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**THE SKYSCRAPER CHURCH**

In 1831, when Chicago was in its swaddling clothes, the Methodists purchased a plot of ground in the downtown section of the town and built their "first" church center upon it. By the time 1856 rolled around, the increased growth made the securing of larger quarters an absolute necessity. In the meantime, the business part of the city had shaped itself around the church and the value of the church property had increased at a tremendously rapid rate. The Methodists might have sold out at a handsome profit, but instead they decided to retain their holdings and capitalized the situation by combining religion and business after a new fashion, producing a practical novelty. They built a building several stories high, within which was a church, and rented the ground floor and all other space not used for church purposes, for business purposes.

History has again repeated itself. The attendance of 1922 had outgrown the church of 1856. Their plot had become the center of the city's retail business section. So again, the Methodists enlarged their quarters and in duplicating their former plan on a far larger and far more grand scale, they produced the tallest building in Chicago, the most unusual church building in America, and the highest church building in all the world.

This magnificent skyscraper church is 80 by 182 feet and 21 stories (and basement), or 290 feet high. The corner is surmounted by an elaborate but substantial spire which "carries on" 290 feet farther—making the total height of the structure 556 feet.

An elaborate entrance leads from the street directly into a veritable dream of a "house of worship," surrounded by shops and stores within. This secluded church is modeled somewhat after the style of the English churches, elegant but simple, dignified, and in silent accord with the creed of the church, with a seating capacity of about 1,300 persons and containing an organ as fine in quality and pleasing in tone as the experts of the organ-builder's art could produce.

The original church is said to have cost \$580. The new structure, its graceful spire dwarfing all other skyscrapers in Chicago, cost about \$5,000,000, and the annual income from the space rented for stores and offices is a fabulous one.



**DECREASE IN FAT TEST IS EXPECTED**

The appreciable falling off in the butterfat content of milk at this time of year when cows are put on pasture causes considerable consternation among some dairymen, and may lead them to believe that errors have been made at the creamery test. The dairy department of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick points out that the change to pasture causes an increased milk flow which necessitates the butterfat's being distributed through a larger volume. This makes its percentage look smaller, but the total quantity is not less.

The college makes a few suggestions to aid in getting good samples.

One must be sure that the sample is truly representative of the lot of milk from which it is taken. Cows should be milked dry and the milk poured several times from one container to another. The sample should be taken immediately. Enough milk must be procured for two fat tests. This requires about one-fourth pint.

Care must be taken to prevent the sample from pouring before it reaches the laboratory. To insure against souring, a preservative is added. Bichloride of mercury tablets are the most efficient and one-half tablet is enough. Formaldehyde or formalin may be used at the rate of three drops to a sample. In each case the preservative should be mixed thoroughly with the milk.

One of the most important steps is that of filling the sample bottle to overflowing before inserting the cork. If the bottle is not full the milk will be agitated in transit to such an extent that churning will result. When butter granules are once formed, it is difficult to get a reliable test. When small medicine bottles are used, it is the practice to make a hole in the cork with a nail. Fill the bottle entirely full of milk. Insert the cork and seal it by pushing a match into the hole in the cork. This will prevent the cork from being forced out by either gas or air escaping from the milk.

When these few directions are observed, there is no difficulty in obtaining an accurate determination of the fat content of the milk.

**How to Feed Dairy Cows to Obtain Big Profits**

Feed all the roughage a cow will eat. This should include succulent feed and a legume hay.

With a good roughage—as alfalfa, soy bean, or clover hay—feed a Jersey or Guernsey one pound of grain to each two and one-half to three pounds of milk; a Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, or Shorthorn, one pound of grain for each three to three and one-half pounds of milk.

With a poor roughage, such as timothy or wild hay, feed a Jersey or Guernsey one pound of grain for each two pounds of milk; a Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, or Shorthorn, one pound of grain for each two and one-half to three pounds of milk.

These rules for feeding dairy cattle are laid down in Bulletin 218, "Feeding the Dairy Herd," prepared by C. H. Eckles and O. G. Schrader of the dairy division, University of Minnesota, and just issued by the Minnesota agricultural experiment station. Copies can be obtained by addressing the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.

The good dairyman, the bulletin says, tries to maintain summer conditions the year round. The conditions of early summer which make possible maximum production are: Abundance of feed, palatable feed, a succulent ration, a sufficient amount of protein, moderate temperatures and comfortable surroundings.

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**Stringy Milk Caused by Certain Bacteria Form**

Stringy milk, or milk that gets thick after standing awhile, is caused by a certain form of bacteria that get into the milk, either through the water used in washing the milk utensils, from the udder of the cow or cows or from the dust of the feed given the animals. The source of the infection may be the cream separator, especially if care is not used to have this utensil carefully cleansed and sterilized each day. It may be well to keep the milk from each cow separate for a few days to determine whether or not the infection came from a single cow. It may take some investigation to discover the source of the trouble, and in the meantime all vessels used for the milk should be washed thoroughly and scalded after each using.

**HOW TO SAVE MONEY WHEN SHOPPING**

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN  
(©, 1922, Harland H. Allen.)

**BROOM TIPS**

When buying a broom, grasp the handle firmly in one hand and try to twist the brush with the other. You can tell in this way if the brush is loose on the handle. If it is not pretty solid, do not buy it.

It never pays to buy cheap brooms or brushes. Always choose corn brooms with long fiber, tough and brittle; otherwise they will soon break to pieces. Select one made of such good corn that there are no seeds. Green-colored, soft broom-corn fiber wears longer, but the mere fact that it has a tendency to redness may not be objectionable. There are many grades of broom-corn, which is grown in several parts of the Middle West, and used for this purpose alone. Only the top part of the stalk and head are made into brooms. Manufacturers refer to the many grades as "Green hurl corn," "Medium quality hurl," "Sound-good-common," "Dwarf corn for whisks," "Common red tipped insides and covers," "Stained and damaged."

The process of making brooms is very simple, and are still made by hand, especially in prisons and penitentiaries. First the corn is sorted into equal lengths, bleached, and dried. It is then placed around the end of the stick and fastened with the wire; this is done by a winding machine. The broom is now a conical shape and must be flattened out in a vise. It is then sewed by hand, or by power, with stout twine, after which the brush is run through a scraping machine to remove any seeds left on the corn. There is left but the trimming, and the placing of the little plush or velvet guards over the wiring which is omitted in the cheaper grades—and the brooms are ready to be labeled and bunched into dozens for the market.

A new broom should always be dipped in hot salt water. This toughens the bristles. Frequent washing in hot soapy water will keep them soft and pliable, and lengthen the wear. Brooms should be hung up, as the brush is soon ruined by standing on the floor. Keep the ends cut off, so the bristles will wear evenly. When the broom begins to "spread," bind the bristles tightly together about half way down, using wire, or even a very strong cord. You will be surprised how much longer your brooms will last if given a little such care.

**In the Edible Class**

"Yes," said the teacher, "we have several plants and flowers named with the prefix 'dog.' Of course, the 'dog-rose' and 'dog-violet' are well known to you all. Can any of you tell me others?"

For some seconds the class remained dumb. Then a bright idea illuminated the face of an urchin, and up went his hand.

"Callie flowers, Miss!"

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