

THE FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

On the ground floor of a new office building, being erected by the First Methodist Episcopal church at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, in the Chicago business district, has been built the church proper, two stories high, and capable, with its balcony, of seating more than 1,300 persons. A large foyer is run from Clark street to the church, so that both convenience and privacy are secured. The business elevators are reached by another foyer opening on Washington street. The building, 21 stories high, is admirably done in French gothic, and has a beautiful steeple, with chimneys, rising to a height of 250 feet above the street level, one foot higher than the Washington monument. It is being erected to give expression to the idea that religion is not merely a "Sunday matter," but rather an integral part of life which should be of concern to the business man and worker every day in the week. Carrying out this theme, it is planned to hold services at noon throughout the week, and conduct the various charities and activities of the church within "earshot" of the worker.

The teachings of Coue are not in conflict with the teachings of the Roman Catholic religion, according to a treatise entitled "Couelism in Theory and Practice," written by the Rev. E. Boyd Barrett, a Jesuit and published by the American Press. Barrett, in his paper, pays tribute to autosuggestion as a "theory of simplicity and unlimited adaptability, combined with inexpensiveness." "The Coue system is quite in harmony with human experience," continues Father Barrett. "For we are all to some extent children and very many of us suffer from 'complains' as unreal as the imaginary fears, tiredness, and indispositions of children."

The smallest races of mankind are the Eskimos, Mongols, Burmese, Japanese, Bengalese, Malays, Javanese and Hottentots, whose average weight, when full grown, is between 120 and 130 pounds. The big races include English, Scotch, Scandinavians, Bulgarians and the northern Tartars. The Chinese. The average weight of an adult man of these races is about 150 pounds. Next come French, Italians, Spaniards, Arabs, Turks and southern Chinese. Their average weight is between 135 and 140 pounds.

Moscow's official newspaper, the Pravda, prints an enthusiastic tribute to Charlie Chaplin as a communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a Chaplin film in soviet Russia. The Pravda gives a great boost to "Comrade Charlie" as a man whose heart long was known to be on the right side and who, according to the latest reports from America, now has joined the communist party, says a special dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The "best dressed woman in the world," Mrs. Smith Wilkinson, who dazzled Europe a year ago, has deserted her husband and gone to Africa. He has been left with his army pension of 8 shillings—\$1.75 a week—and is hunting a job in London.

A collection of 538 bottles, made in the days when glass manufacturers vied with each other in turning out unusual designs in whisky containers, has been purchased by a bottle connoisseur at Hoosick Falls, N. J. He paid \$11,000, an average of \$20 a bottle. The most valuable is a dark blue flask with the bust of Jenny Lind blown in it. It was made in 1850.

The International Educational association of Japan has decided to investigate the Japanese national readers, history, geography and music of the primary schools of various countries to make a comparison and strike out from Japanese books whatever is detrimental to the cultivation of international ideals and sentiments. The tone of the Japanese text book is regarded as decidedly jingoistic.

A ragged stranger appealed to a restaurant owner for a meal in New York. He was told to give his order, and tell the waiter to present the check to the desk. A little later a check for \$1.25 was handed to the manager. "What under the sun did he eat?" asked the manager. "Only two plates of strawberries, some cake and coffee," replied the waiter.

Scottish mill owners at Glasgow are attempting to check a gambling craze which recently has obtained a hold on combine workers. They are by no means the betting spirit is responsible for trouble among the women, it is said.

Jean H. Norris, New York's only woman magistrate, has started on a tour of the world to learn how woman offenders are treated. Among other things she will investigate the manner in which officials in the east handle the traffic in narcotics.

A new use for advertising has been found by William Allen White, of Emporia, Kan. While Mrs. White was in New York recently the Emporia editor inserted a notice in his newspaper for an invitation to Sunday dinner. He received 20 in a half hour.

A Wichita, Kan., artist drew a cartoon for an electric company showing a cow kicking a lantern. After looking it over, a friend hurriedly called him. "A man of your experience," he said, "should know a cow doesn't kick with both feet like a mule but with one foot like a chorus girl."

After the sheriff and his deputies at Wichita, Kan., had wrecked a giant still and taken the owner to jail, they were invited by the still owner's wife to have coffee. She wanted to make them welcome, she said, and if they had made it known they were to call, she would have prepared a chicken dinner.

Because the court held she failed to substantiate her claim, a New York woman lost a \$10,000 damage suit against a cremating company. She claimed the ashes of her two husbands were handled carelessly, and they were in danger of mixing.

Turnout of city life was too much for 60 hens at the New York poultry show. The hens went on strike and refused to lay eggs. One poultryman suggested that the hens suffered from shell shock, due to blasting in the vicinity of Madison Square Garden, where the show was held.

A bride for two hours is the record of a woman who for a divorce suit in Philadelphia. The separation was sudden, she says. She and her husband walked about the streets of Baltimore. He asked her to kiss him. She refused to do so in view of the passing crowds. He walked away and left her. She has not seen him since.

The longest ski slide in the world, extending over 60 miles, will be opened at Oberhof, Germany, this month. The course is laid out on an old road, winding through hills of Thuringian forest.

A Maryland girl announced her engagement to a party of friends in a unique way. She let a live cat out of a bag. On the cat's neck were tied cards bearing the names of her fiancé and herself.

London banks are overflowing with silver. It is estimated there is twice as much silver in circulation in England as is necessary, and that half of the 60,000,000 pounds worth of coined silver could be dispensed with. It is said dungeons of the Tower of London have been requisitioned for storing the surplus metal.

ARE TO ABANDON SCANDAL PAPER

Appointment of Censor Committee at Nebraska University Causes Students to Give Up Publication.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 10.—The appointment of a censoring committee at the state university has resulted in the abandonment of the publication of the Shun, an annual, which is devoted to scandal. A year ago the insinuations were so loud and pointed that a big row followed its appearance. This year the authorities decided to require that the copy be first submitted to a faculty committee. Then came the announcement that there would be no Shun.

This followed also by the announcement that the annual stunt night would be abandoned. The students say they did this out of protest against censorship.

CREAMERY COMPANY HEAD IS BEING QUESTIONED

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 10.—Leroy Corliss, former president, and three other former officers of the defunct Waterloo Creamery Company, were called into federal court Friday for questioning concerning the company's assets. Herbert S. Daniels, court receiver for the concern, on whose application they were called in, said he had been able to obtain cash assets totalling \$103, whereas books of the company at the time it went into receivership showed assets of several million dollars. Mr. Corliss said so far as he knew the \$103 represented all the cash assets.

OIL COMPANIES TO HIGH COURT

Ask Early Hearing of Injunction Suit to Prevent Collection of Fees for Inspection.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9 (Special).—Attorneys for the Standard and a number of other oil companies presented an application to the state supreme court asking for an early hearing of their injunction suit to prevent the collection of what they say are excessive inspection fees. The companies say that the state is charging more than the work costs, and turning the remainder into the general fund to relieve the general taxpayer. They want the excess lopped off, and said that they asked a speedy hearing so that the legislature, should they win, may reduce the inspection fee.

Once before the companies brought such a suit, and were successful in restraining the collection of all moneys in excess of what the inspection costs.

EPPLEY HOTEL MATTER BECOMES MORE TANGLED

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9 (Special).—The refusal of Referee in Bankruptcy Baylor to accept the new proposition of Eugene C. Eppley with relation to handling the properties of the bankrupt Nebraska Building and Investment Company, of which Mr. Eppley has possession, has resulted in a hearing on an order to require Mr. Eppley to turn over the hotels to the referee. Mr. Eppley has \$200,000 invested in them following his purchase at a receivers' sale, later knocked out by the courts. He was given five days in which to file a brief in opposition to the motion for the order.

EMERSON, NEB., THIEVES HAUL SAFE AWAY

Emerson, Neb., Feb. 9 (Special).—Alex. Wendt's soft drink parlor was robbed Wednesday night. The thieves removed the safe from the building and took it one mile west and a half mile north of town and blew it open with dynamite. No one has been apprehended. In the neighborhood of \$200 was secured.

NEBRASKA BRIEFS

TABLE ROCK—Not guilty was the plea of A. M. McFarland, alias Harry Lewis, arraigned before county Judge D. W. Neill on the charge of kidnaping Paul Morris, 13, son of C. E. Morris of this place. He was bound over to district court under \$5,000 bond, which he was unable to furnish. McFarland was arrested at Kearney.

GRAND ISLAND—The record of chattel mortgages in the office of the county clerk for January show the value of those released to be more than twice as great as the value of those filed. Ninety were released, aggregating \$23,282; 146 were filed amounting to \$194,588.

GREILEY—Stockmen who in the past three years have shipped stock over the Burlington to Omaha are receiving rebates as the result of the action of the local chamber of commerce, which showed that the Burlington rate was higher than the Union Pacific's.

WYMORE—Members of the Gage county Holstein association have arranged to buy a carload of dairy cows from one of the best herds in Wisconsin. Within 10 days if carloads have been shipped here from that state.

HASTINGS—Adams county Poland China breeders formed a county association, electing Clay Sadtler, president; W. H. Fisher, vice president and William Lowman, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

BURWELL—More than 350 loads of gravel have been placed on the state trunk highway leading north of this place. The project is part of an improvement program for this section.

GREILEY—Several families in this community have advanced passage for girls in Germany who are in financial distress. The girls will be employed as maids in homes here.

FREMONT—Spinal meningitis cases have been reported here, the latest victim being Lynn Roberts, 12, who is in a serious condition.

HE HELD OFFICE, NOT NATURALIZED

Omaha Man Goes Through Legal Procedure to Become Citizen, Though He Is Late.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 8.—Before coming to Omaha two years ago, Nels Martinson, superintendent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, had voted for 20 years, had held office in Minneapolis and had been justice of the peace, without ever suspecting that he was not a citizen of the United States.

He was admitted to citizenship this week by District Judge Day. He told the judge that on coming to Omaha his vote was challenged and that investigation disclosed that he was past 21 years old before his father became naturalized.

BLIND INSTRUCTOR FOR 40 YEARS IS DEAD

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 7.—Edwin C. Cook, 62, for 27 years an instructor at the State School for the Blind at Nebraska City, died Tuesday in a Lincoln hospital. Although himself blind for more than 40 years, he was regarded as a man of unusual ability as an instructor.

FORT CROOK SUPPLY HOUSE IS BURNED

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 8.—Fire destroyed a large supply house and 50 tons of hay at Fort Crook. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. Cause of the blaze is unknown, but is believed to have started by combustion. An entire battalion of soldiers aided in fighting the blaze and worked for five hours before it was checked.

PRISONER'S MONEY BEING GARNISHED

Minnesota Court to Decide Whether That May Be Legally Done.

Luverne, Minn., Feb. 8.—The question of whether money taken by a jailer from a prisoner can be garnished by a creditor is to be ruled upon by Judge Reynolds in court here. Joseph H. Jones has started garnishment proceedings against Sheriff Wiggins to recover \$37.50 which the sheriff holds belonging to Peter Sahn. Jones wants the money to apply on a house rent bill which he holds against Sahn.

APPEALS DIVORCE CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6 (Special).—Margaret Illian has appealed to the supreme court from the action of the Piatte county district court in refusing her a divorce from Frank H. Illian. Both are members of prominent and well to do families in Boone county. Both were married before. Mrs. Illian charged that her husband had ruined her 14 year old daughter and had subjected her to abuse for a long time. Illian vigorously denied this. He said that his wife had been guilty of extreme cruelty in making these and other charges, and also in calling his children vile names. Both asked for a divorce.

The district court refused to grant either a decree, and dismissed the case. Mrs. Illian insists the court, upon the evidence she adduced which included that of the daughter, should have given her a decree.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP O'REILLY THURSDAY MORNING

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6.—The funeral of the Right Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, Catholic bishop of Lincoln, who died Sunday evening, will be held at the cathedral Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Most Rev. James J. Keane, archbishop of Dubuque, Ia., will preside at the ceremonies and will preach the funeral sermon. Bishop J. H. Thien, of Denver, will celebrate the requiem mass. Among church dignitaries who are expected to be present are Archbishop Harry, of Omaha, Bishop McGovern, of Cheyenne; Bishop Duffy, of Grand Island, and Bishop Heelan, of Sioux City, who will give absolutions at the end of the ceremonies. The honorary pall bearers will be priests of the diocese.

BLIND VETERAN OF LATE WAR DIES AT WAYNE

Wayne, Neb., Feb. 6 (Special).—George Smith, a veteran of the late war, is dead following a lingering sickness. He contracted the flu while he was stationed at Camp Dodge, Ia., shortly before the armistice was signed, and was left totally blind and with other complications. While at the government hospital in St. Louis, he underwent several major operations which proved of no avail, and was discharged from there as totally disabled. He returned to Wayne to spend his remaining years with his relatives. Mr. Smith leaves a wife, formerly Miss Fonda Wright of this city.

MEXICO BUYS AIRPLANES FROM NEBRASKA CONCERN

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6.—A contract has been closed by Ray Pace, president of the Lincoln Standard Aircraft company, and Henry C. Barra, general purchasing agent for the Mexican government, for the delivery of 12 airplanes to the southern republic. Two of the machines will be flown to Juarez next week and will be used in border patrol work. The others will be used by the war department and for experimental purposes and to establish an air mail route.

NOT AGREED ON DRUGGISTS BILL

Some Nebraska "Pill Rollers" Believe "Store Educated" Clerk Should Be Given Protection.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12 (Special).—Druggists are lined up on both sides of the pharmacy bill in the senate. The opponents of the bill say that it will bar the druggists from getting their future supply of pharmacists from the boys who work their way through the drug stores, and that it is drawn in the interest of the pharmacy schools.

David S. Sims, president of the state association, told the committee that it was nothing of the sort, that the schools want druggists required to take a four year course, whereas they think two years is all that is essential. He said that if Nebraska did not adapt its standards to those of a large number of other states, the man who learns pharmacy in a drug store may still continue to get a certificate in this state, but that he will be barred from accepting better offers in other states, which refuse reciprocity unless the two-year school provision is added here.

Governor Bryan has affixed his signature to the fourth bill presented to him. This authorizes county boards to rotate clerks in county offices from one to another as occasion requires. Most county officers have deputies and clerks who are idle during a part of the year, and this law proposes a plan whereby the total employes can be cut down to meet actual needs the year around.

INDIAN LAWYER APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12 (Special).—Arguments were heard by the supreme court in a case brought by Hiram Chase, Indian lawyer, of Thurston county, to prevent Judge Graves from proceeding in a matter involving lands in which he claims an interest unless he is given a jury trial on the question of ejectment. Judge Graves declares that Chase is too late and that the supreme court has no jurisdiction.

PUTTING AX TO PETTY MEASURES

Nebraska House of Representatives Killing Everything But the Most Important Bills.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 7 (Special).—House committees are continuing the policy of putting the ax to every bill that cannot justify itself on the ground of importance. Heffernan, of Dakota county, lost out on his bill to regulate the charges that commission men may make in handling livestock.

The state realtors' bill, which aimed to put the business of real estate on an ethical and license basis, was reported for indefinite postponement. The same thing happened to Vance's bill to limit the charges for hay and grain furnished to livestock in transit to 20 per cent. above cost.

The house changed front on the minimum wage for women bill when it came up for passage. It failed by a vote of 38 to 43.

The senate passed a bill Wednesday morning authorizing county boards to pay a 10-cent bounty on crows and 50 cents a dozen for crow eggs, one withdrawing the protection of the game laws from crows and one raising the salary of the penitentiary warden from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year.

The house passed several bills, among them one paying coroners' juries \$2 a day for services; one prohibiting child labor in restaurants, but permitting children to appear in public musical and dancing recitals; one providing the same punishment for aiders and abettors of any crime as for principals; one limiting to resident property owners the right to petition for paving in cities and villages of less than 40,000 population and making the minimum punishment for auto thieves three years and making possession of a machine with the number mutilated prima facie evidence of theft or unlawful possession.

KNIFE CIGARET BILL.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8 (Special).—The house committee on revenue and taxation of the legislature Thursday put to death the cigarette bill. It was patterned after the Iowa law and provided a tax to legalize sale of cigarettes.

The house committee on cities and towns indefinitely postponed the Omaha electric light bill providing for an extension of lines. The bill authorizing the state board of control to establish a general store in Lincoln for distribution of supplies to state institutions was advanced to third reading.

The senate Thursday killed a bill making the county the unit for telephone exchange services and one reducing the mileage fees of sheriffs.

The ancient armor displayed in the Metropolitan Museum in New York forms one of the greatest collections of its kind in the world.

HOODED MEN APPEAR ON LINCOLN STREETS

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12.—Several white robed men stood in the sleet and snow at the entrance of a vacant building on one of Lincoln's main thoroughfares Saturday and handed out copies of a Ku Klux Klan publication. The paper contained a general denial of the Klan's connection with the alleged murders at Mer Rouge, La. It is the first public appearance in Lincoln of robed and hooded men.

CORN AND ALFALFA PROVE BEST CROPS

Wilber J. Fraser, University of Illinois.

Profitable dairying depends as much on growing efficient high yielding crops as on keep high producing cows. But the crop side, and especially the legume side, never has been considered half as much as the cow side. This is true in farm practice in dairy investigation, and in dairy teaching. A great campaign of investigation and publicity revealing the poor, unprofitable cow, and showing the great value of the high producing cow and how to develop her, has swept over the country for more than a decade, widely establishing the absolute necessity for the good cow and the folly of feeding and milking the poor cow. This knowledge and the hundreds of demonstrations of it, have produced a great effect on dairy practice. Much progress has been made in the improvement of dairy herds.

We all understand that the dairy cow worth keeping must have a high ability to consume feed and manufacture it into milk. But we never saw an equally fundamental phase of dairying—that the crops grown upon an acre should produce a large amount of suitable material for making milk. The acre is an investment and the labor to cultivate it is an expense. It is just as necessary that this acre should produce a high yield of raw material for milk as that the cow should be an efficient manufacturer of milk.

In the milk per acre demonstration carried on for six years at the University of Illinois, to determine the amount of milk and fat that could be produced wholly from the crops grown on a given area, the first necessity was the selection of the crops that would furnish the greatest amount of digestible nutrients or feed value, both per acre and per day's labor, and still supply a palatable, nutritious, and well balanced ration for dairy cows. The best basis on which to compare the efficiency of crops for this purpose is the digestible nutrients produced per acre, as shown in the accompanying table. The total amount of digestible nutrients produced by each crop per acre is shown graphically by the length of line after each crop below the table. The heavy portion of the line represents the amount of protein and the light portion the carbohydrates.

Two Crops Above All Others.

A study of the table and graph shows that alfalfa and corn are crops producing approximately two to four times as much digestible nutrients per acre as the other crops commonly raised. Corn in the form of silage not only makes more digestible nutrients of both grain and stalks available, but has an added feeding value because of its succulence; and alfalfa being a palatable feed high in protein and minerals, will balance the ration when fed in the right proportion with corn.

This is a revelation of the highest importance. A real understanding of it may nearly double the production of milk per acre without materially increasing the cost for feed. Corn yields the highest amount of carbohydrates and total nutrients, leaving protein as the most necessary element for a companion crop to supply. The alfalfa hay from an acre contains nearly three times the total feed and nine times as much protein as an acre of timothy. In addition, alfalfa is more palatable than timothy and also keeps the cow's system in much better physical tone.

Reduce or Eliminate the Poorer Crops.

Timothy hay is not to be considered at all as a dairy crop—not a whit more than a cow that produces only 75 or 80 pounds of fat in a year. And yet at the time this demonstration was started, timothy hay was grown to feed dairy cows on a great many farms, and it is still used for that purpose.

Bluegrass pasture makes a still poorer showing of total nutrients though it has some special advantages of its own as it saves labor and is good for cows. Oats are so low in feed value per acre that the amount raised should be reduced to a minimum. And an acre of clover hay, while excellent in quality, is greatly lacking in quantity, having only half the total feed value and only a third of the protein produced by an acre of alfalfa.

Corn and alfalfa are inseparable dairy feeds. Protein is the high priced constituent in dairy feed when bought in the commercial market, and the paramount advantage of alfalfa is that it is high in protein and thus a balancing feed, no less than in its remarkable yield. On these two great counts, most protein and the greatest total yield of nutrients per acre, alfalfa is the premier companion crop of corn, doubling or twice doubling the feed value of any other farm crop.

These differences in production were never dreamed of, were in fact incredible until comparisons were made in feeding tests. The cows like all these feeds and there is good feed value in all of them, but these feeds had never been compared as to quantity and suitability—the per acre idea with its unit of investment and labor had never been applied.

Only Possible Choice Of Crops.

A careful study of these facts made it evident that the demonstration ground must be devoted almost entirely to corn and alfalfa, and this was done with the exception of a small amount of soiling crops some years, and rye as a catch crop after corn for pasture in the fall and

Men with their little private doubts are safer than they used to be. Doctor Grant in the Episcopalian church has doubts of many kinds, and expresses them. His bishop tells him he won't be tried for heresy, because what he says is "ambiguous."

"Ambiguity" wouldn't have saved Doctor Grant a few centuries ago. One of half a dozen sentences would have sent him to the stake to be burned alive, without any influence, but or nonsense.

A fire department was called to Staten Island and used its long ladders to scale a tree and get a kitten belonging to a little girl.

spring. The acreages of corn and alfalfa were about equal, as these great companion crops almost exactly supplement each other to form a balanced ration.

All of this seems sound reasoning and necessary deduction, but how does it work out? This is what the demonstration was for—to carry good theory over the practical results and indisputable evidence. And this is exactly what the demonstration did under all the varying conditions and practical difficulties of six successive years, as the details in coming chapters will show.

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C.—The value of the World's Dairy Congress as a means of informing Americans about the methods by which some foreign countries have forged ahead of them in various branches of the dairy industry was emphasized in a speech delivered by L. A. Rogers, director of the dairy division laboratories, United States department of agriculture. The congress is to be held in this country in October, 1923. Mr. Rogers, who is chairman of the program committee, was a guest at the annual banquet of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Departments of Agriculture. He said:

"There seems to be an assumption in some quarters that our progress in dairying has been on a much greater scale than that of other countries that we have everything to give and nothing to learn. This is a fallacy which we should lose no time in getting out of our system. It is true that our methods of handling city milk and in some of our manufacturing processes are no doubt in advance of those of other countries; but, when we compare the average production of our cows, the general quality of our butter and cheese, the status of our co-operative buying and selling organizations with those of some other dairy countries, we must admit we still have much to learn.

"Nothing can be more fatal to progress than the assumption that we have nothing to learn. This congress, in so far as we can make it so, is to be a clearing house for the most recent information on dairying—a record of the most advanced thought of this time. When, through our radio set, we get signals that are too faint to hear distinctly, we add an amplifier to magnify the sound and make it intelligible. We hear faintly reports that in New Zealand they have developed a successful co-operative organization for supplying their largest city with milk; that in South Africa they are successfully centralizing sweet cream for butter making; that in Holland they are using a satisfactory method of officially branding dairy products. What we propose to do is to amplify these reports until we can hear clearly and understandingly what these people have really done.

"When we include in this gathering people interested in dairying from all parts of the world, we greatly increase the possibilities of mutual benefit. The direct benefits will come from the exchange of ideas. There will also be effect on the general public which cannot fail to react favorably on the consumption of dairy products. It is our aim to bring to this meeting men who can speak with authority on all the important questions that are agitating the dairy of today. We realize that there will be people present with very diverse interests. The program will be in so far as possible, be arranged to interest the business man as well as the college professor, the social worker as well as the technical factory man."

When writing to advertisers do not forget to say, you saw their advertisement in the Butter, Cheese & Egg Journal. It will do you and the advertiser good.

There are several reasons for the increase in consumption of dairy products, most important of which are the scientific researches which demonstrate the absolute necessity of dairy products for growth and maintenance of health in old and young, and that there is no substitute for them. This information has been disseminated to the public through many channels such as the National Dairy Council, the United States department of agriculture, various organizations of dairymen, the health authorities, schools, etc., and has created tremendous interest in the use of dairy products. Prohibition is another factor which has tended to increase the use of dairy products, and the increase in ice cream consumption is another.

Obviously, as long as consumption keeps ahead of production, as it has done thus far, no one need fear overdoing the business and it will continue in a healthy and prosperous condition. How far this consumption per capita can be increased no one knows, but the best authorities hold that only about half as much dairy products are now being consumed as there should be for maximum health and living economy. This means that there is a possibility of doubling the dairy production, even with the present population. The prospect staggers the imagination. This natural increase in consumption which is bound to occur, together with the more economical production per acre, better quality of products, and more economical marketing, all of which are receiving great deal of thought and effort for accomplishment, are seemingly bound to make the dairy industry the most dependable and prosperous of any.

Patting Siki is to have a role in a hotplay to be made by a Dutch concern in a Paris suburb. The boxer will act the part of a faithful servant whose master's little girl has been kidnaped. As the plot unfolds, Siki rescues the child through his prowess as a pugilist. He is said to be quite as "photogenic" as his rival Carpenter.

A rabbi in New York warned against Emile Coue, declaring the country is afflicted with "new-its" because of the popular interest in the auto-suggestion healer's visit. The rabbi warned that the chief danger from mental or spiritual healing was the tendency to seek a cure for all forms of ailments in the same treatment, often resulting fatally.