

# DOCTORS FIGHT FREE SERVICE

Physicians Tired of Donating Millions Annually

Philadelphia — (UP)— The Philadelphia County Medical Society has taken the stand that physicians are "tired" of giving millions annually for free medical care in this county.

The complaints against free medical service appeared in the society's weekly publication under the signature of Dr. Seth A. Brumm, chairman of the committee on medical economics.

Dr. Brumm, who recently threatened that doctors would form "a regular bricklayers' union," is on the city's payroll at \$4,500 a year as chief of the division of communicable diseases. He is a leader in the attack against recommendations made by the National Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, to provide a greater number of persons with hospital treatment at lower prices.

"The doctor is deeply aroused at the possibility of further engraving upon him of socialistic schemes," writes Dr. Brumm, referring to the plan of two hospitals here to offer complete hospitalization for a small fixed annual fee. The society forced abandonment of the plan soon after its inception.

Of the national survey body, he declared:

"I can dangle before you an effigy — Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur — who with this committee has squandered a million dollars seeking the reasons for the high cost of medical care, and then was constrained to change the title of his organization to 'The High Costs of Medical Care' upon learning there were things far more costly to the sick than the service of the doctor."

## Speakeasies Have

### Their Own Code Words

Philadelphia — (UP)— The good of unchroom jargon may have gone the way of buggies and hitching posts, but on the very site, and perhaps in the same structure, where "Adam-and-Eve-on-a-rafi" is no more, other bits of phraseology have sprung up.

The speakeasies have their idioms, as for instance:

- One up — rye highball.
- One down — straight rye.
- Mr. Haig, a white horse — straight Scotch.
- Sufoot payoff man — cop who collects money for protecting speakeasy.
- Monkey — cop in uniform.
- A red — pint of rye.
- Ticket — warrant for a raid on the speakeasy.
- A white — pint of gin.
- Getting a tail — being trailed by a detective.
- Tout — some one paid to bring customers into the speakeasy.
- And so on and so forth, from a "coonskin" to a "Santa Claus."

## Forms Mailed to

### Collect \$12,000,000

Harrisburg, Pa. — (UP)— Pennsylvania state tax officials had forms in the mail recently to collect from 330,000 individuals and firms the \$12,000,000 the state provided for unemployment relief over a seven-month period.

Much of the money was spent when the work of collecting the one per cent tax on all retail sales made in the state between September and March was started.

Return on the tax must be made by April 1, while the money the tax will provide will be exhausted the preceding day. Loans from the general state funds carried on relief with provisions for reimbursing the larger fund when the tax was collected.

## State Has 4,000,000

### Idle Acres, Doctor Says

Harrisburg, Pa. — (UP)— Four million acres, one-seventh of the state area, are "idle" in Pennsylvania, according to Dr. E. A. Ziegler, of the State Forestry Research Institute.

Ziegler recommended this idle land be "put to work" through reforestation and advanced a 10-year self-liquidating plan of making the acres productive.

About one-half of the acreage is abandoned cleared farm land, he estimated in his survey.

## Man Dislodged

### Vertebra While Eating

Evansville, Ind. — (UP)— Raymond Woods, 21, dislocated a vertebra in his neck while tossing grains of popcorn into the air and catching them in his mouth.

He fell unconscious as he caught the last grain. When revived his right side was paralyzed and he could not speak. An examination revealed the dislocation.

Woods became normal again when a doctor adjusted the dislocated vertebrae.

## College Criminals

### Remain White Collar

Berkeley, Cal. — (UP)— When the college man goes criminal, he still remains "white collar," according to Dr. Warner Brown, University of California psychologist, who contends criminals commit crimes consistent to their way of living.

Forgery and larceny, the professor claims, are the two most prevalent crimes of college prisoners because the crimes require less physical exertion.

## Out Our Way



THE HIGH-HAT.

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By Williams

## SURVEY WILL LOCATE TOWN

Philadelphia — (UP)— A survey is being planned to determine whether Addingham, a 30-house hamlet near here, is in Upper Darby township, or in Springfield township.

The issue was raised recently when tax assessors accused residents of Addingham of doing a bit of "gypping" on taxes. When Springfield assessors accosted Addingham residents they were met with the explanation: "We live in Upper Darby." When Upper Darby assessors tried to do business with them, they were met with an indignant: "No sir, we live in Springfield."

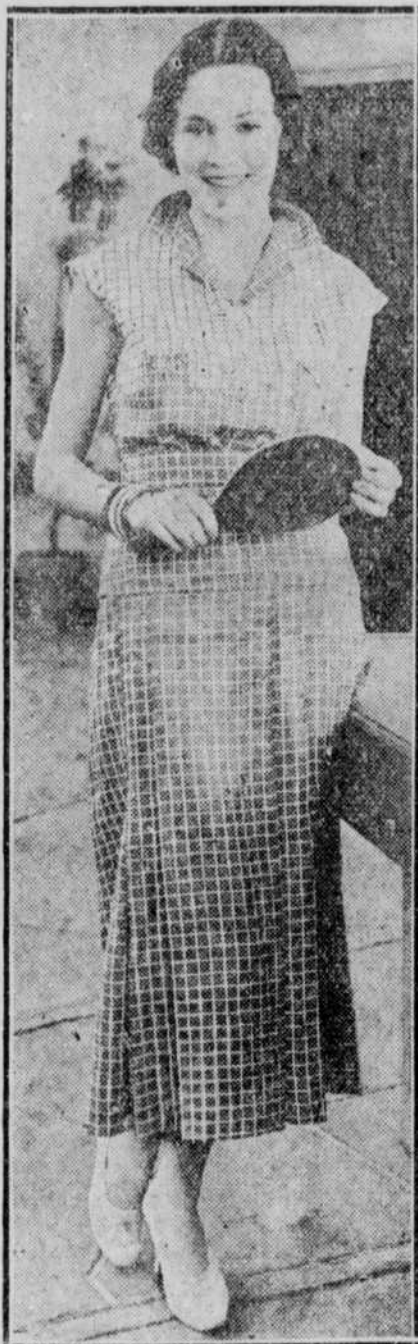
Assessors and township fathers scratched their heads in perplexity while members of 30 families in Addingham chuckled among themselves in the privacy of 30 homes.

Where was the boundary line between the two townships? Nobody knew, yet everybody offered theories.

Finally, in desperation, Upper Darby township commissioners voted an appropriation of \$300 for a survey which is hoped to "straighten things out."

The aircraft carrier, U. S. S. Langley was the first electrically-driven ship in the American navy.

## For Indoor Sports



For ping-pong and similar indoor games, Maureen O'Sullivan, screen player, wears this crisp and cool linen frock of over-blouse pattern carried out in red with white bars. A shoulder yoke is featured by having the white linen as background for the red bars.

## John Barrymore Denies Friction in 'Royal Family'

New York — (UP)— A surprise awaits those who have hinted at friction between the Barrymores.

"Lionel," says John Barrymore, in *The American Magazine*, "is the best actor on the scene. But, upstaging utterly the fab about the proficient mousetrap-maker and the world that at once beat a path to his door, the recognition that Lionel deserved didn't come until

## ROMANTIC GOLD

From the New York Herald-Tribune.

So many people have been holding gold in recent weeks that many will probably be interested to learn that some of the metal they held has romantic associations, if not all of it. Very little gold has disappeared from view in the history of the world, and all of it, at some time or other, has been involved in important episodes and periods of history. Because the world's gold has been melted and remelted, it has, of course, lost identity in detail, but gold holders will doubtless be impressed if they stop to ponder the vicissitudes the metal they hold has experienced. The first big gold deluge of the modern age came with the discovery of America, when Spain looted the palaces of the Incas and Aztecs in South and Central America. Gold art works were exported by the ton to Spain, where they were remelted. Some historians hold that this easily-gotten wealth was the ruination of Spain, both economically and politically. Drake and the English freebooters captured some of the Spanish galleons carrying this gold and brought it to England. Eventually the gold was dispersed through Europe, accumulating in whatever nation held political ascendancy. The next great deluge of gold came with the California gold rush of 1849, and then in the '90s came the Rand and Klondike discoveries. Much of the gold hoard of the world, about 2 billion dollars of which is hidden in India, has been used by mankind for a much longer period, having been in use in ancient Greece, Rome and Egypt.

The American who is possessed of some gold probably does not pause to consider that some of the metal he holds may have circulated in the coins of the ancient world, or may have formed the decorations of ancient temples and palaces long since looted by forgotten marauders. The unique hold which gold has on the imaginations of men is unexplainable, because the metal has very little real utility. Some psychological trait acquired by the race in the course of centuries probably holds the secret of the metal's fascination, but many modern economists have been arguing for years that the metal is over-rated both as a monetary medium or a raw material for industry. Over-rated though it may be, gold is more readily accepted in exchange for goods all over the world than any other medium

## School Children Get

### Religious Education

Chicago — (UP)— Religious education in public schools, or on public school time, is being given to 813,000 children in the United States in weekday classes, it was revealed at the annual International Council of Religious Education here by Prof. Frank McKibben, Northwestern University, chairman of the committee on weekday and vacation church schools.

Instruction is supervised and financed by churches during school hours, from which pupils are released for attendance. In 32 states, instruction is given. There are 400,000 Protestant, 250,000 Roman Catholic, 135,000 Jewish and 28,000 Mormon children taking these instructions, each from their own religious leaders.

## Pennsylvania Workers

### Gave \$575,000 Charity

Harrisburg, Pa. — (UP)— State employees in Pennsylvania will give \$575,000 to charity for the year ending next June, Governor Pinchot has announced here.

Since last June the state workers have contributed about one day's pay monthly to various charitable enterprises.

## Japanese Plan Salvage

### Of Sunken Russian Ships

Tokio — (UP)— Work will start soon to float two Russian vessels that were sunk during the Russo-Japanese War. The ships the *Knyas Suvorov*, flagship of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, and its sister ship, the *Alexander III*, were sunk in Tsushima Strait May 27, 1905.

It is believed that British gold coins, having a value today of

he was 53. I know only one person who doesn't get into a terrific lather of indignation when he thinks of it. That person is Lionel.

"His Gringel in 'Grand Hotel' was an extraordinary work of art. As Rasputin, in spite of the handicap of the whiskers — which, after all, were no handicap to Rasputin — he has set a new high.

about 500,000,000 yen, were handed over to four vessels to finance the expedition of the Baltic fleet to the Far East, and these two ships sank, carrying their share.

When the *bullion* is recovered, Tetsuro Sewano, who is at the head of the undertaking to salvage the ships, is going to contribute all of it for natural defense.

## Geologist Forecasts

### Long String of Oil Fields

Texarkana, Ark. — (UP)— Gushers from Texarkana to Pine Bluff is the prediction of Dr. A. D. Lloyd, geologist, who successfully foresaw the development of the Texas field.

"The studies I have made," Lloyd said, "have strengthened my belief — and it is going to be true — that you are going to see a string of oil fields reaching from Texarkana to Pine Bluff."

In 1930, Dr. Lloyd said that he thought the Joiner No. 3, near Texarkana, was destined to form the nucleus of what will become a succession of producing areas of major importance in Louisiana and Texas.

This prediction has materialized and Dr. Lloyd puts the possibility of the Pine Bluff field on the same basis.

## Farmer Raised

### 12-Pound Turnip

Tulare, Cal. — (UP)— When it comes to raising turnips, Paul Schoenauer, Tulare farmer, refuses to take a back seat to anybody.

He recently brought to town a single turnip which weighed 12 pounds and was two feet, four and one-half inches in circumference.

The lifting power of helium is more than 90 per cent of that of hydrogen.

of the repertoires of orchestras and opera companies. 'You're insane,' he once told an advocate of this policy. 'It's as idiotic as though a company of German soldiers would goose-step off the roof of a 40-story building after announcing their disapproval of the law of gravity because it was discovered by that English guy Newton.'

Merchants of Fort Pierce, Fla., have comprised co-operation in the use of scrip, if and when the city commission reduces expenses 25 to 40 per cent.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### FEEDING BROILERS

There are generally considered to be two broiler seasons—one near the holiday season and one near Easter time. The popularity of producing two or three-pound young chickens is increasing each year. With the development of this enthusiasm have come a number of new problems not heretofore encountered in any large degree. Winter broilers are reared either on the floors of brooder houses or in the more modern battery brooders. There is less difficulty for success with floor brooding, but the battery method seems to present reactions that are difficult to analyze. Cannibalism and feather picking are problems in all confined systems of brooding, but seem to show greater aggravation in batteries. The battery plan of management has developed a new obstacle or disease, commonly termed "hock disease," or slipped tendons. The tendon at the hock turns to one side. It has often been confused with leg weakness, or rickets, but this is an error. Rickets results from deficient mineral assimilation and can be corrected by some vitamin D carrier, such as cod liver oil or sardine oil. Experiments at United States government stations showed that slipped tendons were caused by too much mineral intake, and more particularly by not having calcium and phosphorus, in the proper balance or relation with each other. In order to handle this situation, rations for broilers are now so constructed that there is one and one half to two times as much calcium as phosphorus, and not more than a total of three per cent of both. Cod liver oil, or sardine oil, of course, necessary to prevent leg weakness, or rickets. The experiment stations found that ground oats in a broiler ration also were helpful in preventing leg troubles. The reason is not exactly understood, but the results are very definite. The job of growing chicks to broiler size, indoors, is an extremely artificial one, and the ration must be adjusted to meet the unusual conditions.

### REDUCING WASTES

To accuse farmers of being wasteful would be unjust, yet some wasteful practices are followed on many farms everywhere. For example, red or sweet clover and alfalfa are frequently seeded on land not suited for these crops unless some treatment is given to eliminate soil deficiencies. Whether or not a soil contains a sufficient amount of lime or phosphorus to produce these crops satisfactorily, can easily be determined before seeding by testing the soil. And the county agent will be glad to make a test for any farmer upon request, or soil samples may be sent to the experiment station at Ames, and tested without expense to the farmer. It is well known that both alfalfa and sweet clover will not grow on sour land, and it is equally well known that some soils do not contain enough phosphorus for alfalfa, while sweet clover will grow with a smaller supply of this element in the soil. Red clover will do fairly well on a slightly acid soil, but it will yield a larger crop on a soil well supplied with lime. The point is that when crops are seeded on soils which are not in condition to produce them, there is a loss of seed. Unfavorable weather is often blamed, and justly, but in the past 15 or 20 years, alfalfa and sweet clover failures have much more often been due to unfavorable soil conditions. To avoid such losses, have your soil tested for acidity and phosphorus content when seeding on land that has not successfully produced these legumes before.

### TURKEY CROSSES

The mating of Bronze female turkeys to a White Holland male or to a Bourbon Red male offers a means for increasing vigor and also for enhancing the quality of the birds from the market angle. Of the two crosses the offspring from the Bronze-White Holland mating have the finer quality skin and a finer and more snug growth of feathers. The dressed bird has a smooth appearance without the overabundance of feather cavities. These characteristics are attributed to the White Holland influence. The Bronze side influences faster growth and a slightly increased size over the pure White Holland. The color of the birds ranges from full bronze, partially bronze with scatterings of white — mostly in the wing feathers — and an occasional pure white bird. Mating Bronze females with a Bourbon Red male gives offspring with an outstandingly plump carcass, more so than any of the pure breeds. For this reason his cross has met with great favor where practiced. The breast is large and meaty. The poult develops rapidly and are ready for market a week to 10 days sooner than either of their parents. The tendency of his cross is toward a shorter, more compact bird. The muscle fibers are not given to undue stringiness. The offspring are bronze in color with scatterings of brown feathers in the tail and wings. Occasionally a bird with pure Bourbon Red color bobs up. The foregoing benefits are to be

### VALUE OF GOOD HEN

While all hens can not be expected to lay as many eggs as a few of the most outstanding individuals show the possibility of improvement, so it is worth while to occasionally call attention to some of the better records. One experiment station reports the record made by a single Rhode Island hen in a two-year period. This hen produced 542 eggs in two years, or 284 eggs the first year and 158 the second year. This hen consumed 190 pounds of feed during the two years, or only about twice as much feed as

had only in the initial cross; if the hybrid offspring are mated a decided decrease in vigor, size and quality will result. Purebred stock must be used on both female and male sides in the matings.

### GROWING GEESSE

The breeders are usually mated by the first of the year, one gander to two or three geese, and once the mating is established it will go on for years. Some geese lay as high as 40 or 50 eggs in a season, many of them starting as early as February. Any of these eggs can be used for hatching, but it does not pay to hatch after June first. The young goslings can be fed a good chick starting feed, or started on stale bread soaked with milk and mixed with chopped greens, such as fine dandelions or lettuce. This ration should also contain a sprinkling of grit. The mixture may be given four times daily until the goslings are 10 days old, after which a growing mash may gradually be mixed with the bread. Either a commercial mash may be fed or one made up as follows: 10 pounds bran, 10 pounds middlings, 10 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds ground rolled oats, five pounds raw bone meal, five pounds meat scrap and half a pound of salt. This mash is fed until the birds are full grown. The youngsters should be confined in the barn or shed during rainy spells, and not allowed to get wet until they are fully feathered. After they are four weeks old, they can do without protection other than that provided by sheds about the farm. It is important to have deep water dishes for drinking purposes so the young goslings can clean their nostrils in order to prevent suffocation from mosh clogging the nostrils.

### AID THE COW

Let's do right by our good cows, according to our ability, so that their ability may work for us at a profit as soon as our ears are out on grass, let us consider what is required to enable them to continue satisfactory production. Let us keep in mind that most of these cows will do well by us, according to their ability, if we will do well by them, according to our ability — do the usual thing unusually well. Due to the farm feed supply situation in many sections there will be a tendency to expect too much from pasture alone. An inherently good cow cannot be a good cow on grass alone. A little grain goes a long way with such a cow. With a few poor producers eating the feed that should be fed to the good cows, the whole herd may be nearly out of food during July and August, and when this happens the milk check will be mighty small. Don't blame the hot weather and flies too much. Seed some sudan grass early in June to take the load off of other pastures during July and August. Sell a poor cow or two.

### QUALITY PAYS

Did you ever realize that poor management practices are responsible for an annual egg loss of \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in the United States? These figures are estimates given out by government authorities who have been studying this problem. A leading experiment station gives the following very helpful suggestions. Read them and follow them in so far as possible on your farm if you would save your share of the big loss mentioned above: (1) Watch the amount of green feed. More than five pounds per hundred birds, where no alfalfa leaf and blossom are in the mash, form egg yolks that are too dark. (2) Have plenty of trees. Make them deep and provide one nest for every four or five hens to help prevent broken and dirty eggs. Rice hulls are probably the best nest material. Use the hulls to a depth of five or six inches to allow the eggs to sink out of sight, and away from dirt and breakage. (3) Clean litter on the floor means cleaner eggs. Wire around roosts to keep hen's feet clean. Inch and a half mesh is the most satisfactory. (4) Gather eggs often. Two or three times a day is helpful. If a heavy fall with a heavy rim to prevent bucking is used, less eggs will be broken. (5) Cool and case the eggs as soon possible. Pails with small holes in the bottom, set upon slats in the egg room, allow circulation and make for quicker cooling. Have cases cool before eggs are added. A wet burlap sack over the case helps to keep the eggs cool. (6) Get rid of the rooster. Fertile eggs are the only ones that can rot and produce the characteristic odor of bad eggs. (7) Remove broody hens the first evening. Keep them three days in a slat coop and 95 per cent will get over desire to set. (8) Keep birds shut up during rainy weather and eggs will be much cleaner.

### CURING WARTS

Warts on a cow's under may be removed by clipping off with the scissors and searing over with a red-hot iron or a stick of lumar caustic. If the wart is long enough it may be removed by tying with a piece of silk thread so as to cut off circulation of blood. The wart should come off within a few days.

the weight of eggs produced. The market value of the eggs was \$10 for the two years, while the feed cost was \$2. In other words, this hen made a gross profit above feed cost of \$4 per year. Her average feed consumption was about four pounds for each dozen eggs produced. Thus, her feed cost was less than five cents per dozen eggs. Figures of this sort should encourage poultry producers to keep egg records and continue breeding from their most precious hens, mated with males from high producing stock.