

THE HIGH SCHOOL TATTLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

were in the majority, the ball was kept in the center of the door. The visitors tied the score in the last half 10 to 10, but a rally by Farmington won the game.

Line-up: Quinn, F.; Bryan, F.; Salvo, G.; Wisom, G.; Cousins, G. The girls' quintet and the Alumni also had their annual meet, with the result that the graduates won 23 to 13.

John Veitch.

The girls' game was a fast affair from start to finish, the Dearborn girls having the better of the contest all the way. The Dearborn girls appeared more like a truck team than a basketball team, they were either in the air or posing like a shot putter when they threw the ball. The only point that Dearborn scored that was not made up was when they knocked Helen Steele out.

The high scorer for Farmington was Bernice Millard. Her points totaled the sum of six. One asset the Farmington team is a fighting spirit.

Now we will watch the boys' game, but first we had better give our yell master a treat. He was there all dressed up in a white suit and put considerable spirit in the handful of Farmington fans who were present. The boys sprinted on the floor with a snappy step. There were some short passing, and long shooting from the basket from the middle of the floor. James Bryan easily taking the cake. The whistle is blown, they're off. In less than a few seconds Quinn shot a foul. The Dearborn fellows were anxious to win that they got all mixed up among themselves. The passing at this stage of the game was supreme. The quarter ended 6 to 6. Cousins landed a rebound for the Dearborn boys. The half ended 12 to 3 for Farmington.

The second half started with Dearborn determined to win, but reliable old Jimmie Bryan came through with a long shot. Mc Intyre scores two for Dearborn. Now fellows what is the most wonderful shot that Dearborn ever saw. O Cousins, (you all know him), made a long shot from the middle of the floor. The fourth quarter showed Farmington in the lead 15 to 6. The only catastrophe of the evening was when Cousins fell on the floor. Dearborn feared that the foundations were wrecked. The final score was seventeen to ten.

The line-up: Bryan, F.; Quinn, F.; Salvo, G.; Cousins, G.; Wisom, G.

Substitutions: Veitch for Quinn Graham for Bryan; Quinn for Veitch and Bryan for Graham.

Little Things Worth Knowing

Last Tuesday Feb. 26, Gerald Parker celebrated his sixteenth birthday anniversary. We wonder if he has ever been kissed?

It is a good thing Bernice Millard has two "Bobs." When she is on the "outs" with on, she has the other.

Ethel Dennan serves as a broad casting station by which Mildred Adams can send "flashes" to John Veitch and vice versa.

There will soon be enough "shingles" in the school to shingle the roof. There will be no danger of leakage.

Emma Harman, the "exultant" junior, had her lovely tresser shag through with a long last week.

Viola Walters startled everyone by wearing an engagement ring—but, alas, it is her mother's.

Minnie Ha-Ha's. "Do you know hypocrite means?"

Helen Newbound: "Yes, it is a 'kid' that comes to school with a smile on his face."

Lillian Reynolds: "What's the difference between 'results' and 'consequences'?"

Joanette Pytman: "Results are what you expect to get and consequences are what you get."

Miss Knapp: "When were the Pyramids of Egypt discovered?"

Maurice Graham: "In the Middle Ages."

Miss Knapp: "What do you mean by the Middle Ages?"

Maurice Graham: "Why the 'Pyra-Midal' Ages."

Held Him Back

A man over seventy years old walked ten miles from his home to an adjoining town.

When he reached his destination, he was greeted with great astonishment by his friends who lived there.

"You walked all the way?" one of them exclaimed.

"I did," replied the old man.

"However did you get along?"

"Oh, first-rate," replied the pedestrian; "that is, I did until I came to a sign, 'Slow down to 15 miles an hour.' That kept me back a bit."

Willing to Help

The old gentleman was returning home after spending the weekend with some friends, and his hospitable daughter had driven him and his son to the station.

"Good-by, my dear," he said. "I'm afraid I can't kiss you as I've got such a bad cold."

The son glanced at the girl and then asked: "Can I do anything for you, father?"

How U. S. Got Hot Springs

Hot Springs, Ark., is said to be one of the hot waters that flow from the springs, included in a space of ten acres on the west side of Hot Springs mountain. The waters of these springs range in temperature from 10 degrees Fahrenheit to 137 degrees Fahrenheit, and are especially beneficial in the treatment of chronic diseases. In 1832 four sections of land were set off by congress as a government reservation. Since then the government has established on the mountain the army and navy general hospital.

How Expression Originated

Judge Halliburton, author of "Sam Slick," popularized the interesting fact that Job's turkey had but one feather in his tail, and had to lean against the fence to avoid. Obviously, the reference is to the deplorable indigence to which Job was reduced when delivered over to Satan. The fact that Job could not have a turkey for the bird is a matter of course, but it is not present in the mind of the originator of the expression.

Hold Up.

Some men are held up as examples; others for what they've got about their clothes.

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WHY

Leaves Change Their Colors in the Autumn.

What takes place when the leaves turn color in the autumn and gives the foliage such brilliant coloring is described as follows: The green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the autumn the natural growth of the tree is retarded and oxidation of the tissues takes place.

Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red; under different aspects it takes on a yellow or brown hue. The difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissues, and to the varying conditions of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, hot climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and cool.

There are several things about leaves, however, that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one or two trees growing side by side of the same age and having the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall and the other should turn yellow, or why one branch of a tree should be brightly colored and the rest of the tree have only a yellow tint, are questions that are as impossible to answer as why one member of a family should be perfectly healthy and another or sickly. Maples and oaks have the brightest colors.—Providence Journal.

Why Firefly Gives Light

How is it that a glowworm or firefly can produce light without heat? When man sets out to make light he can only use 3 per cent of the energy he employs. The other 97 per cent goes to heat.

How do animals sense coming danger when man cannot do so? In the great heat wave of 1921, hundreds of rabbits were seen to desert their burrows on a Kentucky meadow. Two days later a health fire broke out and burned the whole meadow. In some flameless pipe woods the squirrels deserted their homes in exactly similar fashion 24 hours before the great fire.

Again, how is it that some creatures can do without water? A parrot kept for 52 years in the London zoo without tasting water, and sheep seem able to get on with very little or no water so long as they get good grass. Many reptiles never drink, but a mole dies if kept for 24 hours without water.

How Steel is Tempered

Chipping into chunks with an ax and whittling a steel rod into shavings, with a pocket-knife, are made simple performances through a process of steel tempering that is credited to two inventors in the state of Washington. In fact, a steel ax and pocket knives that have been tempered by the process are alleged to have actually been made to perform these seemingly impossible feats.

The process consists in the use of certain chemicals in water or oil in the tempering vessel. It is declared that any kind of tool—from a blunt hammer to a keen-edged razor—can be tempered to a perfection never before attained.

How "Rook" Started

The game of chess originated in the Far East, and the piece that we now see shaped like a camel was in Persia, the "prah," or soldier.

In India, where a form of chess was much played, the "ruth," or soldier, was represented as fighting from a sort of boyhood carried on the back of a elephant. This elephant piece is still to be found in some elaborately carved sets of chessmen of antique manufacture.

But in Europe there seemed no particular reason for retaining the elephant, so the castle-shaped thing upon its back was alone retained, but the old Persian name was not dropped, it merely obtaining the easier pronunciation of "rook."

How Athens Got Emblem

How the olive tree came to be the emblem of Athens is told by Greek mythology. Two deities—Minerva and Neptune—wished to found a city on the same spot, and, referring the matter to Jove, the king of gods and men decreed that the privilege should be granted to whichever would bestow the most useful gift on the future inhabitants. Neptune struck the earth with his trident and forth came a warhorse. Minerva produced an olive tree, emblem of peace.

Jove's verdict was in favor of Minerva, who thus became the patron goddess of Athens.

How to Make Cement

An effective cement for many substances can easily be made by soaking one part of glue in an equal quantity of water. The glue is removed before it has lost its primitive form, and the swollen mass is then dissolved in one part of unassisted water with the aid of heat until a jelly is formed. This joins wood tightly and is practically waterproof.—Popular Science Magazine.

How to Make Fame Oak

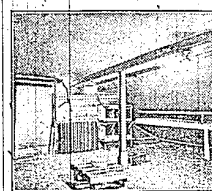
Fume oak is wood that has been darkened by the fumes from liquid ammonia. The ammonia does not touch the oak, but the gas that comes from it acts in such a manner upon the tannic acid in the wood that it is browned so deeply that a shelling or two may be taken off without removing the color.

HENS GET BOTH HEAT AND LIGHT

Jersey Poultryman Reaps Practical Benefit From Modern Luxuries for His Chickens.

Comfort for the hen! And, although they probably don't realize it, an inducement to scratch harder, exercise more, lay a larger number of eggs in the lay season of the year.

This has what has been accomplished on the Maplewood Poultry Farm of George M. Reeve, at Maplewood, N. J., by the use of electric lights and steam heat to the hen house. The hen house is 20 by 25 feet and provided with a steam radiator for use during the



Electric Lights and Steam Radiator in Brooder Pen

early spring brooding period. This prevents the newly hatched chicks from catching cold before they have begun to approach maturity.

Mr. Reeve does not contend that by using electric lights the egg yield of each hen is increased ten years, although this may be the case, but he does and that the egg yield is more evenly distributed throughout the year, so that at no season is he short of eggs. The lights are turned on beginning about October 1 and are continued every evening until about the middle of March.

He keeps the hens on a regular hourly schedule by means of the electric lights. Whatever period of time the natural day lacks of being twelve hours he makes up with the electric lights. If there are only ten hours of natural light he turns on the electric lights for two hours. If day light lasts eleven hours, then he turns on the lights for one hour.

The effect of the lights, he has found, is apparently to shorten the moulting period of the hens and thus prolong the egg laying period. Chickens which would ordinarily be in a heavy moult by October 1 have continued laying eggs through December if placed in a hen house lighted by electric lights.

Before making use of electric lights Mr. Reeve estimated his egg yield on January 1 of each year as about 32-1-3 per cent. With the aid of electric lights he estimates that his egg yield on November 1 is now about 40 per cent, which continues throughout the winter season, when normal production would be low. If the egg yield in the summer remains normal, he secures a certain increase in production for the year and also a steady rate of production, the egg yield in the winter tending to approach that of the summer.

The lights in the scratch pen consist of two fifty-watt Mazda lamps with shallow dome porcelain enamel reflectors.

MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT

Trial Power Line at Red Wing Is Working, With Many Uses for Electricity.

Engineers, educators and agricultural workers who are backing the experimental farm transmission line extending from Red Wing, Minn., five miles into the country, are planning an exceedingly broad program of electrical applications to farming, which will be studied by means of this transmission line. The line itself is now in operation, and the investigation which it makes possible has just begun.

Several distinct phases of electricity on the farm are being worked out under the leadership of Prof. E. A. Stewart, project director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural College. The application to be made of electricity to poultry raising is typical as to thoroughness.

The investigators will attempt to demonstrate electrical poultry raising by means of the electric incubator, electric brooder, electrically-lighted henhouse, and electric refrigerator. The program includes the application of electricity to preparing the ground, planting the grain and raising the feed for the chickens, as well as the harvesting of the crops and preparations of the grains after harvesting.

The Northern States Power Company, which has built the experimental line, has now built a second line in South Dakota under a similar arrangement and for the same general purpose. The South Dakota co-operative committee in charge consists of J. W. Batchelder, president, South Dakota Farmers' Union; C. W. Beasley, president, South Dakota College of Agriculture; Brookings; E. W. Anderson, farmer, Clark county; John Friberg, farmer, Clark county; Dr. J. T. B. Dinwiddie, editor, Dakota Farmer; Ben McEvoy, farmer, Minnehaha county; O. A. Rofsy, manager, Sioux Falls Division of Northern States Power Company.

HOW

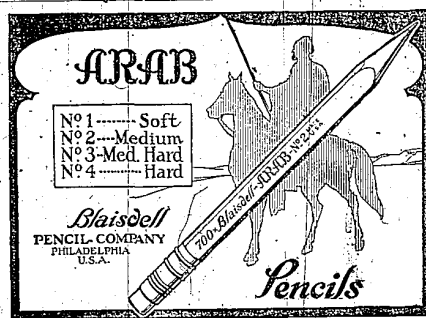
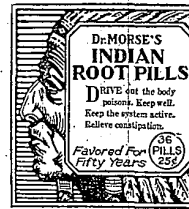
NATIVE OF SOLOMON ISLES COURTS HIS YOUNG BRIDE —In the case of more important members of a community in the Solomon Islands, a boy and girl are pledged to marry each other in their infancy—sometimes even before they are born. When the boy reaches the age when he can go fishing; all his catches go to his intended's parents, none to his own. The piglets boy and girl are not permitted to associate in any way during adolescence.

The girl is tutored from the waist to the knee at about the age of thirteen or fourteen, and at a festival she parades with the other young girls quite naked covered with bright yellow paint and wearing leaf garlands. This happens for several festivals, until she is deemed ready for marriage. A few days before the first festival after her marriage she, again parades, naked except for a thin covering of red and yellow paint, and then makes for the "devilish" house.

Here young bachelors dash forward and scrape off portions of the paint with palm leaves to retain as souvenirs. That night her husband comes to her hut, where are gathered also the parents of both bride and groom. The young couple do not set up housekeeping together until the wife presents her husband with a baby. The bride continues to live in her parental house, the husband only visiting her by stealth at night.—Detroit News.

Weight and Sea.

An iron chain over a foot in length was found inside a cyprinid landed at Torremorcy, Scotland.



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