

with some kind of green food, writes a correspondent of Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Lettuce, lawn clippings and sprouted oats are excellent. Meat is another important item. If they are yarded they should be given green bone or good beef scraps, but if they have free range they will find enough to supply their wants.

Plenty of sharp grit should always be kept before them, for your food and feeding may be all right, but they will not properly digest their food unless they have grit. Keep your brood coops thoroughly cleaned, for filth invites disease.

A few lice will suck the vitality out of the healthiest and strongest chicks. If your chicks stand around with closed eyes and drooping wings you may be sure they are covered with lice. Guard against lice from the beginning, for if you don't and they do come it is almost impossible to get entirely rid of the pests.

As soon as the chicks are weaned they should be separated, cockerels from the pullets, and removed to colony houses. I place the coops where they can have plenty of shade and grass. They are fed chick food until they are a month or six weeks old, when wheat, cracked corn and buckwheat are substituted and, when they are old enough to eat it, whole corn.

CORN 60 CENTS—PORK COSTS 5 CENTS

With corn valued at 60 cents a bushel the cost of feed alone for producing a pound of pork is five cents, according to Bulletin 147 of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment station just issued. Among other things, the bulletin says that the most suitable supplementary feed to corn for fattening hogs seems to depend on several variable factors. Oil meal, cold pressed cottonseed cake, and tankage rank close together in the profits secured in nearly all tests. In some tests these by-products give faster gains and more profit than corn and alfalfa, and in other tests the reverse is true. The physical condition of the hogs as influenced by weather and other factors seems to determine whether alfalfa hay or such by-products as those just mentioned is the most profitable to feed with corn for fattening hogs.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT

The average Utah yields of five years favor no spring cultivation of winter wheat. The non-cultivated plots yielded 17.05 bushels, as compared with 15.99 bushels from those cultivated. There was no apparent difference in the moisture content of the plots. A test made in the spring of 1913 showed that 11.54 per cent of the plants were killed by one harrowing. This loss offsets all benefits that might have come from harrowing.

DEAN OF CANTERBURY REFUSES TO SWEAR OFF; UNHEALTHY, HE SAYS

A London cablegram to the Washington Post, dated April 29, says: The clergy comprising the lower house of the convocation of Canterbury are willing to set the nation an example in the matter of temperance, but they are not willing to abstain entirely from alcohol. This was the sense of the meeting today at the lower house, which passed a resolution "inviting the clergy and laity of the church of England to set an example of self sacrifice" in the matter of alcoholic liquors.

Several members voted only after being assured that total abstinence was not expected of them. The Dean of Canterbury said flatly he refused to swear off altogether. He had tried it before, he said, and found it a failure in that it impaired his health.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM EXTENDED

Following is a press notice issued by the United States postal department at Washington:

Every person in the United States ten years old or over may open an account in a postal savings bank after July 1st, according to an instructive leaflet on the postal savings system just issued by Postmaster General Burleson. This important extension of the service will be made possible by permitting persons living in communities so sparsely settled as not to justify the designation of their local post office as regular postal savings banks to open accounts by mail.

Governor Dockery, third assistant postmaster general, who has direct supervision of postal savings, was so impressed by appeals from all over the country to open postal savings accounts by mail that he took up the task some weeks ago of working out a feasible and safe method for meeting a demand well illustrated in a letter from a Saline county Missourian, who resides many miles from a postal savings bank.

"Having a few hundred dollars saved from fifty years of hard and assiduous labor and skimping economy on the part of my wife and myself, we concluded to deposit it with the postal savings bank of ——. We wrote to the postmaster of that place and received reply to the effect that none but patrons of that office could deposit in that office, which is very disappointing news to us. Our little farm is not large enough to support us, and land is so high that it is impossible for us to buy more with what little we have saved, and we are so old that we can't labor much now and we would be so glad to lay by at least enough to put us away in decency."

Under the plan adopted by the Postmaster General for opening accounts by mail an intending depositor, residing where there is no regularly designated postal savings bank, will apply to his local postmaster who will see that necessary identification data is prepared and forwarded to a nearby post office authorized to accept deposits. The intending depositor will then be given permission to forward his first subsequent deposits by money order or registered mail direct to the postmaster at the first banking point for which receipts or certificates will be issued. He may withdraw all or any part of his postal savings by mail and on demand together with any interest that may be due him.

The new leaflet points out that any person ten years old or over may open an account in his or her own name; that an account may be opened by a married woman free from any control or interference by her husband; that post office officials are forbidden to disclose to any person, except the depositor, the amount of any deposits; that withdrawals may be made without previous notice; and that the government guarantees to repay all deposits on demand with accrued interest.

The leaflet will soon be printed in 22 foreign languages for distribution through local post offices. The foreign-born citizen has taken very kindly to postal savings, and literature in his own language will be of great assistance to him. In a recent article, Postmaster General Burleson commented on the foreign-born depositor as follows:

"Upwards of 500,000 depositors now have accounts in the postal savings system and they represent every nationality on the earth. They also represent every known occupation—professional men, theatrical people, mechanics, laborers, fishermen, pack peddlers, etc. But the majority are wage-earners, and of this class the foreign-born largely predominate. A

census of depositors taken by the post office department shows that approximately 40 per cent (200,000) of the depositors are foreign-born citizens and they own more than 50 per cent of the deposits — splendid evidence of the confidence of our newly acquired citizens in the ability and good faith of their adopted country to fulfill its obligations.

"There is another reason which led immigrants, unfamiliar with our language and business methods, to turn to the government to safeguard their humble savings and that reason is the disastrous experiences many of them have had by the failures of bogus 'private banks' officered by swindlers of their own tongue who have preyed mercilessly upon their loneliness and credulity."

Postal savings receipts have broken all records the past year. During the eight months prior to April 1st there was a net gain in deposits of \$19,000,000, as against a gain of \$8,000,000 for the same months the year before. Thousands of new accounts have been opened and the millions made up largely of hidden savings have been turned back into the channels of trade just at a time when there was pressing demand for every dollar.

THE MAN WHO FORGOT

An atmosphere of mystery and the charm of a fascinating love story are the chief characteristics of "The Man Who Forgot," a new novel by James Hay, Jr., (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

In addition to this, however, Mr. Hay's book is one of the conspicuous and unusual publications of the year because of the fact that it comes as the first piece of real romantic literature ever contributed in this country to the cause of nation-wide prohibition. Men high in public life in Washington have read it and have been unable to put it down before finishing it. This attests to the gripping interest of the book.

It is a story with a purpose—the story well told and the purpose manifest on every page. Mr. Hay has very skillfully interwoven a love story with the important features of a great moral question; or, it might be more accurate to say that, he has woven the essential elements of a great cause into a love story.

At any rate, he has presented an argument against the liquor traffic in such a fascinating way that his book will reach many who would not be attracted to the ordinary presentation of the case.

The hero is a man whose memory of his past life has been blotted out by the onslaughts of whisky. The heroine is the daughter of a United States senator. A prominent character is "Cholliewollie," one of the highest types of Washington newspaper correspondents, the men who write on national affairs. Around these people, with the Washington atmosphere prevalent throughout the book, is woven a story, the mystery of which is not cleared up until the final page is reached. Mr. Hay is a southerner, a son of Representative James Hay of Virginia, and throughout the book there is manifest the tenderness and chivalry which are proverbially the characteristics of southern men in their attitude toward women.

Although the story is one with a purpose, the purpose being to show the part the liquor interests play in politics and to demonstrate that the abolition of alcoholic drinks in the United States must come, the "purpose" in no way militates against the novel as a novel. Mr. Hay has shown wonderful skill and technique in making a love and mystery story bring out the important features of a great moral question.

To those who like a good love story, or enjoy mystery in literature, or take an interest in the ravages al-

cohol has wrought upon individuals and nations, "The Man Who Forgot" must come as a pleasure. It is more than a pleasure, it is an inspiration. Above all, it is one of the most accurate pictures of Washington life ever given to the reading public.

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