

The Kissing Problem Worries Japanese

From the Commonwealth.

On one occasion the crown prince of Japan was present at an official Japanese reception at which, to the amazement of the coterie of Japanese state officials, a certain foreign diplomat, following the procedure customary at the official receptions in his own land, after bowing in true diplomatic style, leaned forward and imprinted a resounding kiss on the cheek of the crown prince. Consternation reigned, but the Japanese quietly, but determinedly, placed an official beside the prince to prevent a repetition of a practice which is viewed with disfavor by most Japanese.

Kissing, it is true, is mentioned in the Bible and has been thought by many persons to be an oriental practice but in certain areas, such as China and Japan and the north-east of Asia, it is not liked as a custom. Possibly the occidentals build their argument of oriental coldness of demeanor and manners upon the absence of this display of a somewhat ornate sentimentality. Indeed, though many thoughtful Japanese feel that certain western habits are bound in time to penetrate Japan, they still believe that kissing is undesirable from a moral as well as a social aspect of life.

It is for this same reason that the foreign films are always considered as a matter of grave concern. Each film is compelled to pass the official censor, who will point out the parts to which he takes exception in the presentation of the foreign life. Thus often there are passages of blackness, which Japanese audiences greet with laughter and comments such as "western naughtyness," "western wicked men," while the interpreter and translator who stands beside the screen finds refuge in gazing at the ceiling.

Indeed, police control of the picture palace in Japan goes so far as to separate young men from young women, while the married couples sit in the center portion of the building, because the police imagine that the antics of occidental society might tempt the young to cast wrongful glances at each other.

Mountain Park Trail

A sun flecked trail invited the traveler to wander up the canyon which led to the Big Park. Through aspen groves, beside the mountain stream, the path wound, revealing new spots of beauty at every turn. In one shady nook, beneath a moss-covered rock, a bevy of dainty lady-slippers nodded their golden blooms above the grass. Here also were columbines in clusters and ferns in profusion.

Every foot of the stream offered something of wonder. The very stones over which the water tumbled seemed like gems blending in a rough mosaic.

The traveler was frequently called upon either to leap the stream or to cross on fallen logs. These natural bridges were browned by time, polished by the torrent; they beckoned the traveler to cross, but cautioned him to sleep with care.

On up the canyon the wayfarer pushed. The glistening white trunks of the aspen trees formed long lines ahead, like slender pillars in a great colonnade. Above vaulted the branches, lightly decked with shimmering leaves, and parting now and again to reveal a soft, blue sky.

Soon the trail left the harrising stream behind and struck up a side canyon, along the course of a trickling rivulet. The densely wooded hills rose precipitously on either side. The traveler little thought that this narrow canyon would presently open into the vast expanse of the Big Park.

Under giant pine, around silver spruce, in and out among birch and willow, twisted the red dirt path of the trail. A towering rock rose from the canyon ahead and seemed to block the way. But no; just to the right, rugged and rocky, a narrow passage mounted abruptly out of the canyon bottom, and into the spacious opening of the Big Park!

The traveler stopped in wonder to be thus suddenly and unexpectedly at the threshold of the clearing. His eye swept the green expanse. A herd of cattle browsed quietly on the lush grass a few hundred yards ahead. Farther on, three tawny deer were eagerly licking block salt intended for the cattle. Up bobbed their heads at the first scent of the traveler. Then slowly and gracefully they moved across the park and disappeared into the woods. Near the distant edge of the opening, rising an unfringed surface to sky and clouds, stretched a shallow lake. From its farther margin rose the aspen forest, forming the western limit of the park. Behind and above this bank of white trunks and light green leaves, towered a dark fringe of giant spruce. Still higher and still more inspiring rose the mountain peaks. In the pure atmosphere of the heights their every crag and snow bank stood out clear cut and sparkling.

A TROUBADOUR'S PRAYER
Sweetheart, our life's a-ying
And youth's the time for mating.
Where were the nests of spring
If birds were all for waiting?
Old age may chide the kiss
That found your moonlit shoulder.
But youth must seize its bliss,
And age comes—when we're older.

If love be a dream that does,
Let day be far from breaking!
Cherish the faithful lies
That seal our eyes from waking.
If all our heaven depart
With dreams that are but seeming.
Then let it dream, sweetheart,
Till death, and die in dreaming.
—Alfred Noyes in Harper's Bazar.

AUTO FOR HORSE CHIEF
Pittsburg.—The city has provided an auto for David G. McDonald, chief of the bureau of horses. However, McDonald must get along with transportation valued at not more than \$70 instead of the \$1,200 model he had selected.

Q. When did the labor movement for shorter hours start in this country?
P. M.

A. Agitation for a shorter work day, stated concretely as a demand for a 10-hour day, instead of the dawn to dusk day, was begun in the United States in 1830.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

POWER AND MACHINERY

The endless ways in which power and machinery are used for saving labor challenge our best thought and lead us to wonder just what the final results will be.

Through the use of mechanical power, farm work can be done better and at a time when it will give the best results. For example, in the spring a field can be prepared and seeded with the use of the tractor when a slower method might delay seeding which often results in lower producing crops. The use of power takes the drudgery out of farm work and makes much of it a real pleasure. Converting electricity into light provides conditions under which work can be done more rapidly and with greater satisfaction.

The installation of the gas engine, of electricity, and various other labor saving devices involves a considerable outlay and it requires some planning to so operate these various labor saving agencies to have them return a profit. It seems to us that one of the important factors in farm management is to learn how to utilize power and machinery effectively. We have observed on some farms, says a representative of one of our large farm device manufacturers, that a sufficient number of machines are purchased, perhaps in excess of what can be used economically, and we have also observed that in many instances after power and machinery are brought to the farm they are not used to bring the large returns, and the results are disappointing. It is no small job to so plan the work of the farm that every machine and all the power brought to it will be utilized for bringing the largest profits. The farmer who is able to utilize power and machinery most effectively is the one who will have an advantage in making money.

WHICH IS BEST BREED?

From time to time, some one who is starting out in the hog business asks the question as to which breed of hogs is the best to raise. If the question is asked of the animal husbandry department of an experiment station, then to one the department will answer that there is no best breed either of hogs or cattle, since in each breed are so many variations of individuals. The department will say that proper breeding and feeding and care in the case of hogs is a factor that outweighs the choice of a breed.

Right along that line it is of interest to cite the experimental work carried out in our attempt to secure accurate records of gains, cost of gains, and other facts with reference to two lots of 10 pigs each. One lot was of the Poland-China breed and the other lot was Durocs.

The feeding plan followed was to grow the pigs during the summer on bluegrass pasture, feeding in addition a 3 per cent. ration of grain. The feeds used were shelled corn and ground barley in equal amounts, supplemented by a mixture of 100 pounds middlings, 10 pounds linseed meal, and 5 pounds of tankage. From 2 to 2.5 pounds of buttermilk for each pound of the other feeds was also given. The pigs of each breed were started out weighing around 51 pounds each.

A glance at the following will show that the pigs of these two different breeds ran neck and neck as regards the various figures. One breed gained an average of 1.14 pounds per day and the other breed, 1.16 pounds daily. The pigs of one breed required a total of 735.6 pounds feed for 100 pounds gain while the pigs of the other breed required 748.6 pounds. The feed cost of 100 pounds gain in the case of one breed was \$6.23 and for the other breed it was \$6.32. In other words, two lots of pigs of the same breed could not have shown any closer comparisons.

SUGAR CURING PORK

When the meat is cut leave the pieces on a clean bench to cool; when thoroughly cool rub each piece well with salt and let lie on bench overnight. Use a clean barrel to pack the meat in. The hams and shoulders pack closely together with the skin side to the barrel first, then the rest of the pieces of meat in the same way. When all is packed put a clean piece of board on top of the meat and weight it down with a good sized stone. This keeps the meat from floating to the top where it is exposed, which will cause it to spoil in time. The brine is made as follows: Eight pounds salt, two ounces salt peter, three pounds brown sugar and four gallons of water. Let this come to a boil, skim, let cool and then pour over meat. This will be enough for 100 pounds of meat if the meat is packed good. The brine must always cover the meat well. More brine can be added later if necessary.

Leave the strips of bacon in the brine about four weeks, the small hams about six weeks and large hams at least eight weeks, then wash them in clean water and fix them ready to hang up. When they are dry hang them up in the smoke-house. Use maple wood to burn and before the fire is started look to be sure that nowhere two pieces of meat touch. Large sized hams are left in the smokehouse for two weeks and a small fire is built every other day. Smaller pieces need less smoking.

WHICH BREED BEST?

Poultry breeders have learned, in the last few years, that marketing is a part of the production program and that the production program is a part of marketing. As a consequence, every poultry breeder wants to know, before he starts into the business, what breed or type of fowl is best suited to supply the market to which he wishes to cater. Specialization in poultry production makes

CHEAPEST DAIRY FEED

The owner of a cow which produced 10,584 pounds of milk and 542.5 pounds of butter fat last year was asked "What is the cheapest and best form of food for dairy cows?"

"Pure water," he replied. "Only be sure that the water is put in the cow and not in the milk can."

Milk is approximately 87 per cent. water and if the cow does not have access to an unlimited supply of fresh, clean, palatable water, her milk flow is bound to suffer heavily. A high producing cow will consume from 25 to 30 gallons of water per day. Cow testers have found in numerous cases where the milk pro-

duction of a herd was increased 7 to 8 per cent. when automatic drinking cups were installed in the stalls, offering the cow unlimited supply of water whenever desired. A reliable automatic water supply system has proved to be one of the most valuable items of a dairy farm's equipment.

AND IT'S EASY TO GROW
Probably no class of people suffer more from rheumatism than farmers, and yet the remedy for this dreadful disease is, or should be, right at hand. If celery were eaten freely sufferers from rheumatism would be comparatively few.

PURE BREEDS BEST
One often hears it said that a good herd of grade cows is, on the average, more productive and more economical than a pure-bred herd. The reverse, of course, is supposed to be the case. There is no question but that some pure-bred herds are far superior in milk and fat producing capacity as well as more economical producers, than some grade herds. It is equally true that some grade herds are better and more economical producers than some pure-bred herds. The method of measuring the performance records they may be making under the particular system of management to which they may be subjected at a given time.

The milk and fat producing capacity of a given cow or a herd depends so much upon feeding and management that it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at the true producing capacity of an individual cow or a herd. Because feeding and management factors may be included in the term "management" have a tremendous effect upon the amount of milk and fat a cow can manufacture out of a given amount of feed, it is not an easy matter to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the relative merit of the producing capacity of pure-bred and grade herds of dairy cattle. This much is definitely known, however: The good grade dairy cow owes her unquestioned superiority as a producer to the fact that she carries in her veins this blood may have been introduced through a sire or a dam or through several generations of breeding to a pure-bred bull. If the pure-bred sire and dam are superior to scrub then it would be reasonable to assume that they would also be superior to grades. It is not, however, always safe to make generalizations of this sort.

Now that we have so many sow testing associations we also have a large number of records of production and the greater the number of such records we have the more reliably they can be interpreted. Recently the dairy husbandman of the federal department of agriculture compared the milk and fat records of 29,406 pure-bred cows with those made by 71,745 grades and the figures showed the former to be 10 per cent more efficient than the latter. For example, on the average, in one year the pure-breds of all ages consumed \$14.52 worth more feed, or 23 per cent more, than the grades, but they also produced 10.6 per cent more milk and 6.7 per cent more butter fat. In yearly income above cost of feed the pure-breds exceeded the grades by 9.7 per cent, or by \$8.08 per head.

While it may not be advisable for everyone to strive to build up a pure-bred herd, it is good business for every dairyman to grade up his cows by breeding them to a well selected pure-bred sire. If one does not constantly strive for improvement of the herd, deterioration in producing capacity is certain to set in and that means loss of net profits.

ELIMINATING RUNTS

A few years ago when the hog was thought to thrive best in an environment of filth, it was common to see several runts in every herd of swine. Since then thousands of farmers throughout the principle hog growing sections have begun raising pigs under the so-called McLean system of hog raising and runts are being eliminated. This is also increasing the number of pigs saved per litter and decreasing the feed cost on each 100 pounds of pork by enabling the farmers to get their hogs on the market several months earlier than under the old system. It has been the greatest boon the hog business has ever known. A little more work is entailed in raising pigs under this plan but it gives the farmer something for his labor.

There are four essential steps that must be followed under this system. These are: First, before farrowing the sow should be washed with soap and water. Second, farrowing pens must be thoroughly washed and scalded out with hot lye solution, the formula being one pound of lye to 25 gallons of water. Third, sow and pigs should be left in the clean pen about 10 days and then be hauled out to clean pastures, alfalfa being the preferred pasture crop. Fourth, the pigs should be kept on the clean ground until they weigh 70 to 80 pounds.

Ductions of a herd was increased 7 to 8 per cent. when automatic drinking cups were installed in the stalls, offering the cow unlimited supply of water whenever desired. A reliable automatic water supply system has proved to be one of the most valuable items of a dairy farm's equipment.

Turf Item

Friend—Did you get your husband to see a specialist, as I advised?
Sporting Wife—Yes, and he said John's system was all wrong, which, of course, was no news to me—John never backed a winner all last season!

Wrong Color Scheme

The Athletic Son—I ought to win the half mile. I'm in the pink of condition.
His Sensitive Mother—Couldn't you have some other color? Pink is so dreadfully unbecoming to you.

Too High for Them

"I wonder why the girls don't like Bill? He's always so full of lofty thoughts."
"That's just it. Whenever he goes to a show, all he can think of is gallery seats."—Stray Stories.

Memories

"Some of your public remarks will long be remembered."
"What is luckier yet," said Senator Sorghum, "some of them will soon be forgotten."

Give Her a Chance

Hubby—My, but this egg's bad!
Wife—Well, dear, perhaps it's one by a young hen without much experience.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Well! Well!

John (to drug store clerk)—I want a comb for a stout man with rubber teeth.
Deliberation is wisdom.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

When another Christmas rolls around—and another—and another—your family will still be enjoying this beautiful and sensible gift.

2,000,000 families have Atwater Kent Radio. Many of them made their purchases last Christmas. "We felt this was the thing that would please the whole household—now we know," they say.

You, too, want entertainment without trouble. You want to hear good music and good talks—you always get what you want from "the radio that keeps on working."

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



All-electric
If you have electricity from a central station, there are several Atwater-Kent models you can operate right from a lamp socket. If you prefer an all-in-one cabinet set, with receiver and speaker combined, the dealer will let you try the wonderfully compact Model 52. They're all

On the air—every Sunday night—Atwater Kent Radio Hour—listen in!
Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
4764 Wissahickon Ave. A. Atwater Kent, Pres. Philadelphia, Pa.

made wholly by Atwater Kent in the world's largest radio factory—as big as a 15-acre field!

Modern battery sets, too
"We haven't electricity, but we want good up-to-date radio just the same." Of course—and no reason why you shouldn't have it! Atwater Kent battery sets have the 1929 refinements. You'll recognize them when you listen. Your choice of two models—one for average conditions, one for unusual "distance."

Either kind—all-electric or battery—gives you the best in radio at a moderate price. See an Atwater Kent dealer about that Christmas radio—Now!



Battery Sets, \$49—\$68
Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. Full-vision Dial. Model 48, \$49; Model 49, extra-powered, \$68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

MODEL 40
For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires six A. C. tubes and one rectifying tube, \$77 (without tubes). Model 41 D. C. set, \$87 (without tubes).

Natural Wealth Wasted

Cuba has turned much of its former forest land over to the growing of sugar cane, says the American Tree association. The coast line of Santo Domingo, and the lowlands of Porto Rico, are dotted with plantations of cocoa, coconut and cane.

But a great deal more land has been cleared of tree growth than is ever going to be used for agriculture in the islands of the West Indies. Much of it is a wasting asset today. Porto Rico and Trinidad have depleted their once widespread forest to a pitiful fraction. The republic of Haiti has hardly a stick of accessible commercial timber.

Queen Bee Crossed Ocean

A bee and honey exposition was held recently in London and among the exhibits was a queen bee that had crossed the ocean in the mail. There were three tons of honey offered for competition and many by-products of the bee industry were shown. It was claimed by the promoters of the exhibition that as a food, honey takes first place, as seven ounces of honey are said to be equal to 12 ounces of beefsteak.

Caricature Handkerchief

London women have a new fad. It is caricature handkerchiefs. They are large and somewhat crudely colored, and in one corner is a stenciled copy of a famous picture. Smart dresses are going farther, however, by having a sketch or caricature of themselves substituted for the picture.

Boyhood's Big Goal

It may be a bit far fetched for parents to raise every boy with the Presidency in view but it is better to suggest the improbable to our children than to speak to them in a disparaging and discouraging way about their future prospect.—The American Magazine.

Turf Item

Friend—Did you get your husband to see a specialist, as I advised?
Sporting Wife—Yes, and he said John's system was all wrong, which, of course, was no news to me—John never backed a winner all last season!

Wrong Color Scheme

The Athletic Son—I ought to win the half mile. I'm in the pink of condition.
His Sensitive Mother—Couldn't you have some other color? Pink is so dreadfully unbecoming to you.

Too High for Them

"I wonder why the girls don't like Bill? He's always so full of lofty thoughts."
"That's just it. Whenever he goes to a show, all he can think of is gallery seats."—Stray Stories.

Memories

"Some of your public remarks will long be remembered."
"What is luckier yet," said Senator Sorghum, "some of them will soon be forgotten."

Give Her a Chance

Hubby—My, but this egg's bad!
Wife—Well, dear, perhaps it's one by a young hen without much experience.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Well! Well!

John (to drug store clerk)—I want a comb for a stout man with rubber teeth.
Deliberation is wisdom.

Russia's Use of Peat

Peat is assuming increasing importance in the Soviet union, the output during the season of 1927 being 4,311,300 metric tons, a gain of approximately 40 per cent over the preceding year, says the New York Times. Hydropeat, which is produced by special hydraulic machines, accounted for 500,000 tons of this total.

The chief consumer of peat is the textile industry, although a number of important power plants use it as a fuel. More than 100,000 workmen are employed during the peat-producing season and there are about 2,000 machines in operation.

The Soviet union has approximately three-quarters of the world's peat resources.

What D'ys Mean?

"Now that you are rich are you ever bothered by the friends you had when you were poor?"
"I never had any friends when I was poor."—Pathfinder.

Potential Wealth in Bog

Oil from peat might be produced at Tregaron bog, a vast stretch of valuable peat land between Aberystwyth and Lampeter, West Wales. Engineers and experts have surveyed the area and taken samples and levels. If their investigations show that the production of such oil there is feasible, a new industry will spring up.

Couldn't Bear It

"Does she sing with much expression?"
"Terribly, I had to look the other way."

The Guttural Speech of Eskimos

traced partly to the fact that they find it wise not to open their mouths wide in their frigid climate.

**~take it!
It's Bayer**



The nurse tells you to take Bayer Aspirin because she knows it's safe. Doctors have told her so. It has no effect on the heart, so take it to stop a headache or check a cold. For almost instant relief of neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism; even lumbago. But be sure it's Bayer—the genuine Aspirin. At druggists, with proven directions for its many uses.



Cuticura works wonders in the care and preservation of your hair

Massage the scalp with Cuticura Ointment to soften and remove the scales of dirt and dandruff. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify the hair and restore its natural gloss and vigor.

The favorite method for fifty years of caring for the skin and hair.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample check free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. B5, Malden, Mass. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.