C'NEILL FRONTIER



Note-Book)

Grow angrier and angrier, looking at a spoiled frock. With difficulty restrain myself from going to A. and handing ber one of a brace of pistols. "Stand up, you coward, and shoot me in the open!" Shake my fist at her door as I go by, in fashion most gamin-like. Think she knows I suspect her, she has become so insufferable. Long to leave frock on her bed - to put it on and go in to see her, saying nothing, just confronting her. Never had small thing infuriate me so much. Loved that dress like a friend and a brother. But since can't absolutely prove the creature did the deed, can take no chances. She would deny it, anyhow. And then what?

Finished off D. H. Time it was done. Clever and charming, but too cocksure and cyn-Ical. Doesn't want J. J. anyway, only thinks so on extreme provocation. What an absurd pair we should make!

XVIII

The card of Mr. Sage Pierpont and his insistence with the young woman behind the desk in the ante-room got him into the private office of Dr. Richard Fiske, neurologist, not a minute sooner than he would have reached it had he been one of the humblest of the waiting patients.

"'These specialists," he grumbled to himself, "certainly do hedge themselves about with devices to make you feel they're mighty important."

He had explained that he was not a patient, and only wanted 10 minutes' talk with Doctor Fiske. No, none of Doctor Fiske's associates would do. His own time was valuable, here he glanced suggestively toward his card which the secretary had laid upon the desk after one fleeting look at it. Possibly if she ment it into the doctor at once he would permit the caller to see him without delay. She had smiled and shaken her head. So he had been fuming for some three quarters of an hour when he was finally taken through devious rooms and corridors to the sacred door. He himself was accustomed to make it quite as difficult as did any specialist for people to reach him in his inner office. but the boot was on the other foot now and it pinched. The mood in which he made his entrance, therefore, was not of the most complaisant. Doctor Fiske, behind his own office desk, was by no means the Righard Fiske whom Pierpont knew without. He hadn't remembered that Fiske had such a piercing eye, that the line of his mouth was so narrew and tight set, that his chin stood out so aggressively. Mr. Pierpont felt like a'patient under a microscope, himself, as he met that gaze. But he shook off this feeling and proeccded to business. The atmosphere of the office at the moment seemed to be precisely like that of his own-"State your case and be quick about it," So he stated it, though not so concisely as he could have wished. Those observant eyes bothered him amazingly. "Conditions have arisen," he began. "That is to say-I felt I, as the president of the board of trustees of our church, needed to know-well -to come to the point at once Doctor Fiske didn't say "Please do," but he looked it. "I felt that I ought to know the-exact condition of-our beloved minister, Doctor Chase. I-I was unaware until a few days ago that he had returned from the trip on which the

(From Josephine Jenney's | church sent him. He lookea to me like-yes, Doctor Fiskelike a sick man. And this trouble with his eyes-I want to know how serious that is. Mr. Chase told me that he was your patient-that is-that

you were one of his physicians. I suppose there's an oculist in charge of his eyes-and half a dozen other men looking after his-er-his various members. That's the way you doctors do things these days-parcel man up among you-"

He stopped. This trying to be facetious, to ease the situation and get his embarrassment in hand, wasn't working very well. Doctor Fiske wasn't smiling, he was simply waiting for Pierpont to get that case started. The magnate plunged on:

"Of course, it goes without saying that the church will give Dr. Chase a long leave of absence as necessary to get him in shape. But the question is how long is that leave going to be? He doesn't look to me like a man who'll be ready to go into his pulpit the first ot October-that's only a few weeks away. In engaging a supply beyond that date it's important to know if it's to be for a long period. The quality of the supply-"

But at this point the doctor spoke.

"I suppose, Mr. Pierpont," he said, "your first concern is with Doctor Chase himself, as your good friend and minister. You are anxious about him." Was the tone ironic? Mr.

Pierpont couldn't tell.

"Oh, certainly, certainly. I was terribly shocked at seeing him. I haven't been able to get him out of my mind. The church and I, personally, are devoted to Doctor Chase. Perhaps I shouldn't have mentioned the business reason for needing your opinion. Of course, the personal one comes first. I want to know, as his friend, how serious the case is." Richard Fiske was silent for a long minute, removing his fixed gaze at last from his interlocutor, and looking off toward a framed etching on the wall, his lips tightening-if that could be. When he spoke, however, his eyes returned to Pierpont. "No medical man," he said, "is willing to give a definite prognosis in a case like that of Doctor Chase. So much is dependent upon external conditions. Particularly, with Ihs type, upon his peace of mind, freedom from worry, and so on. There is no question that in his work he had been under a severe nervous strain for some time. That sort of genius in the pulpit always is.' He did a little explainingnot much. What he did say wasn't entirely intelligible to the man before him. But it brought the thing to the point where Pierpont felt himself permitted to ask again:

don't feel hopeful about his | ing him. recovery ?"

"You have no right to infer that. You ask me to make a definite statement as to the length of time his recovery may take, and I answer that I am unable to do so. Any physician will say the same, at the present stage of illness.¹

Pierpont grasped at this. "Then you admit that he's seriously ill?"

A steely gleam came into "You Doctor Fiske's eyes. seem very anxious to make that out, Mr. Pierpont."

The caller realized suddenly that Fiske was not only Chase's physician but his friend as well. He changed his tactics again quickly.

"I'm alarmed about him, Doctor. I can't help fearing the worst for his future-and necessarily ours. I want to give him every consideration in our arrangements. You must see that it's important for me to have some idea whether he'll be able ultimately to serve us again."

"That, as I've said, I can't tell you."

"I am distressed," said Pierpont, rising, because Doctor Fiske had made a slight movement which suggested that he himself was about to rise, and his interviewer did not intend to let himself be dismissed. "Distressed at the mere possibility that my friend Chase may have a long siege before him. But I know he will be anxious to have the church well supplied during his leave of absence. I shall attend to that. Perhaps we had better grant him an indefinite leave, which may be prolonged to a full year if need be. Would that be your advice?"

Now Doctor Fiske smiled, but Pierpont didn't quite enjoy a smile. "That's up to the church, I should say," he replied. "It depends entirely upon how much you value Doctor Chase's services."

"I have told you how much we value them. Thank you very much, Doctor Fiske. won't take up any more of your time-or mine."

Mr. Pierpont departed, boil-

"If I could be Scotch like Misther Mackay, I wudn't moind . But if I had to be Scotch like some I've known, I'd jine up with the divil instid."

"How do you know he isn't Scotch, Mrs. O'Grady?"

"Because he don't know how to play the bag pipesan' don't want to know. Niver a note o' thim that c'ud intice anybody to sin."

Got into North Cherry Hills without noticing it, the Scotsman and I. It's not much to notice, being mostly a general store, a house or two, and a deserted blacksmith's shop. We went swinging on through, and had gone at least a half mile beyond it when G. M. looked back.

"Did you say you had an errand in North Cherry Hills, Miss Jenney?"

I stopped in my tracks. "] did. How much further is it?' "A couple of continents and a pair of oceans, the way we're going. Shall we keep on? 1 don't mind being late getting there by that route, if you don't."

We stood laughing at each other, though I'll admit I felt rather foolish. Then we turned back. What use explanations? XIX

That afternoon Fiske saw Sally. He had given Schuyler a particularly careful examination, had conducted him back to his deck chair, and before his patient could begin to ask questions had managed to get away into the house for a necessary word with his wife."

"Things are coming to a point," he said without preliminaries, as he sat down beside her on a high backed couch in the cool parlor, "where Schuy must be told definitely that his getting back into the pulpit is a matter of a long time-if-"

He paused, for Sally had changed color. She had felt it was coming, but thus far Fiske hadn't stated it in so many words, and she had been unwilling to ask him. He saw her gather herself to hear what he might be going to tell her.

"If he ever does get well?"



POWER FARMING COMING That power farming is rapidly inreasing in this country is a wellknown fact to those who have kept in touch with the growing demand

for tractors and new labor saving farm implements. But the growth of power farming is by no means confined to the United States, a fact which it is well for every farmer in this country to realize. With us mechanical power is displacing good horses and mules which have been standard for a good many years. In South Africa, however, the tractor is taking the place of oxen. It is a matter of considerable interest to record that South Africa will probably never have a horse age for her farmers, in spite of the cheapness of labor in that country, are finding farming with tractors and tractor machinery cheaper than the old, slow method of operating with oxen. Russia is importing tractors from this country as fast as she can get the money necessary to procure new equipment.

Many other European countries are importing tractors from this country at considerably higher costs than the prices prevailing in this country and, though the man and horse labor which these tractors are replacing is much cheaper than in this country, the farmers are find-ing the change profitable. At any rate exportation of tractors from this country is increasing. In 1927 we exported over \$90,000,000 worth of agricultural implements which was approximately \$4,500,000 great-er than in 1926, the highest figures ever attained up to that year. The largest item in the 1927 agricultural implement exports was wheel tractors which amounted to nearly \$34,000,000. More than half of the tractors exported were of the two-plow size, while the re-mainder were three and four-plow tractors

While there is no danger of the farmers in foreign countries getting ahead of the American farmers in the use of equipment for power farming or even remotely approaching that point for many years to come, it is a matter of interest to note the progress that is being made along that line in such backward countries as Russia and Africa. It shows the trend of the times in a striking manner. The production of grain as well as of livestock per man is increasing at a very rapid rate at the present time not only in the United States, but all over the world. It is a phenomenon that every farmer in this country should fully realize for it is along that line that farm progress will be made in the future.

SAVING THE CHICKS

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost every year to the poultry industry through carelessness and neglect on the part of the poultrymen in not exercising proper care to avoid disease and disease dis-semination in their brooding operations. No farm animal is more subject to diseases of various kinds than are the baby chicks. Especialoperator himself must be careful in moving from the houses of the adult birds to the chick houses, not to carry poultry droppings and infection on the clothes and shoes.

Probably the best procedure to insure safety to the baby chicks so far as disease is concerned, is to establish a rigid quarantine, not letting the chicks come in contact with anything but clean, thoroughly disinfected equipment, and putting them on nothing but clean, new ground, on which chicks or hens have not been for more than two years, and then maintaining great care in seeing that infection is not brought to them in any way.

WATCH MILK SUPPLY

Bacteria, like other forms of plant life, thrive and grow in warm weather, especially when food and moisture conditions are favorable. Bacteria in milk or on milking utensils have almost an ideal food and moisture supply. When temperature conditions become favorable for their growth during the warm summer months, precautions are required to control them.

The man who milks cows only to supply his own table deserves a clean food for himself and his fam-The farmer who sells cream to a creamery owes his community the best efforts toward the production of a high class product. He can thus encourage quality grading and the payment of better prices for a higher class product than he form-erly marketed. The constantly ex-panding dairy industry may gain more of a foothold in his section within the next few years, co-operative creameries may be established and tpo prices paid for milk and cream properly handled.

Five factors essential to clean milk production are: Healthy cows with clean udders, clean, healthy attendants, sterilized utensils, cleanliness in milking and in handling the milk, and cooling it to at least 50 degrees F. immediately after milking. Keeping the milk cool retards the growth and multiplication bacteria.

Milking machines prevent contamination of the milk from the coat of the cow, from the milker's hands, and from the air. Teat cups and rubber tubes on the macmine, however, must be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized after each milking to control bacterial growth. recent tests with several Some types of milking machines illus-trate this point. Milk from matrate this point. chines on which tubes and teat cups were not sterilized contained from 200,000 to 1,000.000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Milk from these same machines, when cups and tubes were sterilized, contained only 2,500 to 5,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. This count, which considerably below the requirement of 10,000 or under for certified milk, emphasizes the possibilitie for producing a high quality product with the milking machine

Drawing water through a ma-chine immediately after milking, first cool and then hot, is one of

Bulow's Burro

Walter Travis, in Rapid City Journal, It is presumed, that Governor ead of the delegation from Dakota, will bring home a nikh: That presents a question of BTTO. interest to the taxpayers of he siste. Where shall that burro be parked? In the days when ut Vernon was the home of the ad of the government, stables ayed on important part in the aping of any official grounds. But not today. A burro might find tive mansion, but garage facilithe official resid sh Dakota are limited. Perhaps

"Do you expect him to be able to take up his work the first of October ?'' "No."

"You can't say that he'll be well under a long period ?" "I can predict nothing def-

initely, as I told you." When Sage Pierpont could

not get information that he wanted at the first or second trial he was accustomed to make the third-or fourth. He had set out to discover what Dr. Richard Fiske thought of Schuyler Chase. Therefore he persisted, losing sight again for the moment of the fact that he ought to impress the doctor with his friendship for the minister.

"I take it your unwillingness to predict means that you

an official burro should have lodging in state quarters. But the capitol building is so crowded that in some cases two clerks use the same chair-alternately. There is no place for a burro nest in there, even granting it would not need a chair

One theory is that this official burro should be parked in the great out of doors, of which there is an abundance. Feed for the beast is not such a problem. There is enough cactus around Pierre to last him until the crop of Russian thistles matures. Recent rains have guaranteed a good thistle crop. Some of the brethren favor sending the bar-

ing. Why in the world, he wondered, should he and this doctor have struck sparks in this way? What had he said or failed to say that had put the specialist on the defensive? He would have been astonished if he had known that Richard Fiske had been able to read him as an open book-the man who in business matters was so astute that a sphinx could hardly have been more difficult to reakon with.

(From Josephine Jenney's Note-Book)

Had a long talk with Cherry Hills substitute preacher today. Was walking over to North Cherry Hills on errand and for the walk, when he dashed out of a parishioner's house on the outskirts and joined up with me. It seemed he also had an errand in N. C. H. so seemed not displeased to have company. I also was able to brook interruption of own thoughts, which had been very low.

Talked of everything on earth--nothing in heavenwhich seems strange, being with preacher. Forgot that important fact, he seemed so jolly and boyish, also so quick on trigger. Compared notes on bocks, mankind, sports, village gossip, dogs, and Norah O'Grady. Seems he loves Norah, even as I.

"So you're Scotch," says she to him.

"So you're Irish," says he to her.

that, Misther Mackay."

Mrs. O'Grady."

ish ?" "Of course. You wouldn't

want to be Scotch, would you ?" "I'm not so sure."-With

her head on one side, survey-

ro out for Charlie Robertson to pasture with the Galloways in the game park, or pen up the with the coy-otes there. Others advocate the establishment of a state menagerie for this and other animals, acquired by gift or other accident. Somebody's donated a kangaroo to President Coolidge, and no knowing when the lightning might strike here. The practice of making love gifts of alray animals seems to be growing. The city of Pierre has a menagerie now, with a porcupine and coyote, and some raccoons and owls. Perhaps the two could be merged. Then somehods could be appointed in charge, with helpers.

she said steadily.

"If he ever does. The case is grave, Sally, as to its ultimate outcome-there's no use blinking it. I hate like the devil to tell you that, and I've put it off, hoping against hope he might show an improvement I didn't expect. But as a matter of fact he doesn't seem so well to me on this visit as he did three days ago. Can you give me an idea whether anything's happened to make him more than ordinarily unhappy or worried ?"

She was silent, seeming to consider it. Her pride made it difficult for her to tell Richard Fiske what she feared. But his corresponding silence as he waited forced her presently to give him an answer, for it made her feel its necessity. One doesn't withhold from one's physician any information, however distasteful to be spoken, which may have a bearing upon the case.

"I think," she said slowly, "it was very hard for Schuy to have Mr. Mackay preach in his pulpit last Sunday morning. Of course there's no real reason why, since there must be a supply in his absence, it shouldn't as well have been Mr. Mackay as anybody. But I suppose it was because Mr. Mackay is a younger man who hasn't had any such opportunity before-at least we suppose he hasn't. It is hard, you know, Rich, for a man to see himself superseded. Even ministers are human."

"Of course it's hard. And ministers have a right to be human. But why should he feel himself superseded by a man who preaches for him only one Sunday?"

His eyes were searching her face. No use to try to conceal anything from him. (TO BE CONTINUED)

That is the strongest talking point so far. But the problem remains definitely to be solved.

FIRST SILK HOSE

Halifax-It may be cold in Nova Scotia but the girls must have their silk hose and consequently, in an effort to meet the demand, the first full fashioned silk hoisery ever produced in the Canadian maritime provinces was made in a new hosiery mill at Trure in December. Experts from England, Scotland, the United States and Quebec have Kan engaged to instruct workers,

ly is this true when they are crowd-ed together in large flocks in small often under brooder houses, and very unsanitary conditions.

It is a far step removed from the old time brooding practices where chicks were hatched under hens and brooded from 10 to 15 chicks to the hen, running over wide fields with luxuriant sod, and no possibility of contamination through intensification, to the modern brooding practices of today where hundreds of chicks are placed under a single stove, and in a small brooder house, and allowed to run for months on the same soil right around the house, which soon becomes quickly contaminated.

Modern intensive brooding conditions require a number of very definite responsibilities on the part of the poultrymen. They are: First, he must be sure that the

chicks which he purchases are free from disease; that is, they should be chicks from parent stock which have been tested for bacillary white diarrhea. and any reactors re-moved. Better yet. the chicks should be from flocks which are absolutely clean and show no reactors to the agglutination test for bacillary white diarrhea. If this precaution is taken, the brooder operator will insure himself against one of the greatest losses in brooding.

Secondly, he must use every possible precaution to see that the brooder house and the equipment used is absolutely and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and that there is no infection of the possibility of any infection hanging over from the previous years or from the previous brood of chicks. means thorough cleaning, thorough disinfection of the house and all equipment, and when we say thor-ough, it means just that, and not any haphazard hit or miss cleaning practice

In the third place, in order to save baby chicks from the ravages of disease, they must be guarded against contamination and infec-tion from their own filth. This means that the brooder house must be cleaned out every four or five davs to remove the dangers of coccidiosis. Again, that the brooder house should be moved two or three times during the brooding season on to clean grounp, or that the chicks shall be kept off the ground on elevated wire platforms or concrete runs in front of the brooder house, during the brooding period or until they are out on the ranges These precautions simply guard the chicks against becoming infected coccidiosis, or infected with intertinal parasites.

Then again, the chicks during the early days of their life, and in fact, during the growing period, should be kept separate and distinct from the adult birds, nor should they be with allowed to have an contact them whatsoever. Even the pails and miscellaneous equipment should be set aside and distinctly used for the chicks; whereas the

KEEPING HENS' RECORDS In the next few years there will indoubtedly occur a considerable development along the lines of record of performance work throughout the United States. Already a number of states have such work in operation, which consists of state supervision of performance records on owners' farms, and the establishment of official records for the individual birds and flocks. This demand for better breeding stock is also seen in the desire for a better quality of baby chicks. Individual states are attempting to meet this situation by the development of accreditation and certification for

the most important steps in keeping it clean. Most manufacturers recommend chemicals for cleaning the tubes of their machines. The rinsing of al utensils with cold water removes fluid milk, hot water having a tendency to make it stick. Then a thorough cleaning with hot water, washing powder, a brush and live steam, if available, makes things very uncomfortable for the bacteria.

Where milking machines are not used, a small top milk pails are one of the greatest aids toward cleanliness in milking. Clean stanchions and stalls have a marked influence also on the bacterial counts in milk. The number of flies can be reduced by the use of fly traps in the barn and by spraving with "fly chaser" solutions. Manure and other refuse should be hauled and spread instead of allowing to accumulate around the barn.

KEEPING POULTRY RECORDS

One of the most potent factors in flock improvement is the keeping of records. Records do not need to be elaborate to be of great value. They make people consider frankly whether the flock is paying dividends or not. It is human nature to seek to make a proposition pay, if the returns are not satisfactory. For this reason, if for no other, record keeping stimulates better management, feeding and breeding.

Most any small bound book can be used for record keeping. One side of the page should be used for recording expenses. Estimates will need to be made of some feed costs but this can be fairly accurate if the feed is weighed occasionally. Feeds that are purchased for poultry can be entered, as well as expense of breeding fowls. eggs or chicks. The returns should be listed on the other page. A good way is to put down the number of eggs which are collected every day. Then credit will be received for the eggs used by the household. Other returns can be entered at the time of sale and a balance taken at the end of each month.

One fancier uses calendar for her records. She writes down the number of eggs received every day and then records all sales and purchases on the back of the sheet. This gives her an easy manner of keeping records.

The record flock work in many states is based on the keeping of records. Experience has shown that records encourage better management in the flock. When the volume of eggs decline, owners try to ascertain the reason. If the flock average for the year is not as favorable as that of a neighbor, something is done to bring it up.

baby chicks and baby chick hatcheries. This plan simply means that the eggs used for the production of baby chicks come from flocks which have been inspected as to their general health, quality, and producing ability. The further development of this plan is the production of baby chicks from eggs produced by flocks which are free from certain trouble. some poultry diseases, such as bacillary white diarrhea and tuberculosis

LAWN MAKING HINT

Lawns should be seeded either in early spring or in late summer for the grasses usually sowed grow best in the cool weather and short days which come ther

"An' none the worst for "Much the better for that, "Me the better for bein' Ir-

