

UNIQUE TRADE TOUR PLANNED

Coventry, Eng.—(UP)—A unique travelling British Industries fair contained in a number of amphibian automobiles soon is to make a 12,000 miles trade promotion tour of Europe and Africa.

The automobiles, or "boat-cars," now being built by the Riley company here, are designed to cross the deepest rivers without the aid of a separate boat or raft and are propelled by canoe paddles. The cars are fitted with giant wheels and surrounded by a detachable electron frame carrying four large air bags on each side of the car. When inflated the air bags will enable the vehicles to cross any water-course at such a height as to prevent harm to the engine. They will be accompanied by a trailer and two motorcycles.

Over 40 British manufacturers are co-operating in the expedition which, headed by Capt. Geoffrey Malins, the explorer, is expected to be traveling for over a year. Two or three expert salesmen will assist Captain Malins in an endeavor to convince the people of the countries visited that British goods are best. Samples are being taken in the cars and a portable projector and films will help advertise the goods of the interested manufacturers. Malins will also take a film of the trip to be exhibited in England upon his return.

FRANCE MAY ADD NEW DECORATION

Paris.—(UP)—France may include another national decoration among those famous orders for which many Frenchmen and foreigners strive.

According to a bill just proposed in Parliament the Order of Colonial Merit, or in French "Merite Colonial," may be created. The bill argues that if France is a country of more than 100,000,000 inhabitants, subjects or proteges, 60,000,000 of them live mostly in Africa, Asia, America and Oceania. How can they be recompensed for their meritorious conduct and for their unselfish and pioneering efforts in behalf of French prestige abroad? It is observed, moreover, that the only colonial orders that exist are those for military service. The bills say "Let us now have some recognition, but which reward men for their labors in the economic and cultural paths."

"The bill proposes that both natives and foreigners to the colonies may be considered in the new order, which will be composed of Knights, Officers and Commanders. For the first year not more than 1,000 Knights will be allowed, no more than 200 officers and no more than 50 commanders. For subsequent years the maximum of 600 knights crosses will be allowed. Nine-tenths of the best of decorations in the Colonial Merit must be to those who live and work in the Colonies, the other tenth being for those who have merited colonial recognition and reside in France or abroad.

Islanders Catch Lizards With Their Haitian Rum

Washington.—(UP)—Native fishermen of Petite Gonave island, off the coast of Haiti, have a unique method of catching the great lizards which infest the region.

The fishermen profess fear of the iguanas, but to members of a Smithsonian Institution party who visited the island was disclosed the means of snaring the lizards alive. "They said they could be captured," says the report of Alexander Wetmore just published by the Institution, "by putting rum in rock hollows where the iguanas would drink it, making it an easy matter to catch and handle them."

Wetmore collected several living specimens by less crafty means and he remarks that the dangerous attributes of the horrid appearing animals are wholly imaginary.

Language of Old Indian Nation Nearly Extinct

Norwich, Conn.—(UP)—The beautiful, rhythmic tongue of a once-powerful Indian nation is virtually extinct among the last of the Mohicans.

No one among the 70 remaining on the reservation at Mohegan near here, can speak more than a few words of greeting, according to Chief Peegee Uncas, descendant of a long line of rulers who held sway in western Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Chief Uncas believes the only Mohican who can converse freely in the tribal language is William Dick of Wisconsin, descendant of another Mohican who migrated to that state after the Mohicans withdrew from the Five Nations. Dick lives at Stockbridge, named for the old home of the tribe in Massachusetts.

Mutual Confession.

Young Scribner and his bride were alone for the first time in their new home. "Darling," she cried, "I must make a terrible confession to you. I can't cook."

"Aw, that's all right, my dear. I've a confession to make, too. I'm a poet and there won't be anything to cook."

Mr. Jultizer First.

From the Boston Globe. Don Seitz, in his life of Joseph Pulitzer, tells a story of a young reporter on the New York World who was sent to cover a revival meeting, and to whom in the midst of the proceedings an exhorter bent and said: "Will you not come forward?"

"Excuse me," was the reply, "but I am a reporter and am here only on business."

"But," said the revivalist, "there is no business so momentous as the Lord's."

"Maybe not," said the reporter, "but you don't know Mr. Pulitzer."

NEW VARIETIES SWEET CORN OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

NEW VARIETIES SWEET CORN.

The seed catalogs for 1931 have brought with them many suggestions of new varieties for the vegetable and flower garden. Many of the new varieties and strains of early sweet corn have been tested in the gardens of a western experiment station during the last three years. Golden Bantam is still the standard for quality in yellow sweet corn, but now is surpassed in earliness by 10 or 12 newer varieties or strains, among them Golden Gem, Bantam, Golden Early Market, Extra Early Bantam, The Burpee, Golden Sixty-Day, Golden Sunshine, Lord's Golden Age and Burbank. Golden Gem, a new variety from the North Dakota agricultural experiment station, was the earliest yellow variety, producing its first commercial picking 12 days earlier than Golden Bantam. The husked ears are slender, four to six inches long, with eight rows of medium width yellow kernels. Bantam was two days later, but of the same type. Gill's strain of Golden Early Market was the earliest of the group. It has thick, heavy ears, and 12 to 16 rows of kernels, ranging in length from six to seven inches. Included in this group, and slightly later, were Golden Sixty-Day and Burbank. The Burpee and Golden Sunshine also have 12 rows of grain, but the ears are longer and more slender. Extra Early Bantam and Lord's Golden Age have slender ears of the old Bantam type, but are three to five days earlier. In the white varieties, Vaughn's strain of Earliest, true to name, was the earliest. It is a small selection of the Alpha variety, but three days earlier, and has slender, eight-rowed ears, five to seven inches in length. Early Market or Early Surprise was only three days later than Earliest and much larger in size. These husked ears were one and one-half to two inches in diameter by six to seven inches in length, with 12 to 16 rows of grain.

BROODING CHICKS ON WIRE

The new practice of brooding chicks on wire floors is being resorted to by a considerable number of poultry raisers in the defense against disease and parasites. Tests by the supervisor in charge of poultry investigations at one experiment station, indicate that wire floors can be made an effective means for control of sanitary conditions to prevent or control conditions and to prevent range paralysis. At the same time it was found that chicks on wire floors were more subject to the vices of feather picking and cannibalism. On this account it is suggested that each poultry raiser first try out the procedure on a small scale. In order to provide greater comfort and to protect against cold or floor draft from beneath the screen, during the chicks' first two weeks, a single or double thickness of burlap sacks should be spread over the wire around the brooder where the chicks settle down for the night. The sacks should be removed the first thing in the morning and after removing adhering droppings can be hung up in the sun or in a dry place during the day and again replaced on the floor in the evening. Since the brooding of chicks on wire is rather severe, a floor of floor three to six feet wide in the front portion of the brooder house may be left unscreened so that the chicks may have access to floor litter. Since the feeding and drinking equipment is kept on the screened part of the floor, and screened portion covered with litter is easily kept in good condition. The floor beneath the screen need be cleaned only one each month, but for best results it is necessary to clean and disinfect the screen thoroughly twice each week, especially the top edges of supports where droppings may lodge.

COCKROACH CONTROL

Cockroaches are well known to almost every one. They are active mainly at night or in dark basements. Their filthy habits, repulsive appearance, bad odor, and the danger of their spreading disease, may make them very objectionable. They are best known as pests of food, working in pantries, kitchens, bakeries, restaurants and like places, fouling with excreta the material over which they pass. The most effective method of controlling cockroaches, and one that will practically always give relief, is to dust thoroughly with sodium fluoride all parts of the house, including the dark corners of closets, at the base of the walls in basements, under sinks, around drain pipes, behind baseboards, on shelves, or in any cracks in floors or walls where cockroaches are likely to hide. If this treatment is persisted in, even the most severe infestations may be entirely cleaned up. The roaches do not feed upon the powder, but get it upon their bodies, and in cleaning their feet and legs take particles of the material into their mouths, and so become poisoned. The treatment should be repeated after a few weeks, to take care of roaches that may have hatched from eggs laid before the first treatment.

BROODER HOUSE LIGHTS

Forced growing of baby chicks through the use of bright lights in the brooder house should probably be discouraged on the average poultry farm at least until we have more evidence that all good and no harm will result. The use of lights in the laying house to induce greater consumption of feeds to force egg production has been a legitimate and paying practice during the winter months when the days are short. However, it has been found that 12 to 14 hours is enough, and stretching this may result in trouble. Baby chicks are brooded during months when the

TURKEYS IN CONFINEMENT

Modern developments in marketing turkeys through pools and co-operative associations in the West are beginning to be felt in the eastern states. Working along similar principles of quality standardization, turkeys as have some producers, it begins to look like the western turkey growers will teach the eastern growers a lesson, just as the western egg folks showed the eastern egg producers how to market white eggs. Quality and standardized marketing must be preceded by quality and standardized production. Right now it seems that the raising of turkeys in confinement is to follow close on the heels of raising

days are lengthening. In all probability they get nearly all the hours they need to consume feed in order to make normal growth with safety. A very good use for lights has grown out of this experimenting with baby chicks. A dim light has proved to be very useful during the night. Often a stray baby chick gets lost in the dark. His chances of running away from the heat are just as good as running toward it. If he runs away and huddles in a corner, there is a chilled baby chick that soon is counted among the lost. The dim light enables the birds to find the other chicks and the brooder stove at any time. Studies of baby chicks with and without this dim light have shown that there is less crowding in the brooder house where the light is kept burning. The farm having electric service might well add a very small light to the equipment of their brooder house.

RAPE FOR HOG PASTURE

A large number of trials by many experiment stations have shown that rape is the most valuable spring-sown forage crop for pasturing hogs. This crop, while not itself a legume, may be regarded in the class of nitrogenous forages and is almost equal to red clover for fattening hogs. In addition to supplying protein it has a considerable content of calcium, which is particularly advantageous to hogs. Care should be taken to plant only the Dwarf Essex variety. At one experiment station the best results have followed broadcasting rape at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. If the seed bed is well prepared and the seed lightly covered early in the spring, the crop will be ready for pasturing from June 1 to 15. If not too heavily pastured, it will provide a good pasture throughout the season. It is frost resistant. The quantity of pork produced per acre of rape varies with the character of the growing season and with the grain concentrates fed. In one investigation it was reported that pork was produced at the rate of 60 pounds per acre. In an average of nine trials the gain in weight accredited to each acre of rape forage was 398 pounds. A good grain ration to feed to hogs on rape pasture is corn and linseed meal in the proportion of six parts of corn to one of meal, or corn and tankage in the proportion of nine parts of corn to one of tankage. Farmers who do not have alfalfa or clover pasture will find in rape an excellent annual forage crop that will make it possible to produce pork at a material reduction in cost.

DECEITFUL WINTER.

No deeds how mild the winter is, how modestly the blizzards bill, we long and yearn for spring; we want to see the flowers in bloom, and hear the blue jays sing. Sometimes you'll see a winter try to emulate the warm July, or spring the curves of June; but it is winter, after all; the vices hang dead upon the wall, we hear no catbirds' tune. The skies may be all blue and fair, and warm as milk the genial air, but no one's fooled, I wot; the boughs are naked on the trees; where are the blossoms and the bees, the things that hit the spot? Old winter smiles like blooming May, pretending that he's had his day, and that he's shot his bolt; but still we fear and don't believe; we think he's something up his sleeve, we dread another jolt. Until the land is full of wrens, and lambs and calves are done, and snow shall never cease; and we are longing for the day when winter's really gone away, and spring has brought us peace.

CORN JUDGING CHANGING.

A changing sentiment in corn judging is becoming increasingly evident of late as judging is done more from the standpoint of value for seed than from the standpoint of fine looking ears. This is the opinion of H. D. Hughes, of the farm crops and soils department at Iowa State college. The local county yield tests that have been started in many counties and townships within the last six or eight years have educated many people away from the best of ears. Hughes reports that many farmers grow two kinds of corn, one for seed value and one for beauty. The best seed ear from the standpoint of yield is one of good length, medium in circumference, solid and "heavy for its size," with 16 to 18 rows of kernels, not too rough, but rather than starchy, and relatively large, rather than small and thin. It is of utmost importance that the tips of the kernels be very plump and well filled out.

NEW IDEAS IN VENTILATION

The coming of electricity to a large number of farms is opening up a field for new methods of ventilation. One tenth horse-power motor is sufficient to drive small fans which suck the air out of buildings at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet per minute. Various devices are used to control the air movement so that the temperature of the barn is not lowered too greatly on very cold days. Devices of this sort sound more expensive than the old-fashioned methods of building flues, but actually they seem to be less expensive. The upkeep may be more but the original cost of installation seems to be less.

A GOOD FERTILIZER

Sweet clover improves the soil so much that it runs itself out of a home by making the ground more suitable to other plants which can then crowd it out of the ground.

GOOD FOR 'EM ANY TIME

Liquid skim milk is recommended for young chicks in place of water during the first week.

CHICKENS IN CONFINEMENT

One experiment station has demonstrated the confinement raising of turkeys in a manner that exceeded all expectations. Some growers in the east also are raising turkeys in close confinement with marked success. The writer, during 1929, raised a small flock in strict confinement on all dry feed in his back yard. The birds were hatched June 7 and averaged 15 1/2 pounds in weight at Thanksgiving. Feed costs averaged \$2.27 per bird, all feed being purchased.

WORTH TRYING

If in this world you'd like to rise, just raise the best and advertise.

FRUIT BUSHES NEED PRUNING

Loafing on Job Because of Lack of Care in Spring

Brookings, S. D.—Thousands of raspberry bushes in South Dakota are loafing on the job of producing fruit because they are not pruned properly, in the opinion of A. L. Ford, extension horticulturist at State college.

Five minutes work in pruning a raspberry bush this spring will mean a material increase in the crop a year from this summer if weather conditions are normal, he said. Pruning should be done while the plant is dormant.

"Since most varieties of raspberries produce fruit only on two-year-old wood," the horticulturist explained, "all canes except those of last year should be pruned off at the ground. Most canes die after they have produced a crop of fruit but those which remain living become parasitic wood and rob the producing canes of nourishment."

If the young canes are too thick they should be thinned so that there are 12 to 15 good canes to a plant, Professor Ford said. If the canes are too long they should be headed somewhat. "In order to get the plants to bush out instead of running to height," he continued, "it is a good plan to pinch off the tips of the new shoots along in June when they are waist high. This will increase the amount of fruit-bearing wood. This plan should only be used with raspberries which are completely winter-hardy and which do not need to be protected from sub-zero temperatures, since the bushy plants are hard to cover up satisfactorily."

Varieties of raspberries recommended by Mr. Ford are the Latham, Ohta and Sunbeam. These are completely winter-hardy in nearly all parts of the state, he said.

Mkwawa's Skull.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. Much has been spoken and written about the difficulty of carrying out the terms of the treaty for Mkwawa's skull. But little public attention has been paid to Clause 246, which reads:

"Within six months of the coming into force of the present treaty . . . Germany shall hand over to the Britannic majesty's government the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, which was removed from the protectorate of German East Africa and taken to Germany."

Germany did not hand over the skull within six months. For more than a decade the foreign office in Berlin has been in arrears. The skull simply cannot be identified. To be the correct one, it would have to have a bullet hole in it, but quite a number of African skulls in Germany, it appears, have bullet holes in them. Mkwawa, sultan of the Wahehe tribe, fought the German in East Africa for seven years, from 1891 to 1898, and on his last battlefield he is supposed to have shot himself. The witch doctors of the Wahehe, according to a tribal custom, preserve the skeletons of their dead rulers. They want the skull of Mkwawa in their rear. The German government has not done its best to comply on this point. Wilhelmstrasse recently sent three African skulls to London and asked his Britannic majesty's government to try to hand it identification. It would see that, 12 years after the guns were silenced, this remote African tribe could have the only tangible evidence it asked as proof of its final victory over the German empire.

Scarcity in Snake Skins.

From Boston Transcript. The craze for snake skin shoes, belts, vanity bags, cigaret cases and the like has increased so of late that, according to an authority in the leather trade, most of the world is approaching the snakeless state of Ireland. Girls who are particular want their dancing shoes made from the skins of the deadliest of the species, like the rattlesnake, the cobra and the fer de lance. Why this preference we are not told. Is it some atavistic throwback to Mother Eve's early partiality for the arch serpent's companionship, her rapt acquiescence in his wily sophistries? Does something of the hideous fascination of the living creature inhere in the still-glistening scales of its tanned integument? Interesting questions for the philosopher, cogitating at midnight over woman's brain and brainlessness and the regrettable fall of man. It is enough to say in this place that the jungles of India and South America and other strongholds of venomous reptiles are at this moment being combed by hunters eager to earn the doubled pay that snake skins are fetching, a fact which explains perhaps why less than 19,000 persons died of snake bite in India last year compared with the 20,000 or 25,000 of ordinary years.

NEW ALIMONY CLUB HEAD

Chicago.—(UP)—Nathan Bulmash, 27 years old, is the newly elected president of the Chicago Alimony club with headquarters for 70 members at the county jail. W. H. Donald, 77 years old, former president, was forced to resign due to the completion of his six months sentence. He announced he was \$646 in arrears in his alimony payments which he had sworn he would not pay and that he would soon return.

IOWA STATE PRESENTED

100 DEGREES FRIDAY Ames, Ia.—More than 100 Iowa State college students received diplomas at the commencement exercises held Friday morning at the close of the winter term. President R. M. Hughes awarded the degrees. Registration for the spring term will be held March 25.

No Sale.

From Tit-Bits. "There's a traveling salesman waiting outside, sir—man with a moustache."

"Tell him I've got a moustache."

Scholars of Nineveh Compiled "Dictionary"

While the average person regards the compilation of word definitions into a dictionary as an original achievement with Noah Webster, history records the science lexicography as early as the Seventh century, B. C. Clay tablets unearthed in Nineveh reveal cuneiform impressions made in the Seventh century, B. C., in the reign of Assurbanipal. These tablets are generally recognized as the earliest authentic dictionary.

Arab scholars early busied themselves with dictionary making, a work necessary to a language as rich as theirs. The first attempt to gather the entire Arabic vocabulary in one work was arranged not alphabetically, but based on a system of phonetic principles.

Skipping a vast period when dictionaries were compiled in nearly all tongues, we come upon the first English dictionary, the work of John Bullockar. John Bullockar's English Expositor was the first English dictionary in the strict sense of the term, as it gave both words and definitions in English.

Noah Webster published his "Compendious dictionary in 1803, and in 1828 brought out his great American Dictionary of the English Language, which was followed by abridged editions. Besides many editions with minor changes, complete revisions of the large dictionary were made in 1847 by Chauncey A. Goodrich and in 1864 and 1890 by Noah Porter. Its present name is Webster's New International dictionary. This is a complete revision of the entire work.

Painful Truth

Dr. Horace Day was asked to resign his chair of biology at Howard college because he expressed certain doubts about Noah's ark and Jonah and the whale. Doctor Day said at a Birmingham reception:

"I suppose these doubts of mine have caused some people pain. Well, isn't it worth a little pain to clear the air, to see straight and true?"

"A Birmingham young lady was proposed to by an epic poet.

"How much do you make, Virgil," she asked him, 'out of your epic poetry?"

"Well," Virgil said, "I only made \$64 last year, but, oh, darling, there are other things in life besides money."

"Yes," the young lady answered. "Yes, Virgil, there's the poorhouse." —Detroit Free Press.

Historic Watch

In the private collection of an Indiana man is a watch that may be the identical timepiece which Washington presented to Lafayette as a token of his appreciation of the services rendered by the famous Frenchman. That a watch was given is a matter of record, and it is also a fact that the present watch was stolen from Lafayette's quarters.

The collector's watch fits the description of the historic timepiece, experts say. It has four dials and five hands. One of the dials records the days of the month and another the days of the week. A miniature portrait bust of Washington appears in the upper side of the face. It is in colors and is considered a masterpiece of craftsmanship. —Detroit News.

Not Guilty

The children in the circle at Sunday school were not very well behaved. Gordon went home to report to his mother.

"The little boys and girls were not good. They patted their feet on the floor and made a noise," he said.

"I hope my little boy did not pat his feet on the floor," said mother.

"No, mother. My chair was too high." —Indianapolis News.

The Rescuer

Landlady—Why have you put your coffee on a stool?

Lodger—it was so weak I thought it had better sit down.

That boy who chews three sticks of gum at one time will always be a prodigal.

CHILDREN usually hate to take medicine but every child loves the taste of Castoria. And mothers like its action—so gentle, yet so prompt and effective.

Castoria is a never-failing comfort to children and mothers alike because it was formulated expressly for children—to correct their little ills and upsets.

The beauty of it is you can give Castoria to children of all ages with equally sure results. When baby's cry warns of colic, a few drops of Castoria has him soothed; and free from pain, he is asleep again in a jiffy.

In an older child when coated tongue or bad breath tell of constipation, a more liberal dose is

Castoria made especially for CHILDREN

usually all that is needed to cleanse and regulate the bowels.

Your doctor will tell you Castoria deserves a place in the family medicine cabinet until your children are grown. He knows it is safe for the tiniest baby; effective for a child in his teens.

Look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, printed on the wrapper.

A LOW-COST GAS SERVICE FOR ALL

No Matter Where You Live You Can Light, Heat and Cook With Gas

It may seem strange, but it is true nevertheless, that while many city folks are complaining about high gas rates, thousands of rural folks are enjoying modern gas service for lighting, heating and cooking at low cost. Stranger still is the fact that these country residents are far from any gas mains.

Here's the answer: Along with the many other improvements for the farm and rural communities has come pressure gas appliances for the home. These new inventions have especially been a boon to the housewife. They lighten her work, save her time, and add so small measure of contentment to every member of the family.

Pressure gas appliances make and burn their own gas from regular untreated motor fuel. There are modern cook stoves that fry, bake or broil—roast, toast or boil, just like the regular city gas range. There are lamps and lanterns that produce 200 to 300 candlepower of pure white light; radiant heaters that produce healthful heat; self-heating irons without cords or tubes; water heaters, utility stoves, etc.

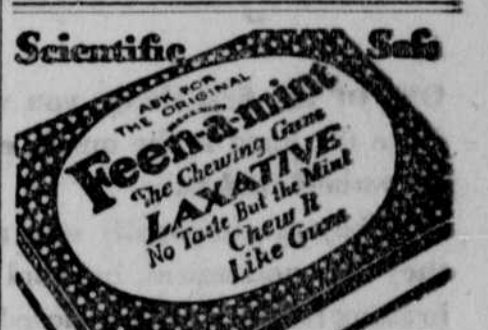
Inventive genius has made these appliances safe and dependable. They are complete in themselves. There are no pipes to connect up; no installation costs of any kind. They produce a clear, blue gas flame that is actually hotter than city gas.

In obtaining better light for all the family, easier cooking facilities, and quicker, cleaner heat through the use of these appliances, the modern farm housewife had bid good-by to many old time drudgeries. No longer does she have to clean the old oil lamp chimneys and trim the wicks; no longer is there coal or wood to litter up the kitchen; or ashes to carry out; no more blackened pots and pans to scour. And on ironing day she no longer carries heavy sad-irons back and forth from stove to ironing boards.

That's real farm relief for the women folks!—Adv.

India's Curse of Caste

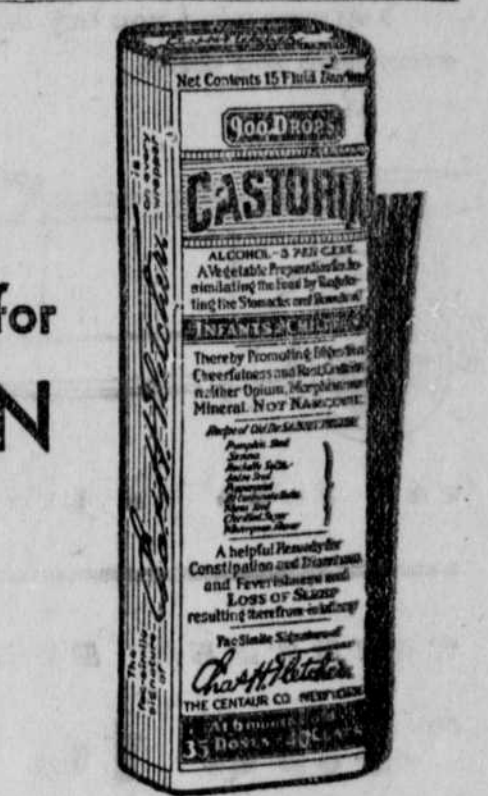
Two men of outcaste rank were traveling on a train in India. It stopped at a station, they alighted, bought cups of tea and drank them. Suddenly pandemonium broke loose because they had dared drink from the same cup used by higher caste travelers. Finally the two men were forced to buy the cups. Then, heaping indignity upon indignity, the guard on the train said: "Ah, you have cups in your possession. You must pay me four rupees to make it worth while not to take you up for this." A lawyer of low caste origin was also refused tea at a station, but because of his position finally secured the drink. He got his tea, but all the people of his caste in the entire district were for a long time boycotted in the shops. Gandhi does well to emphasize the curse of untouchability. —Montreal Family Herald.



FOR CONSTIPATION Feen-a-mint

If a girl in the chorus hasn't much to do or little to sing, it is because she is extraordinarily beautiful.

"The rapture of pursuit" is the real joy of labor.



usually all that is needed to cleanse and regulate the bowels.

Your doctor will tell you Castoria deserves a place in the family medicine cabinet until your children are grown. He knows it is safe for the tiniest baby; effective for a child in his teens.

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