

Mrs. M. Ettner.



Salem, Oreg.—"For some years I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as a spring tonic and have never found it to fail in cleansing the system, stimulating the blood and giving a feeling of healthy life. At one time I was weak and run-down, felt all worn out and ready to go to bed, but the help I got from the 'Golden Medical Discovery' brought back to me a feeling of strength and new life. I shall always have a good word to say for this wonderful remedy for I have always found it good when a tonic was needed. I went home with the 'Pleasant Pellets' for the stomach, liver and bowels, and can say they can be depended upon to clear and regulate these organs."

Coral Formation. Coral islands, formed from petrified skeletons of coral polyps, are numerous in the warmer portions of the Pacific and Indian oceans, where the growth of coral goes on with great rapidity. These islands also occur to a lesser extent in the Gulf of Mexico and along the Atlantic shore of the West Indies.

Answer That. "This is a diplococus, one of those primitive monsters which existed on the earth millions of years before the appearance of man," said the professor. "Diplococcus" repeated the perplexed student. "Well, if it existed so long before the appearance of man, how do you know that is its right name?"

Presidential Succession. Succession to the Presidency, in case both President and vice president should die: Secretary of state, secretary of treasury, secretary of war, attorney general, postmaster general and secretary of the navy.

Celebrated Trick Horse. Morocco, a horse owned by one Banks, amazed all London by his cleverness at the close of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. Mention is made of him in contemporary plays.

A man charged in an English police court wrote that he could not attend in the morning, but if the court would sit for him any afternoon he would "be pleased to make an appointment."

Food and the Stomach. The measure of food ought to be (as much as possibly may be) exactly proportionate to the quality and condition of the stomach, because the stomach digests it.—Benjamin Franklin.

Droughts in Greece. During droughts in Greece children are sent in processions to all wells and springs under the leadership of a girl adorned with flowers, who sings at each halting place.

Tree's Odd Growth. The banyan tree is peculiar. Its branches send roots downward, which, when they have become rooted, become props, and in this manner the tree spreads over a great surface and endures for many ages.

Advertisement for Wrigley's chewing gum, featuring the slogan 'A Sweet Breath at all times' and 'The Flavor Lasts'.

Advertisement for Behnke-Walker, a business management and accounting school.

DAUGHTER NAMED HANIFA

By EDGAR J. BANKS

FRIDAY found the Imam Abdullah squatting cross-legged upon the platform of the mosque. Before him, on a little stand, lay the open Koran upon which his eyes were fixed, while his chubby forefinger was energetically gesticulating to the group of excited women about him.

Abdullah's past history had been an interesting one. He was a small, barefooted boy when the prophet Mohammed returned to Mecca, and now of all the people left in the Holy City, he alone had seen him. Inspired by that rare privilege, he marked out for himself the career of a holy man. When his chin was first fuzzy with the down which evolved into the largest of patriarchal beards, he wandered as a dervish, but to suffer from hunger and thirst, and to lacerate his own body, soon ceased to be pleasures, and finally he settled down as an imam in the Holy City to gain an easier livelihood by fleeing the visiting pilgrims. In his profession he prospered. He alone was entrusted with the keys of the Kaaba, and so great was his reputed piety that he was consulted in every religious controversy.

During his long life Abdullah had seen but one sorrow—his wives had died one after another, yet that was not the cause of his grief, for never for did he lack his full quota of wives which, both living and dead, he could count to a score. The one thorn in his flesh was that this score or more of wives had presented him with but a single offspring, a daughter, whom he had named Hanifa. This solitary plant of the harem grew and blossomed into a dark, slender, large-eyed Arab maid, sending out her tendrils of love until they entwined about the old man's heart, as if to compensate him for his lack of sons. She was the only child of twenty passing wives.

"Baba," tenderly said Hanifa, as her father, leaving the crowd of angry women in the mosque, had returned home and squatted before the dish of pilaf. "Are you ill?"

The next morning when Abdullah appeared, his eyes were sunken, for he had passed a sleepless night. During the dark hours his audience of clamoring women was ever before him, and although he had a thousand times successfully interpreted the laws of the Koran, now he had failed; his wits had deserted him, and no revelation came; his reputation as an imam would be ruined, and all the wisdom displayed in the past would be in vain.

Thus tortured, he slept none and ate little. Half a dozen times daily Hanifa urged him to impart to her the cause of his sorrow, and as often did he deny that he was afflicted, yet before the week was half ended, Abdullah had become so feeble that he even neglected the book which was to perpetuate his name; he remained in the corner, silent and thoughtful.

"Baba," said Hanifa, again stroking his old bald head, "Tell me your troubles—perhaps I can help you." "I have none, child," was the deep groan followed.

Hanifa laughed. "Poor Baba," she said, still stroking his bald head. "Your troubles are slight." Abdullah raised his tear-filled eyes reproachfully.

Abdullah's look of reproach turned to one of great attention. "Yes, Baba, if you will write my name just once in your great book, I will bring your troubles to an end," Abdullah, with the eagerness of the

stinking man who grasped at the straw, promised. While Hanifa was explaining the special revelation which on the appointed day he should communicate to the women in the mosque, the tears suddenly disappeared from his eyes. Fortified with a new hope and courage, he arose and shouted to his slaves to immediately bring a large tray of pilaf.

It was early Friday morning, earlier than usual, when Abdullah seated himself upon the platform of the mosque. On all previous occasions, since he could remember, his audiences had gathered and were awaiting him. That Friday morning, when he said his prayers, his voice rang with an unusual clearness, and during his usual rations his old bones seemed to have renewed their youth. His face was beaming with happiness, and his eye had an important communication from Allah to reveal to the wives of the Faithful. At his side upon the platform stood an immense copper kettle which his waiting slave had brought him. One by one the rebelling women came and squatted about, anxious to hear the special revelation promised by the beaming expression upon Abdullah's face.

Finally, when they had all congregated, Abdullah, in a voice deep with mystery and awe, commanded that each woman present should go at once to her home and immediately return with a jug of milk. The women demurred. They had come, they said, to hear the revelation. Abdullah explained that no revelation was possible until his command had been obeyed, and in a few moments two score women, each with a jug of milk balanced upon her head, stood before him.

"Pour the milk into this kettle," said Abdullah, with a voice suggestive of still greater mystery, yet in his eye was a twinkle of delight which he could not conceal.

The women filed past the kettle, poured the milk into it, and returned to their places upon the floor before the great teacher. Abdullah, solemnly stroking his long beard, looked silently at the foaming camel's milk, and then slowly turned to the wondering women before him. His morning's discourse upon the perfect wisdom of Allah, and the wonderfulness of his revelations, was prefaced with a longer introduction than usual. Never had he been so eloquent—never had he spoken with such confidence.

"Now, Oh wives of the Faithful," he said, in concluding his long discourse. "I shall impart the revelation which Allah has sent to you through me, his faithful servant. Allah bids that each of you approach this kettle of milk; he bids that each of you take from the kettle the milk which you poured into it but a moment ago. When you shall have done this, he bids that each of you who will, take four husbands, as a man may take four wives. But," he continued, as the sparkling of his eyes increased, "Allah bids me say that if one of you shall take the thousandth part of a drop of the milk which another has poured into the kettle, it shall be accounted unto you a theft, and you shall be delivered to Allah for eternal punishment."

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"Oh great Abdullah," finally suggested an innocent one in the audience, "he bids that each of you take from the kettle the milk which you poured into it but a moment ago. When you shall have done this, he bids that each of you who will, take four husbands, as a man may take four wives. But," he continued, as the sparkling of his eyes increased, "Allah bids me say that if one of you shall take the thousandth part of a drop of the milk which another has poured into the kettle, it shall be accounted unto you a theft, and you shall be delivered to Allah for eternal punishment."

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"As it is with the milk, so would it be with your children," were the few intelligible words amid the resounding echoes. "As you cannot distinguish which drop of milk you poured into the kettle, so you could not distinguish the fathers of your children. Trouble me and Allah no more with your idle words."

The women were vanquished; by one they left the mosque. As the last one looked fondly at the white foam, smacked his lips in anticipation of many days of frequent and prolonged drafts of curdled milk, and clasped his hands to summon the waiting slave to carry the proceeds of his revelation home.

Although Hanifa could not distinguish a drop of milk, that Friday afternoon she was peering over her father's shoulder while he dilated in his great theological book upon the various sects of the Moslem world. One of them, the largest, he described as the Hanifa. As her father pointed out the word, and read it aloud, she again stroked his old, bald head, and then hurried away to bring him a bowl of curdled milk.

Abdullah's revelation must have met with Allah's favor, for the Hanifa sect has increased in number and in all things worldly. Prominent among its members is Abdul Hamid, the sultan, who, with millions of others, speak reverently of the good old Sultan Hanifa.

Phonograph Hands Down Voices of the Famous. One of the uses to which the phonograph is frequently adapted is the preservation of the voices and the perpetuation of the messages of the world's great ones. Gladstone's voice has been preserved on a record taken in 1870. In this same year a number of other people had their voices taken, among them Florence Nightingale, P. T. Barnum, Mrs. Browning and Henry M. Stanley, the explorer of Africa. Gladstone's record is part of a speech that was to be conveyed as a message to a meeting in New York. Florence Nightingale's voice is very clear, and the message is touching: "God bless my old comrades at Balaklava and bring them safe to shore." Equally

LIVE STOCK NEWS

CORN STANDS ALONE AS GREATEST FEED

Great stands unequalled for all classes of live stock. From this plant comes the grain which affords the greater part of the concentrates in all sections where the plant grows well. In addition to this, the leaves and stalks go to make silage and stover, which comprise a large part of the roughage used in wintering the different classes of live stock, says Prof. L. V. Starkey, chief of the animal husbandry division at Clemson college, in discussing the value of corn as a live stock feed.

However, great as the corn plant is, it is not without its limitations and deficiencies. Corn is low in protein, and the protein which it has is incomplete and of poor quality. Corn is also deficient in minerals. Probably the most outstanding objection to corn in South Carolina is the fact that it is high in price. This objection will never be overcome until the yield per acre is increased.

The wise farmer will not feed corn alone to his live stock, explains Professor Starkey, but will supplement it with feeds which make up the protein and mineral deficiencies. For instance, corn and soy-bean hay or pea-vine hay will make a well-balanced feed for horses and mules. Corn and soy-bean pasture, after the pods are filled, will make a well-balanced ration for swine. Corn silage and cottonseed meal with straw for a roughage will make a balanced ration for wintering beef cattle, and silage and legume hay will make a splendid ration for sheep.

There are times when other feeds are cheaper than corn, and the winter of 1925 is one of those times, thinks Professor Starkey. For example, rice meal is worth about 90 per cent as much as corn for hog feeding and can be had much cheaper than corn. Pound for pound oats is worth as much as corn for horses and mules. Farmers having sheep oats are well fixed. If cottonseed meal is cheaper than corn, it may be used as the sole concentrate for wintering beef cattle where a carbohydrate roughage is fed. Velvet is worth about \$25 a ton and is decidedly cheaper than corn.

It is a wise farmer who studies the relative values of feeds and balances the rations accordingly. These times of high prices are hazardous to those who make mistakes, but profitable to those who follow correct methods.

Sheep Bulletin Issued by Minnesota Expert

Maintaining a flock of from 25 to 100 breeding ewes as part of the live stock on the average quarter-section or half-section farm is the best sheep production plan for the average Middle West farmer, says Phil A. Anderson, University of Minnesota, in a bulletin on "Sheep Raising in Minnesota."

"A small flock for the average farm will fit in best with average farm conditions," says Mr. Anderson. "The beginner will be safest in starting with grade ewes. Management, care and feeding of the small farm flock are not difficult or burdensome and afford an attractive enterprise that might be turned over to the boy as a means of giving him a share in the management of the affairs of the farm."

Horses Poorly Cared For

Many farm horses are cared for so poorly during the winter that they are unfit for work in the spring. Poor care in winter often weakens them and lowers their resistance. As a result losses from disease occur in the winter or in the spring when they go into hard work. Idle horses, with the exception of growing and breeding stock, can be carried through the winter to a large extent on roughages.

Live Stock Notes

Warm water for stock pays big dividends on the fuel used.

Dock and castrate the lambs when about ten days of age.

A live stock berron in six words: Better sires, better stock, better success.

Too much bedding in the hog house causes the hogs to sweat badly. There should be just enough to keep hogs from piling up.

Nearly every farmer in the corn belt has or needs a feed wagon for fall and winter hog feeding.

POULTRY MANGELS PROVIDE WINTER GREEN FEED

MANGELS PROVIDE WINTER GREEN FEED

Green food in some form is absolutely necessary to poultry for the best growth and production. The first green food should be given soon after the chicks are put in the brooder. Continued feedings of green feeds will aid growth, increase production and decrease the cost of grain. The first green food for the little chicks may consist of mangels, potatoes or other vegetables cut up fine at first until the chicks learn to like them, and later stuck on nails driven in the walls just high enough for the chick to reach. Lawn clippings or lettuce may be fed with good results. Free range gives the best green food supply for the growing chick, but that is not always possible. A small yard may be greatly improved by dividing it in the middle and sowing each half alternately to corn. Some poultrymen scatter oats very thickly. Spade them in and allow the chicks to scratch them out as they begin to swell and sprout.

Where it is too dry or for other reasons impossible to get a good growth of green food in the yard, it should be supplied from outside. Dwarf Essex rape and Swiss chard may be produced abundantly with little labor and make excellent summer green food. Rape may be sown either in drill or broadcast as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, and will be ready to cut in about six or eight weeks. It is apt to be somewhat affected by hot, dry weather and will not last the entire season. Swiss chard should be planted in drills after the soil becomes thoroughly warm. It will be ready for cutting in eight to ten weeks. The chard stands drought well and will last until late in the fall.

Where hens are not accustomed to green food in this form, some little difficulty may be experienced in teaching them to eat it. This, however, may be overcome by starting with small feeds each day. During the hot weather green food should be given early in the morning, preferably while the dew is still on.

The winter supply of green food should also be kept in mind. Every poultry plant should have a plot of mangels large enough to carry the mature stock through the winter and start the chicks in the spring. Mangels require a well prepared seed bed and good cultivation for the best results. After the mangels are well matured, the leaves may be broken off and used at once, while the roots are stored for winter. The great advantage in growing mangels is the fact that they keep well in any reasonable storage and are easy to feed.

A crop of late cabbage may be grown to advantage after some other crop has been removed. The immature heads may be used for fall feeding and the best stored for winter. Although cabbages make a very good green food, they are not as popular with the poultrymen as mangels on account of the difficulty in storing. Clover and alfalfa may always be fed to advantage, either dry or green. Beet pulp has also proved to be very valuable where fresh green food cannot be obtained.—R. E. Jones, Connecticut Agricultural College.

For Turkey Success

A turkey will lay about forty eggs in a season and from fifteen to twenty before she begins to sit. However, if you take the eggs from the nest as they are laid, she will keep on laying until a good deal more than 15 eggs are produced. The great danger in free range to young turkeys is from the loss due to heavy rains in the spring. If you can plan to herd the turkeys or watch them carefully during the severe storms until they have become well feathered out you will have good success in your turkey venture.

Poultry Hints

Incubator chicks hatched early make the profitable winter layers.

It pays to keep cockerels isolated from the hens until about two weeks before eggs are saved for hatching.

Sloppy mashers should not be used for ducklings, but they can be more moist than the crumbly mashers used for chicks.

Probably the best breed of turkeys is the bronze. This breed is large, hardy and in good demand on the markets.

It is very important that orders for eggs and baby chicks be given at once. All baby chicks should be hatched by the last of April.

Regularity in the use of lights, feed and water for the poultry flock makes for regularity in egg production.

Eggs held for hatching in cold weather should be kept in a temperature between 40 and 50 degrees.

For eggs to use for hatching purposes, choose medium-sized normal-shaped eggs, throwing out the long-pointed ones or the round ones. A more important point, however, is the selection of eggs from good, strong parent flocks.

Overcrowding is a mistake. One hundred fowls crowded in a house that would be considered only comfortable for 25 will not only tell in the egg yield, but will be fruitful with disease.

Advertisement for J. P. Finley & Son, Morticians, located at Montgomery at Fifth, Phone Day or Night, Main 4322.

Advertisement for Stewart-Schneider Co., Mens Wear, Portland, Oregon, featuring hats, neckwear, and shirts.

Advertisement for Stipe Drug Company, 143 Fourth Street at Alder, Portland, Oregon, offering leather goods and Eversharp pencils.

Advertisement for Smith's Cafe, 108 North Ninth Street, Telephone Broadway 1557, open all night, offering boiled dinner daily and fish and game in season.

Advertisement for Yellow Taxi, Call Main 0059, also seven-passenger touring cars for sightseeing at lowest rates in the city.

Advertisement for C. Gee Wo Chinese Medicine Co., established 23 years in Portland, featuring various medicines for ailments like colds, coughs, and general weakness.

Large advertisement for Strait-Tex hair care products, including hair refining tonic, hair grower, and various beauty preparations, with a 'Daily Fashion Hint' section.

Advertisement for Repp & Son, Staple and Fancy Groceries, 815 Union Avenue at Failing, Garfield 7019.