

"DON'T KNOW HOW TO LIVE"

We Have Not Yet Discovered How to Employ Our Leisure

From C. E. M. Joad in Harper's Magazine.

How will mankind employ its powers: what will it do with its leisure? Up to the present men have spent about three fourths of their waking life in obtaining the means to make life possible; they have had only one fourth available for living.

To the art of life—the most difficult of all the arts—they have brought jaded energies and tired brains. Consequently, most of us are shocking exponents of the art of life through sheer lack of practice. We do not, for example, know how to amuse ourselves, our notion of entertainment being something for which one pays; we pay other people, that is to say, to do for us what we can no longer do for ourselves.

On the whole we regard the art of living as reaching its perfection in different forms of rapid motion. The activities of the rich American, perpetually in transit across the ocean, suggest that life for him consists of a series of escapes from something unpleasant which is ever behind him, waiting to pounce upon him whatever side the Atlantic he happens to be. The something presumably is boredom; for boredom is the penalty we pay for failure in the art of life.

It is boredom that turns the family holiday, if unexpectedly prolonged, into the best imitation of hell that earth offers: it is boredom that raises the percentage of suicides among the rich to a higher figure than it reaches in any other stratum of society; it is boredom that assails the retired millionaire, compels him to exhaust his energies in some particularly dangerous and exhausting pursuit. Such as mountain climbing or big game hunting, in which he can only induce others to accompany him by paying them enormous salaries, and finally sends him back to his office to make money he does not want to despair of rendering life tolerable without the hard labor to which he has been accustomed.

The behavior of the leisured rich makes it impossible to avoid the conclusion that we do not know, and never have known, how to live. Work is the only form of occupation of which we are capable of standing more than a very limited amount. Leisure is intolerable to us, and servitude to the need for amusement the worst form of slavery we know.

THE ROAD TO ROME

From the Boston Transcript.

After a week of quiet abiding at little Uzès, our road to Rome was taken up, appropriately enough, at Avignon, where in the 14th century the popes lived and where for two centuries more they reigned. Avignon seemed so well suited to the purpose of papacy, and the situation of the popes in their fortress-palace so imperial, that, in looking on their great old palace and contemplating the superb region which it commands, I could not help speculating as to what would have happened to the world if the heads of the church had remained there, and Avignon, not Rome, were still the religious capital. Influences would doubtless have been felt there which have operated less powerfully at Rome. The current of history would have run in quite different channels. Avignon would certainly have outgrown its ramparts, which now it has scarcely done. As it is, the little city has remained, at least physically, in the 16th century. Its ancient and massive walls still face the world in quaint and absolute defiance on every side. Its magnificent papal palace looms over the city like a vast, kindly cloud over a valley. Scores of its tortuous streets have not changed since Clement V and John XXII came to Avignon to live. A new and modern industrial and intellectual life is indeed carried on, but it lives and moves within the ancient shell.

Avignon is very attractive to American visitors, and no wonder. Next to Cadzanne, it is the most unspoiled bit of the Middle Ages that they know anything about. It is lovely in its situation and surroundings, with the rushing Rhone plunging along beside its walls and the blue forerunners of the Alps brooding over the broad valley. The great gray-brown man of the papal palace is always there, like a benediction and a protection against intrusive modernism. Its ancient bridge of St. Benedict and the Romans, running quite intact, with its chapel poised above the tumultuous stream halfway across and then coming to an end in the air, is a type of a romantic past thwarted by the rush of impatient civilization. Its streets are beautiful in their old age. It has three or four very good hotels. On its principal street a segment of the great French army is quartered in a fine old convent and the soldiers, to the sound of the bugle, file out through the gates and down the street every morning for a hurried promenade. One long old street, named after Joseph Vernet, is devoted almost exclusively to the sale of antiques. The people are polite, and the food and the wine are good. There is everything to attract the Yankee tourist.

What a Relief.

From "Polo Mele" Paris.
"You don't look well."
"No, I have just been unconscious for eight hours."
"Heavens! What was wrong?"
"Nothing—I was just asleep."

NOT NECESSARY

From the Brooklyn Eagle.
Insurance Agent—So you want all your office furnishings insured against theft?
Manager—Yes, but you needn't include the clock. Everybody watches that.

Q. Why is the Arena chapel in Padua so called? A. S. C.
A. The name of the chapel is Santa Maria dell' Arena. It was built by a rich Paduan in 1303, on the site of an old Roman amphitheater, hence its name.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

CULLING FOR PRODUCTION

For the average poultryman, farmers especially, the best plan is to go over the flock once a year, handle every bird and give them a clean, thorough culling, removing from the flock all the non-producers, slow moulters, sick and diseased birds, hens that have outlived their usefulness, and in general, every hen that is not paying for her board.

Just when, then, is the best time to give the flock this thorough culling? The flock should, of course, be watched daily for sick or diseased birds and such birds should be disposed of immediately. But for the general, thorough culling which they receive once a year, the answer is any time between June 15 and October 15. That allows four months in which the job can be taken care of.

But why confine ourselves to these dates? The hens have gone through the winter housed up perhaps, with little or no green feed, no bugs nor worms, and production has been slow. Then comes spring with its tender, succulent grass, plenty of bugs and worms, warm sunshine and free range and naturally "biddy" gets busy and shells out the eggs. Even crows lay eggs in the spring time. No matter how much of a cull she may be, every hen, if she lays at all, will lay in the spring and for that reason there will be many birds which should be culled out, but because they are laying, will not be recognized as culls and will be left in the flock. Therefore, for your own protection, avoid culling the flock too early in the spring.

In the fall of the year the exact reverse is true. "Biddy" has put in a hard summer's work and she needs a rest so she stops production and goes into a moult. It is her annual vacation. When she goes into this moult she takes on all the appearance of a typical cull, and if you cull the flock at this time, there is danger that you will dispose of many hens that really don't deserve such treatment at all.

The time to cull the flock, then, is between these two extremes, after the hens have cooled down a bit from their first sudden enthusiasm of spring laying and before they go into their annual fall moult. By culling between June 15 and October 15 you will be able to recognize each and every cull and both you and your flock will profit by the culling.

CROSS BEAD CHICKS

Last spring a fancier set some eggs from White Plymouth Rock hens which had been mated to Buff Orpington cockerels. What color would you guess that the chicks would be? She expected to get some white and some buff chicks, but she didn't. The chicks were all pure black.

It is difficult to explain why black chicks would be secured from buff and white parents. As a matter of fact, after these chicks get their feather growth there is actually a light reddish buff across the saddle and wing bows of the males and the buff color mixed in the breast and neck of the females.

The reason for the black color is that the White Plymouth Rocks, in spite of their white color, have ancestors which were black as baby chicks. Blood from these black ancestors is "dominant" to the blood of the buff ancestors in the buff parent; that is, it determines the color markings of chicks from such crosses. For this reason these baby chicks from such crosses. For this reason these baby chicks were black, in spite of having buff and white parents. No one would suspect white chickens of carrying the blood of "black" or dark ancestors, yet this is true. It is just such things as this that make it impossible to predict the colors that will result from different crosses or to predict the type or producing ability without first trying out the proposed crosses. For this reason, if for no other, it pays to stick to pure-bred breeding birds, or at least to mate only birds of the same breed, rather than to attempt to cross-breed.

FEEDING COD LIVER OIL

Will cod liver oil take the place of green feed in the winter feeding of poultry? If we consider only the vitamin content of green feed, we can probably answer the question in the affirmative. Vitamin D, present in green feed to only a limited extent, is very abundant in cod liver oil of most any grade. It serves to increase the availability of the calcium and phosphorus in the ration, and will prevent leg weakness in growing chicks that do not have access to direct sunlight.

Vitamin A, more or less abundant in green feed, is also found in cod liver oil. Its value lies chiefly in its ability to maintain the general health and vigor of the stock. A real deficiency of vitamin A will cause a swelling of the eyes similar to roup. The vitamin A content of Cod liver oil is a variable factor, however, as it is readily lost upon exposure to the air.

To insure the quality of oil fed, therefore, one should insist on using a tested oil and this in turn should not be mixed with feed for more than 10 days previous to the time it is to be fed.

Vitamin C, found in green feed, is not needed by poultry, so we do not need to consider it, and the vitamin B factor is supplied in sufficient quantities in the grain ration.

In considering this problem, we must also realize the fact that all the so-called "green feeds" do not carry the vitamins in equal amounts. Mangel beets are valueless as a source of vitamins, and germinated oats is not much better. Green sprouted oats is very good, however.

In many instances a ration supplemented with tested cod liver oil would be better balanced in its vitamin content than one supplemented with green feed.

HAVE A FIXED PRICE

Too many breeders are said to be "hard to deal with" because they "jump" their price the instant they have an opportunity to sell. Such tactics serve to contract rather than expand their business and thereby often bring discouragement and discontent. The buyer usually "knows the market" and is ready to pay market prices. So why should not the breeder try to find a "trading basis" when the opportunity to do business presents itself.

DON'T NEGLECT THIS

Keep a good dry mash in open coopers every day in the year.

ever, that make it very desirable. It seems only natural to feed fowls some succulent feed, and three or four pounds daily per 100 birds is not objectionable. Fowl of their own accord will eat from 8 to 10 pounds, but this amount is excessive and it is more economical to have the birds consume more mash or grain in place of an excessive amount of green feed.

Then again, it is desirable to keep the birds active during the winter months and the feeding of a small amount of greens daily serves this purpose.

In general, it would seem best to feed a limited amount of green feed and in addition some tested cod liver oil. One quart of oil to every 100 pounds of either grain or mash would be enough. If used on grain, the oil may be mixed daily. If used with mash, the oil can be mixed with charcoal and the charcoal incorporated in the mash.

The oil may also be incorporated in a moist mash to be fed daily. When this is done, the amount to be used should be one quart a day to 1,000 birds.

A MARKETING PROBLEM

Blind holding of grain crops gives a slight profit over a long series of years, but a policy of selling promptly when prices are high and holding when prices are low results in material gains. The same principle applies to oats. Over a period of years, the average gain each year from holding cheap oats was six cents on a bushel while high priced oats declined 11 cents.

While there is a little profit in holding wheat year after year, prices show that in certain years large profits may be made. Apparently, when wheat has a high purchasing power or the value of a bushel of wheat is comparatively high in terms of other products which it would buy, there is little risk in holding, and when it has a low purchasing power there is a good chance for a profit from holding.

The most profitable policy for marketing potatoes and cabbage is the reverse of that for grain. High priced grain normally should be sold promptly, but high priced potatoes and cabbage are likely to pay for holding. Cheap grain is likely to pay for storage, but cheap potatoes and cabbage rarely do. When the cabbage crop is large and prices are very low, prices advance but little during the remainder of the crop marketing period. When cabbage is high in the fall, it is likely to be much higher later.

AVOID CROWDING BIRDS

One need only visit a limited number of poultry houses on the farm in order to see that the fundamental principles of quality farm poultry production are being violated to the nth degree. For example, we find a farm flock of 250 to 300 hens in a henhouse that would probably accommodate 125 birds. At the same time when we examine the nests, we find that there are probably four or five nests for the 300 hens. These nests are of a make shift nature and often times filth and dirt accumulates on the eggs, directly at the source, namely; the nests in the poultry house. One can safely say that a great percentage of our dirty eggs originates at the source of production.

This condition can be corrected and the losses incurred from this source can be reduced tremendously if we will place an adequate number of clean, roomy nests in the poultry house. We should construct at least one nest for every five or six hens. The nests can be made with a wire bottom so that if any dirt accumulates in the nest it will be shaken from it as the hen makes use of it. Clean straw and litter is absolutely essential in the poultry house especially during rainy seasons.

MILK IS ESSENTIAL

Milk in some form is essential for best success with growing chicks. It promotes rapid growth, aids in prevention of coccidiosis, often lessens mortality and is probably the best general tonic there is for chicks.

Skim-milk or buttermilk—liquid, powdered or condensed—can be used to practically the same advantage. The liquid products are used as a drink instead of water. The dried forms are mixed in with the mash at the rate of 10 to 15 per cent. Condensed milk is mixed with water— from one to two pounds to each gallon—and fed as a drink.

If you want to compare the cost of the different forms of milk, the cost can best be done on the basis of total milk solids contained in each form. The dried-milk products contain about 90 per cent. solids; the condensed milk about 30 per cent.; and liquid skim-milk or buttermilk about 9 per cent. Given the price for the dried product, the corresponding price for condensed will be one-third, and the liquid one-tenth, as much.

BREED FOR LARGER EGGS

There are a number of breeds that lay smaller eggs than others. Sometimes this condition manifests itself within strains of a distinct breed. Nevertheless, some breeds naturally lay smaller eggs than others. A breed that lays a high percentage of small eggs, all other factors considered, should be eliminated from the farm and supplanted with a breed that will lay a good-sized egg.

Breeding must be considered at all times when we consider size of egg. If we continually select breeding stock that is inclined to produce small eggs the result will be the production of a great portion of small eggs. This factor is vitally important to the farmer. Breeding from stock that produces a uniform egg of good size averaging around 28 ounces to the dozen, means a greater proportion of No. 1 eggs.

DRAIN WHEN NECESSARY

When soil is thoroughly drained, the plant roots are able to grow deeper and secure a large part of their food from the subsoil. A well drained soil makes conditions right for the growth of the millions of micro-organisms that play an essential part in preparing food for crop plants. When a soil is water-logged the air is prevented from passing into it where it is needed for the respiration of these organisms. Wet soils are too cold for the best growth of plants and prevent the decomposition of organic matter and the formation of humus. This keeps such a soil in a poor physical condition.

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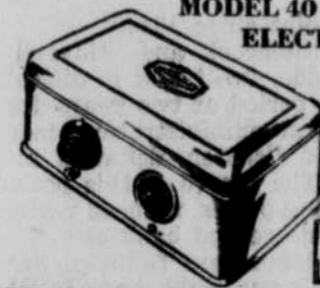
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Tiny Lemon

A new lemon developed in Japan is being imported into the state of Washington for the first time. It is a miniature fruit about the size of a pigeon egg, thin skinned, and has a very tart lime flavor. One is sufficient for a glass of lemonade.

A Relic of the Past

The Amateur Collector—Was there any real merit in that plaster group statuary our grandparents used to buy?

The Professional—Well, yes. It was very easily broken.

Ancient Romans had no corn crop to raise too much of.

ARE YOU LISTENING?

batteries. Your radio is operated in the same way your lamps are lighted—from the house current, either A. C. or D. C. The current costs considerably less than a cent an hour—about as much as reading a newspaper by the light of a single 40-watt lamp. Think of hearing Smith or Hoover for less than a cent!

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Youth and Age in Legion

The oldest and youngest members of the American Legion live at Miami, Fla. They are John W. Boucher, eighty-four, and George E. Mackenzie, twenty-three. Boucher served in the construction forces of the A. E. F. in France, getting into the Pershing army when he was seventy-three years old. Mackenzie ran away from home to enlist when scarcely thirteen.

No Danger Here

Don't be afraid of a draft if you open the windows of your mind—American Magazine.

To hurry too much shows that you are not the captain of your time, though you may be of your soul.

Children Study Laws

The state of North Carolina has adopted a practical way of protecting its future pedestrians from automobiles. Once a month school teachers are required to discuss before their pupils a digest of the state traffic laws.

Changed His Mind

"Why didn't you shoot at that tiger?" "I decided I didn't really need such a ferocious rug."—Chicago Tribune.

Cruel Words

"He says his last novel is his best." "Well, I'm sure he couldn't do better than let it be his last."

Energy value



KARO has about twice the energy value of eggs and lean beef, weight for weight.

In every ounce of Karo there are 120 calories.

This means that Karo is not only a delicious food—but an energy-giving food.

And Karo supplies high muscular energy immediately—no digestive effort is required as in the case of many staple foods, which cost more money.

Serve lots of delicious Karo to the entire family—especially the children.

Keep them all strong, healthy and happy.



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