

CONVENTION IS WELL ATTENDED

PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN CLOSE MEETING.

NEXT SESSION FOR LANSING

New Officers Are Elected at Annual Gathering of State Body in Kalamazoo—F. S. Jacks of Muskegon Is President.

Lansing.—At the closing session of the annual convention of the Professional Photographers' society of Michigan in Kalamazoo, the city of Lansing was selected as the next meeting place of the body.

John A. Henk of Mt. Clemens and Charles H. Allen of Jackson are elected vice-president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

Health Inspector Appointed. Dr. John L. Burkart, secretary of the state board of health, completed his list of medical inspectors for Michigan, to conform to the most recent congressional redistricting.

It is an inspector's business to investigate outbreaks of communicable disease and all matters pertaining to the water supply and sewage disposal.

First district, Detroit, Dr. Guy L. Kiefer. Second district, counties of Jackson, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Monroe and Wayne other than the city of Detroit.

Third district, counties of Kalamazoo, Eaton and Calhoun, Dr. A. H. Rockwell, Kalamazoo; counties of Hillsdale and Branch, Dr. W. H. Sawyer, Hillsdale.

Fourth district, counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren, Dr. C. N. Sowers, Benton Harbor; counties of Barry and Allegan, Dr. J. McGuffin, Hastings.

Fifth district, Dr. Thomas M. Koon, Grand Rapids. Sixth district, counties of Ingham and Livingston, Dr. H. S. Bartholomew, Lansing; counties of Genesee and Oakland, Dr. D. D. Knapp, Flint.

Seventh district, counties of Macomb, St. Clair and Lapeer, Dr. W. H. Smith, St. Clair; counties of Euron, Sanilac and Tuscola, Dr. Charles B. Mordess, Bad Axe.

Eighth district, counties of Shiawassee, Clinton, Ionia and Saginaw, Dr. A. H. Hume, Owosso; counties of Calumet and Gt. Marquette, Dr. F. A. Johnson, Greenville.

Ninth district, counties of Muskegon, Newaygo and Oceana, Dr. George Williams, Muskegon; counties of Leelanau, Grand Traverse, Wexford and Missaukee, Dr. Julius M. Wilhelm, Traverse City; counties of Mason, Lake, Manistee and Benzie, Dr. George G. Switzer, Ludington.

Tenth district, counties of Bay, Midland, Arenac, Gladwin and Iosco, Dr. Edward Goodwin, Bay City; counties of Ogemaw Roscommon, Crawford, Alcona and Osceola, Dr. S. E. Hooper, West Branch; counties of Mecosta, Oceaola, Clare and Isabella, Dr. W. T. Dodge, Big Rapids.

Eleventh district, counties of Charlevoix, Antrim, Kalkaska and Emmet, Dr. William H. Marshall, Boyne City; counties of Alpena, Montmorency, Presque Isle, Cheboygan and Otsego, Dr. Clarence H. Williams, Alpena; counties of Menominee, Delta and Alger, Dr. Earl V. McComb, Menominee.

Twelfth district, counties of Houghton, Keeweenaw, Ontonagon and Iosco, Dr. E. T. Abrams, Hancock; counties of Luce, Chippewa, Mackinac and Schoolcraft, Dr. H. N. Perry, Newberry; counties of Marquette, Dickinson, Baraga and Iron, Dr. T. M. Harkis, Marquette.

Thirteenth district, Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit. Michigan May Be Represented. If Governor Ferris can arrange matters Michigan will play an important part in the coming centennial celebration of "The Star Spangled Banner," which is to occur in Baltimore September 8 to 12.

Woodmen Meet in Grand Rapids. The state convention of the Modern Woodmen of America was held at Grand Rapids in the council chamber rooms.

The delegates elected are as follows: First district, Joseph Okronski and George Provosaha, Detroit. Second district, H. J. Dancer, Chelsea.

Third district, C. F. Standish, Kalamazoo. Fourth district, John Abbott, Benton Harbor; and James W. Elliot, Three Rivers.

Fifth district, George A. Anderson, Grand Rapids, and Harvey Coons, Lowell. Sixth district, S. S. Riley, Lansing. Seventh district, W. E. Brown, Leeper.

Eighth district, Hiram L. Findlay, Owosso, and John B. Hecox, Portland. Ninth district, Earl C. Pugsley, Hart City. Tenth district, H. C. Hargardon, Bay City.

Eleventh district, August Bernosky, Bellaire. Twelfth district, Thomas G. Flynn, Negaunee. Seventy-seven ballots were required to end the caucus of the delegates from the twelfth district.

Flint landed the 1917 convention. A resolution was adopted advising the delegates from Michigan to fight to have the national headquarters removed from Rock Island, Ill., to Detroit at the Toledo meeting.

Veterans of Loyal Legion Meet. Still retaining the military bearing that inspired them to great deeds on the battlefield 50 years ago, members of Michigan commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, gathered in Detroit for their twenty-ninth annual banquet.

The order is composed of men who held officers' commissions during the Civil war, with one male descendant of any deceased member. The gathering of the white-haired veteran officers gave an impressive suggestion of the strength which Michigan showed in the fields from 1861 to 1865.

The annual meeting of the commandery was held in the G. A. R. memorial hall, where these officers were elected: Commander, Col. Frank J. Hecker; senior vice-commander, Dr. W. F. Manton; junior vice-commander, Lieut. George W. Harmon; secretary, Gen. F. W. Swift (re-elected); registrar, C. L. Williams (re-elected); chancellor, Charles F. Heyerman (re-elected); treasurer, John D. Rucker; chaplain, George C. Wilson; members of council, Maj. Benjamin D. Safford, Dr. Charles F. Breakey (Ann Arbor); C. M. Stevens, Henry R. Mixer, Jr., H. E. Fairchild.

A reception was held in the hotel immediately preceding the banquet. Toasts at the dinner were: "The Welcome," Commander Julian G. Dickinson; "Sister Republics of America," Hon. Fenton R. McCreery; "The War of the Rebellion, Have Its Results Justified Its Cost?" George L. Canfield; "Our Institutions, Will Our Sons Maintain Them?" Rev. Thomas J. Millers, D. D.

Patriotic music was furnished by the Tuxedo quartet and Miss Edna Carpenter, soprano. Ferris Praises State Schools. "If a boy or girl in the state of Michigan wants to get all the educational opportunities the state offers, he or she wants to be bad or defective in some one of the senses and be sent to one of the state institutions."

This statement was made by Governor Ferris, after a day spent visiting two state institutions in Lansing, the School for the Blind and Industrial Home for Boys. He went to both places unannounced, and got half way through the buildings before his presence was known. It was part of his plan to inspect the state institutions by surprise.

"Boys and girls in these institutions are taught to keep away from evil environments more than the boys and girls in the public schools," continued the governor. "I never knew before I started this investigation, if you want to call it such, and I am satisfied the people of the state have no idea how many opportunities are given to the inmates."

The governor found both institutions in good shape. "If everything goes right I expect to visit every institution in the state," said the governor. "I think that a governor of this state should spend one-half his time in inspecting the state institutions. If he has not brains to do that, he has not brains enough to be governor."

Baranac Man Heads State M. W. A. J. Clyde Watt of Baranac was elected head counsel at the state convention of the Modern Woodmen of America in the city of Grand Rapids, and was chosen as the city for next year's convention.

Delegates were elected to the head office in Toledo next month, and were directed to work for the removal of the national headquarters of the order from Toledo to Detroit.

IN FAR NORTHLAND Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

BRIEFS FROM OLD COUNTRY Interesting Items From the Three Great Kingdoms of the North Selected for Scandinavians and Their Descendants.

By MARTIN W. ODLAND Norway. Some time ago a movement was started for the erection of a Norwegian-American museum at the University of Minnesota, and President Vincent of that institution endorsed the movement very heartily.

Opposition to the establishment of the museum at that institution arose among the Norwegians, on the ground that such a museum ought to be built and maintained in connection with a Norwegian institution. Now an address, signed by almost all teachers at seven of the schools of the United church has been directed to the Seventeenth of May committee of the bydelags, recommending that Luther college be made the site of the proposed Norwegian museum.

In the address attention is called to these facts: 1. Luther college is the oldest Norwegian college in America.

2. Luther college has done more for Norse interests than any other school that can come into consideration. 3. Luther college already has a valuable Norwegian-American museum and a valuable collection of Norwegian-American archives.

4. Luther college is about to begin the erection of a library building. 5. Luther college was established in the pioneer days, and most of our historical souvenirs can be connected directly or indirectly with this school.

6. The realization of this plan would form a beautiful expression for the spirit of brotherhood that now prevails in church work and in the bydelags movement. The proposition to establish the proposed museum at Luther college was made by Prof. O. E. Rollings of St. Olaf college, Northfield, last winter, and has been quite generally supported, and the fact that the educators of the United church support it is significant to say the least, being very good evidence of the friendly spirit that has sprung up between the two leading Norwegian church bodies of America as a result of the movement to unite these formerly warring bodies.

The committee on constitutional amendments turned down, by a unanimous vote, a proposed amendment to the constitution which had for its aim to facilitate the establishment of an independent people's church. This vote caused consternation and deep regret in religious circles. The idea is gaining ground that political agitation will not suffice as a means of ushering in a free church, and that a complete withdrawal from the state church by a large number of its members will be the only way of compelling the storing to introduce needed reforms.

A Christiania correspondent says that a Norwegian company with exclusively Norwegian capital has been organized for the purpose of utilizing about fifty thousand horsepower in the waterfalls at Holangs fjord. It is the plan of the company to use the electricity developed in the manufacture of steel from Norwegian iron ore. The recent experiments with electrical smelting furnaces give promise that the comparatively low quality Norwegian ore can be utilized to advantage.

The London Times announces that Lieut. Col. Nicolas Hoff has been chosen as general inspector by the Turkish government for the district of Diabekr, Bitlis and Charput. Colonel Hoff was born in 1867 and has had the rank of officer in the Norwegian army since 1888. He maintained a rapid and steady rise in military circles and was made chief of the military office.

It is reported from Christiania that four Norwegian shipping companies, whose principal owners are Frederick and Fritz Olsen, have made a donation of 22,000 kroner to the national defense for the purchase of a hydro-aeroplane for the Oscarsborg fortifications. The addition of this new war arm will substantially increase the defensive strength of this important fort.

The codfish catch of the season at Rosendorn was 11,500,000 fish. The season lasted about a month and the men who were engaged in it made from \$300 to \$500. Those who were very lucky made \$800 or even more.

It is stated that Sweden, Norway may soon have at its disposal for industrial purposes electrical energy harnessed at between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand horsepower. The power will be developed in the Toke dam's district, whose potential power is supposed in Norway only by the Aurs falls.

Rodol Amundsen has sent a check for about two thousand five hundred dollars to the wives of the late Arctic explorer, in honor of the 25th anniversary of the celebrated South pole expedition.

Sweden. Although a month has passed since the close of the special parliamentary elections in Sweden, the result is not known to a certainty in America. It is certain, however, that the Liberals lost heavily and that the Socialists and Conservatives gained. Some papers infer that the defeat of the Liberals and the gains made by the Conservatives mean the getting through of the present government's military policy, but this inference may prove ill founded. The Socialists, it is estimated, will have 78 members in the new riksdag, as compared with 64 in the last, and they can be relied upon to oppose militarism to the utmost.

The Liberals and Socialists combined will have a clear majority in the riksdag, and they therefore have it in their power to limit the appropriations for the national defense. Whether they will do this, however, nobody can tell. There may be new developments which may cause the anti-militarists to change front. Every now and then some Russian spy is caught and the fear of a Russian invasion grows stronger and stronger. The Conservatives, it should be stated, have a plurality in each chamber now, which gives hope to the patriots who believe in the strengthening of the nation's defense.

Arvid Akerlind, the noted Swedish musical director, died recently in his native country. He was born in 1859 in Sodermanland and took a course at Upsala university. From the day of his graduation till his death he devoted his life to song and music and rendered services that have won for him the gratitude of the Swedish people on both sides of the Atlantic. He came to the United States in 1893 and labored here for several years. His health compelled him to return to Sweden, where in 1909 he scored his greatest triumph, when he directed the great student chorus at Upsala.

The interest taken in the recent parliamentary elections is shown, among other things, by the fact that three members of the Swedish legation at Paris, Count Wrangel, the Swedish minister at London and the Swedish consul general at the same place, as well as numerous Swedes temporarily residing in France and other European countries, journeyed all the way to their native country to cast their vote.

Captain Sundstedt, the famous Swedish aviator, met with a serious mishap at Buc, France. His aeroplane capsized about sixty feet from the ground and fell with a crash. Sundstedt suffered a terrible nervous shock and a broken leg, but escaped internal injuries, and it is believed that he will recover. His machine was badly smashed, but can be repaired.

Mamsell Berns, the oldest resident of Stockholm, who will be one hundred and six years old next September, while by no means well-to-do, has shown his interest in the national defense by tendering a donation to Dr. Sven Hedlin. He has been following the military discussion with deep interest.

Over one hundred thousand crowns have been subscribed by residents of Sweden for the building of aeroplanes for military purposes, this being a part of the program for the strengthening of the national defense.

It is estimated that between seventy and eighty per cent of the qualified electors of Sweden took part in the recent parliamentary elections. This is the heaviest vote cast in the history of Sweden.

A. T. Gellerstedt, the well-known Swedish architect and painter, is dead at his home in Stockholm. He was born in 1836. He studied in Sweden, Denmark, France and Germany.

Denmark. A Copenhagen dispatch says that the mysterious transfer of arms from a German vessel named Carl Klein to a Norwegian steamer, Fanny, from Arendal, is causing much speculation throughout Denmark and Norway. The cargo consisted of about three hundred tons of rifles, and the transfer was made off Dagslykke harbor in Langeland. It was generally surmised that the rifles were destined for Ulster, Ireland, but the owner of the Carl Klein later declared the shipment was intended for South America. The harbor inspector of the place where the incident happened visited both ships and was given their papers, but both failed to call for them on leaving. While on board he discovered the nature of the cargo, but was unable to learn where it came from or its destination. Neither ship carried a flag, and the names on both had been painted over.

Women as Only Attorney. Margaret Gardner is city attorney of Los Angeles. She handles cases in which women are involved, and has achieved a high reputation as an arbitrator, settling the quarrels of the women and girls, who often come to her for advice. In speaking of her work she says: "I endeavor to keep up my work as best I can, and I hope to be able to do so for many years to come."

GROWING SUGAR BEETS CLIMATE AND SOIL MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

Plant Does Remarkably Well at High Elevations From Fact That It Is Injured Very Little by Frost and Hailstorms. (By C. S. KNIGHT.) Experience has shown that the sugar beet reaches its highest development in the north temperate latitudes. Although the conditions of temperature must be taken into consideration in selecting localities for the growing of sugar beets, yet in addition to the thermal conditions must also be studied those of rainfall and water supply.

The sugar beet requires a certain amount of moisture in order to produce its normal crop. This water may be supplied by precipitation in the usual way, by irrigation, or else the soil must be of that particular quality which will allow subterranean moisture to reach the roots of the plants. The porous and sandy soils adjacent to rivers sometimes furnish a sufficient amount of subterranean moisture to produce a good crop in connection with the rainfall.

In general, beets require four or five months of growing weather for their successful production. In the West where the moisture is applied by irrigation, the crop may be harvested at a certain stage, thus making the conditions ideal. In the eastern sections of the country, where the moisture is applied by rainfall, a second growth

Root System of Sugar Beet, Showing Deep Penetration into the Soil.

may occur after maturity, caused by rain, which greatly reduces the sugar content of the beet. The sugar beet does remarkably well at high elevations from the fact that it is injured very little by frost and hailstorms unless they are too severe or too early. Profitable crops of sugar beets are, however, seldom produced above the elevation of 5,000 feet.

Probably the best soil for sugar beets is a good, deep clayey loam with sufficient sand or silt to allow its being easily pulverized. Since the sugar beet is deep rooted it necessarily requires a deep soil. The low, wet soils are poorly adapted to this crop, as they are wet and prevent any rapid development in the early stages of growth, and the later growth continues beyond the time of maturity. Such soils produce a watery beet of low quality, resulting in a low sugar content. Soils which have a hardpan formation within 18 inches of the surface should never be used for beets since they greatly interfere with root growth, and also have a tendency to lose moisture.

Stony and gravelly soils should be avoided, since they are incapable of holding water, and stony soils prevent the proper development in form of roots, which is essential for the highest quality of beets. Sandy soils which have a tendency to blow should never be used, as the young plants are frequently destroyed by strong winds. The sugar beet requires a deep, mellow soil, quite rich in available plant food and free from weed growth.

MAKING A GOOD WHITENASH When Mixed and Stirred Thoroughly Liquid Should Rest for at Least Forty-Eight Hours. One-half bushel of lime slacked with boiling water. Keep covered while slacking to keep the steam in. Strain the mixture and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, one-half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue previously melted over a fire and three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste. Mix all together and then pour five gallons of hot water over it. After it is thoroughly stirred, allow it to stand for 48 hours. If it can be applied when hot it will be better and last longer.

Don't Inquire. If your poultry flock is limited, on that note the water you have will result in increasing the number of them and get water from another source of some kind. Other chickens can be made with other breeders will appreciate the result.

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WELL-EQUIPPED WORK SHOP Much Time and Money Can Be Saved by Making Repairs of Home on Farm Machinery.

A well-equipped work shop is convenient; it is economical; and it is almost a necessity to the successful farmer. Just how far the farmer should equip his shop will depend on the extent of his farming operations and his ability in handling tools. The average farmer, with adequate tools, can do all the ordinary repairing on his farm machinery.

As a rule, the farmer can do his own repairing much more quickly than he can go to the nearest shop and have a mechanic do the work. The farmer may not be able to make repairs equal to those made by a trained mechanic, but the economy of time may be of more importance than excellence.

Breakdowns are most frequent during the busy season, and much valuable time is sacrificed going to some distant shop. In many cases permanent repairs can be made at once, and in most instances temporary repairs can be made at the farm shop, provided the necessary tools and supplies are available.

AID TO SOIL PRODUCTIVITY Modern Methods of Crop Rotation Green Manuring and Fertilizing Help Potato Growers. American potato growers will be interested in the fact that German farmers have found that many indirect benefits result from potato culture, through modern methods of crop rotation, green manuring and fertilizing.

The potato has played the greatest role in the agricultural development of light and fertile soils of eastern Germany, as the sugar beet has done in heavier soils. According to German specialists, these beet root crops are beneficial to any soil, through the deep and thorough culture that is given them, with its resultant improvement in the physical condition and aeration.

The profits from the crop justify the liberal use of commercial fertilizers, from which there are important residual effects on other crops in the rotation. The clean culture practiced also brings all weeds into thorough subjection. The yields per acre of all farm crops have been greatly increased since the extension of potato growing.

WASTE OF FEED PREVENTED Box Attached to Side of Wagon Provides Excellent Substitute for Cumbrous Nose Bag. A teamster who is obliged to feed his horses during the noon hour at the wagon has devised a feed box to take the place of a nose bag, writes Vinton V. Deturier of Manhattan, Kan.

Wagon Feed Box.

In Popular Mechanics. When the box is hooked over the top edge of the wagon box the height is just right for the horses. The box prevents waste of grain and provides a better way to feed the horses than in the wagon box.

GOOD CARE OF THE PIGEONS While Much Can Be Learned About Squab Raising From Books Practical Experience Is Best. Musty grain will cause disease among pigeons. It is no easy matter to raise squabs and while much can be learned from books the only way is to get right down to the actual work. The young require no care, as the old birds look after them until they are ready for the market. Every loft should have a good feed bin, divided into sections for holding different varieties of grains used. The list of pigeon grains might be classed as corn, wheat, half corn, Canada peas, hemp and millet. Salt, oyster shell and charcoal are three substances very essential to the health of pigeons. Difficulties in Rearing. A good mother will occasionally starve the lamb because of insufficient over-kill milk. Wash with disinfectant prevent the lamb from getting the milk, and after a few minutes it is usually discouraged and starved. It is better after it is starved to feed it with milk than to starve it to death. Soothe the Irritated Pigeon. One of the most common ailments of the pigeon is the irritation of the crop. It is caused by the use of stale or sour food. It is cured by the use of a solution of bicarbonate of soda in water. Put a few drops of this solution in the water of the pigeon's drinking trough. It will soothe the irritation and prevent further trouble.

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