

# OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

## Chicago as a Cultural Center



Henry Kitchell Webster, the novelist, lives in Evanston, but is really a Chicagoan. Discussing his new novel, "Mary Wollaston," he makes the claim that he is the first novelist to take the cultural forces of the Windy City seriously.

"H. L. Mencken," he says, "has called our city the literary capital of the country. In music, now, that is, to my mind, unquestionably true. Chicago is the musical capital of the nation, and it is about one distinct phase of this, Ravinia Park, that I have written largely in 'Mary Wollaston.' Grand opera in the Auditorium is to be expected, and the success of that organization is natural, but summer opera in so beautiful a spot as Ravinia is not to be expected in the Chicago of world fame, the Chicago of the railroads, wheat pits, stockyards. Ravinia is a fine accomplishment, a thing that could never have happened in an uncultured city. Chicago leads in music because music here is democratized, accessible. Civic music associations, city club forces, Chicago Woman's Club activities have spread popular and low-priced concerts over the city. Music is something more than a fashion, and Ravinia is not a 'society' exclusively. It occupies an increasingly important part in the consciousness of the town, and Ravinia is an institution of which the city is particularly and inordinately proud."

## Prince of Wales: Nice Fellow

The prince of Wales, while visiting the British West Indies, made the statement that they were "not for me." This declaration has just become generally known. All the discussion which has been going on for some time in the British and American press on the subject of the transfer of the British West Indies to the United States in part or complete payment of the war debt owing by King George's empire to Uncle Sam's treasury is thus set at rest by this statement by the prince of Wales that the subjects of his father's crown, whether white or otherwise, were "not for me."



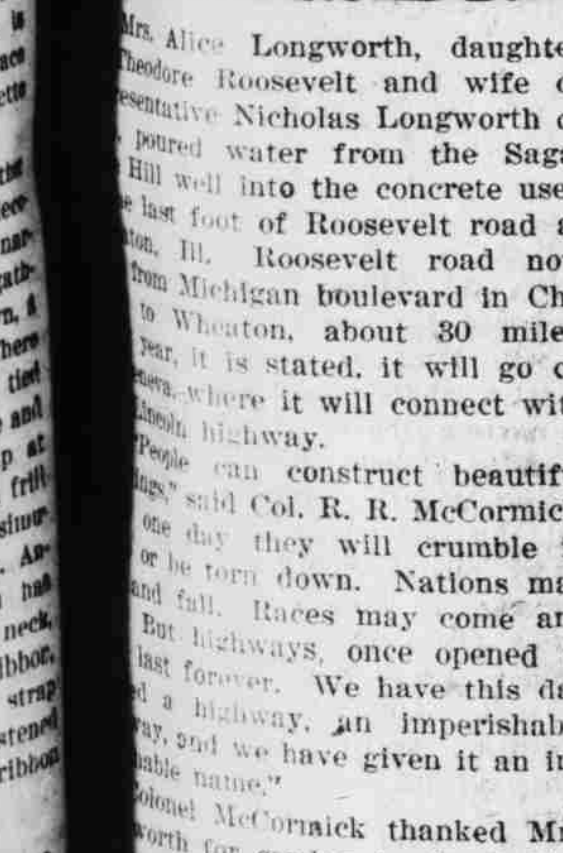
Moreover, the prince of Wales is known to have made this statement on the authority of his father, King George, and of the Imperial government. It is to be expected that the prince of Wales should be much in the public eye. But since his recent trip, all the world will watch his career with interest. For he showed himself to be a normal, modest, intensely human young man, and won all hearts by his simplicity, affability and democracy. He is not an intellectual, and he is certainly not a dullard. He rather represents the average of the youth of modern times, with an extreme fondness for amusements, which include golfing, walking, jazz dancing, sightseeing and rest. He is rather bashful than otherwise and is much more at home in the midst of a hearty crowd—the more democratic the better—than in the august of formal gatherings.

## Scott: Northwestern's New Head



Prof. Walter Dill Scott, noted psychologist, has been selected by the board of trustees to succeed Dr. Lynn Harold Hough as president of Northwestern university. He is an alumnus of the university and has been at the head of the school of psychology. He is president of the American Psychological association. He was graduated from Northwestern in 1895 and, after four years abroad, during which he took a degree from Leipzig university for psychological research work, joined the faculty of his alma mater 20 years ago. Four years ago he was given a leave of absence. He went to Carnegie institute, while for a year he rendered for 30 firms the type of service he has of late been giving to Chicago companies. He then went into the army, where he created the now famous system of classification of personnel. He was commissioned a colonel and was in the general staff. For his service he was awarded the D. S. M. In the last year he has been lecturing once a week in the school of commerce of Northwestern university. President Scott is 6 feet 3 inches. He was born at Cooksville, Ill., in 1873. He is the author of several books on applied psychology.

## Dedication of Roosevelt Road



Mrs. Alice Longworth, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt and wife of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, poured water from the Sagadahoc Hill well into the concrete used for the last foot of Roosevelt road at Wharton, about 30 miles from Chicago, where it will connect with the Chicago highway. People can construct beautiful roads, she said. Col. R. R. McCormick, who they will crumble in time, is to be torn down. Nations may be built and fall. Races may come and go. But highways, once opened to traffic, last forever. We have this day dedicated a highway, an imperishable monument, and we have given it an immortal name. Colonel McCormick thanked Mrs. Longworth for coming to the dedication ceremonies, and continued: Children of unborn generations will learn, through this road if through other means, of the man whose spirit made it possible for the United States so well to face its peril in the war."



## POULTRY PLAN FOR FATTENING FOWLS

Profit Just as Sure With Poultry as It Is With Cattle and Hogs, Says Specialist.

If it pays to fatten hogs and cattle before they are marketed, why won't it pay to fatten poultry before marketing it? The same conditions apply in each case, says F. E. Fox of the poultry department, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Mr. Fox, who has had packing house experience, says that the largest per cent of poultry that comes to the packing house has to be fattened before it is killed. It is the custom on the ordinary farm to cull out the flock the night or morning before marketing regardless of the condition of the birds. The poultry have been running on the range around the barnyard picking up most of their living and are just in a good growthy condition ready to take on fat at very little cost.

The farmer should cull out his flock and either crate feed or put them in a small pen under sanitary conditions for a period of two weeks and give them all the corn, kafir, or other grains they will eat, Mr. Fox says. This is long enough to feed under ordinary conditions.

If a farmer has the time the most profitable way to dispose of his surplus poultry is to milk feed them for fancy trade such as hotels and wealthy customers in a nearby town or city. There is usually great demand for high class poultry for Sunday and holiday trade in the city.

Milk feeding is practiced extensively in packing houses. The chickens are crate fed on a ration of corn meal or other mash feed mixed with two parts of buttermilk and poured in the troughs on the side of the crate. They are fed for about three weeks all they will clean up twice or three times a day.

The main objection to milk feeding on the farm is that the birds have to



Homemade Coop for Fattening Poultry.

be dressed at home. If sold alive they shrink a great deal in taking them to market and they may get bruised or get their bones broken, as the milk makes their flesh soft and tender and their bones weak and brittle.

## LITTLE TROUBLE WITH GEESE

Lameness, Caused by Confinement and Improper Food, Is Chief Ailment of Fowls.

Geese should be easier to raise than any other kind of poultry, as under correct conditions there should be no disease among the young. A leading breeder of geese says that the only ailment he has to contend with is lameness, which is generally caused by too close confinement, unwholesome food, too warm housing or too close quarters. Geese require dry and wind-proof quarters with litter on the floor and will stand the hardest winter weather.

To treat lameness give a tablespoonful of castor oil, by holding the beak open and working it down the throat. Renew the dose next day, if necessary. Keep the ailing bird in a dry place and feed stale bread and water.

## STANDARD-BRED FOWLS BEST

Some Farmers Can Make Money With Mongrels, but High-Class Birds Will Do Better.

Sometimes a man succeeds with barnyard mongrels better than his neighbor with prize-winning fowls because he gives them better care. But let the successful farmer, who has not already done so, turn his attention to pure-bred birds and he will derive a still larger profit in dollars and satisfaction.

## HIGH MORTALITY IN POULTS

Some of Most Common Causes Are Exposure to Cold and Dampness and Overfeeding.

The high mortality common in young poults usually is due to some of the following causes: Exposure to dampness and cold; improper feeding; close confinement; lice; predatory animals; weakness in the parent stock.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (© 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR OCTOBER 31

#### HEW DOWN THE CORRUPT TREE —WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 7:13-23. GOLDEN TEXT—Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.—Matt. 7:19. PRIMARY TOPIC—Good Trees and Bad Trees. JUNIOR TOPIC—A Sharp Ax for a Corrupt Tree. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Fruits of the Liquor Traffic. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Complete Destruction of the Liquor Traffic.

The king having completed the enunciation of the laws of the kingdom, makes application as follows:

I. Entrance into the Kingdom Urged. (vv. 13, 14). There are two ways only before each one—life and death, heaven and hell. The grand incentive held out is that it is the way to life. He just as plainly declares that the gate affording an entrance is straight and the way narrow. But while it is straight and narrow, it is an open gate, and all are invited to enter. Though the gate that leads to eternal life be straight and the way narrow in the beginning, it broadens out in every respect until the fullness of life is realized. On the other hand, the way which at first seems broad and pleasant becomes the way of the most abject slavery and limitation.

II. Warnings Against False Teachers (vv. 15-20). Their real existence (v. 15). Even since God has had a people, false prophets and teachers have appeared among them. That they appear everywhere need not at all surprise us, for Christ foretold that such should be the case (Matt. 24:11).

2. Their nature (v. 15). (1) They are hypocritical. The Devil does his most successful work by masquerading as an angel of light (II Cor. 11:14, 15.) His ministers appear in this way and turn people from the narrow to the broad way. If the evil one would appear as he really is, his success would not be great. From the day when he appeared to Eve in the garden until this present time, his success has been due to his ability to deceive. (2) They are destructive. This is suggested by their being ravening wolves. It is when the wolf is in sheep's clothing that he does his most destructive work. It is so today. False teachers are doing their most deadly work while pretending to be loyal to the Bible and to Jesus Christ.

3. The unfailing test (vv. 16-18). "By their fruits ye shall know them." Every tree bears its own kind of fruit. Nature is inexorable in her laws as to this. One may search the universe in vain for an exception to this law. It is equally true in the spiritual world. There is a vital connection between the faith of the heart and the fruit of the life. That which comes out in the conduct was first in the heart. A right heart is essential to right conduct.

4. Their ultimate end (v. 19). All false teachers shall be finally punished by being cast into the fire. Although God has infinite patience and bears long, he will see to it that this work does not go on forever.

III. The Dangers of Empty Profession (vv. 21-23).

1. Merely calling Christ "Lord" will not answer for doing his will.

2. One may even do supernatural works and not be saved (vv. 22, 23). Not all supernatural works are divine. There is a supernatural world of evil. It is the business of every believer to test the spirits (I John 4:1, 2).

3. Separation from God (v. 23). You may be a Sunday school teacher or preacher, and even perform many mighty works, as casting out devils, healing the sick, and yet hear from Jesus Christ, the King, the awful declaration "I never knew you, depart from me."

IV. The One and Only Safe Way (vv. 24-29).

1. Hear the sayings of Christ (v. 24). To do this you must give attention to reading the word of God. Avail yourself of every means at your command to become acquainted with God.

2. Do what Christ commands (vv. 24-29). One must put to practice Christ's teachings. Hearing and doing the teachings of Christ is building upon the solid rock. Christ Jesus, the Rock of Ages, is the only right foundation upon which to build. Such building can never be destroyed by flood and storm. Hearing and not doing Christ's sayings is building upon the sand. In the time of the storm of God's wrath and judgment will be utterly destroyed. Obedience must follow hearing Christ.

A Prayer.

That it may please Thee to weave my affections from all things below; and to fill me with ardent desires after heaven; and finally to make me partaker of all Thy blessings and promises in Christ Jesus; I beseech Thee to hear me, Good Lord.—From Hele's Devotions.

## Genius of Christianity.

It is the genius of Christianity to have transfigured sacrifice by displaying it to us as the reverse of the medal called love.—H. R. Haweis.

## PREPARE CAPONS FOR BEST PRICE

No Feed or Water Should Be Given for 24 Hours Before Fowls Are Killed.

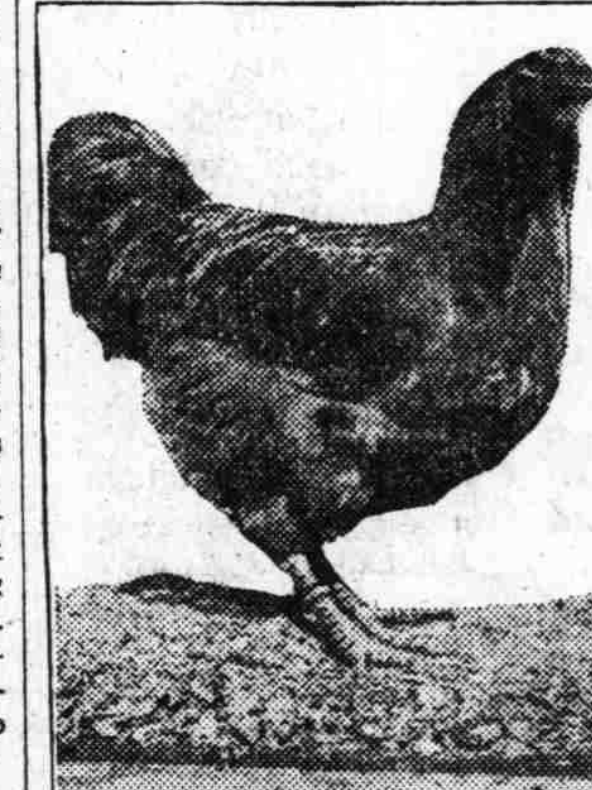
## STICKING METHOD FAVORED

Some Feathers Should Be Allowed to Remain as Distinguishing Mark—Pack in Neat Boxes of Most Convenient Size.

Capons selected for killing should be confined for 24 hours without feed or water to empty their crops completely. The usual method of killing is known as the sticking method. The fowl is hung up by the feet, the head in the left hand, and the whole body stretched to full length. The mouth is forced open and the blood vessels at the back of the throat are severed with a sharp narrow-bladed knife. The knife is then turned and the point plunged through the roof of the mouth to a point just behind and between the eyes, piercing the brain. The muscles are relaxed and the feathers come out easily.

### Dry Picking is Best.

Capons should always be dry picked, as they look much better and as some of the feathers should be left on. The feathers of the neck and head, the tail feathers, those a short way up the back, the feathers of the last two joints of the wing, and those of the leg, about one-third of the way from knee to hip joint, should be left on. These feathers, together with the head of the capon, serve to distinguish it from other classes of poultry on the market, and consequently should never be removed. In packing, be careful not to tear the skin. Bad tears, poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture say,



Good Specimen of Capon.

should be sewn up. Capons scalded and picked bare bring very little, if any, better prices than other poultry in the same condition.

Most markets require capons to be undrawn and the head and feet left on. Care should be used to cleanse the head and feet of all signs of blood and filth.

### Pack in Neat Box.

After picking, the carcasses are hung in a cool place until the animal heat has entirely left the body, when they are ready to be packed. Like other poultry they should be packed in boxes of convenient size, holding a dozen carcasses, or in barrels. Every attention should be given to neatness and attractiveness, as this helps the sale and the price. During the time of year when most capons are marketed—January, February and March—no ice is necessary, but if for any reason they are shipped in warm weather they should be packed in ice.

## MAKING POSTS LAST LONGER

Good Plan to Treat Tops With Creosote as Well as Bottoms to Prevent Deterioration.

If the top of the fence post is beveled the water will run off instead of soaking into the top of the post and causing decay. It is as important to conserve the top of the posts as the part that is in the ground. It will also pay when treating the bottom of the post with creosote to give the part above ground a light treatment.

## INCREASE PROFITS OF FARM

Development of Motor Transportation Expected to Bring Farmer Better Returns.

The development of motor transportation of farm products is going to be one of the big things in the progress of farming in the next few years. It is going to place agriculture on a more profitable basis, and eliminate much of the spread which now exists between the consumer and the producer.

## HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS HEN

Right Kind to Keep in Laying Pen for Production of Eggs—Dispose of Defects.

It does not matter how well bred a hen may be or how well we may try to feed her for egg production, if she is not naturally healthy and vigorous, she will not be a bird to keep in the laying pen. Birds that have any physical defects should not be kept.

## FEDERAL INSPECTION PREVENTS BIG WASTE

Shippers, Receivers and Others Interested Assisted.

Sworn Statements as to Condition of Fruits and Vegetables Hastens Sales, Thereby Facilitating Distribution.

More than 25,000 inspections of fruits and vegetables moving in interstate commerce were made by representatives of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture.



Federal Inspector Ascertaining Condition of Shipment of Cucumbers.

during the 12 months ended June 30, 1926. This is an increase of 78 per cent over the number of inspections for the preceding year.

By the use of food products inspection service shippers, receivers and others interested can obtain sworn statements attesting the condition of perishable products received at central markets. With immediate evidence of the condition of the food sales are made promptly, thereby facilitating the distribution of the products handled. This prevents deterioration and waste on account of delays resulting from disputes as to the condition of products, hastens the release of cars and prevents unfair trade practices.

The bureau has some 40 representatives located at 26 important market centers to make inspections upon request of those concerned with the shipments. A charge of \$2.50 is made for less than half a carload and \$4 for each half a carload or more.

## CORN HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

Growing Period is During Hottest Part of Year When Soil is Dry and Thoroughly Warm.

Corn has an advantage over the small grains. Its growing period is during the warmest part of the year. The soil is then dried out and warmed thoroughly. The days are then the longest and the sun shines the warmest. All these things are needed by a plant to make growth. From this it becomes plain why corn should produce more food on an acre of land than a crop that does not take advantage of the whole growing season.

Corn has another advantage and that is that its nature of growth is such that it can be cultivated. Many may think that this is a disadvantage. The cultivation kills weeds and keeps the moisture from escaping. While corn uses as much moisture as a grain crop, the cultivation given it reduces the amount of moisture that evaporates from the soil—in this way making the corn crop a moisture saver.

The corn crop has the advantage of season of growth, enabling it to produce more per acre than the grain crops and the advantage of lending itself to being cultivated, which saves moisture and kills weeds, making it both a good producer and a crop to prepare the land for other crops.

## CUT SWEET CLOVER FOR SEED

Difficult to Harvest Because Seeds Mature Unevenly—Stock Eat Some of Straw.

Sweet clover is difficult to harvest for seed because it matures its seeds unevenly. The best time to cut it for seed is when half the seed pods have turned dark, and any grain or corn harvester will bundle the clover nicely. The straw is usually woody, but stock will consume some of it. When it is too coarse for feed it makes mighty good material to plow under.

## PLOWING IS EASIEST WORK

Most Satisfactory Task When Implementation and All Attachments Are Adjusted.

Plowing is one of the easiest and most satisfactory jobs on the farm, that is, if the plow, with all its attachments are in correct position and the soil is in the proper condition to be plowed.

## TUBERCULOSIS IN HOG HERD

Infection Comes Principally Through Following Cattle or Devouring Carcasses.

Evidence shows that swine become infected with tuberculosis principally from cattle, either by following them in feed lots or pastures, by receiving infected dairy by-products, or by eating tuberculous carcasses.