A NEIGHBOURLY NOVEL by GRACE S. RICHMOND

very much more than that. She's a friend, and we all enhoy having her about. I haven't known a girl in years whom I Liked so well."

"She's pulled the wool completely over your eyes, that's all. She plays up to you very cleverly, but I assure you she's much more at home with Nora O'Grady. She hobnobs with her all the time. I overheard Norah call her 'darling.' Could you have any better proof than that that the two are really of the same class? They're your servants, and like all servants they discuss the family behind their backs. I've heard them."

In spite of this triumphant assertion Sally looked undisturbed. She went on arranging her flowers, placing yellows and blues and oranges together in a great blue bowl, making the gay heads stand well apart upon their long stems. She set the bowl upon the old chimney piece and stood off surveying it.

"All the same class," she murmured. "And yet all of different classes. How well they go together! The yellows set off the blues. They may even be guilty of calling them 'darling.' I could myself, they're so lovely. If I had a warm Irish heart like Norah's I'm sure I should forget myself and do it."

Adelaide made an impatient movement. "Oh, you and your democratic ideas! I should think, coming of an aristocratie old family. like ours, you'd have a trifle more pride. Do you really like the idea of having Norah's pal for your friend?"

"Why, I'm a pal of Norah's myself," insisted Sally airily. "She's perfectly priceless. 1 enjoy nothing more than a good hobnob with her. I always come away enriched by her observation upon life and people. If Jo enjoys her, I can't blame her."

"You're hopeless. But the fact remains that the girl is offensive to me, whatever she is to you. She hardly speaks to me or notices me in any way."

"I should think that would be just what you'd wish. Besides, it's more or less the servant attitude you insist upon, isn't it?"

"It's nothing of the sort. If it were, I should be delighted. Not at all. It's the attitude of a person who feels herself superior-as she evidently does. She sweeps by me like a duch-

In spite of the fact that she was becoming more and more annoyed with her cousin, Sally broke into laughter. "I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing her do that," she said. "Thus far it has seemed to me you who have the duchess manmer-if one must insist that all duchesses carry their heads in the air, which I very much doubt."

"Oh, it's never any use to try to make you admit what you don't want to." Adelaide erushed her half smoked eigaret upon the edge of the table, and flung it toward the distant fireplace. It fell short and dropped upon the floor. A moment later Jo Jenney came into the room, on her way through, smiled at Sally and her flowers, and passing the fireplace saw the cigaret stub and picked it up, throwing it behind the logs laid for the next fire. She went on, without glancing at Adelaide, into the next room, closing the door behind her, though it had before been open.

Sally looking suddenly at

Co-operative Problems, more outstanding problems that confront these organizations:

From Commerce and Finance. The history of co-operative marco-operative obtain higher prices meting associations is a variegated one. Some have succeeded but than its competitors in order to pay the growers as much on the average as they can obtain though altermore have not. Those which have succeeded have done so on sheer merit. Those which have failed went down to defeat because in some native channels. co-operative can achieve less unit expense than its competitors, it has a means of building up its trade outlets without paying less to the growers than its competitors are

way or other they were unable to stand the competitive gaff of their mon-co-operative rivals.

The Federal Trade commission has recently finished a survey of the co-operative marketing of farm products undertaken in accordance with a Senate resolution approved a Senate resolution approved 25. Briefly we present here the

"Why should they? She's | saw the young woman make a grimace at it, of intense dislike-the sort of grimace which children call a "face." This was an act to Sally so distasteful that she paused, staring at her cousin as if even from Adelaide such a childish evidence of hatred were unbelieveable. Then she spoke, and all the lightness had gone out of her

> "If you feel that way about any member of the household," she said very quietly, "I don't see why you stay."

Adelaide had the grace to look disconcerted for an instant. She had found the temptation to make the grimace quite irresistible, but she hadn't expected to have Sally see her do it. Then she rallied. "That's the effect she has on me," she explained. "I'm not accustomed to feel like that about anybody-or show it: It proves what an antagonism there is between us, that it sets me all on edge. It was perfectly involuntary, that look of mine-she forced it from me."

Sally vas silent at this absurdity, making haste with her flowers now, no longer enjoying arranging them, and lo stuffing them rapidly into their vases without special design. She wanted to get away from her cousin. Her face was

"I really don't think," Adelaide went on, "that it's kind of you to keep a person here who is so disagreeable to one of your guests. And, besides that, you ought to realize she's a dangerous person to have about. No girl who thrusts herself forward as she does-"

But now Sally completely changed her course. straightened her slender shoulders, and drew herself up into ar attitude which suggested that, by right of birth and breeding and long usage, she was very much the mistress of this establishment. It was not a "duchess" pose, it was that of a spirited young woman who feels that the time has come to assert herself.

"You force me," she said. still in the low tone which testified to her self control, "to say that I will hear no further criticsms of my friend. By every token she is all I think her, and I've become extremely fond of her. I shall not for a moment consider sending her away, so long as I can keep her-which won't be long, at the best, I know. As I said before, if you can't get on with

"I can go, I suppose," Adelaide, burst out, in a fury. "I -your cousin-staying with you to keep you company, while you're so anxious about your husband, when I might be in any one of half a dozen perfectly gorgeous country places. That's the way you treat me. You let me be insulted by a common girl you pick up from nowhere! Let me tell you, you're mightily fooled by her, and some day you'll know it." Her voice rose angrily, and Sally made an imperious signal which meant a command for lowering it instantly. Neither knew whether Jo was still in the next room, but if she were she could hardly help hearing the loud tones and probably the

words themselves. "I don't care whether she hears or not." Adelaide was becoming hysterical. "It's outrageous, the way you-"

But Sally had walked out of the room, leaving her uncompleted work behind her. She went into the parlor, where she thought Jo might be, and was relieved to find that she had evidently gone upstairs by that Adelaide as the door closed, route. Whatever happened,

It is not always necessary that the

If, through greater volume, the

Unless there is something to dis-

tinguish its produce, there is no reason to expect that a co-operative

this disturbance on her account. The thought of having Jo go away an hour before the time when she herself should decide that her plans for the future demanded it, was quite unbearable. Not in years had Sally so enjoyed having anybody about who was not a member of her immediate family. The personal charm of the girl was so great that her presence in a room invariably made that room seem fuller of interest and color. One could never be unaware of her, no matter how little she seemed to assert herself. Let her go because Adelaide Sturgis was offended by her, jealous of her?-for Sally realized that jealousy must be at the root of this dislike. It would be bad enough to have to lose her when school began, if, as Sally supposed, Jo intended to continue to teach.

Why, on the other hand, shouldn't Adelaide herself return to her own home, or accept one of those half-dozen invitations of which she had boasted? Sally knew the reason why she wouldn't-it was Dallas Hunt. So long as he continued to make weekend visits in his aunt's home, and spend most of his time with the Chases or upon their grounds, so long would Adelaide continue to extend her visit. It was a singular situation to which it was impossible to put an end without ejecting Adelaide by means resembling force, and this Sally wouldn't do without due cause. If however, cause should really arise, in the event of Adelaide's making Jo's residence in the house too impossible, Sally knew that the choice between the two would be made without a moment's hesitation.

"Now and then," she said to herself, "though water may not be as thick as blood, it may be clearer, more sparkling. more refreshing. One may drink more deeply of it, and perhaps-love it better."

XVII. Sally, I want you to bring Schuy into town and have him stay a couple of days for observation and some special tests. And I want Doctor Lieber, the Vienna oculist who's in New York just now, to see him. It's a chance to have one of the greatest experts in the world examine those eyes,"

Thus Dr. Richard Fiske. When he spoke in this manner he was to be obeyed. Therefore Sally arranged to drive in with Schuyler the following day. Schuyler, hearing the news, rebelled for a little, then gave in, as he knew he must.

"But what's the use?" he asked despondently. "Every use, dear."

"The bigger the man, the bigger the chances that he'll condemn me to a hard fate earlier than the rest."

"Nothing of the sort. The bigger the man the bigger the chances that he'll be able to recommend the very latest methods of treament. Besides, you'll enjoy a bit of change." "Not that sort. Nobody goes into hospital for diver-

sion." "You're not going into hospital. Rich has asked us to stay with him, in his delightful apartment. You know it's so near the hospital that it practically belongs to it. So cheer up-we'll have some fun out of it!"

"Fun!" groaned Schuyler. Then he rallied. "I'm a spoilsport, if there ever was one. Rich's apartment is a place anybody would enjoy, on account of his Chinese cook. As a matter of fact, I'm a trifle weary of the good Mrs. O'Grady's cookery. She lacks imagination. And there's no use denying that the city market has it all over the country

Schuyler always had cared about the food he ate, and Sally had to acknowledge that

association can obtain higher prices than do its competitors.

Certain co-operative associations

have succeeded in distinguishing

their products and obtaining higher prices. . . Land O'Lakes butter, Sunkist oranges, Sealdsweet oranges, Sun Maid raisins, and Star Brand

Customers will not come begging

the co-operative to sell them pro-

duce at its own prices, but must be discovered and detached from the

Not only must the co-operatives have as much knowledge and ability

potatoes are instances in point,

competing sources of supply which they have long relied.

non-co-operative

she didn't want Jo to guess at his fastidious palate was a difficult one to satisfy. She and Jo and Norah had held many a consultation over his trays, in the attempt to devise combinations which would appeal to the invalid. Many a hamper of delicacies had Sally ordered from the city, but Schuyler often complained that the journey it had to make took the edge off its freshness in spite of skillful packings in ice and vacuum containers. Therefore Sally herself breathed a sigh of relief at the thought of having the accomplished Wing See prepare those trays for a few days.

When they drove away on one early morning they left Jo Jenney also looking forward to a brief vacation. Adelaide was away on a weekend visit, and there were only the children to be considered. Jo went about the house with a great sense of freedom as she set the rooms in order, placed bowls of fresh flowers here and there, after Sally's custom, and arranged with Norah to take two days off, returning only at night.

"Sure, if you can spare me, it's glad I'll be to scrub my little cottage from top to bottom. Jimmy's a good lad, an' as careful as he knows, but you can't be expectin' any man, young or old, to keep things clane as a woman. It's like you, Miss Jenney, to think of givin' me the time."

"Delighted to do it, Mrs. O'Grady. Mary and I can do nicely without you, and you need a bit of rest. Can't you manage to take it, and let the serubbing go a little longer?"

"Faith, scrubbin' my own floors 'll be a rest to me, after fussin' with Doctor Chase's meals. I used to think Miss Eldora was partic'lar, but she was aisy to pl'ase compared with him. Poor man, he cudn't help it, bein' so took up with his own feelin's. An' yoursilf, Miss Jenney-ye'll be none the worse for the time off."

Jo realized this herself. When Norah had gone and the children were out with Mary, she settled down luxuriously with some mending and a book at hand into which to dip now and then. She had chosen the small porch upon the side of the house farthest from the Hunts, instead of going out under the beech. She was often conscious there, as were the Chases, of the watching eyes of Miss Lucinda.

"One can't blame the poor lady," Jo had said once to Sally Chase, when the oversight from the upper windows had become unusually apparent, and Sally had moved her own chair so that she faced in the opposite direction. "Think what it must be to have nothing in one's life except the care of a sick sister. I suppose all that goes on down there is like a little play to her to watch."

"I suppose it is," Sally had agreed, with a quite unusual touch of annoyance in her voice. "But I can't help being selfish enough to wish our one great area of shade and comfort for my husband weren't quite so thoroughly raked by those windows. We should feel less observed on top of a city roof, overlooked by dozens of apartment windows."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

++++++++++++++

+ CRASHES THROUGH

TRAFFIC WITH CANE + New York. (UP)- Pedes- + + trians, long the subject of + + cartoons and scathing denun- + + ciations of any autoist who + + wished to have the right of + + way, have at last revolted.

Thornton Lee Roberts, after + + waiting on a perilous corner + + here for many minutes to cross + + the street, raised his large + + walking stick, and in true + + shillalah fashion crashed his + + way through the traffic.

Another argument for the + + walking stick-but Roberts is + + charged with disorderly con- + + duct.

+++++++++++++++ but the must possess important qualities of leadership as well. If there is any disadvantage inherent in co-operative marketing, it s this necessity of managing and olding in line a large body of

What is a clog almanae? M. Y A. It is a form of rude calendar, said to be of Danish origin, con-sisting of a square stick notched for months and days, and showing the saints' days, moon's phases, and other features of the almanac Specimens are to be seen in the British museum and other collec-

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

THINK THIS OVER It is rather difficult to get all people to understand that there is a wide difference balwoon efficient production and overproduction.

Some years ago a dairy farmer milked 27 cows that averaged about 150 pounds of fat a year; or, in round numbers the herd produced 4,000 pounds in a year. This man now has a herd that averages over 300 pounds fat per cow per year. When he was keeping 27 cows producing but 4,000 pounds of fat

a year there was not a pound of fat profit in the herd. Instead of the cows keeping him, he was keeping the cows as they did not quite pay for feed consumed. Ten of his cows now would give him about 1,500 pounds fat per year profit while his 27 poor cows gave him no profit. The 10 cows produce 3,000 pounds fat a year and the 27 cows produced 4,000 pounds. Here is an example where 27 poor cows placed on the market 4,000 pounds of fat without any profit and 10 cows placed on the market 3,000 pounds of fat with a profit above feed of 1,500 pounds fat. The no-profit cows, in other words, put 1.000 pounds more fat on the market than the efficient cows.

It has often been said that the unprofitable cow is the surplus producer. Before the agricultural problem is solved, the difference between efficient production and overproduction must be thoroughly understood. It not only applies to eows, but to acres and to crops of

ALFALFA POINTERS

The alfalfa acreage in Iowa has been increasing much more rapidly in the last five years than at any other period of like duration. It is destined to increase much more rapidly in the future because farmers are learning how to grow it and also because they are coming to understand its high feeding value and its capacity to produce a large amount of hay per acre. Many acres were seeded in August this year and more will undoubtedly be

seeded next spring.

Too much can scarcely be said in behalf of this crop in the corn belt states, provided it is seeded on properly prepared land. Alfalfa will not grow on poorly drained land or on ground that is sour. Let us get these two facts clearly in mind. Don't attempt to sow alfalfa on land that has not produced this crop before, until the sod has first been tested for acidity. If you are not prepared to make the acidity yourself have your county agent do it for you or tell you how to do it. He will be glad to be of service to you in either one or the other capacities.

A dressing of 150 to 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre may be needed to get the most economical returns. If that is so, do not hesitate to make the application. Thousands of tests in Iowa have demonstrated that on certain soils acid phosphate increases the yield of alfalfa far beyond the cost of the addition of the fertilizer. Your soil may need both limestone and acid phosphate or it may need only one of the two. Ascertain this through a chemical test of the soll or a fertilizer test conducted on a small acreage.

"GROW HEALTHY CHICKS" That is the winning slogan in a contest conducted by one county farm bureau. The contest was part of a "Grow Healthy Chicks" campaign. On the first day of the campaign, 52 poultrymen enrolled 130,-

Something comparatively new, these "Grow Healthy Chicks" campaigns are. And Mighty worth while says an active member of this bureau. Just notice what we accom-

plished We had 143 men brooding 187,000 chicks in our "Grow Healthy Chicks" plan. Those who followed all eight coints in our "Grow Healthy

Chicks" program had a mortality of 8.8 per cent. Those who followed all eight points except the first one (which calls for clean chicks from stock tested for white diarrhea) had a mortality of 14.2 per cent. Going

Those who followed all points except clean chicks and clean land a mortality of 17.2 per cent. Higher still, you see Now, you will want to know what

the eight points are. I will tell you: (1) Clean chicks: Start with white-diarrhea-free chicks or eggs.
(2) Clean incubators: Scrape, scrub, disinfect, use clean burlap on

nursery tray. (3) Clean brooder-houses: Scrape clean, scrub with water and lye or disinfectant. (Bichlorid of mercury, tablet form, one ounce to eight gallons of water.) Spray with disinfectant, then whitewash.

(4) Clean ground: Use only ground that has been entirel free from chickens or chicken manure for at least one year.

(5) Clean litter: Use shavings. Clean and renew after first ten days, then every five days thereafter. (6) Clean feed: Feed only in boxes or hoppers inside of the houses. Grain may be fed on the ground outside if a new spot is used each

(7) Clean management: Avoid traveling from the hens' quarters onto the chick range. Use disinfectants. Keep visitors out! (8) Clean laving-houses: Scrape out. Scrub with water and lye or

disinfectant, Spray with good disinfectant, then whitewash. THAT "AVERAGE" BUNK There is a growing revolt against the promiscuous, and often erroneous, use of averages in connection with the farming business. While averages correctly obtained

requently serve a useful when incorrectly obtained they are TESTING PREVENTS THIS Definite figures are not available showing the reduction in bovine uberculosis cases in the human family, but it is a well known fact hat in the past thousands of chiliren have suffered from bone tuberculosts which is the principal form of this disease that results

from drinking milk produced by iberculous cows. THEN WATCH THEM GROW Nature's toffics for young pigs are exercise, sunshine, plenty of green, eucculent feed, plenty of good waer and clean surroundings. These

not only useless, but may be positively detrimental to the cause they

are intended to aid. For example, it is claimed that the average cost of producing a bushel of corn on the average farm is \$1.43, while farmers state that lucing corn for 35 cents a bushel, including all legitimate charges.

To the farmer who wants to make money producing corn, the posal-bility of growing it at 35 cents a bushel is certainly a more worth while fact than is the knowledge that the average cost is \$1.43 a bushel, if such is actually the case. which is questionable.

The same thing is true in farming as in any other business-the men who make satisfactory profits must keep their cost of production very close to the lowest cost of their competitors. The men whose costs of production are about the avercannot hope to make much profit, while if their cost is higher than the average they are almost sure to lose money.

Knowledge of the average cost in farming or any other business, is of little value—what every producer should know is the minimum cost at which his goods can be produced and how this may be obtained.

CHICK DEVELOPMENT

After we have our chicks hatched, brooded, and weaned from the brooder, the problem of securing the desired growth and development is next in order. In no class of farm livestock are environmental conditions of greater importance than with young poultry. The best growth and the most vigorous chicks can only be realized by giving the growing birds an abundance of free range. Green feed is absolutely essential during the growing period and can most economically be supplied by growing it on the range. Shade is essential. Colony houses, located conveniently to the range, should be well ventilated as crowded, stuffy quarters will weaken the vitality of chicks. As soon as sex can be distinguished the cockerels should be removed from the flock and confined to other quarters until disposed of. A good dry mash mixture for growing pullets on range may be made of 100 pounds wheat bran, 50 pounds ground oats, 50 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds alfalfa meal, and 20 pounds meat scrap. Grain may be composed of cracked corn and whole wheat. Skimmilk gives a wonderful stimulus to growth.

THIS IS "BULLY" Here's a beautiful ending for the life of a tough old bird. Take a big one or two small ones, and prepare as for frying. In the bottom of an iron or granite pot put a layer of salt pork cut fine and sprinkle with chopped onion. Over the onion comes a layer of diced reled potatoes, then a layer of young corn cut from the cob, then a layer of lima beans and a layer of peeled sliced tomatoes. All of these

vegetables must be uncooked. Now comes the chicken, nice and dry and dipped in flour. Put in a layer of the pieces and then start out again with the vegetable layers. When all the chicken is used, pour two quarts of hot water, cover the pot close and let simmer for three hours. The waterless cooker is fine

Then remove lid, season stew with salt and pepper, one table-spoon sugar and one tablespoon tablespoon catsup or Worcestershire sauce. Cook gently for another hour, then thicken stew with three table-spoons of water rubbed smooth with two tablespoons flour.

Serve this wonderful concoction on soup plates, and don't let any-body bother you for 20 minutes!

FEEDING PIGS ON PASTURE

Approximately 85 per cent, of the total cost of producing pork is for feed. This being true, correct feeding is a very important factor in the economy of production. The greatest lack of economy, as a rule, comes from feeding rations not properly balanced to meet the requirements of young pigs. Fortunately good pasture affords at least two safety factors, protein and vi-tamins. The rate of feeding basal grain and the advisability of supplying additional supplements depend on whether pigs are to pushed for early market or fin-ished later on new corn. For rapid gains it is necessary to feed 3 to pounds live weight in addition to which is added tankage or its equivalent at the rate of 5 to 0. alent at the rate of 5 to 8 per cent. of the grain fed. Where the desire is to get as much growth as possible from the forage and to furnish the pigs on new corn, 2 to 3 pounds grain daily plus 5 per cent, of the grain fed in the form of takage or its equivalent is to be recommended.

EMERGENCY PASTURE

The failure of a seeding intended for pasture cannot be remedied for immediate use. One must resort to such crops as do not involve too much cost in seeding and that are ready for grazing as quickly as possible. For hogs we suggest rape or sudan grass. The rape is seeded broadcast at a rate of 5 to 7 pounds an acre. Sudan grass is seeded at a rate of 15 to 20 pounds an acre and is ready for grazing about six weeks after seeding under favorable conditions. A late seeding of sudan grass is an excellent supple-ment to inadequate midsummer native pasture as it withstands hot, dry weather well. Sudan grass is also to be recommended for cattle. Sweet clover is relatively cheap. A seeding of oats, one and one-half bushels per acre, with 15 pounds of sweet clover on land suited to the needs of sweet clover will furnish a limited amount of grazing quickly from the oats and considerable forage in the fall from the sweet clo-

HANDLING ALFALFA

Much of the alfalfa hay produced is of low quality due to a large per-centage of the leaves being lost. Most of the leaves may be saved if the hay is raked into small windrows as soon as possible after the leaves have wilted and the curing completed in the windrows rather than in the swath.

WINNING COMBINATION Year in and year out, it is the livestock farmer who comes out on the right side of the ledger. The man with good hogs following good cattle is usually the president of