MARY SUCCEEDS ON MAIN STREET

By LAURA MILLER

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POLICING MAIN STREET

The very shortest skirt I saw worn on a woman the year short skirts were worn was not swishing down Broadway. Nor was it on the stage. It was flitting along the main street of Sioux Falls, S. D. "Look at her," exclaimed a member of the Rotary club. "She's probably just in from the country and covering an immense ignorance with that show of sophistication. She'll be in trouble within a month, if I'm any good at guessing. But there doesn't seem to be much a man can do to help her kind."

Wherefore it is that the city of Sioux Falls has a woman on the job. Her name is Lucy Borneman. Her title is police matron. Her interest in her work is vital. It came to her attention that inexperienced young girls, who perhaps had only slipped as far as a little shoplifting, were sometimes taken into courtroom filled with men and asked vile questions. And that these same girls were stripped by men searchers in the name of law and justice.

She began to study the ways of the girls and of the men who offered the "help" that my honest friend of the Rotary confessed was so hard to give in the form of palatable advice and honest jobs with their due meed of drudgery. "They are usually girls without much money," says Mrs. Borneman. "And perhaps they hadn't realized what it costs to live in town where everything requires cash. A man who is on the watch takes advantage and offers the needed money. Then she is under obligation to him and is easy prey if he is an immoral man.

"Sioux Falls has only 37,000 population, but according to our numbers we have all the troubles that New York has, and we have to handle them much the same way. I have one policewoman, two dance-hall matrons, and three park matrons. So far this year (this was in June) I have handled personally 200 cases. This of course does not cover all I come in contact with. All our officials are good about helping; without their assistance it would be impossible to accomplish much."

It was because I had met Mrs. Borneman and knew the spirit behind her work that I chose her from the many who are policing our towns and cities. And as to whether such work is the thing a woman would choose to prepare herself for—"I have been police matron here for over ten years," says Mrs. Borneman, "and I know of no work that would be more interesting."

IF YOU WANT TO WRITE

If you want to write, do newspaper work, is the stereotyped advice to folks who have the desire but not enough of the know-how to plunge in. Which newspaper and where, is the usual retort, with a trailer, "How can I get on a New York daily, so as to have the guidance of a great editor?" To which the answer, from those who know the game, is equally stereotyped, "Don't!"

Of the people who know how, one might take Lessie Stringfellow Read, whose name appears in the better magazines, and who has the courage to refuse editorial positions in New York and Washington. Mrs. Read has discovered the fascination of doing the big work from the little place. As editor of the Fayetteville Daily Democrat, she likes being friends with "everybody from the corner policeman to the mayor, the very rich and the very poor, the business man and his methods. All this permits the small-town editor to make the more intimate study of character that is invaluable to a writer."

She likes being volunteer editor of the General Federation News, which she founded. That official organ of 2,000,000 club women has given "acquaintance with the leading women in every state and a dozen foreign lands." And she likes the opportunity—which is better in Arkansas than in New York—of being correspondent for "the great press services, one national daily, and four large metropolitan papers, in addition to magazine and feature writing."

Can any one else do as well from a far corner of Main Street? Let Mrs. Read answer:

"I would advise any girl who wants to take up journalism to begin on the society column of a small-town paper. She should study newspaper methods, read a good book on journalism and editing and reporting, keep her eyes and ears open for the 'big beat' and surprise her editor with good regular news stories.

"After beginning to do regular news reporting, she should get to be correspondent from her home town for as many newspapers as possible, in this way broadening her field. Later if she wishes a job in a city she can usually get one on the city papers she has written for. I would not advise her to go to the big city until she has had years of experience, and not then until the job seeks her, which it will if she has grown to it."

Lay Poison for Borers in Fall

Most Serious Pest of Trees and Must Be Combated to Get Good Fruit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Throughout much of the peach-growing district east of the Rocky mountains from Canada to Florida, orchardists are troubled with the damaging work of the peach borer, the most important and serious pests of these trees and one that must be combated relentlessly if the peach is to be grown. Its injuries each year, including the cost of control measures, amount probably to not less than $6,000,000, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

This pest has been known for more than 150 years, is a native American insect, and has demanded the attention of horticultural men continuously. Many methods have been tried for its eradication and control, but not until 1915, when the bureau of entomology began experiments in the use of various toxic gasses as a possible means of control, was any very practical method found.

Use Paradichlorobenzine.

In these experiments it was found that the chemical paradichlorobenzine, for which the abbreviated name "paradichlor" is suggested when referred to as an insecticide, could be used successfully in control of the insect. This chemical is a white crystalline substance having an etherlike odor which, while harmless to persons and domestic animals under ordinary conditions, is poisonous to insects.

Application of this chemical to peach trees for the control of the peach borer should be made in the fall after most of the moths have finished their egg-laying activities, to avoid late infestation of the trees. The method consists simply of applying the chemical to the soil around the base of the tree in a circular band an inch or two wide, care being taken that the inner part of the band is about two inches from the tree trunk. As soon as the chemical has been applied, cover it carefully with several shovelfuls of dirt, making a cone-shaped mound around the tree trunk by packing the earth with the back of the shovel.

Remove Dirt Mounds.

Under average fall weather conditions most of the chemical under the soil covering will have evaporated in four to six weeks, killing from 90 to 100 per cent of the borers. It is a good practice to remove the mounds of dirt some five or six weeks after application of the chemical.

The "paradichlor," in the experience of the bureau of entomology, can be used without danger of injury on trees four years of age and over—the dose on four and five-year trees being three-fourths of an ounce per tree, on trees six years of age and older one ounce per tree, or, if the trees are unusually large one and one-quarter ounces may be used.

Make Stack Silage When No Silo Is Available

Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota experiment station, says that farmers without silos can preserve green and immature corn by the stack method of making silage.

C. L. McNelly, a Minnesota county agent, has made stack silage for four seasons on his farm at McIntosh, Minn., and recommends it in preference to bundle fodder corn. He makes the stack about 20 feet in diameter and 20 feet high, keeping the center lower than the outside until the top is reached when it should be filled full. The bundles must be distributed evenly over the surface with the butts laid to the outside.

During the winter the top of the stack is kept covered with a foot or two of wild hay which can be thrown back as the silage is taken off. In order to prevent extreme freezing this covering should be replaced after the day's feed has been thrown down.

Corn preserved in this way will rot in for about eight inches on the outside of the stack, but as the butts of the stalks only are affected the loss is not serious. According to Messrs. Boss and McNelly the silage cures somewhat differently from the common corn silage in that it seems to develop less acid. There is a sweet molasses odor and flavor which make it palatable for all kinds of live stock.

Improve Marketing Plans

More farmers adopted improved practices in marketing their products in 1923 than in any other single phase of farm activity in which better methods established by experience and experiment were demonstrated by cooperative agricultural extension workers. The number of farmers adopting improved marketing methods through the influence of extension work during the year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, was 939,290.

Dress Turkeys for Market

Farmers near the city markets, and particularly those in the middle Atlantic and New England states, often dress the turkeys and either sell them direct to the consumer or to city dealers. In some sections shortly before Thanksgiving there is held what is known as turkey day. On the day before this event every turkey grower in the neighborhood kills and dresses his turkeys and the following morning brings them into town.

Apple Growing East of the Mississippi

Fundamental Principles Discussed in Bulletin.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The fundamental principles of apple growing are discussed in a new bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture which treats in particular of apple growing east of the Mississippi river. The fruit grower, says the department, who best understands the principles involved and applies them wisely is the one who usually succeeds because he best meets the conditions of nature with which he contends. There is no "rule of thumb" method of procedure which can be laid down to fit all localities and conditions.

From their inception, says the department, many orchards are doomed to failure or to mediocrity of success only, because they are poorly located with respect to soil, local temperature conditions, or for some other reason which is inherent in the surroundings and which might easily have been avoided had the principles of good orcharding been observed in the beginning.

With the high costs that enter into the development and maintenance of apple orchards, any advantages of site and location and of favorable conditions with respect to regularity of crops, abundant yields and perfection of development of the fruit may make a wide difference in the financial aspects of an orchard enterprise, as compared with one where adverse conditions occur.

The aim of Farmers' Bulletin 1360 is to help the grower in meeting some of the problems of apple orchard planting and maintenance. A copy may be secured upon request, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dairy Products Perfect and Economical Food

It has always been known that milk and other dairy products were very healthful and economical foods, but these facts were not fully realized until scientists made their startling discoveries, within recent years, concerning those mysterious substances known as vitamins, which are contained in milk, butter, etc., and which are absolutely essential to the growth and health of the old as well as the young. Milk and other dairy products are the most perfect of all foods, and the dairy cow is the most economical producer of such food.

Various agencies and organizations, such as the United States Department of Agriculture, national, state and local health organizations, doctors, nurses, etc., the national dairy council and many commercial organizations, have given these facts enormous publicity and advertising, and have educated the public to a greater appreciation and knowledge of the value of dairy products.

Most Important to Keep Sheep Free From Worms

It is most important to keep sheep free from tapeworms. These worms come from ripe segments dropped by infested sheep on the pastures so that old, or permanent pastures soon become tainted for sheep. Lambs should, so far as possible, have new, clean grass to go on each spring and before turning the ewes and lambs out to grass the ewes should be treated to free them of worms, especially stomach worms (strongylus haemonchus). When sheep are known to be infested with tapeworms starve them for 24 hours, then give each sheep one to two drams of freshly powdered kamala, washed down with water. After administering the medicine turn the sheep into a pen on the floor of which slaked lime has been spread to the depth of one inch or more. Keep the sheep there for 24 hours.

FARM FACTS

Pull out and burn all bean vines infected with rust.

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Give special feeding and attention to hogs to be shown at fairs.

* * *

The successful dairyman must weed, feed and breed, and keep continually at it.

* * *

The average American cow gives but half of the milk of the average cow in Denmark.

* * *

Whitewash looks good on the outside of poultry houses and pig pens but on the inside it does good.

* * *

Testing cows is a good deal like matrimony from the man's viewpoint—you always get the best results if you humor every whim.

* * *

A bookkeeping system of the farm is like a speedometer on the flivver; it tells you how fast you're going and lets you figure the costs.

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A high producing dairy cow, or any dairy cow for that matter, should never be forced to drink water below a temperature of 55 degrees.

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Don't let the woodlot be used as a grazing ground. The feet of the cattle bruise the roots at the base of the trees and this gives entrance to insects and disease spores.

MAKING GOOD IN A SMALL TOWN

Real Stories About Real Girls

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

QUEEN BEES BRING ROYAL RETURNS

"IT PAYS to specialize" when you are engaged in the art of apiculture. Bee keeping, always a specialized business, reaches its most highly specialized and most lucrative form in the raising of queen bees.

But the work of raising queen bees is difficult, and there are many failures, admits a girl specialist in the industry.

"The girl who decides to undertake the raising of queen bees had best consider it, for a time, at least, as a side-line to the business of general bee keeping," says this queen of the queen bees. "She can realize profits off her honey, in that way, while she is learning to manage her queens."

The market of the specialist in queen-bee raising is formed by the general beekeepers of the country. The most readily sold queens are bred from the notable sweet-tempered golden-colored Italian stock.

The first step of the commercial queen bee raiser is to remove the established queen from one of the colonies. Next, she should remove some young eggs from another colony and place them, by means of a tiny metal spoon, into wax cups, or "queen cells," similar to the ones queen larvae naturally have, set the cups in a frame, and place the frame in the midst of the first colony. She can make these cups herself, or she can procure them from a good bee supply house.

The bees which have been deprived of their first queen set up a hum of joy at the discovery of the new queen egg, and immediately set to work to provide it lavishly with the special "royal jelly," which means that a queen will emerge in about sixteen days. Since a queen bee is jealous of her rights, and will fight to the death with any other queen that may hatch, the keeper must enclose each cell in a separate compartment, so that each queen will hatch in a little cage by herself.

When a queen bee is hatched, the keeper must remove her to a "mating box," five inches square and four inches deep, containing a couple of small frames of honey-filled comb. The keeper pours in with her about a cupful of bees and with them the queen bee sets up a temporary home. After preliminary short excursions which assure her that she can find her way home, the queen makes her "wedding flight," from which she returns mated for life. Soon she begins to lay—and then the keeper knows that she is successfully mated, that she will produce half a million eggs in the three or four years of her life, and that she is, therefore, ready for shipment.

THE "FLOWER GIRL"

A "FLOWER GIRL" is not always an adjunct to a wedding ceremony. Often she is just some energetic girl who has turned her fancy for flowers into financial success. Fads and foibles do not always bring returns; but a flair for flowers, if rightly directed, does.

A "flower girl" I ran across the other day became provoked when I used the word "art" in connection with her work, because, she said, "It's all a matter of business." Later on, she admitted that she did indulge her "artistic tendencies" a bit as she worked in her garden, though she sternly repressed them when she marketed her wares.

True garden-craft is market-craft. The stumbling block of most country and small town girls in selling flowers is their proneness to set limitations for themselves. A girl is sometimes satisfied to carry a little basket of flowers into the city each day, when she could be shipping out hundreds of dollars' worth of flowers daily during the season.

One step such a girl may profitably take is the making of an arrangement with the hotel proprietor to provide his tables with flowers at a fixed sum per month. The proprietor may agree to display her fresh-cut flowers every morning where people will see and buy them, too.

Furnishing flowers for the town cemetery may be another opportunity for her. She may put up flowers for funerals, too. She should solicit this trade herself, pointing out that flowers received from the city are not always fresh and attractive, as hers would be.

A "birthday book," in which is listed birthday and other anniversaries of as many women as possible, is a help. The flower girl who keeps a book may call the woman's husband to remind him of that event, and to suggest that he "say it with flowers."

Of course, there is something else to the flower business than simply going to the right places to sell them. One must have a salable product, and that requires in this case, an artistic instinct. Even in business, one can't "say it with flowers" unless she understands their language, which is, after all, an artistic one.

Now, caring for a flower garden is essentially a work for which many women are eminently suited.

You must be both an artist and a business woman, then, if you are ambitious to succeed as a "flower girl."

CAN NOW ENJOY LIFE LIKE A YOUNGST

At 70, Spencer Says Troubles Are Overcome and He Gives Tanlac Entire Credit for Fine Condition.

"Since taking Tanlac I have no trouble with my health; I eat and sleep fine and enjoy life, for I feel as good as a youngster," is the striking statement af R. P. Spencer, 70, of 615 20th St., Denver, Colorado.

"For two years or more I felt all worn-out. I had no energy for work and just went dragging along in a lifeless sort of way. I would bloat terribly from the gas on my st... often had to sit down on ... dizzy spells. My head ... going around like a 'flying ...

"A druggist put me onto ... I didn't have to take but a ... before I knew it was doing ... It stopped my troubles and ... feeling fine. Tanlac may be ... best tasting thing in the world ... makes up for that in good ...

Tanlac is for sale by all ... gists. Accept no substitute ... million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills for ... tion; made and recommended ... manufacturers of Tanlac.

Well, We'll Give That to the Moon

The night was exquisite. The Milky way was a soft glow of light with Mars and the North star shining in all their glory. The two canoes that glided so smoothly down the stream carried only girls; girls who were living again experiences of similar nights. One was dreaming of her last house party at Wabash, and one just back from a trip East was lost in a reverie of just such a night spent tramping along the Hudson with a West Point cadet.

Suddenly the moon, looking like a slice of orange, shot up from behind the dark trees. Memories grew poignant. Finally some one from the depths of the pillows found utterance.

"Look at that moon! Doesn't it thrill you to death?"

Casting her weather eye heavenward, she who was supposed to be in love, answered calmly enough, "Well, it does light things up a bit."—Indianapolis Star.

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best-- Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by parcel post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

Berlin Has Most Papers

According to newspaper data recently compiled in Vienna there are some 1,800 so-called political dailies and weeklies published in central Europe. Berlin, with about 100, half of which are dailies, leads the list of cities, with Vienna in second place with 55, including 22 dailies. Prague, however, ranks next to Berlin in the matter of dailies, having 25, says the New York Times. In Prague there is a daily newspaper for every 33,000 inhabitants in Rome and Budapest one for every 70,000, in Paris one for every 75,000 and in Vienna one for every 85,000. The word political is used to distinguish ordinary newspapers from technical organs and literary publications.

American felt hats are the most popular type of headgear for men of the Philippines during the rainy season that is now on.

Flats on Wheels

Caravans as cozy as small ... a speed of 30 miles an hour ... newest form of luxury for ... who love the simple life. The ... vans are 12 feet long, and ... ing accommodations for three ... They have good kitchen, ... ventilated larders.

Lack Strength? Energy

San Bernardino, Calif.—"... down with the 'flu' sick in ... two ... When ... able to ... I had no ... or energy ... had a ... lump, like ... a walnut ... spine ... went ... tion for ... moved, ... left me ... running ...

was in this miserable state ... four months. I was told ... Pierce's Golden Medical Dis... and found so much relief ... first bottle that I took several ... end of which time my feet ... up, and I was absolutely ... Clarence H. Wilson, 768 Sy...

All dealers. Liquid or tablets.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Don't take chances of your horses being laid up with distemper, ... Pink Eye, Laryngitis, Heaves, ... Colds. Give "SPOHN'S" to both ... and the well ones. The standard ... for 30 years. Give "SPOHN'S" to ... temper. 60 cents and $1.20 at dealers ... SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Goshen, Ind.

BATHE YOUR EYES

Use Dr. Thompson's Eyewater. Buy at your druggist's or ... 1161 River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

Accept Responsibility

The man who habitually ... sponsibilities, misses opportunities ... developing his capacities. ... responsibilities develops initiative, ... ventiveness, ingenuity, resourcefulness ... and efficiency. It does what ... else can do.—Grit.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

6 Bell-ans ... Hot water ... Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

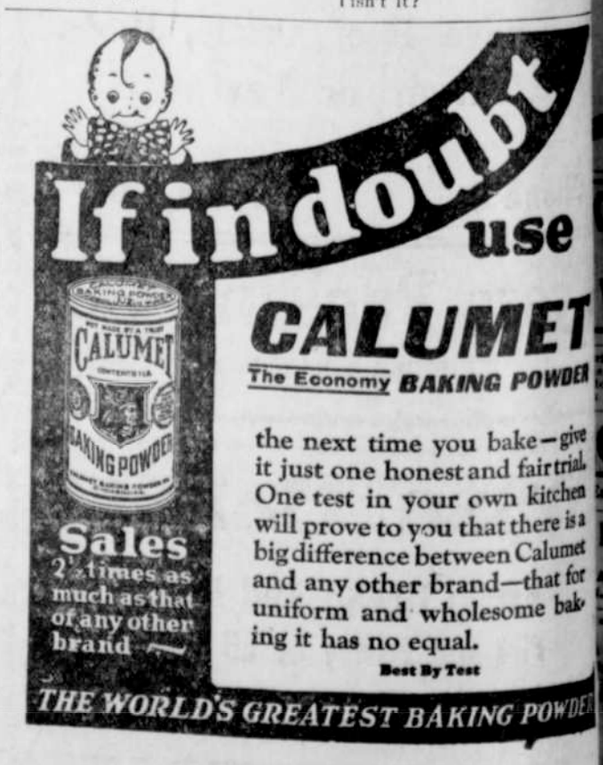
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff-Stops ... Restores Color and ... Beauty to Gray and Faded ... 60c. and $1.00 at Druggists ... Hiscox Chem. Wks, Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, ... bunions, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort ... feet, makes walking easy. 15c. by mail or at ... gists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Just the Same

Polite Escort (helping her in ... rowboat)—Be careful, every fellow ... you take in a rowboat is dangerous.

Flapper—Just the way it is ... isn't it?