

FLASH

The Lead Dog

By GEORGE MARSH

Copyright by The Paton Publishing Co.

SYNOPSIS

Up the wild waters of the unknown Yellow-Leg, on a winter's hunt, Journey Brock McCain and Gaspard Lacroix, his French-Cree comrade, with Flash, Brock's puppy and his dog team, Brock's father had warned him of the danger of his trip.

CHAPTER II

On the Yellow-Leg Trail

Through the early afternoon the deeply loaded canoe followed the flat coast. From the stern Gaspard, the better canoe man, driving his narrow blade with the straight-armed lunge of the Cree, watched with frowning eyes the increasing blackness of the northern horizon.

The sun was hanging over the marshes when Gaspard glanced into the north and shook his head.

"We better find camp ground before the tide leaves us," he warned. "We run up some creek."

"You're right," Brock replied. "We can't run the chance of getting the flour wet."

For an hour the paddles of the canoe men churned the gray bay water as they reconnoitered the flats ahead for a hospitable creek mouth into which they could run for shelter from the blow which threatened them at the turn of the tide.

As the muskies smothered the sun, Gaspard stood in the stern, searching the beaches to the north. Somewhere ahead a friendly little river must cross the marshes to the sea, or a hospitable sand-spit thrust out to meet the tide.

"Look! as if we had a night in the boat ahead of us," said Brock, as the stern-man sat down and silently took up his paddling again.

"If she blow hard when the tide come in, the boat will fill," was the gloomy comment of the other.

On they traveled, searching for a way in to a dry camp ground on the marshes, but in vain. Then, as the tide turned, the wind rose, and the bronzed faces of the canoe men set grim with the knowledge that the filling of their boat on the flats meant the abandonment of their winter on the Yellow-Leg. For without flour they dared not enter the unknown country.

Kneeling in the bow, teeth clamped, the stubbornness of his Scotch ancestry battling all thought of failure, Brock drove his paddle with all the splendid power of his muscular arms and back. From the stern the sneaky Gaspard—taking them on the quarter—eased the canoe of the able hand through the short seas. But loaded as they were, the stern-man realized that the rising wind would soon kick up a sea in which the heavily loaded canoe could not live. It was a matter of minutes. His decision was quickly made.

"Look out!" he cried, "we turn inshore!" And burying his paddle, with the prompt aid of Brock he swung the bow.

Blindly they drove the boat in through the thickening dusk. As they shot into the white shoals they dropped paddles, seized their setting poles and pushed desperately on through the low-breaking flood tide.

Suddenly the canoe stopped with a jolt, throwing the poles forward to their knees. A following wave lifted and swung the stern inshore. The next would wash over the boat, grounded broadside on, filling her. The flour!

Leaping into the water, desperate with the fear of the loss of the precious cargo, with a great heave Brock eased the bow off the hummock beneath it, and with Gaspard pushing at the stern, headed the lightened boat in over the flats where she grounded beyond the break of the waves.

"They're dry as a bone!" shouted Brock, reaching under the heavy canvas to the flour bags. "Whew! That was a close call!"

"Good thing de beach is flat here," cried Gaspard. "I thought she fill for sure."

"The tide's not half full yet, is it?" "No, we got to float de canoe in, as de tide rises. You look out for de boat and I go back to high ground and build a fire."

So, with the stern lashed to a pole to keep the boat from swinging, Brock curled up in the canoe to wait for the tide to float her, while Gaspard went inland with kettle and frying pan, for the hours of toll since noon had left them desperately hungry.

It was not long before Brock saw a light flicker, back on the marsh. His empty stomach clamored for the tea and fried goose that Gaspard was cooking. Then for a space, his tired body conquered him and he dozed, to be awakened by the swinging of the canoe, about again, in the tide.

Tumbling out in his water-tight sealskin boots Brock guided the craft through the shallows until she again grounded, and, lashing the boat to a setting pole, he started for the fire, where he tea awaited him. As he crossed the marsh to the elder thicket which served as a partial windbreak for the fire, a chorus of yelps challenged his approach.

"Say, I'm half starved, cook!" cried the hungry youth as he fought off the

caresses of the welcoming dogs. "How about a little bite?"

Gaspard smiled as he turned the sputtering goose in the pan with his skimming knife. "You lucky you not half drown. You stake de boat when you leave her?"

"You bet. But she's far in now where there's no wash. I'll go back when I've filled this hollow, and bring her in as the tide rises."

So dogs and men ate their supper by the little fire of driftwood while the wind rocked the alders above them. After midnight, when the tide had turned, they brought their tent and blankets in from the canoe and rolled up for needed rest after the hard day.

By daylight, a kettle of goose was already bubbling over the fire, for the wind had cleared the weather and a long paddle up the coast lay before them. Again, with the dogs following the shore, the canoe headed up the coast.

"Tonight we camp at de Big Owl—tomorrow de Yellow-Leg," said Gaspard, setting into a vicious stroke. "Right! Tomorrow the Yellow-Leg!"

And the paddles churred the gray bay water as the boat sped up the low coast.

Late in the afternoon, the lean face of Gaspard widened in a grin as he searched the coast to the north.

"Here she is, de Big Owl," he announced with satisfaction. "We make good tam today, eh, Brock?"

The following noon the voyagers reached the mouth of the Yellow-Leg, which, like all west coast rivers, debouches into the bay through a delta. "The Yellow-Leg, at last!" cried Brock, standing in the canoe, hands sliding eyes.

"Big river!" replied Gaspard, "she got free mouth."

"By golly, there's that schooner again!" Brock pointed into the north. Gaspard's black eyes studied the dark object on the water, far up the coast. "What she hang off dis riviere for?" he muttered.

"I'd sure like to run on up the coast and have a look at them," said Brock.

"No, we got big job ahead before de freeze-up, Brock." Then with a sweep of his paddle, Gaspard swung the bow inshore. "Here we go for de big hunt on de Yellow-Leg."

Day by day through the following week the canoe bound for the unmapped headwaters of the Yellow-Leg bucked the strong current. Often they were compelled to get out the tracking line, and, walking the shore, tow the boat up through water too strong for poles to push her. And nowhere on the shores of the wild river did they meet with signs of a portage or old camp ground.

As he watched the wilderness panorama unfold before him, the realization that it was free country—untrapped, theirs, by the law of the north—thrilled Brock to the marrow.

Then one day the river forked.

"Which way?" asked Brock.

"We talk 'sout' branch," replied the stern-man. "Once, to de nord of Starving Riviere divide, my fader saw beeg lak'. It might be headwater of dis branch."

"He was headed for that lake country when he left your camp last winter, wasn't he?"

Gaspard nodded. "He went to look ovaiv de country for game sign."

"He couldn't have starved, Gaspard. He was too good a hunter; he must have met with an accident."

"No, he had plenty grub w'en he left an' he was best hunter een dis countree." Gaspard's voice roughened to huskiness as he spoke of the father he had loved. "Somet'ing happen—he nevaire starve so long as he can travel."

"Queer thing not a dog ever worked his way back—wolves, I suppose."

"Not a dog!"

For a space they sat in silence while the canoe drifted, the dark face of Gaspard Lacroix bitter with the memory of his lost father.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Code Employed for Telegrams in China

The transmission and receipt of telegrams in China is not so easy as in western countries, because the Chinese language lacks an alphabet and expresses itself by characters and signs that represent words. In consequence, for purposes of telegraphing, an exact list has been made of signs in quantity sufficient for ordinary correspondence, and to each of the signs a different number is given which is transmitted by the Morse telegraphic system. The code consists of 9,800 ciphers, the whole forming a pamphlet of 49 pages. Each one of which contains ten series of 20 characters with its corresponding number. On receipt of a telegram the operator looks up in his book the characters represented by the numbers transmitted by the apparatus and transcribes them into legible Chinese.

—Washington Sunday Star.

The Better Part

"We cannot choose good friends," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "but must hope to live so worthily that good friends may choose us."—Washington Star.

Lay up treasures in heaven. No one on earth will try to rob you of them.

The DAIRY

FAVOR SOY BEANS FOR DAIRY COW

Equal to Linned Oilmeal as Protein Supplement.

Soy beans provide an excellent protein supplement for use in the grain ration for dairy cattle. Numerous experiments conducted by some of the leading experimental stations have proved ground soy beans to be equal to linned oilmeal as a protein supplement in the dairy ration. Usually high protein feeds such as linned oilmeal, cottonseed meal and corn gluten feed are high in price and if dairy men would grow more soy beans it would make them more independent of these high-priced protein feeds and insure a greater dairy income.

In feeding trials conducted at the Purdue university agricultural experiment station in 1923 comparing ground soy beans with linned oilmeal, soy beans proved to be equal to linned oilmeal as a protein supplement for dairy cattle when fed in the grain ration of corn and oats.

Experiments conducted at the Purdue and South Dakota stations comparing soy bean hay with alfalfa hay, soy bean hay was found to be practically equal to alfalfa hay when fed to dairy cattle.

Trials conducted at the Iowa station in 1922 in comparing ground soy beans with linned oilmeal, as a protein supplement for the dairy ration, the ground soy beans proved to be equal to linned oilmeal when old process linned oilmeal was selling for \$45 per ton. In other words, the ground soy beans fed as a protein supplement to the basal grain ration of corn and oats were worth one-third more than the linned oilmeal.

As a roughage for general herd feeding, good quality soy bean hay has proved to be just as good as alfalfa hay in the Purdue dairy herd the last winter. In fact we think so much of the bean hay that this year we will have 75 tons for winter feeding.—J. H. Hilton, Purdue university.

Figures Tell Story of Dairy Herd Improvement

Figures from more than 100,000 individual yearly records from cows on test in dairy herd improvement associations in the United States indicate that, on the average, cows producing 100 pounds of butterfat a year returned but \$14 over the cost of feed.

Cows that produced 200 pounds of butterfat returned \$54 above feed costs; those producing 300 pounds returned \$96; and the cows of 500 pounds butterfat production returned \$178 above feed costs. Thus the man milking a 500-pound producer would have more net return than if he milked a dozen cows producing only 100 pounds of butterfat. This would take no account of the added labor of milking and caring for the larger herd or of the much greater expense of providing stable room for a herd instead of a single animal.

The production figures used in this calculation were obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture from the cow-testing associations of the country and the returns from butterfat are based on farm prices reported from all parts of the country.

Dairy Hints

Milk, especially when warm, absorbs odors rapidly.

It will pay to grind oats at 20 cents per 100 pounds when it is fed to dairy cows.

The "cowey" taste of market milk is due to mixture of cow manure and absorbed impurities.

Warm water offered in a sheltered place will be comfort bossie will readily appreciate.

Free access to water or watering cows at least twice daily will increase the profits from winter dairying.

Comfortably warm, well lighted, well ventilated stables insure health and good work on the part of the cows.

It is always cheaper to sell a hard milking cow to the butcher and buy another cow than it is to try to cure the case.

Don't let the cows shiver. Cold cows don't turn in much cold cash. They cannot fight cold and make milk with the same feed.

It seems that lice prefer the less thrifty calves and on these they multiply and feed until the calf stops growing, loses weight and has very little resistance left.

It should be clear that after giving a cow the first half of a full ration necessary to keep her alive, and after giving her barn room, running the risk of her dying, and doing chores for her the year around, it is the poorest possible economy not to give her the second half of a full ration, which she will use in producing milk.

BOY'S PLAYSUIT MADE PRACTICAL

Not Necessary to Put Youngster in Heavy Overalls.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) It used to be thought necessary to dress a little boy for play in thick heavy denim overalls of blue or khaki, reaching to his ankles. This costume, often worn over other clothing, was unsightly and uncomfortable, especially in warm weather. The overalls were hot, impeding freedom at the knees and ankles, and often at the shoulders because the straps pulled heavily. Very seldom were they really clean after the first newness was lost by playing in the dirt. One of the poorest features of the overall was the fact that all the valuable rays of sunlight were effectually kept from reaching the small boy's skin, where they can do so much good when unimpeded.

The small boy can have playsuits or rompers quite as attractive and practical as those his sister wears. They may be made of lightweight, easily laundered cotton materials, like broadcloth, saten, rep or kindergarten cloth, which will stand frequent washing, for, of course, they will be subjected to hard wear. Darker colors like blue, brown, and green, will usually be accepted more cheerfully by the boy than by his sister, and will not



Practical Playsuit for Boy.

reveal his inattention to mere dirt quite so plainly as lighter shades. They may be relieved by collars or trimmings of brighter hues.

A boy's rompers should, above all things, be comfortable to wear, not interfering with normal active play in

any way. They should be made short and loose in the legs so they do not catch at the knees, with straight trouser legs. Short sleeves are liked. In cold weather a sweater may supplement the romper without detracting from its masculinity.

In the romper of playsuit illustrated, a small straight collar and front facing of tan was used to relieve the severity of dark brown saten. It is not large enough to bother the wearer or make extra work for the laundress. Cuffs are also of tan. The straight front opening with three or four flat buttons makes it easy for the little boy to dress himself. Like his older brother's garments, the small boy's clothes should have the left side lapped over the right, just opposite from the way a girl's or woman's garments close.

Kimono sleeves with a shoulder seam provide ample width through the chest. There is a drop seat, and the always necessary pocket is trimmed with the tan material to match the collar and cuffs.

CHINESE DINNER VERY PALATABLE

Vegetables and Seasonings Make It Like Real Thing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Why not invite your friends or family to try a Chinese supper some evening? Even if you cannot get water nuts, bamboo shoots, bean sprouts and some of the other ingredients the Chinese use, you can get vegetables and other seasonings almost anywhere that will enable you to serve a palatable "chop suey" very similar to the real thing. It will be almost perfect in flavor if you can get soy sauce; if not, Worcestershire sauce will do. Soy sauce contains a good deal of salt, so the amount of salt needed in your chop suey will depend on which kind you use. The recipe is furnished by the bureau of home economics. Serve the chop suey with hot flaky rice, and for dessert have some preserved ginger, if you wish to keep the Chinese note in your meal. The Orientals do not use bread and butter because they have the rice, but you may serve it if your family prefers.

1 fowl, weighing 3 1/2 lbs. 2 cups sliced Brazil nuts or pecan nuts 2 cups shredded chokes. 2 cups shredded 4 lbs. soy sauce, celery. 1 green pepper, 1/2 tsp. salt, 2 cups chicken amount of salt in broth. 1 tsp. cornstarch, 1 tsp. cold water.

Put the fowl on a rack in a kettle, half fill with boiling water, cover tightly and simmer until the meat is nearly tender. Let cool in the broth, remove the meat from the bones, discard the skin, and cut the meat into small pieces. Cook the green pepper and onion in the fat in a heavy skillet for three or four minutes, turning them frequently. Add the celery, chicken meat, salt and broth, cover, and simmer from five to eight minutes, depending upon the tenderness of the chicken. Mix the cornstarch and cold water until smooth and stir into the mixture. Then add the nuts or artichokes. Add the soy sauce in sufficient quantity to give the desired flavor, and more salt if necessary.

ROAST STUFFED BREAST OF LAMB TASTEFUL

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) To enjoy roast lamb, it is not necessary always to buy a leg or even a shoulder. Did you ever try roast breast of lamb, stuffed with forcemeat? Specialists in the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture give the following directions for preparing so that all the flavor of roast lamb is retained and the fibers of the meat are tender and palatable. The breast is one of the least expensive parts of the lamb.

Select a breast of lamb, including the fore Shank, which will be used to make the forcemeat stuffing. Have the butcher crack the bones of the breast so that it can be carved between the ribs. Wipe the meat with a damp cloth, remove the fore Shank, and trim off the meat and grind it. Make a pocket in the breast by cutting through the flesh close to the ribs. Sprinkle the inside of the pocket with salt and pepper, pile in lightly the hot forcemeat, made according to the directions below, and sew the edges together. Rub the outside with salt, pepper and flour. Lay the stuffed breast, ribs down, on a rack in an open roasting pan. Do not add water. Place the roast in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit) and sear for thirty minutes. If there is not sufficient fat to keep the meat from drying out, baste with melted fat, or fry a strip or two of bacon on top. After searing, reduce the oven temperature rapidly to 300 degrees Fahrenheit and continue the cooking in the open pan until the meat is

POULTRY It May Be Urgent

ADVERTISING EGGS BRINGS PROFITS

There is a market waiting for the eggs that the progressive poultryman advertises. So says W. A. Sumner of the agricultural journalism department at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Many poultrymen are finding large profits in a "direct to the consumer" business and are building up a flourishing business through small inexpensive classified advertisements in city and town newspapers.

Before beginning, however, Sumner emphasizes that the future advertiser must be sure that he has something worth advertising and that he can give prompt replies to those who answer. To get top prices for his eggs and bring repeat orders, the poultryman must have strictly fresh eggs that he can guarantee. But, it pays to sell them, for city customers are willing to pay from five to ten cents a dozen above the retail prices for strictly fresh eggs.

Often a single insertion of an advertisement will bring enough inquiries to build up a steady trade for months to come, but the sales copy must be attractive enough to draw attention in competition with all the other advertisements in the column.

In writing the advertisements, Sumner gives this hint: "Make the copy detailed enough to furnish all the necessary information, including prices." The copy must be brief, for it is paid for by the words, but no important facts should be left out.

A trade mark also helps when selling to out-of-town customers, if it is attractive and easily remembered. When it is used on neat cartons, crates, or packages containing clean, fresh eggs, it helps bring more orders and makes it easy for customers to tell their friends about the poultryman's products.

Color Films for All A new cinematograph invention enables motion pictures in natural colors to be taken with an amateur's machine, by placing a filter on the lens of the camera for use with a special film. This filter is a transparent gelatin disk, divided into three sections representing red, green and blue-violet. As the light passes through the disk it becomes separated into its appropriate color group.

Practical Proposition Sutor—When I am away from Alleen I plumb the uttermost depths of despair.

Her Father—Huh! Get a more practical and profitable job of plumbing and I'll let you have her.—Boston Transcript.

Value of Cool Mind If a man keeps cool, he commands himself and others.—Chicago News.

Fresh Warm Water Is Essential for Layers

Ice water may taste good at a hot July picnic but in winter it does not appeal to either people or laying hens. If either were forced to consume ice water in winter they would drink no more than absolutely necessary. In the case of poultry this would mean serious falling off in egg production. It might mean serious injury to the health of the fowls.

If water were an expensive part of the ration all would probably see that the fowls always had plenty of it. They would also give it to them in the most effective manner. But because water is a gift of nature, we are apt to overlook its importance.

The egg supply from a group of laying hens can be practically cut off in from two to three days by interfering with the water supply or by furnishing it in frozen buckets, etc. With the winter months ahead it will pay to see that the hens get plenty of water and for best results it should not be too chilly. If fresh water is given at least twice a day the hens will consume more than where it is not offered fresh. For this reason do not favor large containers; they are apt to be neglected.

Poultry Hints

If a concrete poultry yard is used, sweep or scrub it each day.

Frozen toes and feet are a bad thing for fowls, and if noticed need attention.

If pullets replace yearlings in the flock each year diseases such as T. B. will be reduced considerably.

Heating drinking water for the hens with coal or wood is much cheaper than letting them heat it with food.

Poultry culture, like any other business, must be regulated according to demand. It is a proved fact that, for table use, the dark-legged breeds, or at least those with legs of a color other than yellow, are the best.

The nesting boxes should be in the darkest part of the hen house, and should all face away from the door.

Sprinkle a little carbolic acid in the hens' dust bath occasionally. After each rain stir the dust and make it fine again.

Sweet milk and sour milk are about equally valuable as chick feed, but one of them should be fed exclusively. If the milk diet is changed bowel trouble often results.

Ventilation of poultry houses is essential. One hundred hens give off three and one-half to four gallons of water every 24 hours.

Large supplies of eggs are keeping the prices down, and under these conditions it behooves every flock owner to get rid of his low producers.

Even though the culms must be sold at low prices, they should be marketed immediately, for they will lose more money for their owners for every day they are kept in the flock.

It May Be Urgent

ADVERTISING EGGS BRINGS PROFITS

There is a market waiting for the eggs that the progressive poultryman advertises. So says W. A. Sumner of the agricultural journalism department at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Many poultrymen are finding large profits in a "direct to the consumer" business and are building up a flourishing business through small inexpensive classified advertisements in city and town newspapers.

Before beginning, however, Sumner emphasizes that the future advertiser must be sure that he has something worth advertising and that he can give prompt replies to those who answer. To get top prices for his eggs and bring repeat orders, the poultryman must have strictly fresh eggs that he can guarantee. But, it pays to sell them, for city customers are willing to pay from five to ten cents a dozen above the retail prices for strictly fresh eggs.

Often a single insertion of an advertisement will bring enough inquiries to build up a steady trade for months to come, but the sales copy must be attractive enough to draw attention in competition with all the other advertisements in the column.

In writing the advertisements, Sumner gives this hint: "Make the copy detailed enough to furnish all the necessary information, including prices." The copy must be brief, for it is paid for by the words, but no important facts should be left out.

A trade mark also helps when selling to out-of-town customers, if it is attractive and easily remembered. When it is used on neat cartons, crates, or packages containing clean, fresh eggs, it helps bring more orders and makes it easy for customers to tell their friends about the poultryman's products.

Color Films for All A new cinematograph invention enables motion pictures in natural colors to be taken with an amateur's machine, by placing a filter on the lens of the camera for use with a special film. This filter is a transparent gelatin disk, divided into three sections representing red, green and blue-violet. As the light passes through the disk it becomes separated into its appropriate color group.

Practical Proposition Sutor—When I am away from Alleen I plumb the uttermost depths of despair.

Her Father—Huh! Get a more practical and profitable job of plumbing and I'll let you have her.—Boston Transcript.

Value of Cool Mind If a man keeps cool, he commands himself and others.—Chicago News.

Fresh Warm Water Is Essential for Layers

Ice water may taste good at a hot July picnic but in winter it does not appeal to either people or laying hens. If either were forced to consume ice water in winter they would drink no more than absolutely necessary. In the case of poultry this would mean serious falling off in egg production. It might mean serious injury to the health of the fowls.

If water were an expensive part of the ration all would probably see that the fowls always had plenty of it. They would also give it to them in the most effective manner. But because water is a gift of nature, we are apt to overlook its importance.

The egg supply from a group of laying hens can be practically cut off in from two to three days by interfering with the water supply or by furnishing it in frozen buckets, etc. With the winter months ahead it will pay to see that the hens get plenty of water and for best results it should not be too chilly. If fresh water is given at least twice a day the hens will consume more than where it is not offered fresh. For this reason do not favor large containers; they are apt to be neglected.

Poultry Hints

If a concrete poultry yard is used, sweep or scrub it each day.

Frozen toes and feet are a bad thing for fowls, and if noticed need attention.

If pullets replace yearlings in the flock each year diseases such as T. B. will be reduced considerably.

Heating drinking water for the hens with coal or wood is much cheaper than letting them heat it with food.

Poultry culture, like any other business, must be regulated according to demand. It is a proved fact that, for table use, the dark-legged breeds, or at least those with legs of a color other than yellow, are the best.

The nesting boxes should be in the darkest part of the hen house, and should all face away from the door.

Sprinkle a little carbolic acid in the hens' dust bath occasionally. After each rain stir the dust and make it fine again.

Sweet milk and sour milk are about equally valuable as chick feed, but one of them should be fed exclusively. If the milk diet is changed bowel trouble often results.

Ventilation of poultry houses is essential. One hundred hens give off three and one-half to four gallons of water every 24 hours.

Large supplies of eggs are keeping the prices down, and under these conditions it behooves every flock owner to get rid of his low producers.

Even though the culms must be sold at low prices, they should be marketed immediately, for they will lose more money for their owners for every day they are kept in the flock.

When your Children Cry for It



Castoria is a comfort when Baby is fretful. No sooner taken than the little one is at ease. If restless, a few drops soon bring contentment. No harm done, for Castoria is a baby remedy, meant for babies. Perfectly safe to give the youngest infant; you have the doctor's word for that! It is a vegetable product and you could use it every day. But it's in an emergency that Castoria means most. Some night when constipation must be relieved—or colic pains—or other suffering. Never be without it; some mothers keep an extra bottle, unopened, to make sure there will always be Castoria in the house. It is effective for older children, too; read the book that comes with it.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

Color Films for All A new cinematograph invention enables motion pictures in natural colors to be taken with an amateur's machine, by placing a filter on the lens of the camera for use with a special film. This filter is a transparent gelatin disk, divided into three sections representing red, green and blue-violet. As the light passes through the disk it becomes separated into its appropriate color group.

Practical Proposition Sutor—When I am away from Alleen I plumb the uttermost depths of despair.

Her Father—Huh! Get a more practical and profitable job of plumbing and I'll let you have her.—Boston Transcript.

Value of Cool Mind If a man keeps cool, he commands himself and others.—Chicago News.

Fresh Warm Water Is Essential for Layers

Ice water may taste good at a hot July picnic but in winter it does not appeal to either people or laying hens. If either were