

HATE

By Arthur D. Howden Smith

CHAPTER X—Continued

In the midst of everything the Centurion stood ruthlessly through the heart of the convoy, looking her broadside batteries at intervals to heighten the existing consternation. The frigates, responding to frenzied signals from the flagship, finally gave chase, but by the time they had covered the whereabouts of the privateer the fog blanketed her, and Fellowes changed his course to due south. He saw no more of the convoy, although in the morning he picked up one of its trailers, a little Scotch brigantine, which was so cranked a sailor that he burned her.

The following week, cruising back ward and forward in wide loops across the track he expected Chater to take, he spoke a Charleston privateer schooner, driven into these latitudes by a storm the Centurion had avoided. Her master had tracked the brig's course, but had seen nothing of the True Bounty, so Fellowes turned northward again into a region of frequent fogs, where the cold was biting and ice froze on the rattlines, until the men could scarcely find a footing when they went aloft.

Headwinds drove him back, and in more moderate latitudes a pair of fast thirty-eight gun frigates, evidently one of the patrols on the watch for the hard-hitting Yankee men-of-war of the same class, chased the Centurion two days' sail to the southward. Having dodged his pursuers, Fellowes caught a smart Plymouth snow, the Sprightly Jean, loaded with Jamaica rum, a cargo which Joshua could sell at a ready profit in the state of the New York market. He depleted his crew to man out the prize, and again pointed the brig's bow north.

Certain of the crew grumbled at this departure from the trade-routes. But Fellowes held on his course to the Fifties, held on until he was convinced Chater had not ventured so far north.

Driving southeast, they struck the outbound track of the West Indian convoys, and snatched a sloop, a six-hundred-ton ship, the Mary Carroll, of London, from under the guns of a razeed and a thirty-two-gun frigate. Conflicting aims permitted the Centurion to make off with the prize. Cuffee's snap-shooting with the Long Tom dispatching the frigate's order for the chase. A sweet prize, the Mary Carroll, a strong-box held ten thousand pounds in gold, and her holds were full of fancy goods and tickshaws for the spoiled wives of planters. Fellowes put ten men and a prize-master aboard her, and dispatched her for New York, after shifting the coin to the Centurion.

There was no more grumbling, now that the brig steered east by south for the trade-routes to southern Europe and the Mediterranean. The rigid blockade of American ports seemed to have released British merchantmen from their earlier dread of the Yankee privateers, and these southerly seas almost swarmed with shipping. The Centurion captured a small Canton trader, the Pembroke, of Bristol, and the very next day ran down the Jessie brig, of Falmouth, bound for the Gold coast with trade goods.

Simply as a privateering enterprise the cruise had been successful up to this point, but Fellowes was perturbed by the failure of his main objective. He had come to sea, first of all, to catch the True Bounty and the True Bounty had disappeared as completely as the Flying Dutchman sailors said was forever trying to round the Cape of Good Hope—and forever disappointed by headwinds blown against him by an outraged Divinity.

"The course is southeast by east," he announced to Breed, who relieved him. "We'll follow it until we strike one of the Gibraltar patrol. I'll cruise 'twixt here and the latitude of Cadix."

And they zigzagged westward, now nor'west, now west by north, now west, now west by south, now so'west. The third day, an hour past sunrise, a thin hall drifted down from the main-top:

"Sall hol Fower p'lnts to sta'b'd." Spencer, officer of the deck, summoned Fellowes, who tumbled out of his bunk, half-dressed. One look through his glass, and he sped a man forward to rouse Cuffee.

"Take the glass," Fellowes directed. "Can you make out that sail? Is she the True Bounty?"

"Cuffee don't have no glass, Mars'r Fellowes. Dat him Chater's ship."

The jagged white teeth glistened in the cold sunlight.

"Oh, my aunt! Now we shoot him Long Tom, mars'r. Now we saot him plenty hard."

Fellowes' lips tightened. He strove to reconcile the rising floods of exultation and sorrow, of triumph and foreboding, that choked him emotion ally.

"But shoot carefully," he warned. "We may require to cripple a mast but I'll have no killing—if it can be avoided."

"Yah, mars'r. Cuffee know. We don't hunt him pitty ill Missee. But him Chater—"

The immense black hands, free of the swaying rattlines, opened and closed, crooked and slashed.

"But why should you hate Chater?" Fellowes questioned.

Cuffee hate him Chater to dat yo

hate him, mars'r. Yo' see! Cuffee kill him plenty quick."

"Not save I bid you," Fellowes cautioned sternly, descending to the deck.

A dangerous force, this hatred he reflected. A disease which seeped from one heart to another. But a smoldering glow burned in his blue eyes, and his jaw squared aggressively. No moment for sentiment. This was the day of his vengeance, the day he had awaited for months. Ah, but why should the savor of it be bitter in his mouth?

He remembered Joshua's parting advice. Hate! Hate enough, and all would be simple. Hate every one of your enemies, aye, every one linked with them. Hate 'em root and branch. And a mighty wave of resentment swamped his spirit. Itesentment against Joshua, against Ben against Chater, against—against—He clawed open his neckcloth so feverishly that his officers, busy though they were, regarded him perplexedly. Aye, against her! Above all, against her!

She, who consorted with the nation's enemies, who intrigued with Wellington and God alone knew what other British statesmen, who enter



"Well, Naow," He snarled, "Murdered Me, Ain't Ye?"

tained Collishawe's suit, who had not lifted a finger to save him from being flogged! Why shouldn't he hate her? She merited nothing from him. She, whose lover was the man who had whipped him! She, who had accepted a visit from this man after their lips had met that last night on the True Bounty!

Something swelled up in his throat, hot, suffocating. Hate? Aye, hate! "Tun out that Long Tom," he ordered hoarsely. "A shot betwixt his masts, Cuffee."

Chater had the weather gauge, and maneuvered expertly to make use of the advantage; but the Centurion could sail two knots to the True Bounty's one, and a couple of round-shot between his masts seemed to convince him of the hopelessness of his plight. He lay to while the brig overhauled him and rounded his stern in position to rake. Fellowes dominating her crowded decks, his slight figure taut with repressed energy.

Above, on the lofty poop of the True Bounty, Chater glowered sullenly, beside him Ben Ingelplein, an expression of well-nourished resentment clouding the merchant's chubby countenance. Cara, muffled in a great coat of fur, clung to her father's arm. There was curiosity in her glance, but no fear; and as often before, Fellowes was constrained to admit a grudging measure of respect for her.

The Centurion came back, with a din of flapping canvas, and not waiting to be halted, Ingelplein bawled angrily:

"What is this that you do, Captain Fellowes? You have reason to know this vessel. D'you not see the colors she flies?"

"I'm not assured you have a justifiable claim to that flag's protection."

Disease Germs Cannot Live in Mother's Milk

Scientists have known for some time that babies fed on mother's milk were protected in some mysterious fashion from various diseases such as whooping cough, measles, diphtheria and the like. Now it appears that the mother's milk actually has the power of killing disease germs. Dr. Friedrich Schaeppi, bacteriologist at Berne, Switzerland, has experimented with milk from nursing mothers and found that the milk has this bactericidal power to a very high degree. If the milk is kept at a mean temperature of sixty hours or more. Such bacteria as get into it are at least very much retarded in their development if not actually killed. The milk is even able to destroy bacteria which do not normally occur in it. Boiled milk has

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

not this power. Doctor Schaeppi has succeeded in filtering milk, obtaining a clear greenish liquid which contained albumin but no fat. The germs naturally contained in the milk stayed back with the fat, but the power to kill bacteria remained in the clear filtrate. This was proved by adding germs to the filtrate, which destroyed them.

Advance in Photography

Daylight screens have been developed to a point where it is possible to project pictures on them in the diffused daylight of a room with thoroughly satisfactory results. To do this requires projection from the rear of the screen. Darkness is required back of the screen between the projector and screen.

SEES MANY DIFFICULTIES



J. Ramsay MacDonald.

New York.—In a radio address carried over the air by the National Broadcasting company, Prime Minister MacDonald, speaking particularly to the American public, declared that while he felt certain of the success of the present naval reduction conference, there are numerous difficulties to be overcome.

TEN KILLED AS TRAIN WRECKS SCHOOL BUS

Fourth Similar Accident in Ohio Within Three Weeks.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Unsuspecting the deadly danger of an on-rushing New York Central mail train, nine children and the driver of a school bus in which they were riding were killed near Berea, Ohio, 15 miles south of here, as they rode across a railroad track in its path.

The heavy locomotive ripped through the light bus, scattering bodies and wreckage for 500 feet down the track. Those killed were John Taylor, thirty-six, the bus driver, and the following school children:

William Davidson, ten, and his brother, Vernon, seven; Rita Zelinski, nine, her sister, Dorothy, eleven, and her brother, Vincent, six; William Pastork, ten; Evelyn Kallenback, seven; Jacob Walter, twelve, and his sister, Junetta, nine.

Ethel Mae Davidson, twelve, the lone survivor, was unable to say what happened. She escaped with a broken leg.

The crossing, although guarded only by an ordinary "railroad crossing" sign, is not obstructed in its visibility, except when more than one train approaches. There are four main tracks and two switches across the highway at that point. The road was not slippery and weather conditions were good.

Taylor, the bus driver, approached the crossing, stopped and waited for a passenger train to pass. Then he drove ahead, taking himself and the children to death beneath the wheels of the mail train.

The train was traveling about 45 miles an hour, bound for Chicago. It hit the bus squarely in the middle and was 500 feet down the track before the engineer could stop it.

Passengers and train crew rendered aid to the injured and dying. Trucks and automobiles took the injured to a hospital, where two of them soon died. Then the bodies at the crossing were gathered together and identified by friends, parents and teachers.

The young victims were pupils from the first to the sixth grade in the Brookpark village school, a Cleveland suburb. Thirteen students at Berea high school had left the bus just a few moments before the crash.

It was the heaviest death toll of a crossing accident in Ohio since the tragedy at Bellevue, a year ago, in which 21 persons were killed when a bus was hit by a trolley car. The Berea accident was the fourth bus tragedy in Ohio within three weeks and ran the toll of these accidents to 20 dead and more than 30 injured for this brief period.

Cheese and Milk Co-Ops

Get Farm Board Loans

Washington.—The federal farm board announced it would advance loans of \$450,000 to the National Cheese Producers' federation of Plymouth, Wis., and \$50,000 to the Virginia Milk Producers' association of Harrisburg, Va. One-third of the amount to the Wisconsin organization, under the arrangements, is to be used for "effective merchandising of its products" and the other two-thirds for advances to its producer members. The milk co-operative is to use its loan for expansion of physical facilities and is secured by a first mortgage on all the organization's present property.

Lipton Grooms New Yacht

Portsmouth, England.—Sir Thomas Lipton has arranged that his new yacht Shamrock V shall sail her first race at the Southend regatta on May 21. She will begin preliminary cruising in April.

Texas to Parole 2,000 Convicts

Austin, Texas.—About 2,000 paroles will be issued soon by Gov. Dan Moody to relieve crowded conditions at the state penitentiary and the prison camps.

Investigation of River Ice

Washington.—Secretary of War Hurley at the request of Senator Glenn and Governor Emmerson ordered an investigation of the ice flows on the flooded Wabash river at Palestine, Ill., which has caused hundreds of residents to be marooned, without food and their lives in danger.

Sing Sing's Population 2,025

Ossining, N. Y.—Sing Sing's census has reached 2,025. Warden Laves announced, the largest in 15 years.

U. S. BUSINESS NEAR NORMAL, HOOVER TOLD

Figures for Industry Show Marked Improvement.

Washington.—Evidences of growing activity in the general business situation throughout the United States were reported to President Hoover by the executive committee of the national business survey conference. Owen D. Young, Thomas W. Lamont, and Lewis E. Pierson of Chicago were among the 18 members of the executive committee which called upon the President following a closed meeting.

"The figures for industry presented at the meeting showing the status of production and consumption up to mid-January were all encouraging," the committee stated in a formal report. "It was the consensus of all the members of the committee that the situation had become so far normal that no unusual methods need be considered for the stimulation of business beyond the policies of progress which ordinarily mark American industry."

"The facts are now available for the last quarter of 1929 and the opening weeks of 1930. A canvass of these facts shows that in the last months of 1929 there was, as is known a recession of business, more than seasonal, from its previous high level of activity. This recession, due to causes other than those involved in the business structure, has left no major problems to be solved. There are now evidences of growing activity and the current situation is favorable."

The members of the committee, including some of the best known bankers and industrial executives in the country, refrained from discussing the business situation individually, either prior to or following their meeting. Mr. Pierson presided as chairman of the committee in the absence of Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the conference.

As the committee was finishing its deliberations, Secretary of Labor Davis issued a statement supporting with the latest reports available in the Labor department, President Hoover's statement a few days ago that the employment situation was on the up-grade. The statement apparently was intended as an answer to attacks on the President's appraisal of the employment situation made recently in New York by Frances Perkins, New York state industrial commissioner.

Secretary Davis said his figures were based on reports for January 6, on which date, he said, the first tangible evidence of returning employment was shown. He also asserted that a preliminary survey for January 12 showing the automobile industry as gaining 3.5 per cent in employment in the previous week.

Formulation of a policy on the part of business interests toward the federal farm board was in progress at a meeting of the agricultural service department committee of the chamber of commerce of the United States.

The question at issue was whether the organization will back up the criticism of farm board policies which was expressed recently by Julius H. Barnes, grain exporter and chairman of the board of the chamber. Grain exchanges have been up in arms over the policy of the farm board with respect to loans on grain and other matters which have been held to be socialistic. Resolutions by the Kansas City board of trade and other grain exchanges denouncing the farm board have been forwarded to the chamber of commerce.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the farm board, and several other members were luncheon guests of the agricultural service department committee and discussed the entire situation.

Federal Farm Board to Loan \$8,000,000 on Wool

Del Rio, Texas.—Judge Roger Gillis of Del Rio, member of the National Wool Co-operative Marketing association, has been notified that the federal farm board has agreed to make the association a primary loan of \$8,000,000 as a preshearing advance on sheep and angora goats. The rate is \$1 a head on the basis of twelve months' wool.

Judge Gillis said that in southwest Texas, where two shearings a year are the practice, the allowance per head on goats and sheep would be 50 cents. The \$1 advance applies to goats and sheep sheared only once a year.

Canada Sends \$20,787,000 Worth of Liquor to U. S.

Ottawa.—Government figures released a few days ago, show that \$20,787,000 worth of alcoholic beverages were exported from Canada to the United States during 1929.

This figure is approximately \$2,500,000 less than the value of liquor exports to the United States in 1928.

Total liquor exports from Canada in 1929 were \$20,787,000.

DAIRY

OVERFEEDING IS CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Calf Often Given Too Much Milk or Alfalfa Hay.

Overfeeding of skim milk and alfalfa hay, or fifth in pens, mangers and feed buckets are the causes for most calf troubles, says E. A. Hanson, dairy extension specialist, University Farm, St. Paul. When scours appear, at once reduce the amount of milk and grain fed, advises Mr. Hanson, as well as changing to timothy hay, if alfalfa or clover is being fed. Falls and utensils for calf feeding should always be washed each day and placed in the sunlight.

Newborn calves should be allowed to have the first, or colostrum milk from their dams, as this is an aid to the digestive system. Whole milk should be fed for the first three or four weeks. After this the change from whole milk to skim milk may be made by adding one pound of skim milk and taking away one pound of whole milk until all skim milk is being fed. Healthy, vigorous calves can take one pound of skim milk for each 10 pounds of live weight until they are consuming 16 pounds daily. After that, nothing is gained by the feeding of additional quantities, according to Mr. Hanson.

When eight or ten days old, calves will begin to nibble hay and should be given some clean, bright clover and timothy hay. Alfalfa is excellent for older calves, but frequently causes scours in young animals and therefore should be fed sparingly. Calves should be encouraged to eat grain early, as this will supply some of the food materials, such as fat, which are lacking in skim milk. A good feed mixture may be composed of 30 pounds ground oats, 30 pounds ground corn, 30 pounds bran, and 10 pounds insect meal. Calves under five months of age may be fed as much of this mixture as they will clean up twice a day. Older calves should be limited to 6 pounds or less, depending on their age and growth.

Record-Making Cows Are Now Milked by Machines

The prejudice which still exists against the milking-machine among some dairymen is entirely unjustified, says a dairy expert in the Farm Journal. Where better results are not obtained than by hand-milking the explanation usually is not that the machine is at fault but that its user is careless in cleaning and caring for it, he observes.

Positive proof of the efficiency of the machine is offered by recent world records set by two Holstein cows. One of the cows, a Holstein owned by John G. Ellis, Lee, Mass., has made three world records by the mechanical-milker route. Her latest record is 701 pounds of fat in 305 days.

For six years Ellis has been doing machine milking, and in the past five years his cows have made 13 world's records. He is producing grade A milk for the New York market.

The other record cow is a Holstein owned by Charles Hughes & Son, Neenah, Wis. As a four-year-old, she produced 642 pounds of fat, 20,114 pounds of milk, in 305 days. All this milk was drawn by a mechanical milker, twice-a-day milking.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the farm board, and several other members were luncheon guests of the agricultural service department committee and discussed the entire situation.

Record-Making Cows Are Now Milked by Machines

The prejudice which still exists against the milking-machine among some dairymen is entirely unjustified, says a dairy expert in the Farm Journal. Where better results are not obtained than by hand-milking the explanation usually is not that the machine is at fault but that its user is careless in cleaning and caring for it, he observes.

Positive proof of the efficiency of the machine is offered by recent world records set by two Holstein cows. One of the cows, a Holstein owned by John G. Ellis, Lee, Mass., has made three world records by the mechanical-milker route. Her latest record is 701 pounds of fat in 305 days.

For six years Ellis has been doing machine milking, and in the past five years his cows have made 13 world's records. He is producing grade A milk for the New York market.

The other record cow is a Holstein owned by Charles Hughes & Son, Neenah, Wis. As a four-year-old, she produced 642 pounds of fat, 20,114 pounds of milk, in 305 days. All this milk was drawn by a mechanical milker, twice-a-day milking.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the farm board, and several other members were luncheon guests of the agricultural service department committee and discussed the entire situation.

Record-Making Cows Are Now Milked by Machines

The prejudice which still exists against the milking-machine among some dairymen is entirely unjustified, says a dairy expert in the Farm Journal. Where better results are not obtained than by hand-milking the explanation usually is not that the machine is at fault but that its user is careless in cleaning and caring for it, he observes.

Positive proof of the efficiency of the machine is offered by recent world records set by two Holstein cows. One of the cows, a Holstein owned by John G. Ellis, Lee, Mass., has made three world records by the mechanical-milker route. Her latest record is 701 pounds of fat in 305 days.

For six years Ellis has been doing machine milking, and in the past five years his cows have made 13 world's records. He is producing grade A milk for the New York market.

The other record cow is a Holstein owned by Charles Hughes & Son, Neenah, Wis. As a four-year-old, she produced 642 pounds of fat, 20,114 pounds of milk, in 305 days. All this milk was drawn by a mechanical milker, twice-a-day milking.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the farm board, and several other members were luncheon guests of the agricultural service department committee and discussed the entire situation.

Record-Making Cows Are Now Milked by Machines

The prejudice which still exists against the milking-machine among some dairymen is entirely unjustified, says