

LINCOLN THEATRE

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Week days doors open afternoons at 1:45, show starts at 2:15 and 4:00. Evenings doors open at 6:45, show starts 7:15 and 9:00. Saturdays and Sundays continuous. Show starts 2:15, 4:00, 5:45, 7:30 and 9:15.

Our Pictures for Next Week

Sunday—

ETHEL CLAYTON in
“BEYOND”

A vivid action story that is all thrill and heart-tug. Also Chapter No. 10 “Hurricane Hutch,” and a laughable farce “His Inheritance Taxi.”

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—

MARY PICKFORD

—IN—

Through the Back Door

Thursday and Friday—

Another Big Paramount Production

“LADIES MUST LIVE.”

A story of those who would rather be Ladies than Woman.

Saturday—

MAY ALLISON in

“THE LAST CARD.”

Also Jack Perrin in “The Blue Jacket’s Honor,” and funny Snub Pollard.

NEXT WEEK

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Dream Street.

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Horticultural NEWS

SELECT BEST ORCHARD SITE

Most Important Factor to Be Considered is Subsoil as Trees Are Deep Rooted.

By an orchard site is meant the exact location of the orchard on the farm. Location in general does not interest the farmer since he has his farm, but the thing which interests him is, “Where on the farm is the best place to set the trees?”

“One of the most important factors to be considered is the sub-soil, says D. C. Mooring, extension horticulturist of the Oklahoma A. and M. college. A tree is a deep-rooted plant under favorable conditions, but under adverse subsoil conditions, the trees may be shallow rooted and consequently short lived. Most of us recall that during the past few years during the dry years, many orchards, forests, and lot trees have died. When they were grubbed out it was rather surprising to see many trees 10 to 16 inches in diameter whose root systems were confined almost entirely to a stratum of soil not more than 12 to 16 inches deep. Thus it is readily seen why they were killed by drought, and the importance of an open porous subsoil is readily suggested. Where a tree is planted in a soil with an open porous subsoil the tree roots will not suffer nearly so much for lack of moisture and food.

The subsoil may vary on a comparatively small farm, hence the importance of digging down with a spade or, better and easier, bore down into the subsoil with an old worn-out wood auger on the handle of which has been welded a piece of iron or a piece of pipe.

No doubt many have noticed in passing through a valley after sundown, that the valley is much cooler than the



A Few Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherries Make an Agreeable Variety.

stopping ground or the hill. This is due to cold air being heavier than warm air and consequently having settled in the valley. Therefore, frost is more apt to be formed in the valley than on upland. So, in selecting an orchard site, avoid the valleys.

In case of variation of surface or top soils, plant the stone fruits such as peaches, plums and apricots, on the light soil and plant the pome fruits such as apples, pears, etc., on the heavier soil, giving peaches the preference of the lightest and pears of the heaviest soils.

Since it very frequently happens that the women take part in the harvesting of the fruit at irregular times in order to prepare it for meals, it is important to have the orchard near the house. Another reason which might be advantageous is that the orchard could be better watched. In case of planting trees on city lots avoid planting too close to the side of the house on the north side. Too much shade has a tendency to cause the trees to grow tall and slender.

ECONOMICAL FEED FOR COWS

Quantity of Grain Required by Animal Depends on Her Size and Milk Capacity.

Silage, fodder, shredded stover or sudan and millet hay may be depended upon for supplying carbohydrate roughness. The quantity of grain the cow requires depends upon her size and capacity as a milk producer. The most economical feeding results when cows are fed as individuals. It isn't always possible to do this on the busy farm; but sufficient attention may be given each animal to see that she receives the right proportion of feed for maintaining her milk flow.

Later and more complete figures on additional cows will show the effect on production of three plans of nutrition—no grain ration, light grain ration, and heavy grain ration. The relative prices of milk, butterfat, and feed will then determine the method of feeding most profitable for a given section.

FALL FRESHENING IN FAVOR

Cow Will Produce 10 to 15 Per Cent More Milk and at Time When Prices Are High.

The fall-freshened cow produces 10 to 15 per cent more milk than the spring-freshened cow, according to the dairy department of the North Dakota Agricultural college, while the large production of the fall-freshened cow comes at a time when dairy products are highest in price.

DAIRY FACTS

FEEDING COWS ON ROUGHAGE

Interesting Test Made With Mature Holstein Cow on Government Farm in Montana.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

What will a dairy cow do in the way of milk and butterfat production when fed on roughage exclusively? Perhaps the consensus of opinion is that she will not do very well, but the United States Department of Agriculture has some figures that show what a few cows did that were fed on alfalfa hay and corn silage, without grain.

A mature Holstein cow was pastured on irrigated, tame grass at the department farm at Huntley, Mont. During the winter months she received nothing but corn silage and alfalfa hay. She was under test and was milked three times a day. For 140.5 days and 98 nights she was on pasture. During the rest of the year she consumed 9,014 pounds of alfalfa hay and 8,985 pounds of corn silage, a rather large amount of bulky feed. While this ration was fed the cow maintained her weight at practically what it was at the beginning of the test, and produced 14,210.1 pounds of milk and 470.24 pounds of butterfat.

For the 12 months following the next freshening this same cow was milked three times a day and given, in addition to roughage, all the grain she would eat. The surprising fact is that she ate 7,056 pounds of grain and practically the same amount of roughage as before. The actual quantities of roughage were 10,063 pounds of alfalfa hay, 8,325 pounds of silage and 4,230 pounds of beets. She was on pasture 130 days and no nights. The milk production for the year was 25,490.4 pounds, and butterfat 823.11 pounds, and the gain in weight 200 pounds.

But notice the difference in the nutrients required to produce the product the first year and the second year, when 75 per cent more butterfat was produced. The first year, over and above maintenance and in addition to pasture, the cow consumed for each 100 pounds of butterfat 156.87 pounds of digestible protein and 558.89 pounds of total digestible nutrients, and for each 1,000 pounds of milk yielded she used 51.7 pounds of digestible protein and 184.8 pounds of total digestible nutrients.

The second year, when she received all the grain she would eat, she received above maintenance and in addition to pasture, in the production of 100 pounds of butterfat, 218.7 pounds of digestible protein and 1074.4 pounds



A Record-Breaking Holstein Cow.

of total digestible nutrients; and in the production of 1,000 pounds of milk she used 70.48 pounds of digestible protein and 345.9 pounds of total digestible nutrients.

From a nutrition standpoint the cow made a more economical use of the roughage ration than of the roughage plus heavy grain ration. No attempt was made to compare the relative economy of the two systems of feeding on a dollars-and-cents basis, as the relation between prices of roughage, grain, milk, and butterfat, which vary by localities and seasons, would be a large factor in determining this question.

There are now several cows on this farm that have records made on roughage alone. One made 477 pounds of butterfat in 350 days, and promises to have a record of 400 pounds at the end of her year, which will be within 45 pounds of the record made the year before when grain was fed. Another cow in the herd made 345 pounds of butterfat in 245 days without grain, and still another 195 pounds in 120 days. It is now planned to try some of them on moderate grain rations to make comparisons of the amounts of nutrients required to make butterfat and milk under all conditions.

Later and more complete figures on additional cows will show the effect on production of three plans of nutrition—no grain ration, light grain ration, and heavy grain ration. The relative prices of milk, butterfat, and feed will then determine the method of feeding most profitable for a given section.

Benefits of Limestone.

Place a shallow box of ground limestone where the cows will have to walk through it when entering the barn. This will clean their feet, keep them from slipping, and add to the value of the manure.

Increasing Milk Production.

In working for an increased milk production the cow has to be taken into consideration as well as the feed. Some cows are not capable of good production no matter how well they are fed.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

PREVENT BIG SHEEP LOSSES

Poisonous Plants Frequently Grow in Thick Patches and Cause Death of Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Death camus causes heavy losses of sheep in the spring and early summer. It is not unusual for several hundred to die within a day or two. The camus plants frequently grows in thick patches, and because of their grasslike leaves are overlooked. If sheep are close-herded in such places many of them will be poisoned, and most of those poisoned are likely to die.

Especially care should be used when sheep are taken from the cars and released for grazing. If they have not been fed, as is frequently the case, and are turned out on a range where death camus is abundant, the resulting losses may be very heavy. There have been many cases of this kind. If death camus is present that part of the range should be avoided. If it is necessary to trail sheep where death camus is known, the animals should be well fed before coming to that place.

Sheep herders should learn to recognize the plants and avoid them. The United States Department of Agriculture has published Department Bulletin 125, Zygadenus, or Death Camus, which tells about the plants and their effects; it has also published Bulletin 375, Stock-Poisoning Plants of the Range, which gives illustrations, many colored, of the principal poisonous plants of the western United States.

There are several kinds of death camus and until recently it has been supposed that all were equally poisonous. As the result of recent experimental work, which is in course of publication, it has been found that the death camus which in the western



Sheep Grazing on a Western Range.

mountains grows at elevations of 8,000 feet and upward is only slightly poisonous and probably never injures fange sheep. All the forms growing at lower altitudes are dangerous, but this mountain death camus probably never does any harm. It has thin and rather erect leaves, grows in meadows and in damp ground, sometimes among the aspens, while the other kind, which approaches the lower limit of the mountain death camus, grows in dry places, and has thick, spreading leaves. The herder need not fear the mountain death camus, but should shun all the other forms.

GREAT FEED VALUE OF PEAS

Results of Four Years' Experimental Work at Idaho Station Show Big Gains Made.

That field peas have a high value as a feed for hogs is indicated by the results of four years' experimental work at the Idaho experiment station. An average of 347 pounds of peas was required to make 100 pounds of gain in hogging-off trials. Supplemental rations of barley and tankage increased the rate of gain. Most rapid and economical gains were produced in drylofs on a mixture of 3 parts of rolled barley and 1 part of cracked peas plus 5 per cent by weight of tankage. In the hogging-off trials the best results were obtained by confining the pigs to a small area until it was pastured clean.

TREATMENT FOR YOUNG LAMB

When Chilled It May Be Revived by Immersing in Warm Water, Then Give Nourishment.

A young lamb that has become chilled and is presumably ready to die may be revived by immersing it in warm water—as warm as is comfortable to the hand—and gradually increasing the heat a little at a time, by adding more warm water.

When it revives sufficiently, dry it well, wrap in a woolen cloth and lay in a warm place. It will probably rouse in a short time and can then be taken to ewe. Hold her, and see that the lamb gets nourishment.

Lambs that seem very far gone often respond to this treatment.

PREVENT HOGS FROM ROOTING

Much Harm Can Be Avoided by Feeding Regularly With Some Kind of Mineral.

Pigs are more apt to be “rooters” in spring, when ground is soft, than they are at any other time of the year. Much of this can be prevented by feeding regularly with coal, charcoal, ashes or other mineral matter. Ringing the hogs should be resorted to in extreme cases.

Order of Publication.

State of Michigan—The Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee, held at the Probate Office in the City of Corunna, on Thursday, the 13th day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Present—Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Helen A. Ward and Minnie A. Ward, also known as Minnie R. Ward, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles Ward praying this Court to appoint him guardian of the person and estate of said minors.

It is Ordered, That the 15th day of May next at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be assigned for hearing said petition.

And it is Further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in The Owoosso Times, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

Order of Publication.

State of Michigan—The Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee, held at the Probate Office in the City of Corunna, on the 12th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Present—Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Charles L. Paris, deceased.

Asa T. Wright, the executor of said estate, having rendered a final account to this Court.

It is Ordered, That the 15th day of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is Further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in The Owoosso Times, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

By CLARABEL GALLOWAY, Probate Register.

Order of Publication.

State of Michigan—The Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the City of Corunna, on Saturday, the 22nd day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Present—Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Buck deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John H. Buck praying that administration of said estate may be granted to the petitioner or some other suitable person.

It is Ordered, That the 22nd day of May, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be assigned for hearing said petition.

And it is Further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in The Owoosso Times, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

By CLARABEL GALLOWAY, Probate Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

In the matter of the estate of William Smith, deceased.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said estate, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the State Savings Bank in the City of Owoosso in said county, on Wednesday, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1922, and on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against said estate, and that four months from the 18th day of May, A. D. 1922, are allowed to creditors to present their claims to said Commissioners for adjustment and allowance.

Dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1922.

WORTHY HART, ORVILLE FREEMAN, Commissioners.

Order of Publication.

State of Michigan—The Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the City of Corunna, on Saturday, the 13th day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Present—Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Mary A. Bailey deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John H. Robson, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to the petitioner or some other suitable person.

It is Ordered, That the 12th day of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be assigned for hearing said petition.

And it is Further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in The Owoosso Times, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

By CLARABEL GALLOWAY, Probate Register.

SERVICE

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