By Williams

MOTOR DEATHS WOULD DECLINE

Traffic Officer Suggests Remedy for Fewer Accidents

From the Baltimore Sun An understanding between motor-lets and pedestrians would do more to reduce traffic deaths and injures than keeping the "sensory" type driver from operating his car, a traffic policeman who keeps things running smoothly at one of Baltimore's downtown corners believes.

He was answering Dr. V. V. An-He was answering Dr. V. V. Andrew's statement that the person who has to think things over before he acts should be kept from the wheel of a motor vehicle. Dr. Andrews divided motorists into two groups—the "motor type." who can do the right thing automatically, and the "sensory type." who have to think things over and weigh possibilities before acting. The statesibilities before acting. The state-ment was made in New York re-

The officer heartily agreed with the doctor that there are the two types of drivers, and that the "sensory" is the more dangerous. There the agreement stopped. For said the patrolman, "it's just as right for one man to drive as another. Every new driver is a 'sensory' driver. He'll creep up to a corner and look at the semaphore two or three times to make sure it says go, then starts across the street. Then if something gets in his way suddenly he remembers that the sign said go, but now he has to stop, so he gets con-fused. He's liable to 'bust' into it. But if that same driver gets enough experience his automobile will become as much a part of him as his arm or his leg, and he'll stop when something gets in the way regardless of anything else.

"You know the worst driver? The one that does more damage than any other class in the world? The Saturday and Sunday driver. These birds keep away from their cars all during the week, then pile out on the road on Sunday, when traffic is heaviest. They get all nervous and do all sorts of fool things, and first thing you know they're bang-ing something up. If they drove more that wouldn't happen. They've got to keep in trim.

"The way to keep down accidents is to have the pedestrian show a little caution. A while ago an old gray-bearded man-he must have been 70-walked cater-cornered my corner here against traffic hold ing up his hand to shoo back trucks. If he'd been killed his relatives would have blamed a driver

"If the pedestrian would be cautious and the motorist courteous accidents would drop away down. The trouble is, the drivers just think of themselves and the pedestrians do the same. And the result is that their survivors think of them and start a lawsuit.'

The officer said he has taught rsons to drive. He added: "I tell them: 'If you are puzzled about the other fellow step!' That's a recipe for safety that can't be

The Bachelor Philosopher. From New York Times.

Lord Dewar, a bachelor and one of the industrial leaders of England, is well known in the British Isles for his humorous and witty remarks on life and marriage. He recently gave to the Evening News of London some of his favorite sayings They are reproduced below: Life is made up of trials, with

an occasional conviction. Every man has a black and white

Most men are believers in heredity, until the son makes a fool of Man reaps what he sows, unless

he be an amateur gardener. A laugh is as necessary to a hu-man being as sunshine to a cab-Providence never intended us to

equal, except when we are asleep. A golden wedding is when a couple have gone fifty-fifty.

Marriage is a great institution—for those who like institutions.

Many a bachelorship has been wrecked on a permanent wave. Marriage is a committee of twowith power to add to their num-

There are more Mormons in London than in Salt Lake City, but their wives don't know it A husband should tell his wife everything he is sure she will find out, and before anyone else does.

A philosopher is a man who can look at an empty glass with a smile.

If husbands went everywhere their wives told them to go, there would be fewer divorces but more Divorce is a great institution; it keeps women in circulation.

It is much better to have a few hundreds in the bank than millions on the brain. To achieve disarmament build battleships by public subscription.

A man's reputation is that which is not found out about him. A man who hides behind a woman's skirts today is not a coward: he is a magician. When a man says his word is as

good as his bond—get his bond.

We have been told that man is
the noblest work of God, but noever said so except man. Optimism makes a man of 95 buy a new suit of clothes and two pairs of trousers.

The road to success is filled with women pushing their husbands along. is not so much what man stands for as what he falls for.

There are no idle rich; they are dodging people who want their Motor cars are increasing by leaps and bounds. Pedestrians are

curviving by the same process.

Weighed and Wanting. Everybody's Weekly.

Wife: I don't trust our new housemaid a bit. Husband: But you can't go by appearances with these girls.
Wife: I'm not; I'm going by dis-

Q. Have Dr. Albert A. Michelson's tests of the speed of light been substantiated? S. W.

A. New experiments recently com-pleted in California have proved that the estimates were accurate. The speed of light is estimated to be approximately 186,284 miles per second. Out Our Way



Rural and Urban Districts Can Co-Operate for Mutual Benefits

Fremont, Neb .- In an address before a gathering of Fremont business men and farmers of this vicinity, Frank D. Tomson, agricultural director Woods Brothers Corporation Lincoln, Neb., emphasized the importance of closer relationship between the business men of the towns and cities and the business men of the rural districts.

"Success in any line is not attainable in a single year. High prices for a short period do not insure an enduring prosperity," said Mr. Tomson. "The business men of the town must transact business for a long period with the business men out in the county if they expect to build on & permanent basis. This involves fair dealing, fair prices, adequate protection and a measure of services. It is important to the business men in the country that the business firms of his trading point be on a sound financial basis. He gains nothing when a weakened situation develops among the business concerns which he patronizes. On the other hand there can be no misfortune on the farms that is not felt to an extent in the towns. Decreased production, crop and live stock losses, damaging floods, storms, fires in the farming sections have an adverse effect in all of the nearby towns and cities where trade interchange has existed. Prosperity on the farms is reflected in the volume of business in the

"We are coming to recognize," continued Mr. Tomson, "that a very close and inseparable relationship exists between the seller and the buyer, particularly when the trade relations continue on through long periods of time as is almost universally the case in the agricultural communities. So it is desireable that a workable understanding be established. That the seller may have a clear knowledge of the problems of the buyer and that the buyer may have a better understanding of the problems of the seller. Such a mutual understanding will lead as a rule to constructive co-operation that will build a more general and enduring prosperity.

"Any movement of a broad nature affecting farm production and returns deserves the studious attention of the business folks of the towns and cities and likewise any development that influences the trend of business in the towns should be given equally studious consideration by the farm folks. Matters of marketing, transportation, taxation, and government concern the entire community and should be understood by the entire community.

"More and more each year legislation, state and national, enters into our business intercourse. If such legislation is helpful to the agricultural interests this result becomes apparent in the better trade opportunities of the business men of the towns and the cities. If such legislation encourages in dustry and creates markets in closer proximity to the farms, this advantage is evident in the better marketing outlet and the reduced cost to the producers of reaching it.

"The individual action and freedom that chartcerized the pioneer days has largely disappeared in the maze of intricate interrelationship that characterizes our modern economic procedure. Yet the neighborly spirit that contributed so effectively to the building of communities need lose none of its potency in their mainteance and in our modern business practice."

New Transportation Map

From Kansas City Star. The twofold progress toward reaking down the long-standing ransportation barriers of the midlle West affords a heartening, even in amazing, record. The progress is elated to the whole country, but ts promise for this section is especially notable. Daily accounts of iviation and waterway activities hould have left the average person amiliar with what is going onhat is, if the matter were considred in its superficial aspects. But he magnitude of both enterprises nay escape attention. Its signifiance may be indicated briefly.

A few days ago General Jadwin. hief of army engineers, outlined present and pending river and haror improvements of the country. and a total of 292 rivers was in-

Cathay Holds the Mirror

blushes, With becoming thina Critic, a Shanghai publica-ion, reports to its readers that "in New York and other large Amerian cities girl attendants in theiters are dressed in one-piece bath-" Furthermore, "those sellng suits. ng candies and cigarets in the cafes and other public places are often similarly dressed." The critic from understand where Cathay, where we understand nixed-bathing-in-the-altogether is still a quaint survival, shudders. His delicacy is affronted at such coings-on, or takings-off, or fit-ings-about. He devotes half a page volved! Added to this was work new going on or projected in about

200 harbors, along with 49 canals

and other waterways. The total

estimated cost was more than 11/4 billion dollars, less than 1/4 billion

dollars of which remained to be apropriated. Here is a powerful undertaking affecting vitally the middle West and every other section to some degree. Annual savings on the na-tions freight bills through use of harbors and waterways in their incomplete stage of development General Jadwin estimated at \$600,-000,000 or nearly one half, in a single year, of the total cost of the

improvements. The big consideration for this area of course is a waterways system, now well advanced with that system in operation and other proto heartfelt castigation. We feel for and with him in the matter. Ushers in bathing suits! Presumably of the most snug-fitting variety! And in all the larger American cities! How

How careless, too-and callouswe who get about a bit have been not to notice this (shall we say) trend in the habiliments of usher maids. Age, for ooth, must be creepupon us. Or else-horrible thought-our China critic has been deceived, taken in, put upon, lied to and otherwise misinformed as to conditions in our fair land. Foreigners taking advantage of the

The beaches, even here in Mil-

oriental again!

SUPER MODERNISM

From Ohio State Journal. Another day we never expected to live to see, but, by heck, did, was the one when a distrait girl wrote the heart-and-home editor to say that her boy friend neither smokes, drinks nor swears, and to ask if it is safe for two persons of different temperatures to

jects completed, the return on the investment will be heavily increased. The handicaps of this section in getting its products to the coast and on the return shipping of goods will be largely removed.

But there is the added assurance from the rapid spread of commer-cial air transportation. With mail planes already flying more than 25,000 miles daily, the prediction comes from postal officials that within a few years all first-class mail to go any considerable distance will be carried by air. Yesterday it was reported that the volume of air mail carried last month amounted to 421,174 pounds, compared with 141,262 in November of last year and only 37,686 pounds for the same month two years ago.

New air passenger and express lines are being projected, some of them to span the continent, others to link up sections hitherto wideseparated. Again the middle West, with its long open stretches and other favorable conditions to flying, should score heavily in the

Then and Now. From Omaha World-Herald.

1898 "Now, ladies and gents, kindly gather in closely around the wagon. Small boys keep back so that the older people wishing to make purchases may get in where they can hear. The boys are going to play on the banjos in just a few momentsho, this way, everybody! Now, ladies and gents, we are introducing in this locality for advertising purposes only Dr. Leapliver's famous compound remedy for man and beast at a price so low as to be amazing. I am not going to ask a dollar for this large, home size, bottle. I am not going to ask even 75, 50, 40, 30 cents, a quarter of a dollar, two dimes and a nickel, you get the full, over sized bottle with complete directions for taking. Now as the boys play on the banjos my assistants will pass among you. Re-member this remedy will cure coughs, headaches, goiter, rhumatiz spavin, ringworm or-

1928 "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The following program is brought to you by the courtesy of the Talkitup Chewing Gum company, makers of the chewing gum with a personality. We trust you will apply at your nearest dealer for a sample of this meritorious product. Remember, it does not stick in the teeth, enmesh the gums or lose its flavor on the bedpost over night Our first number tonight will be "There's a Rainbow Round My Lett Wrist," played by the Talkitup Jazz orchestra. There will be a brief pause for station announcements."

Q. Were Quakers exempt from service during the World war? J.

A. The Selective Service law in vogue during the World war pro-vided exemption to "a member of a well recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein." This Selective Service law applied to Quakers as well as many other religious sects. However, there were numbers of Quakers who served in our active fight-

waukee, still draw an ample crowd of men who come not to swim but to gaze. So we are reassured The China Critic needs binoculars.

Q. On which side should one sleep? D. W. S.

A. The public health service says that in general, any position in which one is comfortable is a satisfactory position for sleeping. It is, however, considered to sleep on the right rather than on the left side because there is less strain on the heart. Sleeping on the back tends to cause pressure on the abdominal aorta, which results in some cases, in bad dreams.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

SOY BEANS FOR HOGS There seems to be considerable lifference of opinion in regard to he value of soy beans as a protein supplement for balancing the grain ation of hogs. Some of the experiment stations, based upon feeding ests, have reported soys to have much greater feeding value than

A summary of 12 hog feeding trials conducted by four different experiment stations in which a total of 151 pigs were fed ground soybeans and corn in comparison with a ration of tankage 70 pounds of ground soy beans had about the same feeding value as a protein supplement for corn as 42 pounds of tankage. Thus when tankage is worth \$80 a ton or 1 cents a pound, ground soy beans would have a value of \$1.44 a bushel or 2.4 cents a pound.

Other tests show that a pound of soybeans fed with minerals will practically replace a pound of tankage when supplementing corn and legume pasture for fattening spring pigs. In six experiments pigs fed helled corn and ground soybeans, free choice in self feeder on legume pasture, gained an average of 1.47 pounds daily and require 335 pounds of corn and 38 pounds of soybeans for each 100 pounds gain. The cost including pasture was \$6.10. A similar group of pigs which nad minerals in addition to shelled corn, ground soybeans and legume pasture made an average daily gain posture made an average daily gain of 1.57 pounds and required 329 pounds of corn, 25 pounds of soybeans and 4.5 pounds of minerals for each 100 pounds of gain. The cost was \$5.81. A third group of pigs had tankage with the shelled corn and legum pasture. They gained an average of 1.67 pounds daily and required 342 pounds of corn and 23 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds of gain. The cost was

At another testing station, on the other hand, as a result of these separate tests, raw ground soybeans fed to hogs as a supplement to corn had a value of only 84 cents a bushel when tankage was worth \$80 a ton for the same purpose. When, however, the soybeans were fea whole and cooked, instead of raw and ground, they had a value of \$2.64 a bushel or 4.4 cents a pound In addition to this, the pigs fed cooked brans were ready for the market 81 days earlier than those fed the raw beans.

Early in April this year the same station concluded another feeding test with pigs that weighed 45 pounds at the start. They were kept on feed till they weighed an average of 215 pounds. Lot 3 was self-fed on corn and whole cooked soybeans and in addition were given .12 of a pound of ground alfalfa per head per day and a mineral mixture. Lot 5 was fed in the same manner except that tankage was substituted for the cooked beans.

The following amounts of feed were consumed per 100 pounds of gain: Lot 3, 258 pounds of corn, 56 alfalfa and 9 pounds minerals; Lot. 5, 348 pounds of corn. 29 pounds tankage, 12 pounds alfalfa and pounds minerals. Valuing corn 91 cents a bushel, soybeans at \$1.50 a bushel, tankage at \$80 a ton, ground alfalfa at \$40 a ton, Lot 3 produced pork at \$6.71 a hundred pounds and Lot 5 at \$7.47. In this test therefore, cooked whole soybeans had practically the same value, pound for pound, as tankage and they had the additional value of saving 30 days of time in bringing the pigs up from a weight of 45

to 215 pounds. One thing seems to be rather well established and that is that it pays to cook soybeans for pig feeding purposes. Cooking not only increases their palatability but also their actual feeding value. The latter also definitely proved at the Ohio station where two lots of pigs were fed exactly the same amount of corn, soybeans, ground alfalfa and minerals per head per day. The lot fed ground raw beans gained .68 of a pound a day, while the lot fed whole cooked beans gained .90 of a pound daily—a rather striking value derived from cooking.

AN ORCHARD HINT We have come to realize in recent years that certain types of wood in our fruit trees, and particularly in our apple trees, will almost certainly produce good fruit, and certain other types will with equal cer-

tainty give us poor fruit. And it is

quite possible, even when the tree s dormant, to distinguish between these two types of wood. The chief difference between the two is one of vigor, size of wood. The twig or spur which is capable of producing good fruit is sturdy size and makes at least a reasonably good growth, while the cull spur is spindling in size, makes very little growth each year, frequently fails to set any fruit at

fruit is poor, with little size or col-We ought to undertake a vigorous and systematic campaign our orchards to get rid of just as much of this cull wood as possible and profitable. We cannot cut it all out; that would be too expensive a process. But we can make a practive of removing a lot of it

all, and when it does produce, the

when we prune. TO DISTINGUISH LAYERS The comb, wattles and ear lobes of a hen enlarge or contract depending on the condition of laying. If these parts are large and smooth, or hard and waxy, the bird is laying. If the comb is limp the bird is either com-ing into or going out of lay, or lay-ing but little. When the comb is

shrunken and rough, the bird is not The whole abdomen of a laying hen is enlarged so that the pelvic bones are wide spread and the keel

SALTING SOFT CORN There is no general agreement on the value of salt for preserving soft corn in the crib. Some folks say yes, some say no. There is agreement on the value of flues and ventilators built inside the cribs. In case you have some soft corn, and want to try salt, use from one-half to one bound for every 100 pounds of corn. sprinkle this mixture evenly throughout the crib.

BUT GROW SOME ANYWAY It is useless to plant beans until the ground becomes warm. If they come up and then are chilled, they turn yellow and never amount to

or breastbone is forced down, away or breastbone is forced down, away from the pelvic bones, so as to give large capacity. By placing the fingers, flat between the pelvic bones the width apart can be determined. If the ends of the bones are soft and pliable and the width of two or three ordinary fingers (varying with the size of the hen) can be placed between them the hen is, in all probability, laying at the time of probability, laying at the time of examination. If the bones are close together and the points are hard, the hen is not laying.

The flock should be cuffed durated the state of the cuffed durated the state of the

ing the summer to avoid feeding the hens after they have ceased laving.
Accurate cuiling is only possible in a well fed flock, kept free from lice and mites throughout the summer months. When a bird stops laying in the summer she usually starts molting. The later a hen lays in the summer the greater will he her molting. The later a hen lays in the summer the greater will be her production, so that the high producer is the late layer and hence the late molter, provided she receives a balanced ration. The early molter is not the early winter layer. The high layer usually retains her primary wing feathers until September or October.

REAL DAIRY BARN A new kind of dairy barn has been originated by a progressive dairyman. He finds it takes much less barn space and much less help to milk his herd of 110 cows, hence

is much more economical. The barn necessary to milk the is only about 20 feet wide and 40 feet long. The cows come in from the lot four at a time, through a burlap covered door, into a wash room and stand like a four horse hitch. There a man quickly passes between them and washes them. They then move forward into four stalls, one ahead of the other.

Here their feed awaits them and they are milked with a machine. The left hand side of the stall is a gate, and when the machine has finished, the cows step into an alley and move forward to a stripping stall where an attendant gets the milk the machine has left. eat their roughage in open sheds in

This dairyman is using the same principle in milking that Ford uses in building cars. The cow moves forward for each operation. Three men care for the entire herd. One washes the cows, another handles the milking machines, and the third does the stripping and lets them into the lot again. The part of the barn used for milking the cows is only about eight feet wide along the whole length of the structure. The remainder is taken up with office, feed room, milk room and cooler This arrangement is practicable for any herd where three or more men

GRINDING OATS FOR PIGS Should oats be ground for pigs? If so, how fine should they be ground for best results?

A western experiment station reon an experiment, the purpose of which was to answer these questions.

Spring pigs weighing 74 pourids were used in the experiment and the report covers 90 days of feeding. One lot fed a mixture of 75 parts shelled corn, 25 parts whole cats, and 10 parts tankage averaged .73 pound gain per head daily on 512.6 pounds feed for 100 pounds gain. A second lot of similar pigs fed a mixture of 75 parts shelled corn, 25 parts coarsely ground oats, and 10 parts tankage averaged to gain .98 pound per pig daily on 248 pounds of feeds for 100 pounds gain. A third lot fed a mixture of 75 parts shelled corn, 25 parts medium ground oats, and 10 parts tankage averaged 1.03 pounds per pig daily on 414.5 pounds feed for 100 pounds gain. A fourth lot fed 75 parts shelled corn, 25 parts finely ground oats and 10 parts tankage averaged 1.01 pounds per pig daily on 438.8 pounds feed for 100 pounds gain. A check lot of pigs fed a standard

ration of 100 parts shelled corn and 10 parts tankare everaged 84 pound per pig daily on 444 pounds feed for 100 pounds gain.

The experiment indicates that some oats may be used to good advantage with corn and tankage and that medium ground oats are better than coarsely ground or finely ground oats.

FEEDING THE CALVES Calves fed warm skim milk make more economical gains, according to an experienced herdsman, than calves fed milk at a lower tempera-

The volume of milk required for each pound of gain is influenced by the relative temperature of the fluid. To make one pound of gain fluid. To make one pound of gain warm skim milk required 14.3 pounds as compared with 24.5 pounds the skim milk was fed cold. many dairy farms milk for call feeding purposes is not plentiful a this season of the year.

These results would seem to in-dicate that the small additional labor and fuel required to heat the six gallons of milk daily would effect a saving in the quanity of mill equal to that required to feed on more calf.

COVER CROPS

Washing of soil during fall and winter months can be checked bi sowing cover crops, such as rye, oats the crop which seems best for your locality and sow it on rolling fields that would otherwise lie bare Cover crops can be grazed in spring then turned under with plow of disk harrow.

UNLESS A SPECIALIST Hog breeding for a pure bred market is a ticklish job and requires a great deal of experience. I stick to the pork grades-

WASTED FERTILIZER

Erosion not only takes away topsoil, but it washes away a good share of the fertilizer applied each year. Perhaps the saving in this alone would pay for terracing, on fields which can be terraced. Soft washing means you must put on that much more fertilizer to take care of that which washes away.

ROTATION THE REMEDY Cultivating a field year after year burns out the humus, and then see what happens. The soil begins to wash badly. Every big rain, or the melting snow of spring, takes away some of the surface soil.