yielded to urgent prompting. The policeman listened as long as he could.

"That'll do," he said finally. "You'd better come along to the station house and resign from the choir."

Perhaps they will ask him to sing at the prison chapel.

No More Fur on Upper Lips; Barber's Swan Song

CHICAGO.—"In the course of a few years," sighed C. Albert Bucks, Chicago's most veteran barber, the other day, "whiskers will be an extinct as the American buffalo. And so will barbers. Whiskers are disappearing, and they are very seldom to be met, even in a barber shop. I cut whiskers in the early '70s which a barber of today wouldn't understand."

Mr. Bucks has been cutting whiskers since the year 1869, and this is his official swan song.

"Look," said he, indicating the beardless face of a youthful customer in the chair beneath him. "Once the American youth was a furbearing animal, as luxurious on the face as the German, Spaniard or the Alaskan yak. He used to wear whiskers all over, and few faces in those happy days were complete without at least one set of trimmings."

"Have a shampoo?" inquired Barber Bucks, as his youthful customer straightened out in his chair. The shampoo being spurned, Mr. Bucks continued in a more melancholy strain:

"In those happy days a harper had to be an artist. There were whiskers and whiskers; some grew sideways, some up and down and some on the bias. To cut whiskers then required such skill which few barbers own nowadays."

"Will you maybe have your hair singed?" inquired Barber Bucks of the youthful customer.

"I will not," answered the youthful customer, promptly.

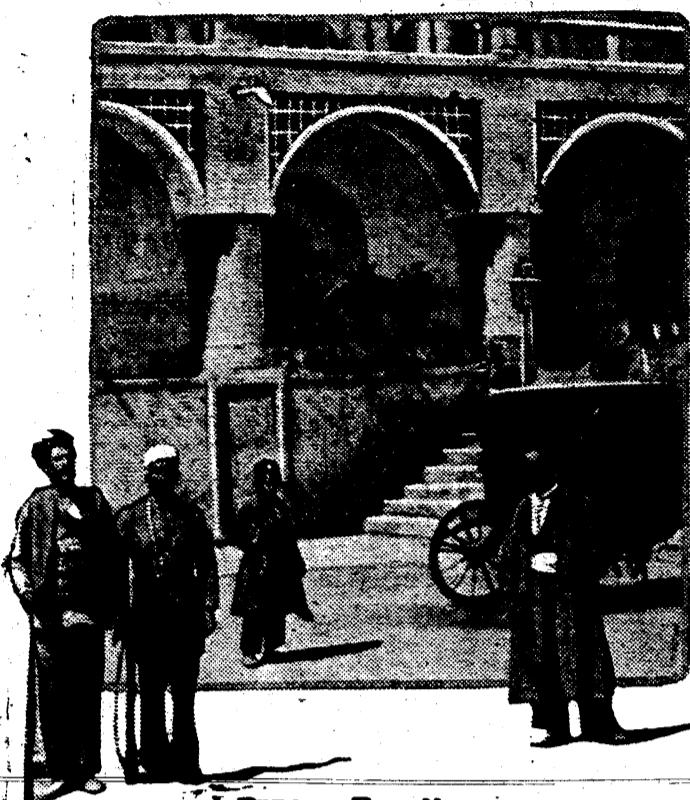
"A young man then was as proud of his whiskers as of his wife. He used to come to his barber every day to have them treated scientifically. He used to brush his hair from the back out and make it stick from his forehead like this" (Illustrating).

"But as the years passed I noticed that this was a bad climate for whiskers. They didn't seem to grow good. A man coming over from the old country with a beautiful crop would lose them in three or four years. Nowadays a young man comes in here once in a while with a dinky mustache as large as your little finger and wants it fixed up. Ach, to think of the kind that used to be!"

Peaceful Married Man Was Almost Shanghaied

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The papers had just been coming out with big evening headlines of reports of the taking of Vera Cruz. A certain citizen of the neighborhood of Seventeenth street and Susquehanna avenue was going home along Broad street

Women Folk in Persia



A PERSIAN REST HOUSE

In the traditional days of Zoroaster, before Islam conquered Persia, the women folk must have enjoyed a much higher and more honorable and happier position than at the present time, for today they are esteemed greatly inferior to men.

It is really no wonder that one frequently hears from the lips of some of these poor creatures the pathetic exclamation, "Oh, God, why was I not born a boy—life would then have been so much easier to bear!"

When a boy is born there is great rejoicing, but when the hopes of a male child are disappointed, one often hears the sad saying "Only a girl!"

Unfortunate little creature, she is unwelcome! The ayah or nurse, is in a bad temper and the unhappy mother has to suffer for the unfulfilled desire. In all probability she will lose the favor of her lord and master, and this is almost certain to be the case when she is so unlucky as to present him with a second daughter. In his rage and chagrin he will introduce a new bride into his "anderoon," or woman's quarters; that is to say if he can afford to add to his household.

Female Children Unwelcome.

As for the poor little girl-child—little attention and care, to say nothing of parental affection, is bestowed upon her. If she is strong and healthy she will live, if not, she will die and will not be much lamented. A common cradle is good enough for her, in place of the costly and luxurious cot that would have been thought more too fine for a boy. The poor nurse, frightened, trembles when she announces the sex of the child to the *Agha*, for the disappointed and angry man in his rage is not unlikely to give the order that she is "to eat sticks" the Persian euphemism for punishment with the bastinado, or whipping the soles of the feet with thin rods. This wrathful feeling towards his wife may even go so far as divorce for her omission to provide him with an heir.

Girls seldom are sent to school, and it is a rare thing to find a Persian woman who can so much as read or write. There are no such institutions as girls' schools.

The features are concealed behind the rouhān, a long, narrow white veil which is fastened at the back of the head over the chādar by two hooks, or in some cases by an elaborate clasp of silver or gold filigree, either plain or studded with gems. This veil is pierced just in front of the eyes, the opening being covered with lace, to form a window from which the wearer can look out without being herself visible. Not even her hands may be seen, so they are always carefully wrapped in the chādar.

The lifting of the veil (*zefar*) is the most important event in the life of the Persian girl, and until this moment arrives her sole duty is to look pretty, making herself attractive by the use of innumerable cosmetics—paints and hairwashes which are found in every "anderoon," so that her good looks may be the subject of conversation and find her a husband.

Repressed Desire.

Now whenever I hear "desire" called "weakness," and its suppression called "mastery," I confess that I wince. It is a singular but ponderable fact that the patients who fill the waiting-rooms of our psychiatrists in increasing numbers are largely persons "who have mastered their desires." It is usually for this very reason that they are become "patients." If psychology be right about it, true self-control is not suppression, but sublimation or transformation. The desire, natural and normal enough in itself, must be allowed expression, if not in one way then in another. To "master" it merely, namely to repress it, is absolutely dangerous. Some day the repressed desire will come to its own.

M. P. Frost, in Atlantic.

Powerful Gamma Rays. The Alpha rays of radium are stopped at once by a sheet of paper, and the Beta rays cannot go through a thin sheet of copper or tin foil. But the Gamma rays will penetrate through a half-inch steel bar. An interesting experiment is to hold a tube

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Treat the cows gently.
We must have good roads.
Horses should not stand idle.
Provide the hens with nests.
The hog-tight fence helps keep the mortgage off.
It doesn't pay to feed a duck after it is 10 weeks old.
Be sure that the male at the head of the poultry flock is pure bred.
Eggs for hatching must be from strong, healthy, well-fed chickens.
Land that dries quickly after a rain is well adapted for raising poultry.

Good judgment is worth more to the dairyman than his highest priced cow.

Keep salt and wood ashes before the hogs all the time—but in separate boxes.

A heavy crop of clover plowed under is one of the best restoratives of the soil.

Have the main part of your garden so arranged that it can be cultivated with a horse.

Watch the newly-broken colt. If his head begins to droop it's a sure sign you are overworking him.

More feed can be stored in a given space in the form of silage than in the form of fodder or hay.

In its first few weeks of life the calf takes on weight very fast, and will have a great appetite.

Nest boxes free from cracks and crevices are best because such places are hiding places for vermin.

When spraying do not work with bare hands. They'll be sore if you do. Put on a pair of rubber gloves.

Corn, wheat and oats are the best feeds for growing turkeys and dry grain chick feeds for the little turkeys.

Dairying is rapidly becoming a science. It is being studied more extensively than almost any other line of farming.

Grass is of little value as a feed until a month after it starts in the spring. It must be supplemented with grain or hay.

Chemical plant foods should be used chiefly to establish grasses and clovers that shall form the basis of future operations.

Provide the herd with comfortable quarters at all times. Failure in this will impair the usefulness of the animal and waste the feed.

The raising of poor horses is one of the most unprofitable of farm operations as the raising of good ones is one of the most profitable.

One of the chief objects of a cover crop in an orchard is to assist in controlling the moisture content of the soil during late summer and early fall.

The hens that are running around the barn are living under conditions that are more natural, and when as well fed as the others they will produce more eggs.

Good garden work cannot be easily done unless good tools are available. See that all tools are in good condition and that you have those best adapted for your work.

An orchard with the trees planted 40 by 20 feet, and a few rows of corn planted between the rows of trees, provides the most ideal place for the rearing of small chicks.

Plan now for the silo. There is no better returns to the farmer than a good silo properly built and filled on time, and in the right way.

When chicks are taken from the incubator or from the hatching nest, they should be kept quiet most of the time for the first 48 hours. Rest will do them more good than anything else.

The time at which cultivation in the orchard shall cease and the cover crops be sown is very largely a matter of judgment. It depends almost entirely upon soil moisture conditions as during the latter part of July, and what they are likely to be during the remainder of the season.

There is nothing better than alfalfa to put the ground in shape to produce corn and potatoes, and if we allowed our fields to remain in alfalfa for a number of years it would assist nature in storing up large amounts of plant food during the time the ground was supporting the crop.

Keep baby chicks growing.

Sheep are quite profitable.

Start slowly with poultry.

Disk harrow is indispensable.

A bad line fence is likely to make a bad neighbor.

The important point in a fence is the corner post.

The lamb must be kept growing rapidly from the start.

There is no saving of food effected by putting alfalfa in a silo.

Lime is an essential feature in most schemes of rebuilding the soil.

Only such eggs as are well formed should be used for hatching.

Concrete floors in the barn help a great deal in saving manure.

Warm soil, next to seed, is the great essential of a profitable corn crop.

It's better to order the silo now than two weeks before filling time.

The size of the incubator should depend largely on the size of one's flock.

The good, square walk as a gait for a farm horse is the most valuable of any.

Eggs from sick or diseased fowls should never be used for hatching purposes.

Keep the brood sow just as long as she will produce large and healthy litters.

Cucumbers grow and mature quick if soil, cultural conditions and weather are right.

The health of the horse depends to a great extent upon the cleanliness of his skin.

The windmill is one of the most neglected pieces of machinery we have on the farm.

It is more pleasant as well as much more cleanly to milk clean, dry teats with clean, dry hands.

The pig allowed to burrow himself in dust, fills all the air tubes and cavities of the lungs with it.

The cold rain that turns into sleet and then terminates in a blizzard is what live stock does not like.

The man who claims he never makes a mistake is either blind with egotism or a liar—generally both.

Life is still bright to the man who is able to sit down to a breakfast of buckwheat cakes and sausage.

It takes four weeks for a duck to hatch, otherwise the method of hatching is practically the same as for chicks.

A little care at freshening time may give the young heifer and add very greatly to her value during the coming year.

Asparagus requires a great deal of fertilizer and this should be put on very early in the spring or any time during the season.

The silo furnishes a cheap and efficient means of storing and preserving feed that would otherwise go to waste in the fields.

Nests need not necessarily be expensive affairs; any old box or barrel that is strong and substantial will answer every purpose.

Anybody with one good pig up to a hundred may feel good this spring, for just now there is no more profitable stock on earth than hogs.

Pregnant brood sows should never be allowed to run in the same yards with cattle or horses. Many good sows have been ruined by a kick.

The draft horse can make more money by his great efficiency at heavy work than the light horse can by his greater speed on the road.

Turkeys should not remain in coops, but should have free range and sometimes will steal nests, so must be watched during the laying season.

The secret of making money from sheep in the corn belt is breeding the best mutton rams to range-bred ewes and having the lambs dropped in cold weather.

It is a good thing to insist that the food we buy shall be what it is labeled, whether we eat it ourselves, feed it to our stock, or use it to fertilize our soils.

A brush is a great aid in cleaning milk vessels, especially strainers. It will get down into all the small cavities that cannot well be thoroughly cleaned with anything else.

The hen that wanders through the orchard, follows the plow in the near-by truck patch, hangs around the horse trough, the pig pen and the stable is the hen that has the glow of health and the bloom of vitality about her. There is a redness in her comb that is lacking in that of the closely housed hen.

The trouble with the usual method of planting the home grounds is not so much that there is too little planting of trees and shrubs, but that the planting is meaningless. Every yard should be a picture.

There are many dairymen who have worked up special markets, and have a name for superior product, who get a little higher price for their stuff, but the number is mighty small as compared with the men, who must market their dairy products in an ordinary way.

There is nothing better than alfalfa to put the ground in shape to produce corn and potatoes, and if we allowed our fields to remain in alfalfa for a number of years it would assist nature in storing up large amounts of plant food during the time the ground was supporting the crop.

IDEAS for HOME BUILDERS

By WM. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is without doubt, the highest authority in the field. Address him in care of William A. Radford, No. 1527 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

To any one alive to the development in the building world, there is nothing more striking than the steady growth of the movement toward better quality in building construction during the past 10 or 15 years. Where formerly home-builders were satisfied with makeshift construction and with cheap though gaudy effects in building, there has come to be a general demand for the best grades of material and the most thorough workmanship united to form substantial structures that will endure.

Take the medium-sized dwelling house, for instance, such as the average family requires. A generation ago, \$2,000 would probably have been the top figure considered proper for its cost. Today no one would think of spending less than twice that amount if he would build with an eye to permanence or future value.

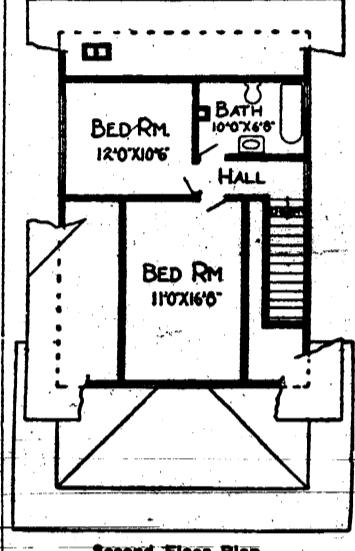
The increased cost of labor and materials has had something to do with this, it is true, but not so much as is sometimes thought. No! It is the added comforts and the higher standard of quality all the way through that have brought this about. Modern plumbing and fixtures, modern heating systems, modern lighting, cemented basements, permanent fireproof roofing, hardwood floors—all these, which were the luxuries of yesterday but are the necessities of today, mark the advancing standards of building; and the general building public now realize what the carpenters and building contractors have known all along—that quality building is the only kind which pays.

As a natural companion to this idea of quality building, there has developed also an increasing demand for permanency and lasting endurance in building work. The demand for fireproof construction has become more and more insistent every year, until now houses which may be considered fireproof, as least so far as the outside fire hazard is concerned, are very common.

The building of a home almost always requires saving and sacrifice on the part of all in the family, and it is quite natural that they should want to build as securely as possible so that

that statistics show three-fourths of our enormous fire loss in this country to be due to fire spreading from one building to another. In the numerous tests made in the United States government testing laboratories concrete has been proved to be absolutely fire-resistant; and not only in laboratory, but also in actual work, concrete has demonstrated its fireproofing qualities in the most convincing manner.

The house illustrated here is 24 feet 8 inches in width and 32 feet 8 inches



Second Floor Plan.

in length. It contains three large rooms, alcove, and pantry on the first floor, and two bedrooms and a bath upstairs. The floor plans show the arrangement of these rooms to be both comfortable and convenient. The estimated cost of this house, using good quality oak flooring downstairs and edgegrain yellow pine flooring upstairs, and hardwood trim throughout, is about \$3,000 under favorable conditions of the market for labor and materials.

A Difficulty.

Harry Thurston Peck, the unfortunate litterateur who killed himself in Stamford, was once talking to a young man at Columbia about the art of writing biography.

"When you write a biography," he said, "you must keep yourself in the background." Foster's biography of Dickens is ruined by the continual presence of Foster blowing his own trumpet.

That Was Different.

"I never believe anything one woman tells me about another," he said.

"I was just going to tell you," she replied, "that your wife had given me to understand that she considered him the handsomest, bravest, best and wisest man in the world, but I suppose it is useless, for you will not believe she ever said it."

"Oh, well, of course, there are exceptions."

The ONLOOKER

HENRY HOWLAND

Only a Chance

"I have the talent to succeed; a proper chance is all I need." He said: "I see around me every day men who are ignorant and small. Whose wits with mine would not compare. Yet, lacking wisdom, dom, after all, They get ahead. I have the wish to get along. My record's clean, my will is strong. I crave a chance; I know, if Fortune favored me, I have the strength of limb and mind. The knowledge and the grace to be placed high among the worthy kind. That still advance."

He thought a chance his only need. To achieve objectives and succeed. And never surrendered.

That year by year and day by day, Through rainy seasons and through dry.

While others pushed him from the way, He passed the fairest chances by Unrecognized.

His English. "Can you talk English?" asked the official. The applicant for naturalization papers looked bewildered.

"Ask him," the official said to an interpreter, "whether he can talk English."

The question having been put, the foreigner smiled and nodded confidently.

"Oh you can talk English, can you?" Again the applicant looked bewildered.

"Tell him," the interpreter was directed, "to talk English."

Having received the order, the foreigner triumphantly shouted: "Down with Mexico."

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