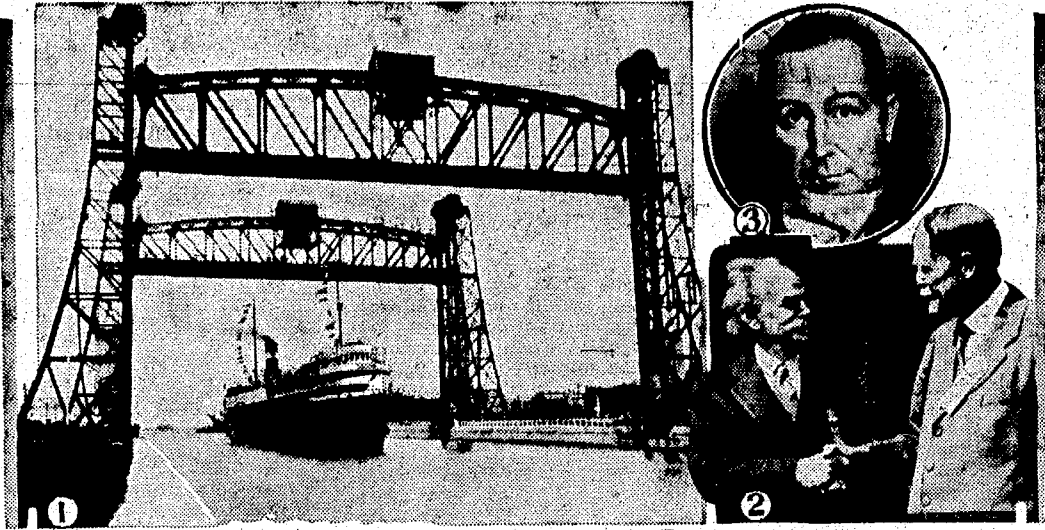
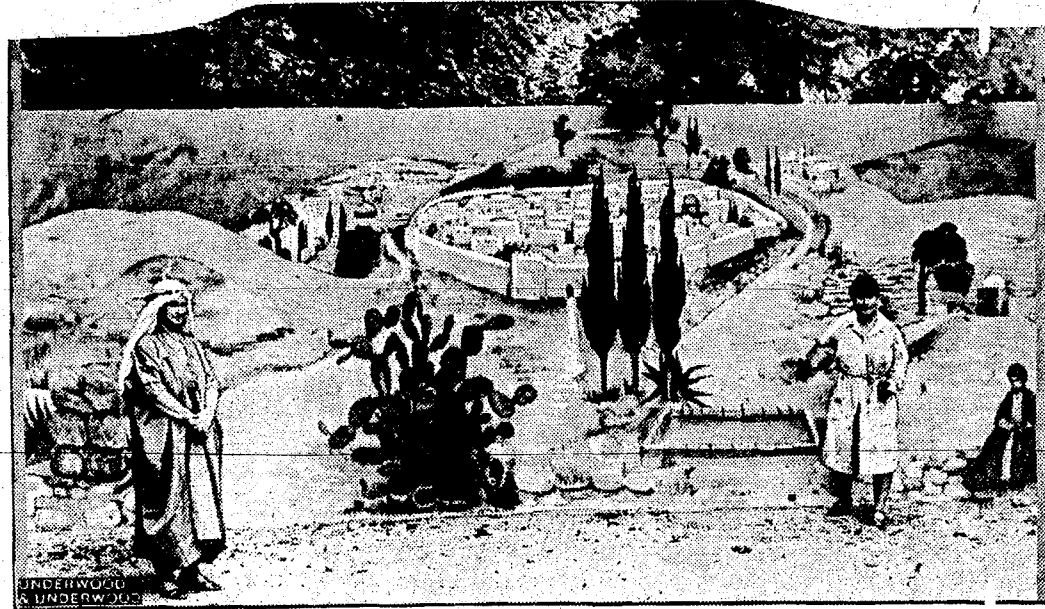


Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—The largest passenger ship on the Great Lakes, the Canadian steamship liner Noronic, passing for the first time through the new \$120,000,000 Welland ship canal, and shown under two of the vehicular bridges. 2—Dr. Frank Boas of Columbia university, newly chosen president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with his predecessor, Dr. Thomas H. Morgan, in Pasadena, Calif., where the association met. 3—Johnny Torrio, retired gang leader of Chicago, who is reported to have taken again the leadership lost by Al Capone when he pleaded guilty in the Federal court.

"Holy Land" on Long Island Open to Public



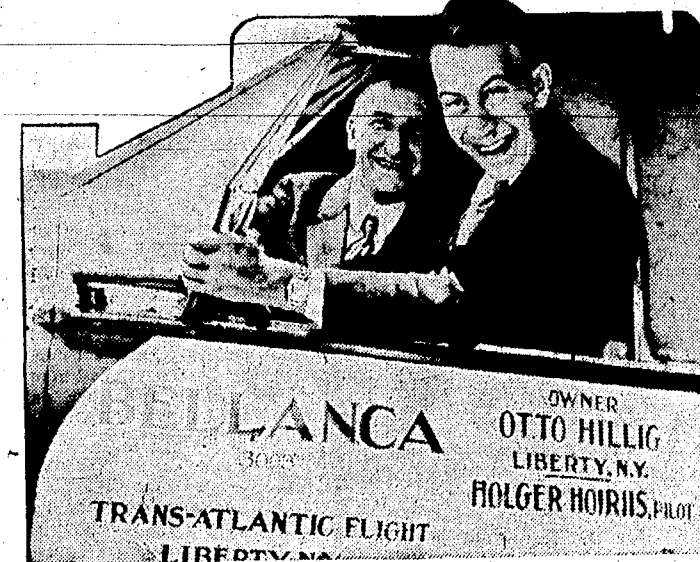
Mrs. Martin W. Littleton (left), who believes that the second coming of Christ is close at hand, has opened to the public her costly library of Biblical literature and the garden at Manhasset, Long Island, where she has reconstructed a bit of ancient Palestine. On the high cement wall Miss Frida Abraham (right), a young artist from Jerusalem, has painted scenes of Palestine.

Nobody Would Buy a Man's Services



Mr. Zero, in private life Urban Ledoux, the friend of the jobless, is shown above trying to sell the services of John C. Bird, a veteran telegraph operator, at auction on his bargain offering of white collar workers in New York. Four hundred men were offered, but the sale was a flop, as there were no bidders.

Starting a Flight to Copenhagen



Holger Hørris (left) and Otto Hillig in the cabin of their airplane just before taking off from Barren Island, N. Y., for St. John's, Newfoundland, on the first leg of their flight to Copenhagen. They began the transatlantic flight at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and made a forced landing at Crefeld, Germany.

SHE'S 103 YEARS OLD



This is Gullot Usono, an Indian woman found on the Guepi reservation in San Diego county, California. Other Indians state that she is a hundred and three years old.

HEADS NEW BUREAU



S. H. McCrory, who has been named chief of the newly created federal bureau of agricultural engineering in the Department of Agriculture. It starts on its career July 1 as a means of providing assistance to the farmers on problems of farm engineering. Mr. McCrory has been in the department for 25 years.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago) (©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for July 5

THE GIFT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

LESSON TEXT—Acts 1:6-14; 2:1-8. GOLDEN TEXT—But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' Friends Carrying on His Work. JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus' Friends Carrying on His Work. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Coming of New Power. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Empowered for a World Task.

I. The Holy Spirit Promised (Acts 1:6-8).

1. The disciples' question (v. 6). They said, "Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" They were right in their expectation of the kingdom, for it had been covenanted to David (II Sam. 7:8-16), predicted by the prophets, and declared to be at hand by John the Baptist and Christ himself. However, they were in darkness as to the calling and establishing of the church.

2. Times and seasons in God's hands (v. 7). Christ turned their attention from the desire to know times and seasons, which belong alone to God, to their supreme duty. The Christian's supreme obligation is to preach repentance and remission of sins through the shed blood of Jesus Christ to all the world (Luke 24:46-49) in the power of the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:8).

3. The missionary program (v. 8). The Holy Spirit came to empower them to preach the gospel to the world.

a. In Jerusalem. This witnessing was done by the twelve immediately following Pentecost.

b. In Judea and Samaria after the hands of wicked persecutors were laid upon them.

c. Unto the uttermost parts of the earth. Beginning with the first foreign missionary enterprise this work has been carried on with varying degrees of success till the present time.

II. The Holy Spirit Given (Acts 2:1-8).

1. The time of (v. 1). It was on the "Day of Pentecost." Pentecost means fifty. It meant, therefore, the feast that was held fifty days after the wave sheaf was offered (Lev. 23:15, 16). It was observed by presenting two loaves made of new wheat (Lev. 23:17). These loaves were baked with leaven while leaven was excluded from the Passover Feast (Lev. 23:6). The reason for this was that the Passover Feast typified Christ's sacrificial death, while Pentecost represented the Church, composed of Jews and Gentiles—the two loaves.

2. Upon whom the Spirit came (v. 1 Cf. 1:13-15). The twelve and others to the number of 120. The gift of the Spirit was not merely for the twelve but for all believers.

3. Marks of the Spirit (vv. 2-5).

a. The sound of a mighty wind (v. 2). This suggests the all pervasive life-giving power of the Holy Spirit.

b. Tongues of flame (v. 3). Each of the 120 was crowned with such a tongue. "Tongues" show the practical purpose of the Spirit's gifts, and "fire" indicates his purifying energy.

c. Speaking in other tongues (vv. 4, 8). Men of every nation heard the gospel in their own tongue.

III. The Holy Spirit Working (Acts 2:14-47).

1. Peter's sermon (vv. 14-40). This sermon is as wonderful as the gift of tongues. It demonstrates the presence and power of the Spirit, because Peter was a Galilean fisherman without literary training. His analysis is perfect. He begins with a brief defense and scriptural explanation of the phenomenon of tongues (vv. 14-21), and follows by a threefold argument proving the messianship of Jesus. In his conclusion he appealed to them to repent and be baptized in the name of Jesus.

2. Three thousand converted (v. 24). Many people were convicted of their sins.

3. The abiding fellowship (vv. 42-47). The evidence that the Spirit had really come and that his work was real was that

a. The converts continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine (v. 42).

b. They continued in fellowship with the apostles (v. 42). The surest way to grow is to keep in fellowship with Christians.

c. In using the means of grace (v. 42). They continued in the breaking of bread. God has instituted ordinances in his house.

d. In prayer (v. 42). The apostolic church was a praying church.

e. In praising God (v. 47). The experience of the indwelling Spirit issues in praise to God.

Everlasting Arms

Christ beareth me good company; he hath eased me, when I saw it not, lifting the cross off my shoulders, so that I think it to be but a feather, because underneath are everlasting arms.—Samuel Rutherford.

Swords Into Plowshares

If swords are to be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks, where must that work begin? It must begin in the individual heart.—J. H. Jowett.

NEED FOR ADULT EDUCATION

By DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President Columbia University.

THE problem of making the adult share the responsibility that rests upon his shoulders goes to the fundamentals of democratic society and knows no national limitations. This problem can only be met by taking people out of the school of formal instruction and keeping their minds open and stimulated.

There is no short cut to political, economic or social prosperity, permanence and happiness. These have to be labored for with open minds by intelligent persons who have courage to stand up and bear the responsibility which is theirs for this great trust that history has placed on their shoulders.

We should be careful how we use the word "education." To me there are no such words as medical education, legal education, vocational education and so forth. These are but instructions. The word education implies adaptation between a human being and his environment, and such education should continue through old age. If there were no such things as infancy or plasticity, there would be no such thing as education.

Education has become too confounded with school instruction. We are asking the school to bear too great a burden. We must not forget that the church also has a duty toward the plastic infant. The school has a large part to play, but it is only one instrument. We are asking the school to bear a burden that does not belong to it.

BETTER BUSINESS ERA AT HAND

By JAMES A. FARRELL, President U. S. Steel Corporation.

Our worst experiences are behind us and we are gradually entering upon a period of increasing trade activity.

America's recovery is not entirely dependent upon the solution of problems in other lands. We possess within ourselves the power to lead in world trade recovery. This power, to be effective, must be directed to the solution of our domestic situation. If we would aid the world, our efforts must begin at home.

American thought has been rapidly crystallizing in regard to domestic problems. The large increase in deposits in our savings banks, to mention but one favorable symptom, shows that we possess within ourselves the power to speed revival of business at home. Much of the delay in the return of buying activity is due to lack of confidence in the future. Discussions which lead nowhere have tended to excite fears and apprehensions which have no solid foundation in the facts which testify to the unimpaired economic strength and sound business structure of our country.

If we would solve our own problems we should avoid controversies that can have no immediate and practical effects upon American trade.

GOOD IN ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

By PROF. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Columbia University.

I hail the present economic depression as the greatest schoolmaster since the World war. The war demonstrated that war is an ineffective instrument of international policy. The depression will demonstrate the constant use of the tariff as a means of international policy is just as ineffective.

When crises have touched the mass of mankind they have brought out unsuspected capacity.

Radio can introduce the masses to culture if properly controlled and used. I remember that up to the age of sixteen my own acquaintance with music had been confined to a Methodist choir with variations on "Lead, Kindly Light."

It is not a thing to be proud of, after all, that after being here half a million years we have such a small body of culture. There has been only one Shakespeare, only one Parthenon. You can count the great musicians the world has produced on the fingers of your hands. That is what the old type of civilization has produced. We shall do better only when the great mass of mankind is shown how to use and develop their latent talents and abilities.

CLEAN UP "MIRE OF POLITICS"

By CHARLES FRANCIS POTTER, New York (Humanist).

There has recently arisen a new sort of infidel, a type of person who has lost faith in human nature and who believes that graft is inevitable and necessary in public life. This opinion has spread secretly for some time. Business men contemplating building have been advised to set aside a sum to be used to facilitate construction by "greasing" the hands of inspectors and others. Of late, champions of the practice have arisen to condone and justify graft, corruption and bribery.

They base their justification on the tacit supposition that human beings are so constituted they simply can't resist the chance to make money out of their office. Lincoln Steffens, in his autobiography, sets forth this astounding doctrine at some length. Miss Annie Mathews, Tammany ward co-leader, evidently agrees with this principle.

The only way to wipe out this insult to our probity, integrity and honesty and to save democracy in a very real sense is for honest, upright citizens to wade into the mire of politics and clean up the whole sorry mess.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' VALUE

By FREDERICK R. COUDERT, International Lawyer.

The practical value of the League of Nations has been demonstrated by the absorption of the shock given the French by the Anschluss movement of Germany and Austria through its announcement of a customs revision. To a great body of opinion in France, this meant the beginning of a renewal of German aggression, the beginning of an attempt to break down the safeguards of the Versailles treaty.

Fortunately, the matter could be sent to the jurists of the League of Nations to ascertain whether Germany and Austria were violating any treaties, and, while the law's delays are operating, passions will cool and some solution will, in all probability, be found.

The league has thus again demonstrated its superlative value as a "shock absorber."

"Ash Lawn"—A New National Shrine



JAMES AND DOLLY MADISON ARRIVE AT "ASH LAWN" (Reproduced by University of Virginia Students)



A HALLWAY THROUGH A CHIMNEY AT ASH LAWN



"ASH LAWN", JAMES MONROE'S HOME AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.



JAMES AND ELIZA MONROE AT "ASH LAWN" (Reproduced by University of Virginia Students)

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

AMONG all the Independence day celebrations throughout the United States this year none is more interesting than that which will take place at Charlottesville, Va. There on July 4 will be celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the death of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, author of the Monroe Doctrine and three times ambassador of the United States to a foreign land. The occasion will be under the auspices of the James Monroe Centennial Memorial Commission, appointed last spring by Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia, and will mark the first honors ever paid to Monroe officially by his native state.

The ceremony will begin with a five-minute introductory talk which President Hoover will make by radio from his camp on the Rapidan. This will be followed by an address by William B. Castle, under-secretary of state, who will speak at the University of Virginia and whose talk will also be broadcast over the National Broadcasting company chain. The ceremonies will be attended by more than a hundred members of the diplomatic corps at Washington and following the morning exercises the entire party will go to Ash Lawn, five miles from Charlottesville, the home of Monroe, where a luncheon will be served by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Jay W. Johns. In the afternoon a reception will be held at Ash Lawn and another at Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, two miles away. In the evening the visiting diplomats will be given a dinner by the University of Virginia, and following the dinner another address in memory of Monroe and his anniversary will be given by Prof. William E. Dodd, the historian of the University of Chicago.

Although the principal centennial celebration will take place at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, particular interest will center around Ash Lawn, which is to be made a new national shrine. For this lovely old colonial house, surrounded by a 600-acre estate, has been thrown open to the public by its owner, Mr. Johns, a patriotic Virginian who purchased it last year to prevent the estate from becoming divided and obliterated and to preserve it as a place of inspiration for Americans.

Ash Lawn was the home for 26 years during the most active period of the life of James Monroe, the last of the famous Virginia dynasty. Monroe seems never to have definitely decided on a name for this estate. "Highlands, near Milton" heads most of his letters written here, but it is variously referred to by Monroe and others. Jefferson called it "Oakwood" once at least. That Monroe considered it for a name is highly probable in view of the fact that he called the estate he purchased later "Oakhill." The name Ash Lawn may well have been his selection for it shows a love of trees he is known to have had. The present owner considers it advisable to continue the use of the name Ash Lawn, as the place has been known by that name ever since Monroe's time.

Historically the home is most interesting. Monroe speaks of it as, "A home of twenty-six years standing." From it he departed in 1817 to be inaugurated fifth President of the United States. He sold it late in 1823, not long before the end of his second term in office. It is located at the eastern foot of Carter's mountain on a rise of ground overlooking the eastern valley. Northward lies Monticello and southward Norven, the first Jefferson's home and the second that of William Short. These three men were friends as well as neighbors, which probably accounts for the proximity of the homes.

The first sign of Ash Lawn is a towering Norwegian pine tree, visible from miles around, standing high above all the other ancient trees on the hilltop which Jefferson selected at his friend's request as the site for the home which

was planning during the years when he was minister to France.

One turns from the main road into a locust-bordered lane winding up to the garden entrance. Here stands the old stone mounting block, worn by many feet in the years when Monroe dispensed hospitality to visiting statesmen and diplomats. One imagines Monroe turning back at this spot for a last look at his beloved home before riding to Washington to take the oath of office; a last look at the great pine tree which dominates the estate.

From the mounting block, the white pillars of the house are almost obscured by the great box trees, almost 10 feet tall, which form the entrance to the garden. These two clumps are faced by two similar ones at the opposite side of an oval formed by English dwarf box. From this oval opens the walk, flanked by double rows of box, leading to the doorway. The garden, planned while Monroe was in France, shows decidedly the French influence. When it is remembered that this type of boxwood under the most favorable conditions only about half an inch a year, the size and beauty of the trees which were the pride of Ash Lawn's original owner is all the more impressive.

The front part of the house was built after Monroe's time; but one steps down from the entrance hall into the original rooms, where at every turn one notes architectural details which characterize the handiwork of Jefferson. Monroe had written from France to his friend at Monticello, asking him to choose a site for the home he was to build on his return, specifying that it should be in easy distance of Monticello, and inclosing several tentative plans for the house. Here are the small paneled cupboards beside the fireplace such as Jefferson built in his own home, and a graceful archedway opening from a small hallway into the side garden.

Here and there are bits of rare old pewter; a spinning wheel, old chairs, on which Monroe and his friends sat about a blazing log fire; a cradle; mirrors reflecting the sun which comes in through the windows of French design. Much of the atmosphere of the original home has been restored in the few months since the estate was purchased by the present owner.

In the basement one finds the old kitchens, with the original floors of brick laid in a zigzag pattern, and the heavy doors still perfectly balanced on massive hinges shaped like the letter H. In the kitchen one finds many of the original iron griddles and kettles, and scarred old wood blocks. From the kitchen door a few steps lead to the icehouse, the overseer's house and the smokehouse where fine old Virginia hams were prepared.

Some of Monroe's letters show how reluctantly he left his home when he went to the White House in 1817. For seven years of his term as President he used Ash Lawn as a summer White House. He often declared to friends that Ash Lawn would be the last of his possessions to go if he should be in financial straits. Like his friend, Jefferson, he found himself after a long life of public service, hard pressed to meet his creditors. Finally in 1830, he sold Ash Lawn in order to meet a pressing debt to the Bank of the United States.

Ash Lawn boasts a garden unique in plan and composition of this continent. Historically it has no equal, for it was almost entirely planned and planted by Monroe himself.

The garden is evergreen and is one of the finest boxwood gardens in America. The north and south sides are hedged with arbor vitae and bush boxwood. The house forms the western boundary; the driveway the eastern. Through the openings in the trees of the orchard, which is on the other side of the drive, the plateau is visible, the land rolling gently as far as it may be seen.

To one side, the north of the entrance, there extends a row of tall brush box perfectly shaped and planted in an S curve of gentle swing. This same formation on the other side is not quite complete, but the southern portion is partly

missing and is believed to have been destroyed by fire. The narrow houseward end of the oval is flanked with two large pieces of bush box on each side. From each of these four straight rows of English dwarf box run to the front of the house where the rows are closed by four pieces of the larger sempervirens boxwood.

Between the two inside rows an old brick walk leads from oval to house. This quadruple row of English dwarf box is unique, being known only in foreign gardens.

The original brick walk goes around the left side of the house, where there stands a magnificent white oak, one of the largest in the state, fifteen feet in circumference.

The foundation planting of the house is rhododendron and the base of the arbor vitae hedge on the south side of the garden is filled in with the same shrub. This planting was at one time in boxwood. The arbor vitae hedges on the north and south sides of the garden were probably planted by some one who was impatient of the growth of the boxwood. This and the vicissitudes of time no doubt account for the fact that the entire garden is not now entirely enclosed in a solid hedge of boxwood as it was originally.

This Independence day celebration at Charlottesville is the climax of the centennial celebration in honor of Monroe which has been arranged by the Memorial commission previously referred to.

This commission also had charge of a celebration at Charlottesville on the anniversary of Monroe's birth April 28 of this year, when the famous "Lost Statue" of Monroe, a great figure, 11 feet high, carved from a solid block of Carrara marble 33 years ago for the Republic of Venezuela, was unveiled at Ash Lawn. The statue was made by Attilio Piccirilli, New York sculptor, by order of President Crespo of Venezuela, following a dispute between England and Venezuela in which President Grover Cleveland intervened under the Monroe doctrine. President Crespo had planned to place the statue before the capitol in Caracas, but before it could be sent to South America a revolution overthrew Crespo's government and he died in jail. Since that time the statue had remained in the sculptor's studio, and it was by accident that Mr. Johns discovered and purchased it to be erected at Ash Lawn.

One other long delayed honor came to Monroe this year. A bust of him was one of the four which was unveiled in the hall of fame at New York university last May. He was the last of the early Presidents to be thus honored, a fact which seems all the more unusual because of his importance in American history. Monroe has been called one of the most versatile of our Presidents. The following resume of his varied career will indicate what a busy life was his from the two years previous to the Revolution down to his death on Independence day just one hundred years ago:

- 1774—Entered William and Mary college.
- 1776—Lieutenant in Continental army.
- 1780—Military commissioner from Virginia to Southern army.
- 1790—Studied law with Jefferson.
- 1792—Chosen to the assembly. Member of the executive council.
- 1793-1795—Member of the Continental congress.
- 1795—Married Miss Kortwright, opened law office in Frederickburg.
- 1798—Member of Virginia convention to ratify the Constitution.
- 1799-1804—United States senator.
- 1804—United States minister to France.
- 1805-1807—Governor of Virginia; twice elected.
- 1808-1807—Minister to France, Spain and England.
- 1810—Chosen to assembly for third time.
- 1811—Again chosen governor of Virginia; resigned.
- 1811-17—Secretary of state under Madison; and, 1814-15, also secretary of war.
- 1817—Inaugurated President.
- 1821—Inaugurated second time.
- 1823—Enunciation of Monroe Doctrine.
- 1824—Reception to Lafayette.
- 1825—Retired from office.

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France in Africa



Port of Algiers, From a Terraced Street.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

FRANCE has just opened a great exposition in Paris to show the magnitude and importance of its vast colonial empire. Outstanding among the exhibits are those of Algeria, which is in reality a North African extension of France. Just two years ago France celebrated in Algeria the completion of the first hundred years of French influence in the colony.

Algeria is a mountain-rimmed area between the waters of the Mediterranean and the sands of the Sahara. Into it France has poured affection and hopes and money in great streams, and speaks of it proudly as "the masterpiece of French colonization."

Algeria proper is a relatively narrow rectangle, extending for about 675 miles along the Mediterranean sea and inland for a depth varying from 150 to 200 miles, to the Saharan Atlas mountains. This main portion of Algeria has an area of nearly 225,000 square miles, and is thus only slightly smaller than Texas. But there is a much greater Algeria extending southward into the Great Desert. These are the so-called southern territories that raise the total area of Algeria to more than a quarter that of the United States or Australia.

Nature made Algeria inaccessible from the north. The coast has hardly any natural inlets. Hills rim the shore. Behind them are narrow rolling plains; and then the heights of the Tell Atlas mountains bar the way to the interior. Beyond them dreary, semi-arid steppes stretch southward to the second line of mountains. Southward of these heights lies the high plateau which dips gradually into the sandy and rocky wastes of the great Sahara.

Development of Algiers.

Algiers is the gateway port that France has developed for Algeria. When French troops captured the place a little more than a century ago it was an obscure walled town, clinging to the steep Mediterranean bank opposite Barcelona, Spain, where raucous coffee-house orchestras and wild tales of adventurous pirates who operated out of this port formed the only local excitement. Today it ranks with the busiest ports on the Mediterranean. Terrace above terrace, the dazzling white city rises from the water's edge to the walled citadel that dominates Algiers, its harbor, and the land and sea for many miles beyond. Each row of houses on streets paralleling the shoreline thrust at least one story above the roofs of the row in front, as if straining for an unhampered view of the harbor.

Cargo and passenger boats fly an international medley of flags. There are huge transatlantic boats destined for Genoa or Naples; British boats from a half dozen colonies that dot the world; Japanese and Chinese boats dominating many craft from the East. The French flag is everywhere in Algiers and there are so many French ships in the harbor that natives take their arrival as a matter of daily routine.

Among the French steamers are the mail boats which make the 600 miles run from Marseille in less than 24 hours. In a year nearly 5,000 ocean greyhounds and more than 10,000 Mediterranean coasters stir the blue waters of Algiers' harbor, not to mention the many hundreds of smaller local craft that dot the anchorage.

The Busy Water Front.

Out in the harbor are boat loads of coal, and hillocks of coal cover, large wharves; for Algiers is an important coaling station. Coal is just one of the reasons for a harbor full of boats. Large barrels of Algerian wine are piled high. Nearby are piles of smaller barrels, huge mounds of grain-filled sacks, heaps of boxes packed with luscious dates, and piles of cork bark; the chief export of Algiers, stacked like cord wood.

Engines shunt cars from one wharf to another for loading and unloading by half-naked, dark-tanned natives; huge wagons, some drawn by six horses and driven by barefooted, be-

turbed men in sheetlike gowns, come and go in an endless procession; and now and then a five-ton auto truck, driven by an impatient chauffeur attempts to open a gap in the traffic by blowing a noisy horn.

Back of the busy water front is a wall with numerous arches leading to spacious warehouses. The roofs of these warehouses form the Boulevard de la Republique, lined with 6-story buildings housing Algiers' banks and business houses. Pedestrians reach the boulevard by stairways while vehicles approach it by ramplike roadways.

The Boulevard de la Republique is not only the beginning of Algiers proper but also the beginning of the French quarter. The native quarter lies just beyond it, up the steep hillside. Numerous streets running at right angles to the Boulevard de la Republique remind the traveler of those of Paris. Plate glass show windows display the latest French frocks for women, men's haberdashery and other merchandise. French street cars, some with American equipment, clang their way through the narrow streets and bright-colored autos stop at the curb where native chauffeurs, in uniforms from Paris, assist their passengers, attired in Parisian modes, to alight.

The only touch of the Orient here is in the street crowd where white-gowned, veiled Moslem women with pantaloons as large as filled potato sacks rub elbows with smart French officers in natty blue uniforms, like French soldiers in blue jackets and brick-dust colored pantaloons, and vacationists from England, America and France who migrate to Algiers annually as New Yorkers flock to Florida. There also are unveiled Jewesses in gay dresses and bright shawls; dirty, ragged, bronzed-faced, tattooed Kabyle women, and natives from the islands of the Mediterranean.

Up Steps to Native Quarter.

You can throw a stone from the edge of the French quarter to the center of the native quarter. Where the gay, busy French quarter abruptly ends, the quiet, native quarter begins. Stairways lead from the French to the native quarter. Mounting the steps one passes from West to East; from clean, airy streets into byways too narrow for vehicles, where upper stories protrude so that window-sills nearly meet. Here are bare-legged negroes from the Sudan, Arabs from the desert, Mozabites or Sahara Jews, and a sprinkling of native soldiers, jostling one another.

The narrow northern strip of Algeria from the first Atlas range to the coast—loosely called the Tell—in which Algiers is situated, is the country's best foot thrust forward to meet the visitor. There is a reasonable amount of rainfall. Water from the mountains is available and has been utilized for irrigation; and the countryside smiles with agricultural prosperity. Here are orange groves, palm trees, great fields of vegetables that supply many of Europe's early markets, and huge vineyards that rival those of southern France. Westward where the Tell is wider are cotton fields; and both westward and eastward of the vineyards and truck farms are grain fields. By means of dry farming considerable quantities of grain are grown also on parts of the semi-arid plains south of the Tell.

For the most part, however, the dry plains region between the main mountain chains is sparsely settled and is given over to sheep and goat grazing and to the collection of alfalfa grass for shipment for paper making. The best grazing lands of the colony are south of the Saharan Atlas mountains on the high plateau, and north of the desert.

Throughout its existence Algeria has had as its basic population, the Berbers. Other strains have come in with the various conquerors, but except for the Arabs they have only modified the Berber population. There has been some mingling of Berbers and Arabs, but in the southern part of the country the Arab population is relatively pure.

The Care of Sheep-Turkeys

TWO ARTICLES COMPILED BY KENNETH OUSTERHOUT

DIP TO CONTROL TICKS AND LICE

More interest is being taken this spring than usual in the dipping of sheep for external parasites. Infestations are more noticeable in Michigan flocks and dipping is the only sure method of control and eradication.

Sheep showing shaggy coats of wool which appears stringy along with noticeable patches of second growth wool are usually suffering from ravages of external parasites. The above conditions are caused by rubbing and biting and some of the wool fibers are broken and tufts of wool pulled out, this gives the fleece a ragged and broken appearance.

Lice are very troublesome and often go unnoticed because of a lack of knowledge of their presence. There are three kinds of sheep lice, namely, (1) head and foot lice which feed in the hair on legs and face; (2) sucking lice which puncture the skin and wool follicles of the head and suck blood, and (3) the biting lice which do not puncture the skin but feed on the epidermal scales and other surface matter.

Dipping is the only sure method of control of ticks and lice as the use of powders sprinkled in the wool does not give a complete eradication. A complete immersing of the sheep for one minute in any one of the commercial dips, such as the coal-tar, nicotine sulphate or arsenical products will kill the living ticks and lice. A second or third dip is necessary to kill the ticks and lice hatched out from the nits and eggs present in the wool at the time of the first dipping. The proper time to dip the second time for ticks is 24 days after the first as it takes that long before the ticks immerse from the pupal stage. For lice the second dip is 14 to 16 days after the first. The follow-up dipping should not be delayed, if so, the parasites may again complete their life cycles and cause reinfestation.

Sheep men throughout the State who are using Cooper's Dipping Powder an arsenical powder, are reporting favorable results with only one dipping. Their claim is that the powder remains in the wool after the sheep dry off, in this way ticks and lice hatching out after the first dipping will be eliminated. Nine of the ten prize winners in the Wolverine Lamb Production Contest used Cooper's Dipping Powder. To show the value of dipping, Harry Giltner, West Branch, states that in 1930 he did not dip and his flock of 58 sheep produced 280 pounds of wool. In 1931 after dipping his flock of 45 sheep, 13 less, they produced 843 pounds. He accounts most of his increase to dipping.

The usual time to dip is in the spring after the sheep are sheared. If the wool has a month's growth it will retain the dip longer with more efficient results on the parasites as the dips effect the ticks and lice in three ways, namely, thru ingestion, absorption and respiration. The dip should come in contact with all parts of the sheep's body, the head can be immersed by holding the head over the mouth and ducking into the solution. Regular constructed dipping tanks such as those made of metal or concrete makes dipping a comparatively easy task. In some districts tanks are owned by the communities. This arrangement provides extra labor and cheapens the cost of the dipping solution as a number of flocks are dipped at the same time. The fleeces of each sheep dipped will retain about two quarts of solution and extra dip can be added to the tank solution as it is lowered. If good drain boards are provided much of the solution can be saved. The Agr'l Engineering and Animal Husbandry Departments of Michigan State College are co-operating in building a number of concrete dipping tanks at demonstrations throughout the State. Some of these are being built on the community plan, two of which are now serving settlements and were built on township property, namely, the Carr Settlement in Lake County and the Curran District, Alcona County. At the former place 800 sheep were dipped representing all the flocks in that township. Plans for the concrete tanks can be received by writing either of the above departments or your County Extension Agent.

Ticks and lice infestation decreases profits by lightening the wool crops and impairing the general condition of the flock. Infested sheep are restless and do not eat well, consequently they lose weight, become unthrifty and show signs of low vitality. This loss in weight and in wool is so large that grossly infested flocks are unprofitable. Dip to improve this condition it will mean more and better wool and healthier sheep. Besides your flock will have an improved appearance, produce a better lamb crop and consume less feed, all of which are essential in profitable sheep production.

TURKEY NEWS LETTER

Weather—The weather has been very unfavorable for starting young turkeys. Young turkeys require warm weather with plenty of sunshine and they do not do well when confined and unable to get in direct sunshine. There has been much rain and much cloudy weather. This has made starting a little difficult. During cloudy weather or when turkeys do not get into direct sunshine, cod liver oil should be added to the ration to the extent of at least one percent of the total food intake.

Hatching—Turkey hatches seem to have been about normal, some individuals have reported that hatchability has been much lower than usual but I think, as a whole, the hatches were about normal—85% to 75% and in some cases down to 50% or less of all eggs set. The prime quality turkeys for next holiday season have been hatched before this. Do not make the mistake of hatching a large number of summer turkeys. Turkeys hatched in late June, July and later are of little value. They do not grow well due to the very warm weather and fall finds them but partly grown and susceptible to colds, roup, black-head and the other difficulties that are ever present in fall and early winter.

Sell the Breeders—Now that the hatching season is over, the birds that are not to be retained for 1932 breeders should be disposed of. The market in many sections of the State is satisfactory and even though you are forced to take a few cents per pound less than you will get for the same birds at the holiday season, remember that these old birds will gain nothing in weight and they will eat considerable feed between now and the holiday season. It is only a good common sense practice to dispose of these surplus breeders now.

Feeding Young Turkeys—Many people raising turkeys are still making the mistake of feeding the turkeys a little, now and then. There is only one right feeding system for raising turkeys and that is to keep a liberal supply of some good growing mash before them all the time. Any mash that will grow chickens satisfactorily will grow turkeys successfully. I believe that the M. S. C. Spartan Starting and Growing Ration that has been recommended this spring for starting and growing baby chicks, will give good results with young turkeys. This ration is as follows:

- 36 lbs. yellow corn meal.
- 20 lbs. white flour middlings.
- 20 lbs. ground oat groats.
- 10 lbs. dried milk.
- 5 lbs. meatscraps.
- 5 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal.
- 2 lbs. bonemeal.
- 1 lb. salt.
- 1 lb. cod liver oil.

Young turkeys cannot be overfed. The earlier they eat, and the more they eat, the faster they will grow. After the young turkeys are five or six weeks old, it is a good practice to feed them a scratch ration consisting of equal parts, by weight, of whole wheat and cracked yellow corn. This should be fed in late afternoon, about all the poult will clean up in 15 or 20 minutes. It is desirable to feed this in boxes or troughs, removing what is not consumed at the end of the 20-minute feeding period. It is a bad practice to scatter any food for turkeys on the ground. Turkey diseases are usually transmitted from birds to bird through the droppings of diseased birds. When food is scattered on the ground, healthy turkeys are encouraged to pick up disease organisms from the droppings of diseased birds. An adequate supply of fresh water is desirable even when liquid milk is being fed to the birds. I believe that the total intake of liquids and food is increased when water is made available daily. Liquid milk or milk in any other form except dry, should be fed cautiously during fly season. Tapeworms have a peculiar life history and are not directly transmissible from one bird to another but must spend part of each life cycle in an intermediary host and the most common intermediary host for our ordinary varieties of tapeworms are house flies. Liquid milk feeding results in a great number of flies being constantly about the birds. In communities where tapeworms are prevalent, tapeworm infestations are encouraged by the use of liquid milk or any other food that attracts flies. Good turkeys can be raised on any commercial starting mash or on the M. S. C. Spartan Starter carrying 10% dried milk without liquid milk. If you are afraid of tapeworms, forget the liquid milk feeding during the fly season.

More Protein—The Ontario Agricultural College reports better gains on turkeys fed a ration carrying a high amount of animal protein. It is probably that where a ration is to be mixed for growing turkeys, that ration should incorporate at least 10% of meatscraps and 10% dried milk. If this change is made in the Spartan formula above, omit 8 lbs. of cornmeal, 1 lb. of oat groats and 1 lb. of middlings and substitute an additional 5% of meatscraps.

Green Feed—Succulent green feed is necessary if normal growth is to be secured in turkeys. Green alfalfa is, in my opinion, the best green feed for young turkeys. If the turkeys are ranging on green alfalfa pasture, they will pick their own. However, if they are pastured where green alfalfa or other succulent green feed is not available, green alfalfa tips

should be cut and fed to the birds daily. If this is not available, some other green feed may be substituted for the alfalfa—lettuce, onion tops, cabbage, sweet clover and many other green growing leaves are satisfactory alfalfa substitutes.

Overheating—I have seen, this spring, many lots of turkeys that were plainly suffering from too much heat. To brood turkeys successfully the room temperature of the brooder house should be kept at the lowest possible level. All the poult require a warm stove and a small warm area about the stove so that when they become cold, they can get to the stove and become warm. The house temperature should in no case exceed 70 degrees. For this reason, a brooder house should be under a tree or in some shaded spot for best results during hot weather.

Common Sense—Common sense management provides a good mash before the turkeys constantly, all of the green feed they will eat, all of the water they will drink or all the liquid milk they will drink if tapeworms are not a hazard, scratch grain after six weeks of age, perch when the turkey poult are ten days old and encourage them to perch. As soon as all of the poult have learned to perch, the stoves can be dispensed with. Rotate the range so that the young turkeys are not required to run on the same piece of ground for longer than a week during the first seven weeks of their existence and from that time to maturity, rotate the ranges so that the young turkeys are not required to run more than three or four weeks on the same area.

White Diarrhea—Several turkey growers have complained that their young turkeys are suffering from white diarrhea. To most people, when young chickens or turkeys die with some bowel disorder, the difficulty is called white diarrhea. Certainly it is a diarrhea but it is not the difficulty that is commonly known as Bacillary White Diarrhea or scientifically known as Pullorum Disease, caused by a disease organism termed by scientists—Salmonella pullorum. True White Diarrhea or pullorum disease quite frequently does not cause any bowel disturbance. The young turkey poult or young chickens lose interest in life, eat but little, seem to have difficulty in breathing and die. Upon post mortem examination, it is usually found that the liver is very light colored, sometimes showing small lesions and the egg yolk is usually partially unabsorbed. This is an inherited disease both in turkeys and in chickens and the only way to eliminate it is through blood testing of breeding stock, elimination of carriers, and very careful sanitation during incubation and during the early stages of brooding. There is nothing that can be fed to young turkeys that will aid in combating this disease. Keeping them comfortable and well fed will help. Patent remedies for placing in drinking water to cure or prevent this or other diseases are fakes. If you must put something in the drinking water, put a few potassium permanganate crystals or a little BK or mix up a solution of chlorinated lime and keep small quantities of it in the drinking water. Any of these preparations may slow up the possible spread of disease through the drinking water but inasmuch as the disease organisms are picked from the droppings of other birds, you can readily see that there is nothing that you can put in the drinking water that will do much good. To be effective, the material placed in the drinking water would have to kill disease organisms in the blood stream of the bird and this cannot be done without killing the bird at the same time.

Coccidiosis—Coccidiosis is a serious difficulty in growing poult. It usually effects the birds after they are a few days old and from that time up until the turkeys are practically matured. The poult become listless, lose interest in life, droop their wings and more or less blood is present in the droppings and the death rate is high. Upon post mortem examination, it is found that the intestines are somewhat inflamed and the ceca or blind gut is enlarged and is usually filled with a brown cheesy material with more or less dried blood in it. This disease can be treated quite successfully. If coccidiosis is present in young birds, they should be kept apart from all other chickens or turkeys on the farm and be placed on the milk treatment, which consists of feeding an all-mash ration containing at least 40% dried milk for a period of one week. The lactose in the milk is changed to lactic acid in the intestinal tract of the young turkeys and this material seems to have an inhibitive effect on the coccidial organisms. It is necessary, at the same time, that the brooder house and the yard be properly cleaned at least every third day. Coccidiosis has a peculiar method of transmission. It is impossible to transmit the disease directly from bird to bird. The coccidia thrown out with the body wastes of one bird must incubate or sporulate outside the body of the birds before they become infective. This sporulation takes from three to four days, under favorable conditions and will take place only when the coccidial organisms are kept moist and warm. After sporulation, if these sporulated or incubated organisms are introduced into the intestinal tracts of healthy birds, the coccidia begin working in the intestinal linings and the host develops

the symptoms that are known as coccidiosis. It is not a true disease in the sense that the disease organisms do not get into the blood stream. The symptoms produced in birds suffering with heavy intestinal infestations of coccidia, we call coccidiosis. It is the work of these microscopic parasites in the intestinal linings that causes the sloughing out of intestinal linings and the blood in the droppings of affected birds. Rigid sanitation and the milk treatment, when the birds are suffering with coccidiosis, will help to control this difficulty.

Shade—Shade for young turkeys is necessary during hot summer days. If your turkeys are being ranged on fields where natural shade is available, you need not worry about this factor. If natural shade is not available, artificial shade should be prepared for the poult. Wooden frames covered with two or three thicknesses of feed sacks arranged so that the screen is two feet or more above the ground, will make satisfactory artificial shade.

Patent Remedies—Again let me urge you to not waste your money on patent remedies that are supposed to cure everything from gout to tuberculosis. There are very few patent remedies that have any beneficial effect upon the birds. Good common sense management with plenty to eat. Clean range, good shade, and succulent green feed will help more than all of the patent remedies that have ever been sold in this State.

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