To Pension Our Life-Savers

THE proposition which will be urged upon congress at its present session to provide for the retirement and pensioning of employes of the United States Life-Saving Service is directing public attention to one of the bravest and most conscientious corps of men in the world. The plan to pension the members of our coast patrol who have been disabled in the performance of their duties or who have grown gray in rendering such humanitarian service to their fellow-men has been agitated for some years past. Congress at its last session was on the point of passing the necessary law thus to give recognition to the life-savers and it is believed that these faithful servants of the people will not have to wait much longer now to be accorded their rights—for, be it known, the life-savers only seek such relief from the conditions of physical disability and old age as is freely accorded men in our military and naval service.

Nor is it merely that such a plan of retirement and pensions will do justice to the surfmen who, it is claimed, run greater risks and endure more hardships for the wages paid them than do the men in any other branch of the government service. Quite aside from this is the influence that will be exerted upon prospective recruits for the service. Indeed, the officials of the Life-Saving Service assert that with a satisfactory retirement and pension plan in operation a superior class of men will be attracted to this vocation where so much must needs depend upon the individual. And, by the way, profiably very few of our readers know that the United States Life-Saving Service is the largest as well as the most efficient in the world. Like the firemen in our cities, they are on duty all the time and they risk their lives every time they go to a wreck. But, for that matetr, if the surfmen did no more than discharge the duties of their "night patrol" on the lonely storm-swept beaches they would have to their credit more hazardous and more arduous work than almost any other class in the community.

The scope of the relief work of the American Life-Saving Service is expanding all the while. During the past year the life-savers rendered aid in the case of nearly 1,500 wrecks and thanks largely to the aid of these brave and experienced men only seventy-four out of this large number proved to be a total loss. Measured in dollars and cents the service rendered by these fearless men was even greater. In the wrecks of the past year there was involved property, including vessels and cargoes, to the total value of $11,850,000, and of this amount the surprising proportion of $10,057,000 was saved. This in itself makes the two million dollars a year which Uncle Sam spends on his Life-Saving Service seem like a pretty good investment and that is without taking into consideration the lives imperiled on the shipwrecked vessels. There were 5,651 persons on board the craft that met disaster last year and the total loss of life, which was fifty-five, would have been many times that number but for the succor afforded by Uncle Sam's heroes of the beaches.

Former Governor William A. Newell of New Jersey is generally recognized as the founder of the Life-Saving Service and he took the initiative as the result of a marine disaster which he happened to witness during the summer of 1839 when the Australian bark "Count Perasto" was wrecked on Long Beach, New Jersey. The thirteen members of the crew, all of whom were drowned, might readily have been saved had there been at hand apparatus such as now constitutes the regulation equipment of the United States life-saving crews.

The need thus pointed out made so forceful an impression upon the mind of Mr. Newell that he soon after entered upon experiments with bows and arrows, rockets and a shortened blunderbuss as a means of throwing lines to ships stranded in positions inaccessible by small boats. Eventually his experiments culminated in complete success by the use of a mortar or carronade with ball and line. About this time Mr. Newell was elected to congress and on the first resolution day of the first session of the thirtieth congress—on January 3, 1848, to be exact—he introduced in the national legislature the measure which laid the foundation of our Life-Saving Service.

The national government now maintains upward of three hundred life-saving stations distributed on the coasts of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. Each of these stations is maned by a crew of from six to eight surfmen—hardy and fearless fellows who are splendid specimens of physical manhood and who are skilled in handling boats in angry seas and in manipulating the various mechanical appliances which Uncle Sam provides as aids to the brawn and the quick wits of our coast patrolmen in the dangerous task of cheating the deep of its prey. For devotion to a duty that necessitates eternal vigilance and the most fatiguing service the life-savers receive the modest wage of $60 per month. Moreover they receive that pay for only nine months a year, the crews being laid off during June, July and August, at which season severe storms and wrecks are almost unknown. Should a life-saver be injured during his summer "lay-off" he not only cannot get back into the service but he cannot under existing conditions draw any pension or retirement pay, no matter how many years he has faithfully served the nation.

The vast majority of rescues effected by the life-saving crews are accomplished by means of lifeboats or surfboats. These stanch craft, which, as now manufactured, are almost unsinkable, are the ideal vehicles for taking considerable numbers of persons from imperiled vessels in a limited space of time. If the patrolman, who in his vigils on the beach discovers a vessel ashore and hastens to the life-saving station for assistance, reports that the use of a boat is practicable ithed the large lifeboat is launched from its ways in the station and proceeds to the wreck by water, or the lighter surfboat is hauled overland to a point opposite the wreck and launched as circumstances may dictate. Formerly all of these boats were propelled by oars and many of them yet are, but latterly there have been introduced big motor lifeboats, which are a vast improvement in every way over their predecessors.

Oftimes a ship meets disaster in so dangerous a position or with such a high sea running that it is manifestly hopeless to attempt to reach the imperiled craft with a small boat. Under such circumstances recourse is had to the wreck gun and beach apparatus with a view to carrying on rescue work through the instrumentality of the breeches buoy or the life car. First of all a shot with a line attached is fired across the stranded vessel by means of a powerful little mortar or snub-nosed cannon, which will hurl a line over a wreck 400 yards distant, even in the teeth of a gale. With this preliminary line in their possession the crew of a shipwrecked craft can quickly haul out a larger line and finally a three-inch hawser. Attached to the hawser is a board which bears in English on one side and in French on the other instructions as to how to make the hawser fast to a mast or the best place that can be found.

When the shipwrecked mariners signal that they have obeyed instructions as to fastening the hawser the life-savers on shore haul the hawser taut and perhaps elevate the shore end by means of a tripod in order to lift it well clear of the water, after which there is sent off to the ship a breeches buoy, suspended from a traveler block, or a life car depending from rings running on the hawser. Only one person at a time can be landed by the breeches buoy, but from four to six people can be carried ashore at each trip of the life car. Whichever be the vehicle employed the trips continue until all the imperiled persons are safely ashore, after which an ingenious mechanical device known as the hawser cutter is drawn out to the wreck along the cableway and upon arriving at the terminus of the hawser automatically cuts the rope, allowing the life-savers to haul it ashore and thus preserve intact a valuable part of their apparatus.

Ambitious inventors are constantly devising new forms of apparatus for the use of the United States life-saving crews. Indeed, these inventions are so numerous that the federal government has felt obliged to create a board of experts whose special duty it is to test novelties and who hold such trials several times a year. However, not many of the new ideas that are advanced prove practicable, for the exacting conditions of the rough and ready service involved and the above mentioned classes of apparatus continue to be the standbys on which our life-savers place the greatest dependence. However, there has latterly been an advance in facilities for signaling and there is now in use a form of beach light so powerful as an illuminant that it enables one to read the face of a watch at a distance of more than nine hundred feet.

Survival of Beauty

It is to be observed that the woman whose face and figure and hair remain youthful, while her former schoolmates have joined the double-chinned brigade, is not in all respects in an enviable position. "Grow old along with me!" is the song of her contemporaries, and they are properly enraged that she does not accept their cordial invitation. They cannot help distrusting her for this unnatural extension of youth, and in their whisperings together accuse her of spending a fortune in the establishments of beauty specialists.

Perhaps the duration of troublous beauty has been made brief because of all the mischief it can do even in those few years. And yet, after all, there are moments when it seems a pity that a woman cannot have at least a life interest in beauty, instead of seeing the precious possession deteriorate from day to day. And as the beautiful face has more to lose the ravages of time are more cruelly written there. Physical mediocrity often suffers less. Yet there is hardly any woman who would hesitate to accept if the glorious gift were offered her. Shakespeare said that "beauty is a witch;" and doubtless every feminine creature has dreamed of what it must mean to have power to ensnare and enslave the hearts of all men—to be the world's desire, the world's unrest.

Not to Be Thought Of.

"Look here; you're big and strong. Why don't you go to work instead of beating your way?"

"I'd like to, bo, but I made a bet early in life dat I could live to be an old man without ever doin' a stroke. You wouldn't want me to ruin me career at dis late day, would you?"—Judge.

TREE PROTECTION

By O. K. WHITE,
College Extension Horticulturist
Michigan Agricultural College

Very often when spring approaches and the snow goes away, fruit growers find many of their young trees have been seriously injured, the bark has been gnawed off the trunk, half, two-thirds or more around. This may have been done by mice, rabbits, muskrats or some other rodents. Such injuries usually occur during long hard winters when the snow is unusually deep and the animals have difficulty in finding plenty of food and they fall upon the bark of these trees as a last resort to satisfy their appetites.

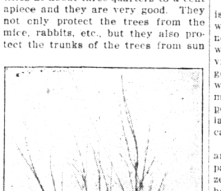
A great many young orchards have been planted in the last few years adjacent to wood lots or cut-over lands where rabbits abound; others have been allowed to grow up to grass and weeds where mice may have become numerous, and others have been planted near swamps or marshes where muskrats are plentiful. If the coming winter should be long and severe and the snow deep, hundreds of these trees are liable to be partially or wholly girdled before spring. If this injury is to be avoided, now is the time to do it. There are several different kinds of material, used to protect the bark of young trees from such creatures, such as tar paper, wood veneer, wire mosquito netting, galvanized wire netting (four meshes to the inch), wire coils and pieces of cornstalks. All have their merits and defects.

The wood veneer or tar paper protectors can be secured in large quantities at about three-quarters to a cent apiece and they are very good. They not only protect the trees from the mice, rabbits, etc., but they also protect the trunks of the trees from sun and cold and this is a serious trouble on south or southwestern slopes, especially in northern Michigan. These should be removed in the spring, however, as they often harbor insects and fungi which may do harm to the bark. If left on all summer they may also shade the trunk enough to make the bark tender and more liable to winter freezing or attacks of fungous diseases. The wire mosquito netting, or galvanized wire netting protectors are more expensive, costing about three cents apiece when bought by the roll and cut up at home. They can be secured in various widths from a foot and a half up, to suit conditions. The only strong objection to them is their expense, but this is largely overcome by their durability and effectiveness. They have all of the merits of the wood veneer or tar paper and do not make the bark tender or harbor the injurious insects and fungi. It would hardly seem possible for them to prevent sun scald but they seem to diffuse the sun's rays so that they do no harm on warm January and February days.

The butts of cornstalks may be used if no other material can be secured, but they do not last long and are difficult to bind on.

In putting on the tar paper or veneer, fine wire or strong, durable string should be used—one near the bottom and one near the top—so tied that they run through a notch or hole so that they will not slip down and the protector fall over and blow away. Wood veneer protectors must also be soaked in water to prevent their cracking when being put on. The wire netting protection may be put on with wire bands or wire hooks such as the grocers use for something similar, and then they can be easily put on and taken off. In many cases it would be well to mound up the ground slightly around the trees and then push the tree protector into this mound a little to help hold it firmly in place.

Many orchardists may think tree protectors are a nuisance and unnecessary expense, but often they save trees worth many times the expense.



Young Trees Should Be Protected by Screen, Wire Coil, Tar Paper or Other Material.

Use of Rules.

When an orchardist gets to the point that he must employ help in the gathering and packing of his crop he will do well to have a set of printed rules posted in conspicuous places for the guidance of the people he employs and these rules should be rigidly enforced.

Drained Soil Best.

The soil that is drained can be worked earlier not only because the farmer can get on the soil earlier, but because it is warmer than that which is soaked.

Buy the Best Sire.

If you are breeding pure breds, buy the best sire you can get, even if it strains your pocketbook.

WET OR DRY MASH FOR POULTRY

By J. O. LINTON, Instructor in Poultry Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College.

Much has been talked and written about the advisability of feeding wet or dry mash. A great deal depends upon the purpose of the feed, whether for fattening, growing chicks or for egg production, and a great deal depends upon the feeder and his facilities. Either method is good under certain conditions.

For producing fine soft quality of meat soft wet foods may be used to best advantage. By wet foods are not meant sloppy foods, which are to be avoided in feeding chickens, but moist, soft, as in fattening foods, or crumbly as in others. A very important "don'ts" is "Don't feed sloppy foods."

In case of the growing chicks it is often noted that during the hot summer months an afternoon feed of crumbly mash is better relished than the dry mash. However, it is a very easy method of feeding to place dry mash hoppers in or about the houses on range and allow the birds freedom of access. Birds brought up by either system may produce very favorable results, but it should be observed and remembered that chickens should never be changed suddenly from a wet mash to a dry mash diet, or vice versa, as this is apt to cause a severe setback.

Wet mash mixed with cooked vegetables and served warm is conducive to excellent results with some feeders, but to offer such a feed requires equipment for preparation which is not always possessed, and also takes considerable time each day.

When the flock is small and there is plenty of table scraps, these fed with mash, together of course with the necessary grit, oyster shell and fresh water, should make the hens lay, provided their other care is good. In general the keeper of the small flock who administers this kind of treatment can show better egg records in percentage than the feeder of the large flocks, due to the ration and the care.

In cold weather if wet mash is fed and not eaten at once the remaining parts are apt to become icy and frozen and considerable attention must be given the troughs or feeding utensils.

For convenience the dry mash system is probably best. Separate hoppers are often used for each kind of food, though the chicks must be educated to this system from the start to insure best results. A mixture is many times made of the different foods and this placed in large hoppers for use, or as is a common custom with many, the mash is fed at a regular period each day. Bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats or barley, alfalfa meal, and meat in some form, as green cut bone or commercial beef scrap, are among the most common of these foods.

Hens learn to relish the dry foods and cannot gorge themselves when eating, but gain a certain amount of exercise and keep busy longer, which in itself is an important factor in egg production.

A system of feeding which is practiced with much satisfaction is that of feeding a light grain ration, if any, in the morning. A noon feed, which may be given between 10:00 and 12:00 a. m., consisting of a mash of equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, corn meal and beef scrap with a little charcoal added for toning the system, and at night (about 3:00 p. m. these cold, dark, winter days) all the grain mixture, corn (cracked or whole) and wheat, that will be eaten. Birds sent to bed with full crops generally have plenty of body warmth and nourishment and get up ready for business. There should always be on hand a supply of green food such as cabbage, beets, or sprouted oats. Clean, fresh water should be supplied, and the hoppers should contain grit and oyster shell at all times.

The question of wet or dry mash may be determined greatly by the feeder and his conditions, but either should be done consistently.

Good Hens to Keep.

Hens that are more than two years old would better be selected from the rest of the flock and be fed into market condition and sold. All hens which were pullets last year, and which you know have laid well during the entire year, should be kept throughout the second winter. Pullets that were hatched early in the season and which will be old enough and sufficiently well matured to lay this winter, should be kept also. It will be well to keep the latter by themselves, if possible, and feed them for continued growth and for future egg production. Cockerels that will not be needed, and which are not valuable for sale as breeding birds, should be fed into good market condition and sold as soon as they are large enough and fit for market purposes.

Ration for Young Pigs.

A ration for young pigs which does very well where attention to change in the mixture by the week cannot conveniently be given is composed of shorts forty-five parts, corn forty-five parts, oilcake ten parts and the slop mixed with skimmed milk. Such a mixture can be used for five or six weeks before a change is imperative.

Relieve Crop-Bound.

To relieve a crop-bound bird fill a fountain syringe with warm water, insert the end of the hose without the nozzle into the bird's throat and fill the crop with water. Then hold the bird's head down and gently press out the contents of the crop.

Feed for Horse.

A bran mash morning and evening and two quarts of oats at noon, with a limited quantity of upland prairie hay, is sufficient for any horse that is not worked.

Feed for Hens.

Do not allow inferior cabbage, potatoes and beets to freeze; store them for the hens. The time is near when they will need such feeds as added succulence to the ration.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Kidneys.

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to see good-bye forever to the weakling dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency.

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $5.00 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-2962 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better send for it without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Woman's Way.

"A woman's convention, eh? What do women know about enthusiasm? Now at the last national convention we men cheered our candidates for an hour."

"That's all right," said his wife. "We threw kisses at ours for sixty-seven minutes by the clock."

PITIFUL SIGHT WITH ECZEMA

"A few days after birth we noticed an inflamed spot on our baby's hip which soon began spreading until baby was completely covered even in his eyes, ears and scalp. For eight weeks he was bandaged from head to foot. He could not have a stitch of clothing on. Our regular physician pronounced it chronic eczema. He is a very able physician and ranks with the best in this locality, nevertheless, the disease began spreading until baby was completely covered. He was losing flesh so rapidly that we became alarmed and decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

"Not until I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment could we tell what he looked like, as we dared not wash him, and I had been putting one application after another on him. On removing the scale from his head the hair came off, and left him entirely bald, but since we have been using Cuticura Soap and Ointment he has as much hair as ever. Four weeks after we began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment he was entirely cured. I don't believe anyone could have eczema worse than our baby.

"Before we used the Cuticura Remedies we could hardly look at him, he was such a pitiful sight. He would fuss until I would treat him, they seemed to relieve him so much. Cuticura Soap and Ointment stand by themselves and the result they quickly and surely bring is their own recommendation." (Signed) Mrs. T. B. Rosser, Mill Hall, Pa., Feb. 20, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 29 K, Boston.

Uncle Sam's Representative.

Senator John Sharp Williams tells of a negro lad in a southern town who was not the least zealous of Uncle Sam's servants. One day when the mail bag for that town was thrown from the train the pouch was caught up by this diminutive courier, who started off, as was his wont, on a brisk trot to the post office.

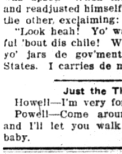
As he was rounding a corner of the station he encountered a larger boy, with the result that the little courier was upset. When the latter got up and readjusted himself he turned upon the other, exclaiming:

"Look heah! Yo' wants to be keerful 'bout dis chile! When yo' jars me yo' jars de government of de United States. I carries de mail!"

Just the Thing.

Howell—I'm very fond of travel.

Powell—Come around some night and I'll let you walk the floor with baby.



FREE

I want every person who is bilious, constipated or has any stomach or liver ailment to send for a free package of my Paw-Paw Pills. I want to prove that they are the best medicine for Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Wind, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and are an infallible cure for Constipation. To do this I am willing to give away millions of free packages. I take all the risk. Sold by druggists for a certain trial. Free package address, Prof. Munyon, 53rd & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future. Take advantage of the opportunity in Canada. A great opportunity exists in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the farmers of only a little capital, desirous of taking up a reasonable price.

Now's the Time

Now is the time to act, when land will be high, when the profits accruing from the abundant crops of wheat, oats and barley as well as cattle raising, are considered, when land is cheap in price, Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 50,000 or more larger in 1910 than the previous year.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop.

Free homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre, are still obtainable, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, good markets and lumber easily obtainable.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply w. M. Martin, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

W. V. McInnes, 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, or E. A. Lewis, Saginaw, Michigan.
Please write to the agent nearest you.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS