

Out Our Way



GETTING THE DROP

By Williams

BRITISH FIRMS CENTURIES OLD

There is a firm in London that has been brewing beer ever since the year in which America was discovered, and there is another London firm that has been making toothbrushes for more than 150 years, or from the time when the toothbrush was invented by the founder of the business. There are 30 firms in England which date back to the Seventeenth century or earlier, a recent survey by the Chamber of Commerce Journal revealed, and some 600 houses in England can claim to have been in business for at least a century.

Most of these firms are mere children, however, compared with one that will soon celebrate its five hundred fifty-sixth anniversary—the oldest, so far as known, in England. This is the hosiery firm of Walter Shend & Co., which has carried on business since 1375 on the site of the old wool market that was held at Staple Inn—in what is now Holborn—in the Fourteenth century.

This Methusalem of British firms is the senior by 93 years of the next oldest one. The latter is the Oxford University Press, founded in 1468, and close behind it comes Hoare & Co., the brewing firm, established in 1492. The original title of this business was the King's Brewhouse, and the present directors and shareholders include several members of the Hoare family.

More than half a century went by before the foundation of another London house that still exists. This is Martin's bank, established in 1563. The only other Sixteenth-century firm is that of Mears & Steintank, church-bell founders, which came into being seven years later. This firm was the founder of Bow bells, Big Ben (the parliament bell), the bells of Westminster abbey and others.

The first of the Seventeenth century firms still existing is Burrup, Mathieson & Co., printers and account-book manufacturers since 1623. They were merged with a firm which carried on business in premises described as "Ye Stationers' Arms at Ye Back Side of Ye Royal Exchange." They have traded with two institutions in the city of London for 200 years.

Two present-day firms began in 1642—J. C. & J. Field, manufacturers of candles and soap, and Green's, probably the first English makers of woven straining wire for the manufacture of paper.

When sugar-coated pills came into use, it was only a matter of time until there was a bloc of opinion against any pills at all.

All Sorts of Pictures

Popular With Eskimos
Newspapers with colored comics, catalogues, illustrated travel magazines and juvenile picture books are popular with Eskimos, both adult and youth, at Point Barrow, Alaska. Many fur traders win the good will of famous hunters and possessors of good furs by gifts of catalogues picturing guns, power boats, tents and such outdoor items. The women are equally interested in the large mail order dry goods and household goods catalogues. Teachers in government schools take advantage of this love for pictures in the Eskimos in teaching them to read. The natives bring a postmaster a catalogue and some money, asking him to send away for the item at the end of the stubby, greasy finger. Considerable mail order, parcel post business is conducted in this manner with business firms in Pacific cities.

Anti-Typhoid Serum

Ferdinand Vidal, a native of Algiers and professor in the Paris faculty, collaborated with Chantemesse in his early work on preventive vaccinations against typhoid fever, and made his mark by his discovery of bacterial agglutination in 1895, and its application in the diagnosis of typhoid. Sir Almroth Edward Wright, professor of pathology, made typhoid vaccination practicable in 1896 and 1897, inoculating over 3,000 soldiers in India in 1898.

Three Ages

Mary Jane entered public school when few months past five years old. After a few days at school she went to a neighbor's and said: "You know I got three ages?" "No; how does that happen?" the neighbor said. "Well, I am six at school, five at home and four on the street car," she replied.

New Helicopter Tested

Tests of a new form of helicopter invented by Oehmichen, the French engineer, are said to have been successful. The trials were made at Valentigney, near Paris. In the first test Oehmichen made an absolutely vertical flight of 200 feet with perfect stabilization, which was followed by a perfect descent.

Asparagus Becomes Paper

Paper is being produced from the refuse ends of asparagus at a cost of about half that of similar quality made from rags.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

If a man doesn't care for smoking he is going to quit without a regret some time in his life.

Danger flies bring disease!

Kill them quick!

Spray



Largest Seller in 121 Countries

Thickly Settled Districts

Rhode Island leads in density of population with 596.4 persons to the square mile. Massachusetts is second. No state compares in density of population with the District of Columbia, with 7,292.9 persons to the square mile.

Not by Choice

Housewife—How in the world did you get into this terrible state?
Tramp—Well, you see, lady, dey gives me 24 hours to get outa the last one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Careful

"Do you think it advisable to give your husband letters to mail?"
"Oh, I always postdate them."

Active Assistant

Professor—What's the greatest help to the textile industry?
Fresh Fred—Moths!

Getting along with a fussy man can make you as tired as a hard day's work.

If you draw a pistol at a raffle there is no harm done.

Easy street's sunny side isn't paved with good intentions.



Sioux City Ptg. Co., No. 29-1931.

WEST TEXAS CLIPS \$9,000,000 WOOL CROP FOR UNITED STATES MARKETS AND ABROAD

Shearers Can Clip 150 to 205 Sheep in Day's Work

BY NEA SERVICE

San Angelo, Tex. — One hundred Mexican shearing crews have finished removing the fleece from 6,500,000 west Texas sheep, and the first of a 50,000,000-pound clip is moving from this city, the largest primary wool market in the world.

The present wool clip is said to be the best the state has produced in 20 years. Although prices are off a few cents this year, the average has been around 18 cents a pound, placing the value of the spring clip at around \$9,000,000.

This wool is being sold from 30 wool houses in the state, and buyers from 25 eastern wool houses are bidding in competition for the clip. Agents from the National Wool Marketing corporation, Federal Farm Board co-operative, are seeking consignments for the vast co-operative pool that organization is forming, while railroad and steamship representatives are soliciting shipments.

Competitive Bidding

Much of the wool is being sold through the warehouses. There buyers go for sealed bid sales. They take samples of the wool, write their bid on a slip of paper and hand it to the sales committee of the warehouses which consults with the ranchman who owns the clip. The bids are then either accepted or rejected.

The warehouses will handle about 70 per cent of the entire clip of the state this year.

The Mexican shearing crews furnish most of the color in the sheep business on Texas ranches. Modern shearing is done by machines with motors that transfer their power into clippers held by the shearers. An expert Mexican



Mexican Workers Clipping Sheep on a West Texas Ranch

can clip about 150 sheep daily while the west Texas record is 205 sheep.

Shearers are hired by Captains, who get eight to nine cents a head. Of this the shearer gets half, the rest going to the captain, who owns the shearing machines.

How Shearing Is Done

The shearing of sheep begins under the stomach, goes to the neck, thence to the head, shoulders, back and tail. When the sheep is shorn the ranchman who owns it places a paint brand on its almost naked body and counts it.

As the wool falls it is picked up and tied by a "tier," who next hands the fleece to a packer. The packer tramps the wool into sacks, from

200 to 250 pounds of wool to each bag.

In March advances are passed out to the captains who use the money to secure the best shearers they can find.

There is work for the crews from January through June, the busiest months being April, May and June. Shearing was delayed this season by heavy rains throughout the ranch country.

The average crew will handle about 60,000 to 80,000 head of sheep a year.

In another month the wool season will be ended, the banks of the southwest will have added deposits and the sheep men will have little to do until shearing time next fall.

whom and the vice-president there is about as much brotherly love as would normally be expected between a cat and a canary. Mr. Curtis, of course, was delighted to see Henry take it on the chin. Only Mr. Hoover seems to have regretted that catastrophe. But if Mr. Curtis does not decide to get once again into the Kansas senatorial race, to pick up the torch where Mr. Allen dropped it—or had it knocked from his hand—then this selfsame Mr. Allen will most likely go after it himself.

And there, say the wise ones, is Mr. Curtis' dilemma. He would rather remain vice-president than re-enter the Senate, but—can he make it? That is, can Mr. Hoover make it? Yet, if he can and should make it, Henry Allen might again walk his pompous way among the senators and in the White House corridors. (Mr. Hoover, be it remembered, likes Mr. Allen. Mr. Curtis can't figure out why, but Mr. Hoover likes Mr. Allen.) Just what will come out of it all, nobody knows. Not even the vice-president. That's why he has gone to Kansas.

He Ground Seissors

From the Dallas News.
When Albert C. Huffschnittt faced the necessity of earning a living for the first time, people were not speaking of depression. They called it hard times. They did not complain about high light and power bills for 100-watt reading lamp service. Instead they poured water in the kerosene lamp to make the

try the rock temperature is better than 90 degrees. "How much further down can men mine?" I asked the question of James MacNaughton, president of Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper company.

"There is no known limit to the possible depth of our mining," he answered. "It is all a question of getting fresh air down to the men." Part of the answer to the question is furnished by the Quincy mine, the Old Reliable, which overlooks Houghton from its hill in the city of Hancock across Portage lake. The Quincy at its extreme depth is finding richer ore than it has for several years past. They call it "sec-

ondary mineralization." Copper, for all the scientists know, may extend many thousands of feet more into the center of the earth.

Coolidge the Canny.

From the New Bedford Standard.
Mr. Coolidge is reputed to have said that if the Republican party has a chance to win, Mr. Hoover deserves the usual second term; and that if it has no chance, it would be unjust to cast anybody else in the role of the sacrificial lamb. Which shows that while Mr. Coolidge is an ex-president, he is by no means an ex-politician or devoid of shrewdness.

Ignorance Is Bliss.

From Tit-Bits.
Young Wife: I'm so miserable. My husband has been out all evening, and I haven't the faintest idea where he is.
Experienced Friend: My dear, you mustn't worry. You'd probably be twice as miserable if you did know.

See what HAPPENS

Let your motor show what it can do with a distinctly finer gasoline in the tank.

Yes—we mean new RED CROWN ETHYL. We know what it does in our trucks and passenger cars. Nebraska motorists by the thousands use new Red Crown Ethyl regularly.

It won't take you long to find out why—if you like a quick-starting motor—power that keeps gear shifting down—complete freedom from gas knocks—plenty of miles per dollar's worth of gasoline.

Tell the Red Crown man to fill her up with new Red Crown Ethyl. You'll get better performance from truck, tractor and passenger car motors.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA "A Nebraska Institution"

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