

BOOK TASTES IN SYMPOSIUM

United Press Survey Lists
Number of Prominent
Authors

New York —(UP)— Literary tastes differ among leading authors and editors of the United States, according to a symposium collected by the United Press.

A number of prominent writers were asked to name three recently published books particularly to their liking. Their selections follow:

H. L. Mencken, editor The American Mercury — The Messiah Jesus and John the Baptist, by Robert Eisler; The Mysterious Madame, by C. E. Bechofer Roberts; The Work, Wealth, and Happiness of Mankind, by H. G. Wells.

William McFee, novelist — Way of the Lancer, by Richard Bole-Slavsky; Rackety, by Joel Sayre; Seventy Years in Archaeology, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

George Jean Nathan, critic — Essays in Persuasion, by J. M. Keynes; The Story of My Life, by Clarence Darrow; The Puritan, by Liam O'Flaherty.

Gene Fowler, novelist — Dr. Hoffer's Spavin & Cold Cure Almanac; Pueblo, Colo., telephone directory, issue of 1902; Black Beauty.

Anthony Abbott, detective novel writer—Death Answers the Bell, by Valentine Williams; The Kennel Murder Case, by S. S. Van Dine; The Documents in the Case, by Dorothy Sayres.

Fannie Hurst, novelist — The Good Earth, by Pearl S. Buck; Russia, by Hans von Eckhardt.

Christopher Morley, novelist and critic — The Tragedy of Henry Ford, by Jonathan Leonard; Kamongo, by Homer W. Smith; And Life Goes On, by Vicki Baum.

Alexander Woolcott, critic — Stepping Westward, by Laura E. Richards; The Unseen Assassins, by Norman Angell; Loads of Love, by Anne Parrish.

Surprise Marriage



Only recently divorced from Jack de Ruyter, Mrs. Lois Quantain Clarke de Ruyter (above), surprised her New York friends by her surprise marriage to Adolph B. Sprechels, heir to the sugar fortune. The ceremony was performed at the Sprechels mansion in San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Sprechels has two children by her first husband.

ALSO LIMBERGER CHEESE
That dollars are composed of cents, No man forsooth denies; That dollars, too, are made from cents, May cause—well, more surprise, In making of commodities With an unpleasant smell. By adding perfume, makers find The goods will better sell.

New rubber has to many folk, An odor most offensive; So rubber bands are now dolled up With lilac scent expensive.

And silk, per se, is not, it seems, Like attar, rare, of roses; They add a perfume to its lengths To tempt the buyers' noses.

Now one suggestion I would make, And hope they follow through; Disguise that most distinctive scent, Of good, old fashioned glue.

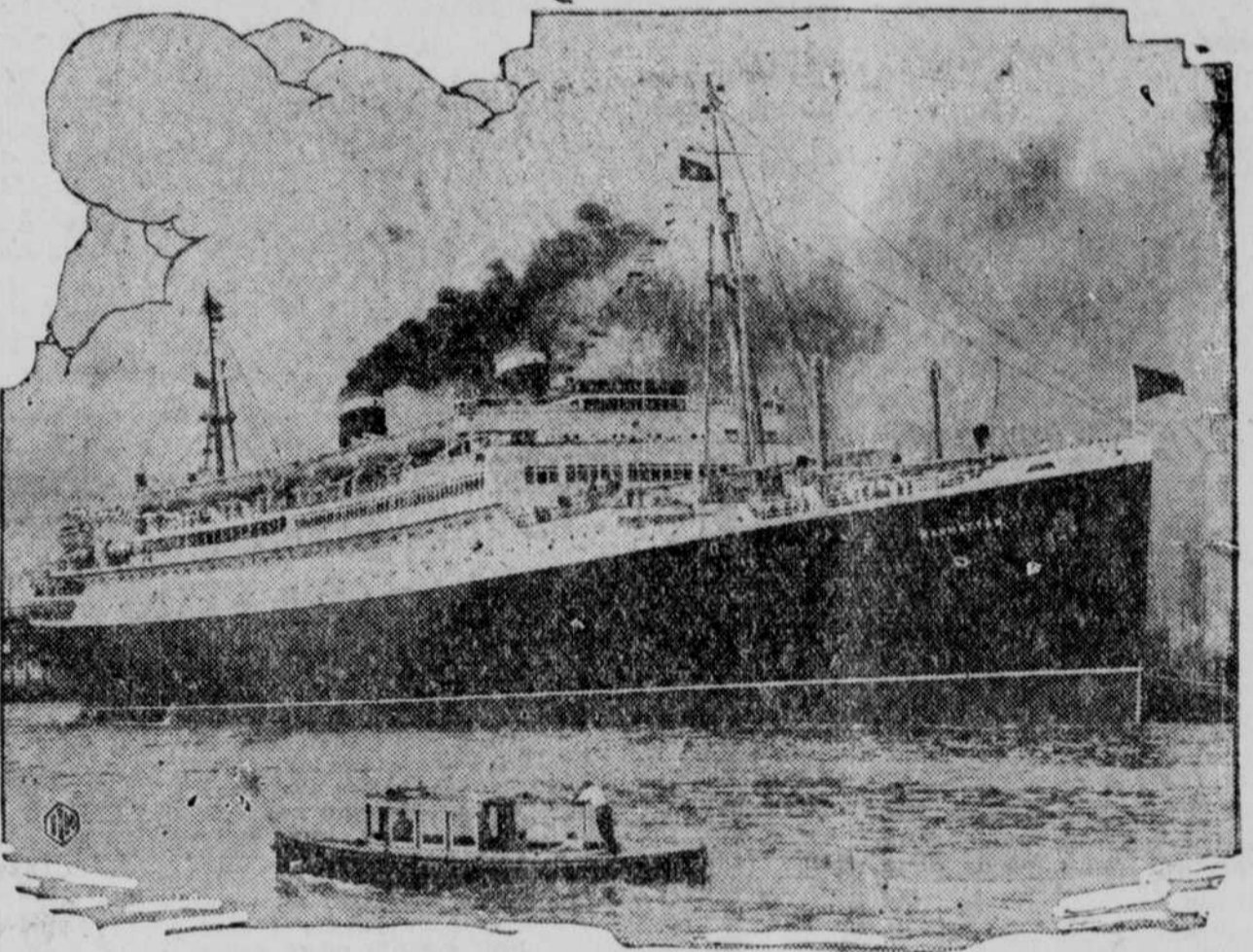
—Sam Page.

Radio Appeal for Dog Brought Oversupply
Pasadena, Ca. — (UP)— When Flash, a police dog belonging to Tommy, 4-year-old son of D. R. Hamilton, police broadcaster, disappeared, Tommy was seriously ill. The father broadcast a plea for the return of the dog. It rained "cats and dogs." In 24 hours, 179 persons telephoned they had seen Flash, and 20 pet-owners led their canines to Hamilton's office offering to lend them until heartbroken Tommy recovered.

Out Our Way



As New Ocean Queen Went on Trial



The liner Manhattan, new queen of the American-built merchant marine, is shown as she left her berth at Camden, N. J., for her final trial trip up the New England coast before going into service on her maiden voyage from New York to Europe, August 10. The Manhattan, the largest ship ever built in the United States, cost over \$10,000,000 to construct. She will be commanded by Captain George Fried, hero of many sea rescues, who formerly commanded the President Roosevelt and other ships of the U. S. Line.

VALLEY HUGE CITRUS AREA

San Benito, Tex. —(UP)— The largest grapefruit area in the United States, and probably in the world, is embraced in the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy, known as the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

That the Valley has exceeded Florida in the number of grapefruit trees planted in orchards was revealed with announcement of the citrus census by P. A. Holdale, inspector in charge of the federal force.

The census shows that a total of 1,275,585 citrus trees was planted in the Valley during the year April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932. The annual planting is the largest on record, with the exception of the year 1929, when 1,553,159 trees were set out.

Total citrus acreage in the Valley now is listed at 7,864,090 trees, of which 5,963,309 are grapefruit.

It is pointed out that shipments from the Valley will not equal the volume produced in Florida during the next few seasons because a large proportion of the trees are under bearing age. Only 1,442,716 are estimated as being of bearing age.

Plenty of Movers But No Place to Move

Pasadena, Cal. —(UP)— Mrs. E. D. Downey had ample facilities for moving but no place to move. Eight large moving vans backed to the curb in front of her residence here while a dozen drivers and helpers wrangled angrily on the front lawn.

Each member of the mob insisted his company had been hired to move the Downey furniture.

Police began a search for a

U. S. Athletics Seen As Developer of Men

Kansas City —(UP)— Dr. Th. Lewald, a German of the old school who still clicks his heels so you can hear them, believes that athletics developed along American lines will take military place as a developer of men.

Dr. Lewald is president of the German Olympic committee. He himself was trained in dueling, mountain climbing and rowing, the sports of the old regime in Germany. Despite his 72 years, anyone

Life Partnership



Cupid chalked up another victory recently when Mrs. Marian J. Mack, former wife of Charles Mack, creator of "Two Black Crows" and member of the famous Moran and Mack team, married Leslie C. Lawler, Hollywood broker. They are shown just after their wedding at Beverly Hills, Cal.

practical joker who ordered every transfer company in the city to have a van in front of the Downey home at 8:30 in the morning.

Dogs Aided Police In Catching Master

Fresno, Cal. —(UP)— A dog may be a man's best friend but Ren-

would recognize him as a product of that regime. But sports have replaced military training and its methods as the means of training the world's youth in efficiency, and athletics will occupy even more important places in the future, he believes.

Preacher-Cop Used Hounds to Trail Youth

West Plains, Mo. —(U)— The Rev. James S. Johnson is a preacher, but he also is chief of police. So when a barrage of eggs came

Old Swedish Manors Now Roadside Inns

Stockholm —(UP)— Old Swedish manor houses, formerly seats for the landed gentry, in many cases have been turned into inns and boarding-houses for motorists, according to the Royal Automobile club. These roadside hostries are becoming quite popular.

The spring weather has been good this year for the roads and they now are in excellent condition. Owing to the favorable Swedish rate of exchange, a record number of foreign visitors bringing their own cars is expected this summer.

Martins Made Home In Travelling Crane

Longview, Wash. —(UP)— For three successive years two martins have made their nest and raised their families in a closet on a hammer crane on the Long-Bell Lumber Company dock, totally disregarding the fact that the crane travels up and down the dock a distance of a half-mile a day.

The mother and father show no annoyance when workmen enter the closet — more than 50 times daily — and fondle the young birds.

The martins are believed to be a species known as "coffee-birds," native of Brazil.

through the window and interrupted his sermon, he put a riot gun on the pulpit and talked on.

After the service he put bloodhounds on the trail of the egg thrower, and arrested a 16-year-old boy who confessed that he had disturbed the worship.

The boy was sentenced to two years in the reformatory — and paroled on the condition that he would attend church and Sunday school regularly for the next 104 Sundays.

Forgery losses in 1928 were estimated to be 200 million dollars.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

HOGGING DOWN WHEAT

What is wheat worth as a feed when hogged down? In spite of the fact that farmers have turned hogs into their wheat fields since the early nineties at least, the experiment stations have had very little information on the results which might be expected from harvesting wheat in this manner. For this reason and because of the low cash market for wheat in 1931, the agricultural extension service of a western university conducted a number of carefully controlled demonstrations in an effort to obtain dependable data on the subject. The results obtained from three of these demonstrations, carried through to completion, will be of interest to all wheat growers of the farm states who have hogs to feed. Pork produced per acre from the hogging down ranged from 401 pounds to 430 pounds per acre. The net return per acre, figuring hogs at five cents per pound, was \$18.72, deduction having been made for the protein supplement, which cost at the rate of \$2.25 per acre. This was an average net return of about 68 cents per bushel for the wheat. Such returns were gratifying, for wheat at the time was selling for approximately 40 cents per bushel, without taking into consideration harvesting and threshing expenses. In the case of one of these demonstrations, nine and three-quarters acres of wheat hogged down returned \$25.40 per acre, figuring the hogs at \$7.15 per hundredweight, the price at which they actually sold. The specialists who had charge of this year point out that light-weight pigs were used in all these successful demonstrations and that good protein supplements, as well as plenty of shade and water, were provided. Also, that many farmers who did not pay careful attention to these matters were disappointed in their returns.

AVOIDING BLOAT

Alfalfa, clover, peas—in fact, the entire legume family of plants — may cause bloat in the four-stomached or ruminant animals. Just what causes bloat in these four-stomached beasts upon eating succulent leguminous plants is not well understood. When such forage is damp from dew or rain the bloat is apt to be most severe. Generally the beasts can be gradually accustomed to it and get on without bloating. That result is accomplished by allowing them to graze it for a few minutes, turning them in when it is dry, when first given access to it, and having them well filled on hay or other forage when they are first turned into the alfalfa or clover field. Four or five hours later they can again be given a non-hungry fill of it and by this time gradual process they can be accustomed to it in the course of a week or 10 days. When a badly bloated beast is observed it is necessary to apply drastic treatment without delay. The remedy is to puncture the first stomach or paunch and thus allow the gas to escape. The market affords a little instrument made for the purpose, called a trocar and canula. It is a sharp-pointed rod-like instrument a little larger than a lead pencil. The trocar and canula is thrust into the left side of a bloated cow or sheep halfway between the hip bone and the first rib where the side is the most completely distended. The stylus or rod is withdrawn after being pushed completely in, leaving its case as a drainage tube for the gas to flow out. If the tube gets clogged with stomach contents, insert the trocar to clear the hole and the gas will fairly whistle in its pressure for rapid emission. The animal will be relieved in a few minutes and suffers little inconvenience apparently as a consequence of the punctured tissue. Cattle and sheep have such sudden attacks from this trouble when grazing that it is much better to avoid the trouble than to treat it, as the animals are often dead before the owner has an idea that trouble is occurring.

WINDOW COMBINING

Much has been said about the advantages of cutting grain with a windrower and later picking up and threshing the windrows with a combine. But very little information has been given on the proper use of this comparatively new equipment. Actual use of windrowers and pick-ups under a wide variety of conditions has shown that the following precautions should be observed in order to harvest your grain successfully by this method: (1.) The stubble should be long enough to support the windrow off the ground in such a way that it is easily picked up. The best length seems to be from eight to ten inches. It is an advantage if the stubble is reasonably heavy and thick. (2.) The ideal length of head and stem cut seems to be about 12 inches or more. If too short the grain will fall through the stubble to the ground, where it is difficult to save the windrow. (3.) It is easier to pick up and save the grain if the windrow is heavy enough to knit well together without being too bulky or "ropy" for the combine to thresh it steadily without choking. Very light grain should be straight combined, since it cannot be put into a big-enough windrow to pick up easily. (4.) Ordinarily, if the windrow is to be picked up readily, it cannot be deposited in ditches, corn rows or

FIFTH DAY CLEANINGS

Warm weather brings increase in chicks. Its control can best be assured through careful sanitation. The most important step is the systematic cleaning of the brooder or colony houses. In view of the fact that the life cycle of the coccidia can be broken if, for a certain period, the chicks are not allowed to consume the disease organism with their feed, it is recommended that the houses be thoroughly cleaned every five days. Thus the cycle of growth of the coccidia is broken and the chicks can much more easily be kept from infection. Litter should be taken out of the houses, they should be dry cleaned and fresh litter put on the floor, at intervals of not more than five days.

SAVING LABOR

Brooder houses for baby chicks should be located close to the dwelling house to save labor. ably the best way to finish broilers is to take them out of the brooder houses at three or four weeks of age and put them in broiler batteries, forcing them for growth up to market age. The farmer without battery equipment can well devote one or more colony houses to the finishing of broilers, keeping the youngsters confined to the house and a very small wire-covered run connected with it.

SAME WITH FARM ANIMALS

If you can make people glad, they will get over almost anything that ails them.

FINISHING BROILERS

The broiler season is here again. Prices are low. If we are to realize the maximum revenue from surplus cockerels marketed as broilers, they must be produced as cheaply as possible, but must be well-fleshed, plump birds. Quality broilers involving the most rapid gain in weight cannot be hope for unless males are separated from females. The cockerels should be fed a moist mash mixed with milk, in which there are considerable carbohydrate feeds, such as cereals and ground oats. These are necessary to maintain soft flesh. Prob-