

Back from Jaws of Death



Safe and sound, with his wife and two sons, Bert Hassell, pilot of the ill-fated plane Greater Rockford, which set out to Stockholm, Sweden, arrived in New York from Halifax, N. S., aboard the S. S. Frederick VIII. With Hassell and two others, the Greater Rockford was forced down in Greenland on what was to be a three-legged flight across the ocean. The pilot's sons are Victor and John.

(International Newsreel Photo)

On the Observation Platform



First of her sex to fly the Atlantic as a passenger—if one excepts Boston's Lady Lindy, Amelia Earhart—Lady Drummond Hay is here shown conversing with Dr. Hugo Eckener as the Graf Zeppelin bucked headwinds en route to the United States. The photo is exclusive and was taken by Robert Hartmann, staff cameraman for MGM News and International Newsreel.

Trio Held in \$325,000 Bail



They don't look particularly dangerous, these three Chicago misses, l. to r., Florence Morton, Irene Valentine and Marjorie Roberts, but more than a quarter of a million dollars stands between them and freedom. The trio was bound over to the grand jury on numerous charges of robbing taxi drivers at the point of guns.

(International Newsreel)

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

ELIMINATE THE WORMS

It is estimated that in many sections of the United States as many as 90 per cent. of the fowls are infested with intestinal parasites. Chief among these from the standpoint of damage and loss to the industry are tapeworms and roundworms.

The early indications that fowls are infested with these parasites are symptoms of diarrhea, nervousness and twitching of the head, wry neck, weakness, loss of appetite, droopy, plumage rough, and in many cases partial or complete paralysis. Worming the infested birds and cleaning the houses and runs to prevent reinfestation are the two steps to take in a flock infested with intestinal parasites.

There are two commonly practiced methods of worming poultry. The collective treatment, where the worming material is added to the drinking water or to the mash with the idea of having the birds consume it with their feed is one method. The other is the treatment of individual birds. The collective treatment is not the most effective method of treatment because of the fact that often the birds that are badly infested will not eat and drink in any large amounts and hence will not receive as much of the worm expellants as birds less badly infested.

One common method of treatment for roundworms is the use of two pounds of dry tobacco dust in each 100 pounds of mash. The tobacco dust used for this should not be less than 1.5 per cent. nor more than 25 per cent. nicotine. This should be fed daily for one week and then after discontinuing for three weeks, the treatment should be repeated. Epsom salts should be given at the rate of one pound per 100 full grown birds after the first week and at the end of each period.

Other than the general objection voiced against all collective treatments, this system has still another flaw, in that the nicotine content of tobacco used for this work varies a great deal.

The nicotine treatment can be administered individually, however, with much more satisfactory results by using a capsule dose prepared according to the following directions, recommended by the California Experiment Station. The prescription, which can be filled by any druggist, consists of 6.6 cubic centimeters (cc) of 72 per cent. formalin and 40 thoroughly mixed with 16 grains of Lloyd's alkaloidal reagent and packed in No. 2 gelatin capsules in sufficient quantities to make a 350-400 milligram capsule when filled. This same preparation is also on the market under different names, in fact there are many good commercial remedies on the market.

Individual treatment is to be recommended for tapeworms as well as roundworms. One of the more effective means of expelling tapeworms is through the use of turpentine and olive or cottonseed oil in equal parts. Birds should be shut up at night and given from one-half to one teaspoonful of this through a pipette the following morning. Mash be fed the treated birds within three hours after treatment and should contain one-half pound of Epsom salts per 100 for adult birds. Regular feeding may then be continued, but the birds should remain in the treating pens until the second morning.

Treatment should be administered in houses or coops that can be easily and effectively cleaned. After the treatment is concluded the birds should be moved to clean quarters. All droppings should be burned and all houses thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. All old runs should be plowed up if possible and the flock moved to new quarters. Where this is not possible, it is advisable to be doubly sure of doing a thorough job of cleaning to prevent reinfestation.

DON'T NEGLECT TESTING

One good cow well fed and cared for will make more money than three or four poor ones. It is, therefore, a better practice to add a few good cows and take a little time to develop a herd through the use of good bulls. Cows not only must be good ones but also they must be well fed if good returns are to be secured. They will need some grain in addition to pasture during the summer and well balanced rations during the winter. Furthermore, the producing ability of every cow in the herd should be measured by weighing and testing the milk. This information will be needed in building, improving and feeding the herd.

STRAW AS FERTILIZER

A ton of oat straw contains 11.6 pounds nitrogen, 4.2 pounds phosphoric acid, and 30 pounds potash. A ton of fresh manure will contain approximately 12 pounds nitrogen, 3 pounds phosphoric acid, and 9 pounds potash. With nitrogen at 20 cents a pound, phosphoric acid at 7 cents, and potash at 7 cents, the fertilizing constituents in a ton of oat straw would be valued at \$4.71, while the fertilizing constituents of fresh manure would be valued at \$3.25.

If the manure is stored under reasonably good conditions there will be a loss of from 10 to 20 per cent in its fertilizing constituents, with a somewhat smaller loss if the manure is hauled directly from the barn to the field. In addition, the fertilizing value of the manure is directly affected by the quality of the feed given the cows. If poor rations are fed, the manure will have a lower fertilizing value, whereas if legume hay and a properly balanced ration are used, this value is increased.

According to its assumed money value, it would require about a ton and a half of fresh manure to equal a ton of oat straw. However, because of the variable composition of this manure, it might fairly be said that it would

KEEP BETTER COWS

Many farmers belonging to cow testing associations are adopting the slogan "Fewer but better cows," and are profiting by putting the underlying idea into practice. "Fewer but better" may not suit everyone, but "better cows" should interest all who milk cows. It often happens that men are keeping more cows than they can feed properly and then, unless feed is purchased, profits are often smaller from the larger herd than they would be from fewer cows properly fed.

Feed no grain to the ewes for two or three days prior to, during and immediately after lambing.

take two tons of fresh manure to offset a ton of oat straw.

Although there is a great deal of variation in the weight of manure as drawn from the stable according to the relative amount of bedding and liquid measure, it is probable that the spreader will hold approximately a ton. If the manure is hauled from the yard, the spreader will probably hold as high as a ton and a half.

SELECTING THE ROOSTER

When selecting a male bird for the breeding pen, choose one that has good shape of frame and is free from any grave defect or deformity in limb or body. He should be well formed, in good health, full of spirit, and have a certain vivacity of temperament and proud mien. He should be a gallant fellow, one that delights in addressing his mates, and ever willing to defend them. A sulky, selfish, persecuting and dominating disposition does great harm, and soon destroys the peace and happiness that will be found in flocks where the male is kind and gentle.

If I were making a choice between two males which are equal in points, ancestry and vigor, writes an expert poultry raiser, I should choose the one which shows the most courage.

While it is desirable that the male be gallant, and ever ready to share his meal with the hens, he must not be overgenerous, to the point of depriving himself. Cases of that kind are not uncommon, resulting in an underfed body and a nervous condition, consequently the male becomes a poor breeder.

On the other hand, where the male is a glutton, he quickly overfattens, due to his greedy disposition, driving the hens away until he fairly gorges himself. In this case the hens are underfed, and there is a poor egg fertility.

A cockerel that weighs a half pound more than other cockerels of the same age may generally be depended upon to possess strength and vigor, qualities of more worth than any adornment.

At the point of mating it is to have a male that is exceptionally strong in these points in which the females are weak, and vice versa. No young male should be used that is not fully matured and well developed.

Among the best breeders may be classed birds which range in age from 12 months to 2 1/2 years of age. It is important, too, that the male be from sound parents, and not too heavy in weight. Heavy males frequently injure their mates, and are not desirable.

IN-BREEDING RISKY

Inbreeding, and especially close breeding, is a much discussed subject. All sorts of bad results, such as lack of vigor, sterility, lack of size, etc., have been attributed to it. On the other hand, it is an established fact that progress in animal breeding has been based on inbreeding.

Inbreeding is a means of doubling up the characters present in a herd. It does not introduce new characters and qualities in the herd, but it does perpetuate what is already there. In other words, when closely related animals are mated, there is brought together animals with a more nearly uniform character in their hereditary material than when two animals are mated that are not related. If the stock on hand is faulty in one or more of the essential points, then inbreeding will lead to disaster, for these faults are intensified. Consequently, it can be safely concluded that danger lurks in the use of close breeding by any one but a breeder who can select his breeding animals only for the presence of desirable characters and also for the absence of undesirable factors.

It follows, then, that the practice of close breeding is a practice to be used only in the very best herds—herds that have been developed to such a state of excellence which makes it impractical to further obtain improvement by securing outside sires. Judiciously used, close breeding results in a rapid fixing of type and enables the breeder to obtain results much more rapidly than without its use.

Linebreeding or the mating of animals of less-cousin mating—is the most popular system of breeding among most of the breeders. In this system the common ancestry of the parents ranges anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. It is considered by most breeders that this possesses many of the excellences of close breeding and lessens many of the dangers.

While with this system of breeding the results may be slower in coming, it is, no doubt, safer in the hands of the average man than close breeding.

WHERE YOUR POULTRY GOES

Every man and woman who markets poultry has no doubt wondered, at some time, where these chickens went after leaving the farm. While it is almost impossible to determine who finally consumes the bunch which were sold from your farm, it is safe to say that a good share of the poultry sold from midwestern states goes to the Chicago market. Statistics gathered show that each year about 24,000,000 birds are handled on the Chicago market. Nine million of these are live birds and the remainder dressed when they reach the market. About half of the 24,000,000 stay in Chicago, while the remainder travel on to other consuming centers, largely in the east. Chicago's 3,000,000 people consume an average of five chickens per person per year.

AND SWELL BANK ROLL

Nature abhors a bare spot and tries to cover it over with some sort of growth, even if it be only noxious weeds. Follow nature, but keep the ground covered with food crops, instead of weeds.

MONEY SAVING IDEA

One of the best means of getting the kind of blood that is wanted for flock improvement, and getting it cheaply, is by purchasing baby chicks or hatching eggs. The chicks can be grown out and the best of the cockerels put into breeding pens next winter, mating them with the highest producing hens that are now making their pullet year records. From these matings cockerels can be secured to mate on the general range flock. In addition to having cockerels of high quality from the chicks or eggs purchased to provide this improved blood, the flock owner will also have some pullets of mighty good breeding to go to this laying flock.

"Lucile is the Happiest Girl"

So many mothers nowadays talk about giving their children fruit juices, as if this were a new discovery. As a matter of fact, for over fifty years, mothers have been accomplishing results far surpassing anything you can secure from home prepared fruit juices, by using pure wholesome California Fig Syrup, which is prepared under the most exacting laboratory supervision from ripe California Figs, richest of all fruits in laxative and nourishing properties.



It's marvelous to see how bilious, weak, feverish, sallow, constipated, under-nourished children respond to its gentle influence; how their breath clears up, color flames in their cheeks, and they become sturdy, playful, energetic again. A Western mother, Mrs. H. J. Stoll, Valley P. O., Nebraska, says: "My little daughter, Roma Lucile, was constipated from babyhood. I became worried about her and decided to give her some California Fig Syrup. It stopped her constipation quick; and the way it improved her color and made her pick up made me realize how run-down she had been. She is so sturdy and well now, and always in such good humor that neighbors say she's the happiest girl in the West."

Like all good things, California Fig Syrup is limited, but you can always get the genuine by looking for the name "California" on the carton.

If a man is easily discouraged, he will languish in obscurity.

Will Cold Worry You This Winter?

Some men throw-off a cold within a few hours of contracting it. Anyone can do it with the aid of a simple compound which comes in tablet form, and is no trouble to take or to always have about you. Don't "dope" yourself when you catch cold; use Pape's Cold Compound. Men and women everywhere rely on this amazing little tablet.—Adv.

A green grocer is one who trusts the family that has just moved into the neighborhood.



DR. CALDWELL'S THREE RULES

Dr. Caldwell watched the results of constipation for 47 years, and believed that no matter how careful people are of their health, diet and exercise, constipation will occur from time to time. Of next importance, then, is how to treat it when it comes. Dr. Caldwell always was in favor of getting as close to nature as possible, hence his remedy for constipation is a mild vegetable compound. It can not harm the most delicate system and is not habit forming.

The Doctor never did approve of drastic physics and purges. He did not believe they were good for human beings to put into their system. Use Syrup Pepsin for yourself and members of the family in constipation, biliousness, sour and crampy stomach, bad breath, no appetite, headaches, and to break up fevers and colds. Get a bottle today, at any drugstore and observe these three rules of health: Keep the head cool, the feet warm, the bowels open. For a free trial bottle, just write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois.



Ever Clear Windshield Will Keep Snow, Fog, or Rain Off From Two to Three Months If Put On According to Directions With One Application. Price Per Can of 4 Oz., \$1; 4 Cans, \$5. This Preparation Will Keep Snow or Rain Off Your Windshield Like Water Off a Live Duck's Back. Send \$1 and You Will Receive 1 Can P. P. Paid. Agents Wanted Everywhere. EVER CLEAR WINDSHIELD 150 No. Fair Oaks - Pasadena, Calif.

SIoux CITY PTG. CO., NO. 45-1928

SCHOOLGIRLS NEED HEALTH



Daughter of Mrs. Catherine Lamuth, Box 72, Mohawk, Michigan

Daughter of Mrs. Eva Wood Howe, 1036 South H. Street, Danville, Ill.

"After my daughter grew into womanhood she began to feel rundown and weak and a friend asked me to get her your medicine. She took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Herb Medicine. Her nerves are better, her appetite is good, she is in good spirits and able to work every day. We recommend the Vegetable Compound to other girls and to their mothers."—Mrs. Catherine Lamuth.

"I praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for what it has done for my fourteen-year-old daughter as well as for me. It has helped her growth and her nerves and she has a good appetite now and sleeps well. She has gone to school every day since beginning the medicine. I will continue to give it to her at regular intervals and will recommend it to other mothers who have daughters with similar troubles."—Mrs. Eva Wood Howe.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BAD LEGS

Do Your Legs Grow Tired Easily? Do Your Feet and Ankles Swell and Inflamm and Get So Sore You Can Hardly Walk?

Have You Varicose or Swollen Veins and Bunches Near the Ankle or Knee?

To stop the misery, pain or soreness, help reduce the dangerous swollen veins and strengthen the legs, use Moone's Emerald Oil. This clean, powerful, penetrating yet safe antiseptic healing oil is obtainable at all first-class drug stores.

In hundreds of cases Moone's Emerald Oil has given blessed relief. Get a bottle today. Use it for Ulcers, Old Sores, Broken Veins and Troublesome Cases of Eczema. Your money back if it does not help.

MOONE'S EMERALD OIL