

Baking Companies Unify Operations

New York.—The National Biscuit Company and the Iten Biscuit Company, will unite their operations throughout the Central West, a joint announcement states. The two companies have been affiliated since 1928, but have continued to operate separately, each maintaining its own complete line of crackers and cookies.

The move will take effect shortly, and Otto H. Barmettler, of Omaha, Neb., President of the Iten Biscuit Company, has been elected Vice-President of the National Biscuit Company to have jurisdiction throughout the territory, with headquarters at Omaha. Mr. Barmettler has been a prominent figure in the baking industry for thirty years, having had previous associations with the American Biscuit Company, the Continental Biscuit Company, and also with the National Biscuit Company.

The Iten Bakeries at Clinton, Ia., Omaha, Oklahoma City and Memphis, and the National Biscuit Company bakeries at Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Mo., will continue to be operated on the same scale as heretofore. Iten products will be made and distributed by National Biscuit Company under its name and trade-mark. So far as possible, sales and delivery territories will be rearranged to provide work for the employees of both companies.

This move will co-ordinate the business interest of the National Biscuit Company in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and parts of Wyoming, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Kentucky.

The National Biscuit Company was organized in 1898, and is the largest baking company in the world, employing about 25,000 people, and operating fifty bakeries and 200 branch offices. It makes approximately 500 varieties of crackers and cookies.

Collectivism Basis of Power of Inca Rulers

The Inca rulers were enabled to build up a socialistic state at a period in world history when the existence even of a feudal empire would have been a miracle, largely by their keen understanding of psychology. Dr. Victor A. Belauende, Peruvian scholar, declared in a George Washington university Hispanic seminar lecture.

Doctor Belauende said that, while the Indian as an individual is lazy and will remain inactive if left alone, his race collectively is very active. This fact, neglected by most historians in their speculations upon the civilization of the Incas, Doctor Belauende asserted, was thoroughly understood by the Inca rulers, who never relied upon the natives to work individually, but organized their activities upon a "team-work" basis.

Mercolized Wax Keeps Skin Young

Get an ounce and use as directed. Fine particles of seed skin peel off until all defects such as pimples, liver spots, tan and freckles disappear. Skin is then soft and velvety. Your face looks years younger. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. To remove wrinkles use one ounce powdered Sandalwood dissolved in one-half pint witch hazel. At drug stores.

Makes Water Run Uphill

The United States and 18 foreign countries have issued patents to Toribio Bellocq, an Argentine inventor, on a new pump that makes water run uphill, despite the laws of nature which say that can't be done. By creating waves in a pipeful of water this new "wave pump" can draw water up from almost unlimited depths. According to Popular Science Monthly the operation of the new wave pump is so extraordinary that even Bellocq himself admits that he is not certain of its principle.

"Written Up" by Hawthorne

The Great Stone Face, the famous profile in the white mountains of New Hampshire, was first seen by a white man in 1805 when Nathaniel Hall went out one morning to shoot partridges for the breakfast of a number of road workers encamped in the southern end of what is now known as Profile lake. Nathaniel Hawthorne visited the spot in 1832, and 16 years later he wrote the tale which immortalized the profile and made it one of the most famous natural curiosities in the world.

Gentle Reminder

Friend—You'll soon forget all about her and be happy again. Jilted Lover—Oh, no, I won't. I've bought her too much on the installment plan!—En Rolig Hal Timma (Gothenburg).

Third parties fail because nobody will sufficiently finance them.

Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Felt Terribly Nervous
Fagged out . . . always melancholy and blue. She should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Its tonic action builds up the system. Try it.

Sioux City Ptg. Co., No. 37-1932

Out Our Way



Tales of Real Dogs By Albert Payson Terhune



He Hurdled himself at the Door

Jack started life on the streets, as far as any records go. He was picked up, starving, by an agent of the Atlanta, Ga., Humane society, and taken to the society's shelter. So clever and likable was he that the officials felt certain someone would adopt him soon.

They were right. Jack was picked up, from many another canine wail, by W. R. Elsberry, a night watchman. Elsberry and the wistful-eyed dog were chums at first sight. When Jack became famous, a newspaper described him thus:

"Jack is not an Airedale or anything like that. He is just 'plain dog'."

But four years of pleasantly uneventful life were to be lived out by the mongrel before fame arrived. Meanwhile, he shared his master's long night vigils at a local roofing warehouse, and learned to be on the lookout for intruders or for other perils to the property he guarded.

Jack took a personal interest—a queer sense of proprietorship—in everything connected with the warehouse. It was evident he understood the nature of Elsberry's job, and that he considered himself as responsible for the building's safety as was his owner.

Then, when Elsberry died, his son-in-law, J. W. Pike, inherited the night watchman position. Also he inherited Jack. So the dog kept on with his old duties, under new ownership.

In the daytime, he lived with Mr. and Mrs. Pike, at their home, two blocks from the warehouse. At night he was tied in the warehouse yard except when Pike was making his hourly rounds of the place. Though Pike owned the dog, Jack's devotion and loyalty were even more for Mrs. Pike than for her husband.

Then, late one windy night, fire swept the warehouse. Nobody knows how it started. But almost instantly the gale-fanned flames were roaring among the rolls of tar roofing stored in the loft. Jack had barked furiously at

the first breath of smoke, and had tugged with all his might to break the strong rope with which he was tied. His warning barks gave Pike notice of the fire much more quickly than the watchman otherwise would have become aware of it. As it was, the tarred blaze was making fearful headway. Pike dashed to the telephone, to give the alarm to the nearest fire company. But he did a humane thing first.

Realizing how fast the flames were spreading, and that his dog was tied helpless and might well be burned or suffocated, Pike checked his own rush, to the telephone long enough to slash in two, with his pocket-knife, the rope at which Jack was straining. Then he telephoned. And, while he waited for the engines, he hurried back to the fire, fighting it single-handed. Even in that moment of stark excitement, Pike noticed that Jack had disappeared. The man could not understand the desertion. In all moments of danger, the dog had ever stood stanchly by him. Yet, now, in this supreme peril, Jack was nowhere to be found.

Pike believed the brave dog had forced himself into the swirl of flames with some canine idea of rescuing the loft's contents. That seemed the only likely solution.

As soon as the firemen arrived and took over the task of extinguishing the blaze, Pike risked his own life by entering the building and searching everywhere for Jack. He shouted the dog's name, and he sought for him until the heat and smoke checked his quest.

Then he appealed to Fire Chief Terrell to help him. The chief seems to have been a good deal of a man. Willingly, he joined in the search. But neither he nor Pike could find Jack anywhere. They made up their minds the dog had been overcome by smoke somewhere in the loft.

Now, that is precisely what had not happened. Jack had the heart of a hero. But also he had a quick and logical brain. He was not going to

to frame an agreement between both parties not to appeal. Some other modifications are not of general interest in the United States. Conservative England leads a long way ahead. Elimination of jury trials in some types of criminal cases has been urged in this country. The agitation is not new, but it continues to be agitated. Simplification of procedure and elimination in both civil and criminal cases of many costs that are based upon archaic ideas would save millions of dollars annually.

By Williams

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

CHEAP FEEDING BEEF CALVES

Creep-feeding of beef calves during summer and fall while they are nursing their dams is rapidly spreading. It is regarded by cattle men as the greatest improvement in cattle feeding in a generation, because it produces substantial early gains at two to three cents per pound, puts calves into fall feedlots weighing 50 to 100 pounds more than ordinary calves, avoids the shrinkage that comes when calves first go on feed, and produces calves that go onto full feed in the fall without loss of time. The plan has succeeded well on small ranches and livestock farms. The first experimental evidence of the value of this practice was disclosed recently when the preliminary results of a co-operative feeding experiment. During a 160-day feeding period, beginning August 17, 1931, calves in a 2,000-acre pasture fed grain in creeps to supplement their mother's milk gained about twice as much as those getting only pasturage and dams' milk in a special 1,500-acre pasture, and more than three times as much as a third lot turned into the main herd with their mothers. Ranchers who followed the experiment were prepared for results showing that creep-fed calves roundly outweighed the others, but they were amazed to learn that the cows whose calves were fed in creeps gained 79 pounds in weight during the experiment as compared to an average gain of only 28 pounds per head for cows on clean range whose calves were not given supplemental feed. The creep-fed calves numbered 69 and gained 210 pounds each, or 1.31 pounds per day, at a feed cost of two and a half cents per pound, while the 49 calves nursing their dams without supplemental feed gained 111 pounds apiece, or .69 pounds daily. The 102 calves turned with mothers into the main herd gained an average of 69 pounds, or .43 pounds per day. All calves weighed about 275 pounds at the start. The creep-fed calves received a mixture of four pounds of ground milo heads to one pound of cottonseed meal in a self-feeder. During the latter part of the feeding period ground ear corn replaced the ground milo heads, but the proportion of grain to cottonseed meal was kept the same.

SOY BEAN MEAL

Recently some discussion has arisen in regard to the relative palatability of soybean oil meals manufactured by the hydraulic or "old process" and by the newer method, known as the expeller process. It has been claimed that the expeller process has a most desirable nut-like flavor which that made by the hydraulic or "old process" does not possess. There was a time when some manufacturers secured a meal by the expeller process that had a fine, nut-like flavor, while other who made use of the hydraulic process made a meal that had a somewhat raw, heavy taste. However, it has now been definitely demonstrated that the difference in the flavor of soybean oil meal does not depend upon the process employed in its preparation, but rather upon the manufacturing technique. Certain manufacturers employing the hydraulic or "old process" are making soybean oil meal with just as fine a nut-like flavor as those employing the expeller process. In fact, there are manufacturers who employ both processes, and one can not detect any difference in the taste of the meals made by either method. Not all meals made by the expeller process possess the nut-like flavor, nor regarded as adding greatly to their palatability, nor do all meals made by the hydraulic process possess it. This, in short, means that the consumer need not concern himself with what process was employed in the manufacture of the soybean oil meal which he buys. If the meal has that delightful nut-like flavor, which is liked so well by livestock, he can rest assured that he will make no mistake if he buys on a price and protein content basis. Some years ago, before the technique in connection with the hydraulic process was fully worked out, some makers did get better results from the expeller process, but such is no longer the case with those who have perfected, so to speak, the hydraulic or "old process" method as applied to soybean oil meal manufacture.

THE FARM FENCE

If there is any one thing on the farm more than any other that so often degenerates into such a run-down condition that it is evident to the passer-by, it is the farm fence. The money-making value of good fences, especially woven wire fences, is not generally appreciated, if one is to judge from the many good fences he sees in driving through most rural sections. When a man has his farm well fenced with woven wire, he has an asset the value of which it is difficult to estimate in dollars and cents. Certainly, its value is many times as great as its original cost, when one considers that a good fence will last 20 to 25 years or more. In some years, good fences pay bigger dividends than in other years, because there are times when grain crops are beaten down by storms about the time they are ready to harvest. When such accidents happen to a field that is not fenced, the crop is often a complete loss. On the other hand if a field is fenced "hog tight and bull strong," the damaged crop can usually be

PAINTING BARN PAYS

During the last two years a study has been made of the buildings on some 200 farms. In this group there were 115 barns that had never been painted. The expected life on these barns was 37 years. Sixty-six barns had been painted when built, but were now in need of paint. The expected life of this group was 46 years. Thus, the application of paint when the barn was new increased its serviceable life 24 per cent. Ninety-two barns were painted as paint was needed. These had an expected life of 53 years, an increased life through the use of paint of 45 per cent. Where a good

picked up by livestock without any loss whatsoever, or at least at a comparatively small loss. Then, too, the man who has his farm well fenced because of this fact is very apt to become a much better farmer than if fences are lacking or are too poor to really protect the livestock. A rotation of crops is much more easily carried out on a well fenced farm than on one that is only partially fenced, and it almost invariably means the growing of a larger acreage of hay and pasture, one often feels like saying that the basis of successful agriculture is the growing of legume roughage as well as grain crops. The man who grows a large acreage of legumes usually has plenty of rich pasture in summer and an abundance of clover, alfalfa, soybean and other legume hay in winter. That calls for livestock, and as a result of the growing and feeding of a large amount of legume crops to livestock, the soil becomes richer in plant food from year to year and more grain is grown on a comparatively small acreage on such a farm than on a large acreage where little or no legumes are raised. Ordinarily, we give livestock credit for building up the fertility of our soils and there is no objection to that way of looking at soil problems; the fact remains, however, that unless we use legumes to the fullest extent possible, our livestock problems are not likely to prove profitable as they might. When every field is fenced so that all can be used for pasture, the farm is in the best condition to bring maximum returns, and that means it must be well fenced — if it is fenced hog and sheep tight, so much the better.

ESTABLISHING SWEET CLOVER

For several years I have been engaged in making a study of farm experience and farm practice with sweet clover throughout the Corn Belt and Plains states, says an extension service field man. Taking the reading from the experience of thousands of farmers visited, there is now made plain the sure-fire answer for getting a stand of this crop, even under extremely trying conditions. The trick consists in having a firm seed bed. If the sweet clover is going to be seeded alone on land which has been tilled in some row crop the previous year, the surface should be merely lightly scratched in preparation for the spring clover seeding. If the crop is to go in along with spring seeded grain a roller or subsurface packer should come right along after the seeder. The firm seed-bed principle of seeding clover not only insures a stand in ordinary seasons, but even when the weather is unseasonably dry. This was illustrated last year in the drought-stricken area of North Dakota, where in one community I found three fields with perfect stand, when all other seeding in the neighborhood had failed. Each of these farmers had drilled the sweet clover along with flax or small grain, the clover seed and grain or flax being mixed together before drilling. These successful farmers used from four to six pounds of sweet-clover seed to the acre. The usual seeding in this section is eight to twelve pounds. But with the packer firming the ground right behind the seeder, thick stand was secured.

GROWING SOY BEANS

Early cultivation has been found by investigators to be an almost certain way for farmers to get better crops of soy beans off the larger acreage of this crop which they are now growing. Such cultivation kills many weeds. Soy beans in rows wide enough to cultivate are easy to free of weeds, but it is better to cultivate with a rotary hoe before the beans are tall enough to cultivate with a row cultivator. Soy beans drilled solid are especially likely to get weeds, unless special precautions are taken. In such fields a crop or two of weeds should be eradicated on the ground before the beans are planted. Secondly, the crusty soil should be broken before the beans are ready to come up. Third, a rotary hoe should be used often enough to keep down the weeds until the ground is shaded. The rotary hoe should be moved fairly fast to get satisfactory results. Just because the plants are being injured should not stop cultivation of soy beans, getting rid of the weeds will more than offset any reasonable reduction in stand. In one experiment it was found that the stand of soy beans was reduced less and the weeds killed better when the beans were cultivated one-half inch high. The next best height of soy beans from the standpoint of killing weeds was three inches and the least best six inches. Stand was reduced less in plots cultivated in the afternoon than in those cultivated in the morning.

DEFECTIVE EGGS

A blood clot in an egg is due to bleeding in the ovary or oviduct, from heavy feeding and stimulating feeds. Feeding more green stuff may relieve the congestion. An affected egg is much less likely to hatch, but if hatching occurs the chick will probably be normal. Affected eggs should be rejected for hatching purposes.

AND POWER IS COSTLY

Dull knives in the ensilage cutter increase the power requirement about 50 per cent.

grade of siding is used or where knots and rosin spots are covered before painting, the results are much more favorable. These figures show that paint will at least pay for itself in extra life of the building, besides bringing returns in sanitation, appearance, and general satisfaction to the owner. In addition to all this, painting makes the farm an asset to the community. An attractive, well painted barn and a neat, clean farm household are special assets to the dairy cattle breeder in both the sale of his milk and the sale of surplus cattle.

THEFTS REPORTED

Two minor thefts Monday evening were being investigated by police Tuesday. Mabel Stein, 422 Sixth street, reported theft of a handbag containing \$2.90 from her home. Walter Hindricks, 3991 Monroe avenue, reported a shotgun stolen from a garage at West Third street and Wesley avenue.

CRYPTIC SIGNALS

Ashland Daily Independent. If there is such a thing as mind reading, it should be a great help when the driver in front holds out his hand.

For every time I note That they are beggars, every one, Save only when they're worse.

There's two inventions that I know Could even now be sold; A lawn mower and garden hoe, Each radio controlled.

I'd like to be the president; For every time I note A picture of him catching fish, He never rows the boat.

And would it now have helped us some, Relieved a bit our pain, Had all those jokes, when they were fresh, Been wrapped in cellophane? —Sam Page.