

"Oh, I say... is there no end to this?"



It's Sir Walter speaking. What, Sir Walter Raleigh? The same. Some months ago he offered pipe lovers a free booklet on "How to take care of your pipe." And the poor chap's been buried under requests ever since.

It's Sir Walter speaking. What, Sir Walter Raleigh? The same. Some months ago he offered pipe lovers a free booklet on "How to take care of your pipe." And the poor chap's been buried under requests ever since.

However, we've succeeded in engaging two of Queen Elizabeth's ladies-in-waiting to help the old boy out with his mail—so don't hesitate to send for your copy. It tells you how to break in a new pipe—how to keep it sweet and mellow—how to make an old pipe smoke smoother and better—the proper way to clean a pipe—and a lot of worth-while hints on pipe hygiene.

If you're a pipe smoker, you'll want to read this booklet. It's free. Just write to the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Ky.

It's 15¢ and it's milder

EXIT EXIT The greatest story of a mother's love—the first novel in three years by the world's most popular author. (Not published serially.) HAROLD BELL WRIGHT \$2.00 wherever books are sold. This is an Appleton Book. D. APPLETON AND CO. 35 West 32nd St., New York

Racial Mixture The present-day Moors are a mixture of the Mauri, Numidians, Phoenicians, Romans and Arabs.

Becoming Venerable The British museum was opened to the public on January 15, 1759.



Makes Life Sweeter

Children's stomachs sour, and need an anti-acid. Keep their systems sweet with Phillips Milk of Magnesia! When tongue or breath tells of acid condition—correct it with a spoonful of Phillips. Most men and women have been comforted by this universal sweetener—more mothers should invoke its aid for their children. It is a pleasant thing to take, yet neutralizes more acid than the harsher things too often employed for the purpose. No household should be without it.

Phillips is the genuine, prescriptional product physicians endorse for general use; the name is important. "Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. registered trade mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

LOWEST COST TURKEYS

Hatching turkey eggs in incubators is now accepted by most growers as a definite way to lower production costs. When incubators are used the breeding flock can be especially managed for egg production. Fifty eggs per hen before July 1 or 20 pullets per hen per season have been obtained by skillful growers. Any good incubator will do the job for turkey eggs. A relatively high humidity seems to be essential, the optimum humidity range being from 60 to 70 per cent. Dependable brooders in clean brooder houses have also proved their value. Young pullets must be watched carefully during the first four or five weeks of the brooding period. The tendency to pile and crowd when temperature conditions are not perfectly favorable can be overcome only by careful watching at the time the pullets are put to bed. The larger the flock, the greater the problem of crowding. A few growers have brooded as many as 300 pullets together in 20 by 20 houses, but some of the most successful producers prefer smaller units, believing that the lower mortality justified a slightly greater labor investment. One square foot of floor space per poult is taken as a standard for the first eight weeks of brooding. At eight weeks the pullets should be well feathered out and weigh about two pounds each. Battery brooders have been tried with excellent success for a short time. Two weeks of battery brooding seems to be the maximum period, for after that time a decline in vigor of the pullets is noticed. In general, feed requirements are similar to those of growing chicks. Green feed is essential. Green alfalfa, clover, rape, chard and lawn clippings are splendid green feeds. Whether green feeds can be given to excess is a question raised by some. Feeding liberally at least once a day will not be excessive, one grower, who has successfully reared several thousand birds of excellent quality used these methods: The pullets had free access to a good chick mash mixture containing 3 per cent of dried milk products as soon as they were placed in the brooder house and until they were four weeks old. The protein plane of the mash mixture used the first four weeks was 18 per cent and was reduced to 16 per cent for the second four weeks. Green feed was fed beginning with the third day, all feed being cut into short lengths. All pullets were started in a hot-water-heated, cement-floored brooder house with a cement slab runway on the south side, to the first eight weeks. They were then moved to clean ground, never before used as a range by chickens or turkeys, and were housed in cheap shelter sheds. With liberal yards, plenty of green feed and hopper feeding of dry mash, 77 birds were ready for market by November 15, 81 per cent of them grading as prime quality stock. Two-by-fours were used for roosts in the roosting sheds, with two-inch mesh poultry netting under the roosts to prevent contact with the droppings. The almost perfect percentage of straight breastbones, so essential to prime market turkeys, is accredited to the wide roosts.

MONEY IN FARM GARDEN

It is a common thing to resolve to have a better garden than ever before. But gardening takes time and labor. These two items are important factors in solving the bread and butter problem on every farm. When seeding and planting time arrives, it is easy to become so absorbed with the greater enterprises of the farm that the gardening is either woefully neglected or consigned to the tender care of the rouseabout, whose time is already overtaxed with household duties, poultry problems, etc. Most of the farm gardening should be done with horse-drawn implements, and if the men do the job, it is quite likely to be so planned. If the women must do the work, it will necessarily be done on a smaller but more intensive scale. Some men are not mentally inclined to do the intensive detail work to make gardening a success. They aspire to accomplish greater things out on the broad acres or in the more interesting and perplexing problems of the feed lot. This same principle may apply to the housewife. She may be better qualified to care for baby chicks and make a fine success of the poultry sideline if she can spare the necessary time from her other many duties. If both man and wife should be inclined to the garden work, the results will be noticeable on the daily menu, health of the family and resulting ease on the pocketbook. But, on the other hand, there is little danger that greater cash enterprises will be neglected for work of the garden, even if the entire family enjoys devoting a short time each day or every few days to the planting of small seeds in straight rows, thinning plants, pulling weeds, gathering vegetables or admiring the beautiful blossoms that may decorate the dining table. "I can grow corn and buy the little fruit and vegetables we need," is an oft-repeated argument of the extensive farmer. The co-operating fruit grower or gardening specialist is willing to agree. But close observations will reveal that where fruit and vegetables are not grown at home, they are noticeable by their absence from both the dining table and the storage cellar. Meat, fruit, vegetables and poultry products that are used on the farm wars produced are secured at first cost. No transportation and distribution charges are added, such as our urban cousins are required to pay. The difference in quality is probably more appreciated by town folks than by us who grow accustomed to helping ourselves to the good things at the point of origin. In spite of the fact that 10 per cent of

SOY BEANS AND CORN

Describing his experience this fall in handling two carloads of hogs, one farmer states that they were fattened at small cost on soy beans. "I planted soy beans with my corn last spring," he said. "The corn did not amount to much, but the soy beans came on, and made a vast amount of feed, and it was largely on the beans that the hogs fattened. This is by far the cheapest way of husking corn and handling it several times is obsolete now. Soy beans and corn will do the work and do it far better at a trifling expense compared with the old way. Besides, the hogs scatter

our farms have no orchard fruits and 22 per cent have no small fruits for family use, yet over 40 per cent of the farmers' live comes from the farm. The garden will do its full share if we will do ours.

FLOCK RECORDS PAY

It's hard to beat the system of keeping flock records to determine the value of the poultry flock on the farm, says a successful poultry raiser. With the aid of these records, the ways in which poultry income can be boosted still further are soon discovered. Last year a flock of Rhode Island Reds returned an average per hen of \$3.95 over the cost of feed given them. The monthly poultry record consists of an itemized account of the number of eggs gathered, feed used, and whether it was home grown or purchased; the amount of poultry consumed and the amount sold. Little time or effort is required to keep the records, and the information they supply is valuable in comparing the relation of the poultry business to the rest of the farming business. It also provides a basis by which to compare results obtained with those of neighboring farmers and others in the state who are interested in poultry raising. "I have kept records for several years," continued this poultry raiser, "and find that the average production of the flock increases each year. In 1929 my flock averaged 114 eggs per hen, which was an increase of eight eggs per hen over the average of 106 eggs per hen of the year before."

CONSERVING PASTURAGE

Controlling grazing, or dividing the pasture into smaller fields and alternating the stock in the different fields, gives the grass a chance to store plant food and increases the feed from the same amount of ground. Although fencing is expensive, it will often pay in increased feed and better feed. In extreme cases, the use of rest periods, the fencing favors the growth of the best pasture plants, helps control weeds and less desirable pasture plants, and gives a better distribution of the droppings or manure over the whole area.

CONTROLLING PIGEON LICE

Pigeons are troubled with their own particular varieties of lice. In addition to those that afflict other birds, however, methods of control are probably more simple than they are with poultry. A good spraying of the pigeon house with white wash to which carbolic acid or crude petroleum has been added, spraying of the whole house with kerosene, and the use of a hot steam bath, will all prove effective. In addition, tobacco stems, which are an excellent lice repellent, can be used as either part or all of the nesting material. As a further precaution it is well to disinfect the nest boxes in crude oil when they are removed for cleaning after each pair of squabs come off the nest. Where tobacco stems are not available for nest material and straw or hay is being used, a light coating of kerosene over the nest before the squabs are hatched will prove effective, or a moth ball can be put in the corner of each nest. If the above methods are followed there should be no difficulty from lice, even through the hottest summer months.

HOME POULTRY CANNING

Now that several packing companies have demonstrated that poultry when properly canned will keep its flavor and fresh appearance, it is possible that an increasing number of farm women will be canning poultry. Chicken, when properly canned, makes a fine, dependable meat supply. It is essential that birds to be used for canning shall be killed about six hours before canning. Strip off the feathers, bleed well and cool thoroughly. Then singe and wash the chicken in hot water to kill the lice. Dip the giblets and eggs. Wash each piece and sear the meat in the oven in hot fat so that it may be packed hot. Do not roll in flour. Pack quickly in clean, hot jars. Pour on boiling water to fill the jars. Use level teaspoonful salt to each quart. Place the meat in the jars put on rings and partly seal each jar for the sterilization process. Keep the jars in a hot water bath for three and one-half hours in a steam pressure of 60 minutes at 15 pounds. Remove from the heat and seal immediately.

POISON THE ROACHES

The cockroach detests dirty feet. This fact gives the troubled housewife a solution as to cockroach control. The insect will not eat poison as food, but it licks off poison that gets on its feet while traveling along treated runways. Sodium fluoride, a fine white powder, available at any drug store, is cheap and it is the best substance known for combating roaches. It may be used pure or mixed with equal parts of flour. It should be dusted over the shelves, tables and throughout the runways of the roaches. Scodium fluoride is similar but more toxic than sodium fluoride, and may be preferred because it is the cheapest of the two insecticides. Like the bedbug, the cockroach remains hidden during the day. When the kitchen and pantry are deserted and dark, the insect comes forth to forage. It prefers kitchens and pantries where there is warmth and a supply of moisture. The flat, thin bodies of roaches fit them admirably for crawling into cracks, behind baseboards, window casings shelves and other obstructions.

Colored Streets Next

Jerome Beatty in the American Magazine. Next—Colored streets! Already, in New Orleans, merchants on Baronne street have colored their sidewalks green to attract attention to their stores; with such success that the merchants on Canal street, in the same city, will meet competition by painting their sidewalks red. A few enterprising villages in Texas and California are coloring their pavements so that tourists will remember the towns. Soon, highways leading to cities may be painted in distinctive colors. We may

Detroit Is Not Disposed To Go the Way of Chicago

From the Milwaukee Journal.

In Detroit three gunmen shoot down a radio announcer who had been actively attacking gambling and crime conditions under Mayor Bowles, whom on Tuesday Detroit voted to recall. The gunmen are out to take over Detroit as they have taken over Chicago. They will protect vice and crime by intimidating those who expose and fight it. In recent months shooting has become common on Detroit's streets. Now a man who, day after day, told how bad conditions were is killed in the lobby of a prominent hotel—a typical Chicago crime.

The gunmen will succeed in Detroit as they have in Chicago unless Detroit citizens realize that now, in the beginning, is the time for them to be active and organized. The challenge thrown to them is clear. Any man who dares to tell the public about what goes on in the underworld of their city must consider his life in danger, to be forfeited if the gunmen get a chance. The radio announcer is on a plane with the newspaper man. In this case the gangsters pay a tribute to the radio announcer's influence. And the circumstances make it very unlikely that this is another Lingle case, the "execution" by gangsters of a fellow racketeer.

Detroit has many of the characteristic problems of Chicago to face. It has grown too fast. It is a vast aggregation of a million and a quarter souls not used to living together, not organized to act intelligently in meeting the problems of a great city. It is, moreover, from its nearness to Canada and its central position in the rum-smuggling trade, infested with men whose business is to violate the law. It must take special precautions or the geographical position which has brought it growth and wealth will make it the prey of criminals.

Happily it seems that Detroit citizens are not asleep. That the city was ready in the very first year of Mayor Bowles' term to vote him out of office when it became convinced that he was not combating crime, shows that Detroit citizenry is not a hopeless, acquiescent mob which gives up good government as impossible. The recall was there and they used it. Now comes the test. Is the resolution strong enough to make the city too hot to hold gangsters who will, unless they are fought every moment, make Detroit another Chicago? It is a fight for the safety of decent people on the streets of an American city. Detroit is to make answer now whether a big city can be a great city.

GYPSY QUEEN IN BARCELONA

Ruler of Spanish Nomads Once Was Craftiest of Border Smugglers

Barcelona—(UP)—One of the most interesting persons to visit the Barcelona International Exposition was the queen of the Spanish gypsies, 84-year-old Anita Maya. Anita was loath to leave her home town of Ronda, and in order to persuade her to come to Barcelona it was necessary to agree to send two reports, by telegraph, each day to her subjects, giving an account of her good health. Once in Barcelona, however, Anita expressed her delight with everything, and her surprise that civilization existed this far away from her sphere of action. Anita was free to express her views on various subjects. Water, she said, was good as a drink, and while extension here she drank from 15 to 20 glasses of "cazalla," a dry brandy, daily. As a smuggler operating at La Linea (The Line) near Gibraltar, she had no equal in her day; she also boasts of good lungs, and can still sing, accompanying herself on the guitar.

Money Returns Talk In Farm Bureau Drive

Ames, Ia.—Actual money returns from membership in a farm bureau "speak louder" to the average farmer when he is being sought as a member of the organization. M. C. Townsend, organization director of the Indiana Farm Bureau federation and other extension and farm bureau leaders from 11 states, attending the annual farm bureau training school at Iowa State colleges this week. Mr. Townsend talked on the "Relationship of Membership to Farm Bureau Activities," basing his discussion largely on experiences of the Indiana organization. In that state 20 counties, out of the 87 organized, do 44 per cent of the business in co-operative stores and other enterprises, and have 45 per cent of the farm bureau membership. The co-operative selling associations in the state last year did \$50,000,000 worth of business. Only farm bureau members participated in the patronage dividends of that organization.

The Carnera "Set-Ups"

From the Kansas City Star. Probably the most amazing episode in the history of the prize fight racket in the United States has been the coast to coast tour of Primo Carnera troupe. A tour in which expert fixers did more work than the fighters in the ring. A tour of exploration of an Italian giant, meeting mostly pugilistic hangers-on known as set-ups, diligent care and caution being exercised so that even these set-up could not win by use of the double cross.

Colored Streets Next

Jerome Beatty in the American Magazine. Next—Colored streets! Already, in New Orleans, merchants on Baronne street have colored their sidewalks green to attract attention to their stores; with such success that the merchants on Canal street, in the same city, will meet competition by painting their sidewalks red. A few enterprising villages in Texas and California are coloring their pavements so that tourists will remember the towns. Soon, highways leading to cities may be painted in distinctive colors. We may

back if he doesn't flop. In another the Carnera opponent enters the ring so drunk he hardly can stand erect. Another in which the supposed set-up crosses the Carnera fixers so that it is necessary to plant a second in the opponents' corner to throw a towel into the ring. The last cited incident caused the California fight commission to bar Carnera and his outfit.

And now comes the continuance of the Carnera exploitation toward a match with Jack Dempsey or some other fight notable in the landing of a low blow, called intentional by the referee.

How much longer will the American public stand for this crowning insult to its sporting intelligence? How much longer will be honest men of boxing permit the fixers to get away with stuff like this?

French Abandon Autos To Police Discomfort

Paris—(UP)—Carrying absent-mindedness to the point of forgetting one's automobile, preoccupied Parisians are becoming the despair of the French prefecture of police. Already over-burdened with stores of lost and forgotten umbrellas, pocket books, fountain pens, and packages of all varieties, the guardians of the law are now complaining that 1,052 automobiles, abandoned or forgotten on the streets, are now in the hands of the prefecture officials awaiting the return of the owners.

Scientist Won His Fee

Mark S. Watson in the Baltimore Sun. One of the experts for the water-power development at Niagara was Dr. Henry A. Rowland, the eminent physicist of the Johns Hopkins university of that day. One of the most entertaining stories of Rowland concerned that employment, for the Niagara people were staggered by the size of the fee he named, and declined to pay. He sued and won. But in the trial of the case he was examined rather searchingly by the renowned Joseph Choate, of the Niagara council, who, in his suave manner, inquired whether \$10,000 was not a pretty large fee for a scientist to charge.

LINEAL HEDGES AGAINST SHORTAGE OF WATER

Lincoln, Neb.—A special meeting of the Lincoln city council was to be held Saturday to pass an emergency water ordinance. It is likely that prohibited use will be declared to constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine. Another likelihood that water is to be shut off from premises where such violations occur. Another method discussed is to charge the water a higher rate than those who use only a normal amount. Ten thousand gallons a quarter is held to be sufficient for the ordinary household. The water level of the deep well here is 25 feet lower than ever before.

BANCROFT, NEB., YOUTH DROWNS IN DRAINAGE DITCH

Lyons, Neb.—Casper Buckholtz, 19 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Buckholtz, of Bancroft, was drowned at 5 p. m. Sunday in a drainage ditch, four miles north of Lyons, while swimming with a group of Bancroft youths. Buckholtz, who could not swim, sank in a hole unnoticed. Help was called from Lyons and Paul Dairymple of Lyons recovered the body 45 minutes later. Resuscitation efforts failed.

BIG SAVING TO WHEAT GROWER

Nebraskans Expected to Benefit \$2,000,000 by New Rate This Year

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special)—It is believed that the rate order handed down recently by the interstate commerce commission will save Nebraska farmers somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 on wheat shipments, with other grains sharing in the reduction on a smaller scale.

Chairman Curtis of the state railway commission, which had an active part in the action, said that perhaps no decision ever handed down by the interstate commerce commission is of more interest and importance to the people of Nebraska. Hearings were held throughout the United States when action arose under the Hoch-Smith resolution requiring the commission to institute general investigation into rates and rules surrounding the movement of grain and grain products.

CANNING FACTORY AT FREMONT MAY NOT OPEN

Fremont, Neb.—(Special)—There will be less than half a crop of sweet corn and, if the drought continues 10 days longer, the Fremont Canning company probably will not open its factory here this season, according to Charles Cuykendahl, manager, who has been making a survey of conditions. The last four sweltering days have shriveled up the sweet corn, according to Cuykendahl.

CHEYENNE COUNTY HAS HUGE WHEAT YIELD

Sidney, Neb.—The average wheat yield in Cheyenne county will probably be slightly in excess of 25 bushels an acre, according to a report from the county agent's office. Figuring the probable yield from the estimated total production of six million bushels this year, the average is one of the best ever recorded here. A check early this summer revealed 240 thousand acres under cultivation in winter and spring wheat.

If Cheyenne county reaches the six-million-bushel mark this year it will be by far the largest wheat yield ever reported by a single county in Nebraska.

The county agent's office also reports 64 thousand acres of corn under cultivation. The condition of corn is estimated at 95 per cent due to favorable rains and the protracted heat spell during July.

FT. ROBINSON BATTERY TO MAKE PRACTICE HIKE

Fort Robinson, Neb.—(UP)—Battery E, Fourth field artillery, is scheduled to start a practice hike Tuesday of 200 miles to Hot Springs, S. D., and return. The march is scheduled to take 14 days and is part of the battery's yearly training, although only a 100-mile hike each year is required. An important aim of the trip will be the testing of new Phillips pack equipment under direction of the pack artillery board. It is expected that the latter body will have recommendations to make regarding this equipment after the march is completed.

Leaving Fort Robinson early Tuesday morning, the Battery will stop at Whitney the first night. Subsequent night camps will be made at Wayne, Oelrichs, Horsehead Creek and thence to Hot Springs, arriving Saturday night. The caravan will camp at Hot Springs Sunday, taking a short trip to Cascade Springs and return the following day. Tuesday Wind Cave National park will be visited with Hot Springs as the camping place again Wednesday night. The return trip will begin Thursday, August 14 and stops will be made at the same points as in going.

VILLAGE OF CONCORD, NEB. NOTED FOR ITS THREE BANDS

Ponca, Neb.—The town of Concord, Dixon county, with a population of but 259, has the distinction of doing as much in a musical way as towns of 5,000 and 6,000. This town and community boast of three bands, all of which are conducted by Harold Shackelford. These organizations receive financial support by free will contributions and also make neat sums by engagements in other towns. Concord has a specially constructed shell, in which the singing is said to be acoustically correct. Ample seating is provided in the park adjoining, and the town and countryside enjoy weekly concerts.

LINEAL HEDGES AGAINST SHORTAGE OF WATER

Lincoln, Neb.—A special meeting of the Lincoln city council was to be held Saturday to pass an emergency water ordinance. It is likely that prohibited use will be declared to constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine. Another likelihood that water is to be shut off from premises where such violations occur. Another method discussed is to charge the water a higher rate than those who use only a normal amount. Ten thousand gallons a quarter is held to be sufficient for the ordinary household. The water level of the deep well here is 25 feet lower than ever before.

BANCROFT, NEB., YOUTH DROWNS IN DRAINAGE DITCH

Lyons, Neb.—Casper Buckholtz, 19 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Buckholtz, of Bancroft, was drowned at 5 p. m. Sunday in a drainage ditch, four miles north of Lyons, while swimming with a group of Bancroft youths. Buckholtz, who could not swim, sank in a hole unnoticed. Help was called from Lyons and Paul Dairymple of Lyons recovered the body 45 minutes later. Resuscitation efforts failed.