tate Grange Holds Its Annual Meeting

aryland Farmers and Farm Wome Will Meet In Baltimore To Consider Rural Problems.

With the coming of the Marylan tate Grange to Baltimore on the 15 nd 16th of December, we find ma nterested to know what this orga ation stands for and what it has omplished.

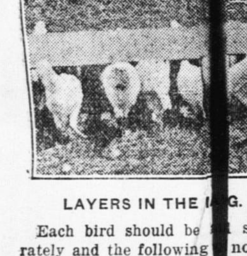
The Grange is the organization the whole country community, vit interested in the betterment of home as well as the improvement the farm, open to men and wo alike and ready to include in its m bership the boys and girls who fast growing into the active life of th neighborhood. The Grange is the cator of the farmer in better far methods, in better business pra and in better country life. The object of the Grange is to train farmer to help himself and find self.

The social side of the Grange side that eally touches the f first brings his family into t th the other people neig ood. Too often the c neig ood is broken up into sets rcles or again there tle social life at all. " are the young folks w you, hing doing around parts e Grange changes th Grang broad enough to ta it eve terest in country l every interested in it. It people her who have had bowing aintance. It make feel fr speak their thoug in "ope eting" without fea much his or that neigh say. It gs home to them that th e all members of mon ne hood and engage common united effort of a more able place in w live. If range accomplish ing else e making of bett bors and r neighborhod would be vell worth while of the p m for the State meeting e gladly mal one wri to the State College P Md.

SELECTING PROFITABLE FROM THE FARM FLOCK

OY H. WAITE.
Maryla Agricultural Exper Station.

At this son of the ye tion of h o pick out th often com up. Many mended t use of trap may soun very well to have had actual exp them, but ny one who after trap sts knows tha ple matter. Attention ha at interva every day ecord is to be had. They have looked after Sundays and holidays as well as other days, fourth of July and Christmas included. Of course, trap nests have their place, but it isn't in the hen house of the average farmer or poultryman. How then is the poultry keeper going to pick out the business hen? It is quite a simple matter. The hardest problem perhaps is how to get hold of the birds. If one doesn't mind spending an evening now and then with the chickens they can be easily handled after dark. If the work must be done during the day a sort of darkened corner can be fenced off in the poultry house and the birds driven in where they can be very readily caught.



LAYERS IN THE ...G.

Each bird should be separately and the following noted: General condition of plumage, color and condition of head and relative size of comb depending on breed or strain, general condition of body as regards flesh, condition of the abdomen and the distance apart of the two pelvic bones. If the plumage healthy and glossy (this depends somewhat on season of the year) the hearts and comb a healthy red, the arm and well fleshed, the ... or ... the body tended but not with a big chunk of fat, and you find you can get at least three fingers of your hand between the pelvic bones which are located just below the vent, you may be certain the fowl is in laying condition. The width of the pelvic bones alone is not a safe guide because the distance varies considerably before and after laying. A hen might be rejected as a non-layer that just laid.

If one wished to get a complete record of the producing powers of his flock, they could be legbanded symbols adopted to indicate their condition, and the results tabulated on a sheet of paper.

Poultry Week at the Agricultural College, beginning January 11, 1914. The neighborhood short course furnishes the farmer and farm woman the opportunity to secure information by personal contact with the instructor without leaving home over night.

Captures Herd of 150 Elk.

The largest catch of big game ever made was accomplished near here. George S. Palmer, head cattleman for Miller & Lux, sprung the great trap and caught 150 elk. At a signal 50 vaqueros closed in behind nearly the last of the thousands in the San Joaquin. Dr. Everman, director of the California Academy of Sciences, will distribute the elk to the parks in the State.—From New York Sun.

Time For Seeding Hairy Vetch

Be Sown With Wheat Or Rye Well Prepared Seed Bed.

NICKOLAS SCHMITZ.
and Agricultural Experiment Station.

Vetch should be sown the lat of July or fore part of August mountain sections. Between untain section and the coastal t should be seeded the last of or fore part of September. In astal plain section it may be between the middle of August first of October. It should be seeded in the spring.

VETCH BREAST HIGH.

The seed should be sown at the rate 25 to 30 pounds per acre, and if a y crop is desired a bushel of wheat, one-half bushel of rye should be wn with it. It should always be wn broadcast. It may be sown rough the wheat compartment of e wheat drill and if small grain is own with it, the seed may be mixed d sown together.

Unless either vetch or garden peas ave been sown on the land it is not fe to attempt growing it without inculation. The best way to inoculate by the use of soil from where either ative or hairy vetch has grown successfully.

There is on the market a variety nown as spring or common vetch. any claim it to be equal to hairy etch, but this is not true. Common etch is an absolute failure in Maryland and farmers should always demand hairy vetch when buying seed.

SOWING CRIMSON CLOVER WITH GRAIN FOR HAY.

NICKOLAS SCHMITZ.
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Where it is desired to mow crimson clover for hay it is a good practice to sow with the clover a small grain crop. On the Eastern Shore and in Southern Maryland winter oats is best suited for this, but wheat is nearly as good. The grain prevents lodging to a considerable extent, facilitates the curing of the clover hay, in that the mixture dries out quicker than the clover alone, and if cocked the small grain sheds the water better. The total yield is also increased and while the hay is lessened a little in feeding value the mixture is better suited to horses than the clover alone. The best time to cut the mixture is when the blossoms on the clover begin to fall.

The rate of seeding for the mixture is the usual amount of clover as when seeding it alone, but the small grain should be seeded at about half the normal rate or a little less.

WELL-PACKED PEACHES BRING BEST PRICES.

How To Put Them Up To Insure a Firm Pack.

W. R. BALLARD.
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Peaches should be carefully graded, putting only the largest, well-colored and unblemished fruit in the first grade. The proper placing of them in carrier baskets makes all the difference between a good pack and a poor one and between a good price and a moderate price for fruit of the same grade. The best method is that followed in making the diamond pack. The general principle of this pack is that no peach rests directly on top of any other peach, but rather above and between two other fruits, or one fruit and the side of the basket. The number of fruits per basket in this pack depends upon their size, but the general scheme of arranging them is the same and the tip ends should all point the same direction. With medium sized fruit the first row across the basket in the bottom tier has two fruits, the second row has two, alternating with the first two, the third row has two alternating with the second, and the fourth and fifth rows alternate similarly. The fruits in the middle tier alternate with those of the bottom tier and those in the top tier alternate with the middle tier, being exactly above the bottom tier. This pack requires 30 peaches. With large fruits it requires only two layers to fill a basket instead of three. The size will determine the number of tiers and how the fruits must be arranged in the basket.

Mixing this slacked lime with fine earth before spreading will make it less disagreeable to handle.

Auto Runs Over Black Bear.

William Boyer and Willis Riden, of Lewiston, Pa., while taking a spin in an auto on State road, in the Lewiston Narrows, ran across a black bear that was ambling across the road just as they shot around a sharp turn at Ryan's camp.

Bruin promptly gathered himself together and cut the dust for the tall timber, and the boys hurried here to tell their story.

More than one hundred hunters took the trail with guns, hunters' licenses and visions of bear steak for the family menu.

HOME MADE GRAPE JUICE IS HEALTHFULL

Makes Use Of Waste Grapes And Furnishes An Inexpensive Table Dainty.

L. L. BURRELL.
Maryland Agricultural College.

On many farms large quantities of grapes go to waste each year, because they cannot be kept long in the fresh state. House wives who put up unfermented juice during the grape harvest, not only utilize much fruit now lost, but also add a healthful and appetizing product to their winter stores.

For this purpose, use only clean, sound, well ripened grapes. If a light colored juice is desired, put the grapes in a clean cloth sack and tie up. Then hang up securely and twist it, or let two persons take hold of the ends of the sack and twist until the greater part of the juice is pressed out.

Next gradually heat the juice in a double boiler, or a stone jar in a pan of hot water, so that the juice does not come in direct contact with the fire, at a temperature of 180 to 195 degrees Fahrenheit. It is best to use a thermometer, but if there is none at hand, heat the juice until it steams, but do not allow it to boil. Put it in a glass or enameled vessel to settle for twenty-four hours; carefully drain the juice from the sediment and run through several thicknesses of clean flannel. After this, fill into clean bottles, or ordinary glass fruit jars. Do not fill entirely, but leave room for the liquid to expand when heated again.

Fit a thin board over the bottom of an ordinary wash boiler. Set the filled bottles in it, fill in with water to within about an inch of the tops of the bottles, and heat gradually the same as before. Then take out the bottles and cork or seal immediately. It is well to cover the corks with sealing wax or paraffin to prevent mold germs from entering.

Care should be taken to not heat above 200 degrees Fahrenheit as the flavor of the juice is likely to be injured. Also do not put the juice in large bottles. If properly made and bottled it will keep indefinitely, if not exposed to the air or mold germs; but when a bottle is opened it should be used at once like canned goods to keep it from spoiling.

GETTING A NEW COAT.
ROY H. WAITE.
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Most hens are moulting now and will need as good treatment as you can give them so that they will be in condition to lay as soon as possible.

The method of forcing the moult by with-holding the feed for a time and then feeding heavily has largely gone out of use because it was found that the hens would lay no sooner, if as soon, as where they were allowed to moult naturally.

In order to promote the growth of feathers, be sure the feed contains plenty of protein. If you have been feeding pretty heavily on beef scraps you perhaps will not need to change the feed much. Some add about 10 per cent. of linseed meal to the ration in order to aid the growth of feathers. Sunflower seeds, when available, make a fine addition to the feed at this time.

HAIRY VETCH PROVIDES FIRST CLASS FEED.

NICKOLAS SCHMITZ.
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Hairy Vetch, also known as sand or winter vetch, is an annual legume, that is, like clover, cowpeas, and soybeans, it has a power of utilizing and storing up in the soil the free nitrogen of the air.

It is therefore an excellent crop to plow under as a green manure, and for this purpose it may take the place of, and be handled the same as crimson clover.

It is well adapted to all sections of Maryland as far as climate is concerned, seldom winter killing even in the coldest sections of the State if sown early enough in the fall.

As a green manure crop it will be found most valuable in sections where crimson clover winter kills frequently. Owing to the cost of seed, however, it can hardly be recommended for green manuring in sections where crimson clover succeeds well.

The greatest returns from vetch will be secured when it is used as a hay plant. It yields large crops of excellent hay, but owing to its habit of viney growth it is best to sow with it wheat, rye or winter oats to hold it up.

While it may be sown in corn at the last cultivation, vetch succeeds best when seeded on land prepared the same as for wheat.

Literal.

An English minister, who guarded his morning study hour very carefully, told the new maid that under no circumstances were callers to be admitted—except, of course, he added—in case of life and death. Half an hour later the maid knocked at his door.

"A gentleman to see you, sir."

"Why I thought I told you——"

"Yes, I told him," she replied, "but he says it is a question of life and death."

So he went downstairs and found an insurance agent.—Argonaut.

A Good Hay Crop is a Money Getter

Can Be Insured By Up-To-Date Methods Of Soil Preparation and Seeding.

NICKOLAS SCHMITZ.
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Compared with wheat, the value per acre of the hay crop in this State is higher and practically equal to that of corn, yet the methods commonly employed in producing the crop are no different now from what they were 50 years ago.

As a result the yield of the hay during this time has remained practically the same while the quality if anything has deteriorated.

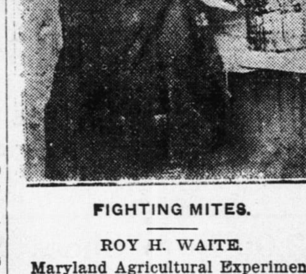
The remedy for this condition is simple. It is to be found in a change of cultural methods. Instead of seeding timothy in the fall with wheat, and adding clover in the early spring, the wheat should be seeded without the grass, and after harvest, the stubbles should be plowed down and timothy and clover seeded without a nurse crop. There is no better time for doing this than the latter part of July or early August in the mountain sections to early September in the southern and eastern counties of the State. If the seeding cannot be done during or before early September, then the clover should be left out as it is very apt to winter kill if seeded later.

To be successful the land should be plowed as early as possible, and worked into a fine, firm seed bed. When seeded under such conditions full crops of first class hay free from weeds may be expected the following season. The yield will be enough higher over seeding the old way, to pay for the extra labor in preparing the land. What is more, the second season the crop will be much better than if it had been seeded in wheat.

A good rate of seeding is timothy, 8 to 12 pounds; red clover, 6 to 8 pounds, and red top, 2 to 3 pounds.

If red clover is not doing well on the farm then 4 to 6 pounds of alsike clover should be substituted for the red clover.

The seed may be mixed together and sown through the grass seeding attachment of the wheat drill, or other devices for seeding grass, but the stand of clover will be a little more uniform if it is sown separate. The seed should always be covered lightly with a spike tooth harrow, weeder or brush drag.



FIGHTING MITES.
ROY H. WAITE.
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

The warm weather of the summer months is particularly favorable to the growth of insect pests of poultry and especially to the red mite which annoys the birds while on the roosts. This creature not only irritates the birds by marching around on their bodies, but he bites a hole in the skin and sucks the blood. This is why he is red in the morning after his night's feed, and is why he is given the name "red mite."

It is no great trouble to subdue these pests if one keeps after them. As they stay in the house during the day hiding under the roosts and in the cracks we find it a simple matter to keep them in check and to destroy them if the treatment is kept up regularly. Painting the roosts and nests with kerosene oil once a week while the house is infested and once a month thereafter will keep a flock free from their ravages.

Several proprietary products for killing mites are on the market and these are usually effective if directions are followed.

If for any reason we do not get to make an application of lime for corn we should not hesitate to use it in the fall when preparing the land for wheat.

Crimson clover, frequently called German clover, scarlet clover, and incarnato clover, is outside of cowpeas, the most valuable soil improvement crop to have.

Ordinarily it is neither advisable or necessary to fertilize crimson clover, but when seeded on very poor land an application at the time of seeding of about 250 pounds per acre of acid rock and 35 or 40 pounds of muriate of potash gives profitable returns.

It requires practically twice as much ground lime, stone or oyster shells, and one and one-fourth times as much hydrated lime as burned lime to do the same amount of good.

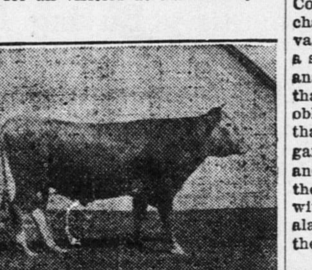
Arkansas Tightwads.

We know two or three men in this town who have owed us a small amount of money since the time when Heinz had only one pickle, and we have made arrangements with a local doctor to administer the "twilight sleep treatment" so they can part with the money that belongs to us without so much mental agony.—From The Siloam Springs Herald and Democrat.

DAIRYMEN STRONGLY FAVOR USING IMPROVED STOCK

Their Association Urges Farmers To Secure Well-Bred Bulls and Offers Prizes For Superior Milk.

At a recent meeting of the State Dairymen's Association in Baltimore, a striking instance was given of "the asleep at the switch" attitude of our milk producers as far as the improvement of their herds is concerned. In 1910, Mr. S. M. Shoemaker made the offer of a pure-bred bull calf to the farmer whose cow would make the highest milk record in the State, no expense to be incurred therewith, and no restrictions except that the contest be supervised by the State Experiment Station. There was not an inquiry—not one! Sixty days after making this offer, Mr. Shoemaker priced this same bull to a buyer at $300 and promptly sold it. Lest there should be question as to this offer being widely enough advertised, it should be added that the bull calf, together with its pedigree and a large placard stating the simple conditions of the prize were on exhibition during Maryland Week of that year for all visitors at the Armory to see!



A GOOD SIRE.

Notwithstanding this example, the directors of the Dairymen's Association have offered generous prizes for contestants in a number of dairy product contests, ending Maryland Week, Nov. 16 to 21st, which include a market milk contest, one for new and one for old contestants, a market cream contest, a prize of $50 for the person organizing the first new cow testing association in Maryland in 1914, and another prize of $50 for the most efficient tester employed by one of these associations and who has served in this capacity for twelve months.

The Association also endorsed the offer of the State Experiment Station to place several Guernsey and Ayrshire Bull Calves as herd sires on selected farms, free of cost, in an effort to improve the type of dairy animals and to encourage the breeding of registered dairy cows. Full information regarding this service may be secured from the Secretary of the Association at College Park.

WAKE UP!
ROY H. WAITE.
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

After the strenuous work of mating, hatching, and caring for the young chicks you are apt to lay back and take it easy just as soon as the birds get to the age where they do not die off as a consequence of every little neglect. I wish to caution you, however, not to do this if you expect best results next winter. While it is true that the evil results of neglect do not show-up so prominently now, they nevertheless are present and will show up in a depleted egg basket next fall and winter when eggs are highest in price. Most any old scrub of a hen will lay well in the spring when everything is favorable to egg production, but it takes a healthy, strong, vigorous, well-grown bird that has had no set backs to produce during the unfavorable seasons.

CRIMSON CLOVER SHOULD BE SEEDED EARLY FOR BEST RESULTS.

Crimson clover should be sown broadcast any time between the middle of July to the first of September or a little later in the southern sections of the State. The best results, however, are secured when seeded early.

A good rate of seeding is 15 pounds per acre, although some farmers never sow more than 10 or 12 pounds While it may be seeded in any cultivated crop the best results are secured when seeded alone on a well-prepared, firm seed bed.

Tests of various kinds of concretes and cement mortars now under way in Germany will extend over a period of 30 years.

China has now 23 foreign advisers to the government, of whom Germany claims the largest number, having five representatives.

A noiseless bowling alley is a French novelty, one having been invented in Paris in which the clash of falling pins is silenced.

On June 30 last the state of Western Australia owned 3,150 miles of railway and more than 600 miles were in course of construction.

HOW TO HOLD THE COUNTRY BOY

Will Be a Live Subject For Maryland Ministers During Country Life Conference At College Park, August 4-6.

If the country is to prosper, it must retain its most important crop—its young men and young women. To do so, it must make the country a pleasant place in which to live. It must make it attractive enough to cause them to look forward to it as a life home. And, again, the Challenge of the Country must be made more appealing to the ambition and pluck of the country boy than is the Challenge of the City. Urbanitis in the ministry, and urbanitis in the schools is one great cause of this present exodus. Plans for counteracting this urbanitis and its effect on our young life will be presented for discussion at the Country Life Conference as a part of the rural problem in the solving of which the country church and its ministers should take a vital part.

In truth, the Rural Minister has a difficult condition of affairs to meet. Country Life has changed and is still changing. Although some churchmen vaguely realize this, many do not make a study of the problem, nor attempt to analyze it. So there is a complaint that the Church is not fulfilling its obligations to the community, and for that reason is losing ground. Old organizations and customs have died out, and new ones which seem to supplant the Church have taken their place; with the result that the Church to an alarming extent has lost its hold upon the people.

THE MINISTER'S PROBLEM.

But we should not harshly criticize the country minister for this condition. There are hundreds of flourishing churches in Maryland that stand as proof of this good work. His efforts have been of inestimable value and he is still giving more liberally of his labor, his love, and of sacrificed ambitions than should be necessary. He is sacrificing more than ever an emissary of Christ, an example of the Life of Service, should be called upon to sacrifice. A living wage should be his share, a religiously active community his reward.

One of the purposes of the conferences is to throw more light upon practical ideals of country life; to show the possibilities of co-operation; to show how some ministers take advantage of opportunities that others neglect to their sorrow.

It is not the object nor the spirit of the conference to find fault, nor to advise, but to give an opportunity for the exchange of ideas as to the ways and means of "making the Church serve the whole community."

We have faith in the minister. We have faith in the farmer. That the farmer does not appreciate the efforts of the minister as he should, is shown by the fact that he fails to support the Church, and allows it to struggle on as though unworthy of his assistance. Some farmers claim that the Church does not answer a real need, that it is of little use to them, that its message is one which they can do without. The minister replies that the farmer is ungodly, irreligious, or perverted. Are not both to blame for such a condition? Should not the farmer support the minister, and show him how to be of service? And should not the minister study the social and economic life of the farmer, that he may like the Divine Leader teach in terms of God's Great Out-of-doors?

The Agricultural College, like similar institutions in other States, is taking the lead in bringing our ministers together for this discussion of the country problem since of its freedom as a State institution from denominational influence and its deep concern in the welfare of the country neighborhood make it the logical host for such a conference. The visiting ministers will be entertained by the College, leaving to them no other expense than that of car fare to and from College Park at the usual minister's half-fare rate. As a result, ministers of all faiths are responding enthusiastically to the call, and those in charge of the Conference report a very satisfactory and growing registration. If any minister in the State has failed to receive an invitation, he is nevertheless cordially welcome and is urged to notify B. H. Darrow, Gen., Y. M. C A. Secretary, College Park, of his intention to attend the Conference.

In most sections of Maryland, west of the coastal plain, inoculation is necessary in most cases when seeding crimson clover on land for the first time. The best way to do this is to scatter over the field 200 or 300 pounds of soil.

In the memory of the countless cats slaughtered since the invention of the samisen, or three-stringed Japanese guitar, which has cats' skins as one of its principal materials, a number of Japanese philanthropists have caused a tomb, in the form of a cat's statue to be erected in Tokio.

Quite a number of well-to-do Chinese in Manchuria are able to read and write English. Consul General Fred D. Fisher, of Mukden, suggests that they would be interested in American mail-order catalogues.

TIMES ARE INDEED HARD

Here is a Woman Who Cannot Live on $7,000 a Year.

Mrs. Rachelle Ducas, New York, the handsome young wife of a millionaire chemical manufacturer whom Justice Gavegan rebuked in court for giving an unwarranted exhibition of her silk hosiery, resumed her testimony Friday before Justice Blanchard in her suit to annul a separation agreement made in 1906 with her husband.

She alleges the $4,000 she received annually for herself and $2,000 for her son, Robert, 13, by the terms of the agreement is not sufficient. Mrs. Ducas said her own expenses were $7,000 a year and those of her son $3,000. The lady handed Justice Blanchard this list of her yearly expenses:

Lodging, $1,066; food, $730; electricity for cooking, $108; insurance, $50; income tax, $60; music, $250; maid, $560; clothes, $2,000; doctors, $500; specialists, $500; steamer, $500; trips, $200; telephone, $90; incidentals, $100.

The total including small items not mentioned in above is $7,201. The witness complained that she had nothing left for operas or concerts.

The Facts About Divorce.

Ida M. Tarbell, the well-known journalist, contributes to the January Woman's Home Companion an article entitled "What Women Are Really Doing"—an article in which she answers with facts and figures some disturbing questions as to the status of women in the United States to-day. Miss Tarbell has made a careful study of the Thirteenth Census in order to get at the truth in regard to marriage, divorce, child bearing and other subjects. After proving that more women marry now than did formerly she takes up the subject of divorce as follows:

"There has been an increase in divorce. In the thirty million married women whom the census takers of 1910 reported, they found 185,065 who had been divorced. Considering the difficulties of married life, the number does not appall. It rather gives one a greater respect for human beings to see that they can handle such a complicated relation with such a small percentage of disaster. There is no other human relation that can show anything like so large a statistical proof of success. The number of divorces found in 1910 is greater, proportionately, than the census takers unearthed in 1900, still larger than they found in 1890. In each of these ten-year periods there has been an increase of one-tenth of one per cent. It is doubtful if this be due to loss of faith in marriage. A proportion of it is due to a higher ideal of marriage, an unwillingness to see the relation prostituted by a dissolute, cruel, or unfaithful partner.

"A percentage is due, too, to the greater carelessness with which marriages are made under our changing social practices. We have removed largely from boys and girls the protective social devices by which we once guided their relations and choices They go and come freely and, as might be expected, marry with less sense of the seriousness of their undertaking."

SAY HE STOLE OWN PIGS.

California Rancher Put Under Arrest By San Mateo Officials.

If "pigs is pigs," can a man be arrested for stealing those which he knows to be his very own?

This is the substance of a very unusual legal situation that has developed at San Mateo and promises to mark a new development in jurisprudence upon its satisfactory solution.

Fred Marsh, a rancher at Halfmoon Bay, answers the question in the negative. Unfortunately, however, the San Mateo authorities have taken the opposite view and as a result Marsh is under arrest on a charge of petty larceny and his pigs are in the custody of the health authorities.

A few days ago the health officials brought several pigs from Marsh's ranch to place them under observation. Shortly afterward they disappeared. The authorities began an investigation and as a result Marsh was arrested for the theft of his own pig.—From the San Francisco Chronicle.

KITTEN BY PARCEL POST

Eagle, Also Among Forbidden Articles, Goes By Mail.

The clerks in the parcel post room of the Seattle Postoffice were sure they heard a faint "meow." They listened and heard it again, faint and appealing like. Then they looked until out of the mass sent from Tacoma a slatted box was found to contain a beauty of a black kitten.

The kitten was sent from the Vaughn Postoffice to Miss Edna Fox, of West Crockett street, to whom it was delivered by a special messinger within an hour after its arrival, safe and sound.

"Live stock is forbidden to be sent by parcel post," said one of the night clerks, "but, Tabby having been received, it was up to us to see that it was delivered to its destination."

Several months ago a live eagle was received at the Seattle Postoffice, and delivered, and the parcel post clerks are wondering what next that is prohibited will be dispatched through the mails.—From New York World.

Prohibition Predicted in Five Years.

The days of "John Barleycorn" in the United States are numbered; his back is against the wall in a losing fight against outraged American manhood and womanhood, and, at the most the death blow will be dealt in the form of national prohibition in five years.

This is the substance of the message brought east by the famous Flying Squadron, which is conducting a campaign to enlist supporters in the fight for national prohibition. A score of prominent men and women, headed by the ex-Governor of a western State comprises the force which is making a whirlwind tour over the entire country. Since last September the squadron has been working east from the Pacific coast and the recent prohibition landslides in several of the western States are attributed largely to its crusade.

Some Language.

"Walter Jones," said the teacher sternly, "you are not attending to the lesson. Did you hear Jessie Smith's description of 'Hominy?' "

"Yes'm," replied the small boy.

"All right then. Give me a sentence in which you bring in the word correctly."

To which the answer was: "Hominy marbles have you?"—Exchange.