

When My Dreams Come True
James Whitcomb Riley

WHEN my dreams come true—
when my dreams come true—
Shall I lean from out my casement, in the starlight and the dew,
To listen—smile and listen to the tinkle of the strings
Of the sweet guitar my lover's fingers fondle, as he sings?
And as the nude moon slowly, slowly shoulders into view,
Shall I vanish from his vision—when my dreams come true?

WHEN my dreams come true—
shall the simple gown I wear
Be changed to softest satin,
and my maiden-braided hair
Be raveled into flossy mists of rarest, fairest gold,
To be minted into kisses, more than any heart can hold?
Or "the summer of my tresses" shall my lover liken to
"The fervor of his passion"—when my dreams come true?

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POULTRY



COOP FOR YOUNG CHICKENS

Illinois Man Arranges Device of Galvanized Iron, Which is Rain, Rat and Vermin Proof.

A coop that provides a safe and sanitary home for young chickens has been invented by an Illinois man. It is made of galvanized iron, with a circular body and a peaked roof, with over-hanging eaves. It is rain, rat and vermin proof.



Coop for Little Chicks.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court of Du Page County, Illinois, individually and as trustee, vs. Edward V. Lawrence, Jennie H. Lawrence, his wife, W. H. Edwards, trustee, and the unknown owner or owners of note in the principal sum of one thousand dollars, payable in four years with interest at 6% per annum, payable monthly, secured by trust deed of Edward V. Lawrence and Jennie H. Lawrence, his wife, to W. H. Edwards, Trustee, said trust deed being dated August 1st, 1906, and recorded September 7, 1906, in the office of the recorder of Du Page County, Illinois, as Document No. 38,572, in Book 59 of mortgages, Page 33.

Defendants No. 642.

The requisite affidavit for publication having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Du Page County, Illinois, notice is hereby given to the said Edward V. Lawrence, Jennie H. Lawrence, his wife, and the unknown owner or owners of note in the principal sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) payable in four years with interest at 6% per cent per annum, payable monthly, secured by trust deed of Edward V. Lawrence and Jennie H. Lawrence, his wife, to W. H. Edwards as trustee, said trust deed being dated August 1st, 1906, and recorded September 7th, 1906, in the office of the recorder of Du Page County, Illinois, as Document No. 38,572, in Book 59 of mortgages, page 33, that the above named complainant heretofore filed his bill of complaint in said court on the Chancery side thereof to foreclose a trust deed upon the premises in the bill of complaint described to-wit: Lots nine (9) and ten (10) in Block fourteen (14) in E. H. Prince & Company's addition to Downers Grove, Du Page County, Illinois, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against the above named defendants returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Du Page County to be held at the Courthouse in Wheaton, in said Du Page County, on the second Monday of June, A. D. 1912, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

T. M. HULL, Clerk.

Bunge & Thorpe,
Complainant's Solicitors.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF DU PAGE, SS.
I, the County Clerk,
This is to certify that the ballots for the primary of April 9th, 1912, for the respective parties shall be printed on paper of the following colors:
Name of Party. Color of Paper.
Republican White.
Democratic Green.
Prohibition Light Blue.
Socialist Red.
In witness whereof I subscribe my name and affix the seal of the County Court this, the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1912.

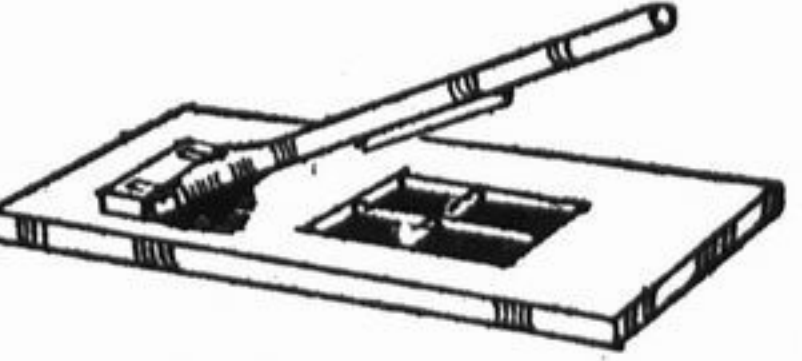
H. F. LAWRENCE,
County Clerk.

(SEAL)

GROWING AND CULTIVATING POTATO CROP IS PROFITABLE

Sandy Loam Soil Usually Produces Tubers of Better Quality Than Heavy Land—Good Drainage Is Another Essential—Machinery Saves Much Time and Great Amount of Labor.

A sandy loam soil usually produces potatoes of better quality than a heavier soil does. It also has the advantage of remaining in a more mellow condition during the growing season, thus giving the tubers a chance to become more shapely, and making it easier to dig the crop. A heavier soil will sometimes produce a larger yield



Seed Potato Cutter.

because it is often more fertile, but brown rot of the tubers is apt to be worse on such soils.

Soil which has produced a scabby crop of potatoes should be avoided, because the scab spores live over in the soil, and will cause more or less scab on the tubers for five or six years afterward.

Potatoes grow well on any slope, but a northern slope is most desirable, because on it the crop will suffer less during hot dry weather.

Good drainage is important. Potatoes will stand less excess of moisture than other common farm crops, and artificial drainage should be provided wherever natural drainage is at all deficient. Potatoes rot more in low, wet land than in well drained upland in years when rot occurs. The same is true of heavy soils compared with

use of a machine. It plants the potatoes at a uniform depth and covers them evenly, thus insuring a better stand. Large numbers of these machines are now in use, and as they are made of various sizes, the cost is within the reach of the average farmer. A handy implement for covering the potatoes may be made of inch boards eight inches wide and 3 1/2 feet long. It has a cross-bar of 2x2 feet long at the front end and one foot at the rear. A small chain is attached to the front of the runners for drawing with a horse. Old plow handles guide it. So simple an implement can be made by even an inexperienced hand.

Eleven bushels is a more profitable quantity of seed potatoes to use per acre than five or eight bushels.

Potatoes affected with brown rot should not be used for planting.

Potato growers should follow a system of rotation in which the potatoes



A Potato Coverer.

follow clover. They should also pay more attention to potato culture in all its stages.

Potato growers can improve their "seed" stock by proper selection of potatoes for planting.

The most practical insecticide for the potato beetle is Paris green. It should be used at the rate of not less than one pound per acre for each application.

Most farmers do not cultivate their potatoes the most profitable number of times. It must be remembered that the potato crop suffers readily from drought, and that frequent cultivation is practically the only means by which the moisture can be conserved. Frequent cultivation also sets free

LEFT-HANDERS NOT SO WILD

Statistics Show Right-Handed Pitchers Issued Almost as Many Passes—Leifield Steadiest.

The weird performances of some left-handed pitchers have given bugs the impression that practically all southpaws are of the wild and woolly variety. The averages tell a different story. A comparison of the records of the five leading right-handed pitchers of the major leagues with those of the five best left-handers shows that the control of the southpaws is almost as good as that of the starboard flingers.

National League right-handers were somewhat steadier than left-handers, and the port hurlers of the National were a trifle wilder than those in the American.

Bender, Coombs, Ford, Johnson and Walsh are the leading American league right-handers. The five gave 459 passes in 1,525 innings, or 169 nine-inning games, making an average of little over two passes per game.



Pitcher Leifield of Pittsburg.

Gregg, Plank, Collins, Vaughn and White, the leading southpaws, gave 296 passes in 1,056 innings, or an average of two and one-half per game in 117 nine-inning games.

Alexander, Mathewson, Brown, Adams and Suggs, five of the crack right-handers of the National league, averaged two passes for every nine innings. Marquard, Sallee, Wiltse, Rucker and Leifield, the crack left-handers of the same organization, averaged two and two-thirds bases on balls a game.

Christy Mathewson, the steadiest of National League pitchers, averaged one pass for every nine innings he pitched. Ed Walsh's average was about one and one-half per battle. "Doc" White was the steadiest of all left-handers, with only one and one-half passes per nine innings. Leifield of the Pirates was the steadiest National left-hander, with two and one-third passes per nine innings.

Washington Giants. Oashon and Alsmith are physical giants. Neither ever thinks of tiring at anything he tackles and there are no better developed players in any training camp. Schaefer is a great admirer of both, and he insists that they have muscles in their eyebrows.

Another Nap Rucker. Manager Bill Dahlen of the Dodgers believes he has another Nap Rucker in Allen, the new left-hander, for whom he paid \$5,000. The youngster



Diamond Gossip

The most consistent hitter on Griffith's team to date has been Jack Flynn.

Cornell's baseball prospects are poor. The team lost every infielder by graduation last year.

Aside from his pitchers, Griffith has but three regular left-handed hitters with his Washington team.

George Mullin says he has set his heart on this being his best year. To make it that he will have to go some, all will admit.

George Kahler it is and not Kaier. The Nap pitcher says he is German and that his name contains all the letters that go with it.

Washington sent a scout to sign Pitcher Moran of Washington Lee university, but Hughie Jennings beat him to the prize and landed Moran for Detroit.

Tom Stark, last year manager of Monmouth and this year slated to manage Rock Island until that town lost its franchise, has signed with Wichita.

An investigation of the baseball trust is all very well, but many a ball player is in favor of the conviction of umpires for unreasonable restraint of bases on balls.

Complaints are already coming from the Detroit inner circle that Outfielder Hank Perry, secured from Providence, lacks ambition and he may not fill the bill as Jennings expected.

ATHLETICS TOTAL \$152,240

Even at That Harvard Could Not Pay Expenses—Deficit is \$10,458 for the Season.

Although Harvard's receipts from all its branches of athletics aggregated \$152,240 during the college year 1910-11, the financial report of Graduate Treasurer of Athletics William F. Garcelon shows that there was a deficit of \$10,458 for the season.

The report shows that the cost of athletics was \$162,698 during the term. Compared with the preceding year Harvard's expenses were reduced by about \$4,500, but the net receipts were approximately \$19,000 less. The football and baseball teams provided the assets which practically paid for all other sports, although the receipts for lawn tennis courts exceeded the expenditures by about \$400.

Rowing cost Harvard more than \$16,000, about \$4,000 being received from the sale of observation car seats for the regatta at New London.

During the year football, with no Yale game at Cambridge, provided net receipts of \$96,949, leaving a profit of \$45,428. The baseball team cost more than \$23,000, but earned more than \$30,000.

fanned five batters in three innings and allowed but two hits. Rucker pitched a few innings and showed that he is still there with the speed and curves.

Always Threatening. When you look over the books, you have to hand it to Connie Mack and Fred Clarke. Mack has been out of the first division but twice in eleven years, while Clarke has not finished lower than fourth for the same length of time.

and vermin proof. The apertures for ventilation are so arranged that vermin cannot crawl up the sides and enter them, and the openings through which the mother hen and the little chicks pass in and out are in a slidable section, so that the egress of both, or of the hen only, can be cut off at will. Even when closed, however, the ventilation is such that the air is always pure. Another advantage of this coop is that the top, bottom and sides are detachable, and the whole affair can be knocked down in an instant.

GOOD FOOD FOR POULTRY

There Should be a Variety and While Some Grains Are Favored Others Are Not—Grit Needed.

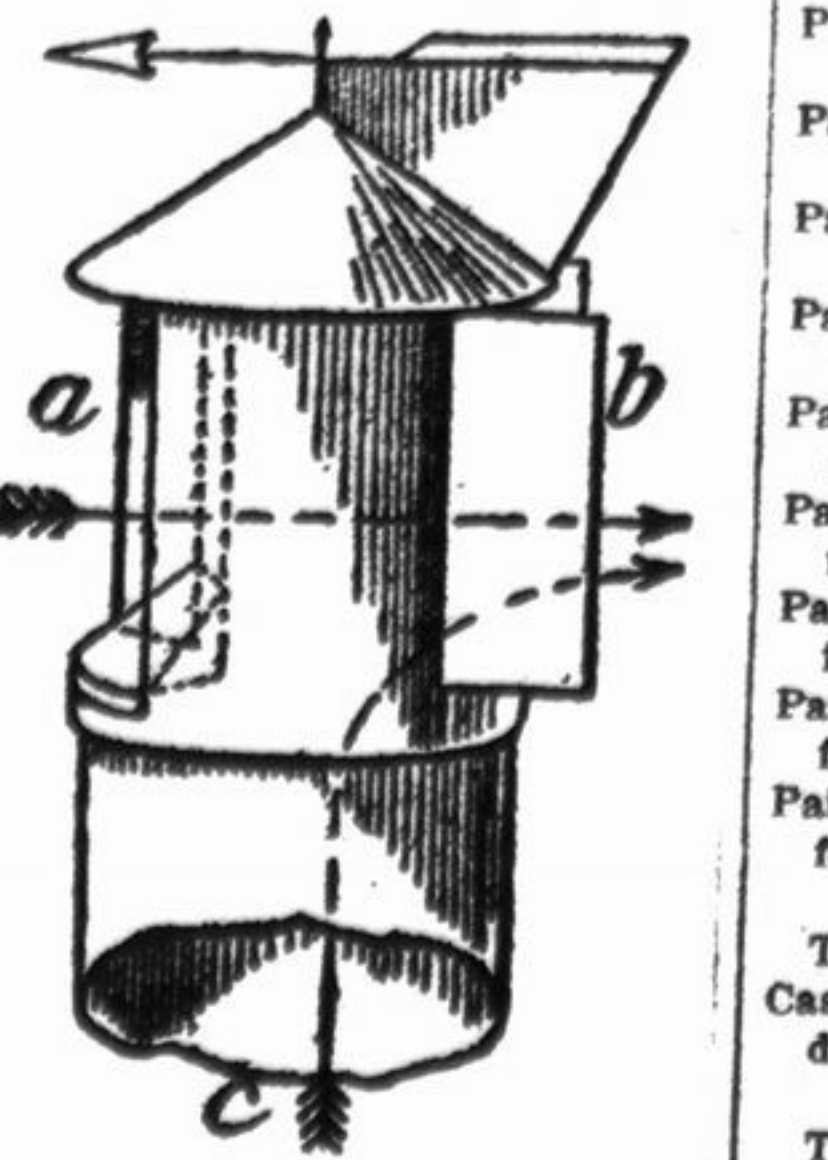
Poultry food should be palatable. Some grains are the favorite food of chickens, while others are not. Rye may be fed, but it is not generally liked by poultry, and should never be made the principal feed. It may be used in a mixture with other grains, and will be eaten by the flock. Relish is one of the factors of proper feeding.

Food should be varied. The best commercial poultry-foods on the market are combinations of the common farm grains. There are varying amounts of each, according to nutritive value and cheapness—wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, millet-seed, caneseed, field peas, buckwheat, sunflowerseeds, and grass-seeds. With these are combined grit, shells and charcoal. These foods produce good results, mainly because of the variety. With a little instruction, one could make such a combination, for the flock, of grains on the farm.

VENTILATOR FOR HEN HOUSE

Many Buildings Prove Quite Unsatisfactory Because They Are Not Properly Ventilated.

Poultry houses are often unsatisfactory solely because they are badly ventilated. Of course it is out of the question always to tear them down and build anew or to install the King system of ventilation, so some form of ventilator may be the best device to adopt. In the illustration is shown a force draft ventilator built like a revolving stovepipe chimney top, says the Orange Judd farmer. The wing



Novel Ventilator

with the arrow on top turns the top so the opening, a, always faces the wind. Some of the wind passes through this opening and out of the top at b. It thus creates a draft up the flue, a, and thus ventilates the poultry house below. The principle is the same as that used in the atomizer.

TOWNSHIP TREASURER'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

Of Township and District Funds, by the Treasurer of Township No. 35, Range No. 11, Du Page County, Illinois.

During the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1911.

Township Treasurer in Account With School Trustees.

Items of Receipts.

Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year (April 1, 1911), belonging to principal of township fund	\$2,050.00
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year, held for distribution	7.21
Received interest from township fund	125.50
Received from county superintendent	2,268.00
Total	\$4,450.71

Items of Expenditures.

Loans and investments of township funds made	\$2,050.00
Distributed and put to credit of districts	2,116.80
Paid compensation of treasurer	250.00
Paid incidentals of trustee and treasurer	26.00
Paid publishing report	5.50
Cash on hand at date, held for distribution	2.41
Total	\$4,450.71

Township Treasurer in Account With School Districts.

Items of Receipts.

Balance on hand at beginning of fiscal year (April 1, 1911)	\$16,863.17
From special district taxes	40,050.24
From back taxes	15,200.60
From treasurers of other townships	116.60
From tuition fees	1,050.76
From referred insurance	2.08
From notes discounted	20,861.73
From error credited to Dist. 54	5.00
Total balance and receipts	\$94,150.18

Items of Expenditures.

Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 54	\$ 143.80
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 54	1,180.66
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 55	50,986.28
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 56	811.64
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 57	424.22
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 58	18,609.97
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 59	384.25
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 60	421.63
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 61	358.07
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 62	585.26
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 63	442.37
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 66	427.62
Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. 64-65	896.29
Total expenditures	\$75,672.16
Cash balance on hand at date (April 1, 1912)	18,478.02

Total expenditures, loans and balances \$94,150.18

I do hereby certify the foregoing report to be correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

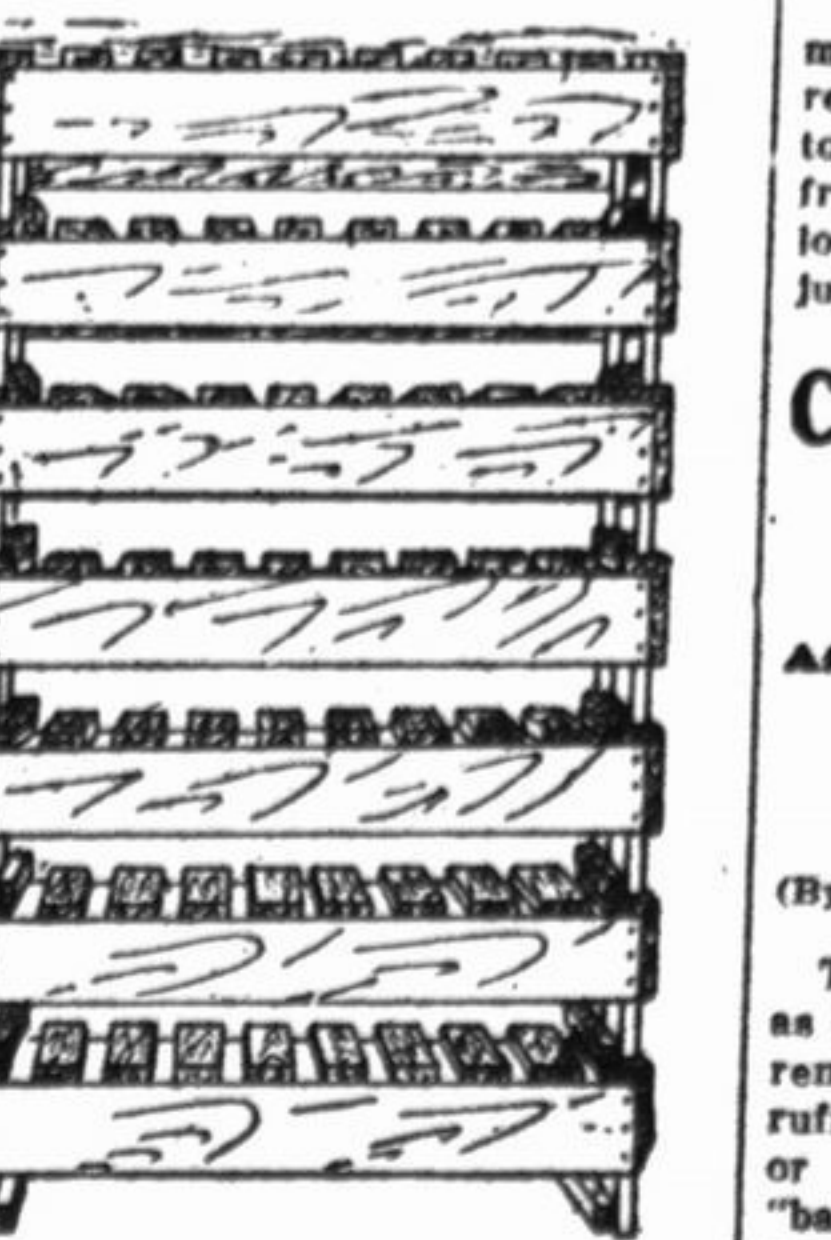
V. SIMONSON, Treas.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1912.
WILLIAM H. BLODGETT,
Notary Public.
My commission expires March 23, 1914.



A Convenient Potato Ripper With Boards and Knives Fastened in Them for Cutting Seed Potatoes.

light soils, which is because heavy soils do not part with their excess moisture as rapidly as light soils do. No best time for planting can be given that will fit every year. If a dry spell occurs early in the season, and is followed by plenty of rain, late planted potatoes yield the best, while on the other hand, when a dry spell occurs in the latter half of the growing season, early planted potatoes do best.

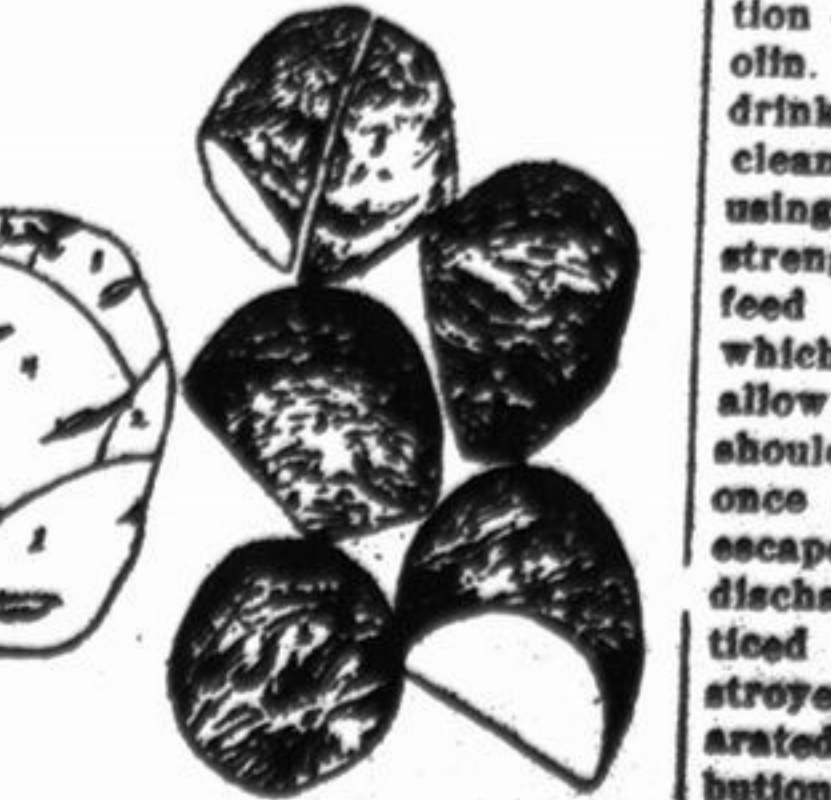
A number of machines for cutting seed are available on the market. One



Racks Showing How Seed Potatoes May Be Stored in a Small Space.

trouble with most of them is that they leave pieces without eyes.

A rapid method of cutting seed potatoes by hand is to stick a sharp knife firmly into a board and cut the tubers by pushing them against the knife. This enables the use of both hands on the tubers. When using the knife in the hand for cutting seed potatoes, the best method of cutting is to begin at the stem end of the tuber and cut pieces off diagonally, turning the tuber on its axis as necessary with the cutting of each piece as the



Potato Marked to Show How It Should Be Cut by Hand, and the Individual Pieces of Another Tuber Cut in Same Manner.

work progresses toward the other end, and when the seed end is reached cut it in two, so as to divide the entire number of eyes there found.

As treatment: The henhouse and yards should be cleaned thoroughly. The house and, so far as possible, the yard, should be sprayed once a day with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid, zolexolium or creolin. Birds should be watered from drinking fountains. These should be cleaned and disinfected once a day, using disinfecting solution same strength as for house and yards. The feed should be given in troughs which are so constructed as not to allow stepping into them. These should be cleaned and disinfected once or twice a day. As the germ escape from the sick birds from the discharge, the birds, as soon as noticed to be ailing, should be destroyed and buried, or at least separated so as to prevent further distribution of the germs.



A Potato Planter.

much plant food that would otherwise remain locked up in the soil. Potatoes should be cultivated once a week from the time the rows can be followed until the cultivator wheels injure the plants.

CHOLERA AMONG FARM POULTRY

Ailing Birds Should Be Destroyed or Separated to Prevent Distribution of the Germs.

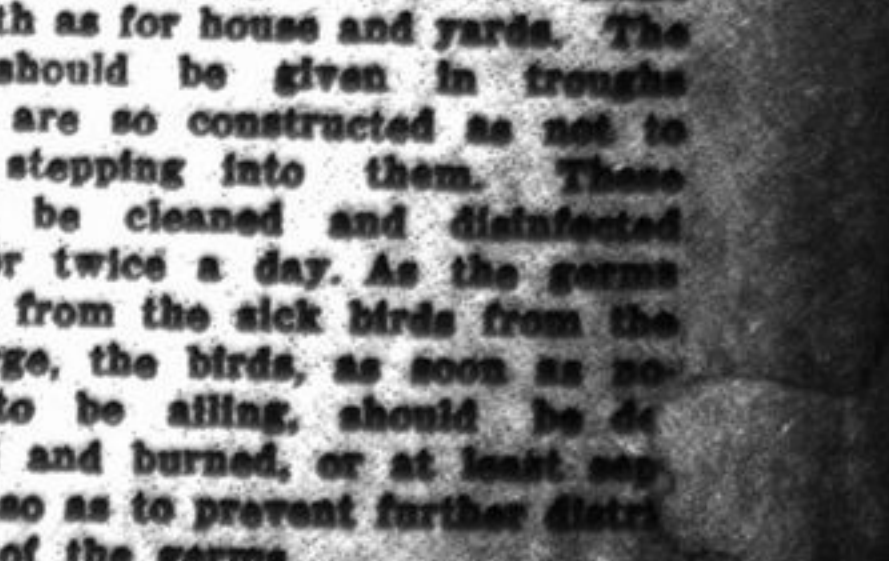
(By B. F. KAUPP, Pathologist Colorado Agricultural College.)

The symptoms usually noted are as follows: The bird begins to mope, remains on the roost with feathers ruffled, head down and wings more or less droopy; the bird presents a "ball" appearance. The bird is weak and diarrhea is present. The discharge is of a greenish-yellow color. The bird usually lives from three days to a week.

We have studied this disease and conducted experiments with it in chickens, turkeys and ducks. When the abdominal cavity is opened, the liver will be noted to be much larger than normal, and darker. The spleen may be enlarged. The intestines are congested and may appear inflamed.

As to treatment: The henhouse and yards should be cleaned thoroughly. The house and, so far as possible, the yard, should be sprayed once a day with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid, zolexolium or creolin. Birds should be watered from drinking fountains. These should be cleaned and disinfected once a day, using disinfecting solution same strength as for house and yards. The feed should be given in troughs which are so constructed as not to allow stepping into them. These should be cleaned and disinfected once or twice a day. As the germ escape from the sick birds from the discharge, the birds, as soon as noticed to be ailing, should be destroyed and buried, or at least separated so as to prevent further distribution of the germs.

As treatment sulphuric acid tablets containing the sulphuric acid, calcium, sodium and zinc, have proved to be the best results in our mental work. Vaccination has been successfully carried on.



Feeding Pan.

Give the birds a feeding pan. Feed from the bottom. They will eat more.