

LIMITS SEEN FOR SCIENCE

Biologists and Engineers Not Expert in Religion, Graduates Told

PHILADELPHIA — (UP)—Scientists may be "wizards" in their respective branches of study but they have no first-hand, intimate, experimental, sympathetic acquaintance with Christianity and its Christ, the Rev. Dr. W. Beatty Jennings, told the graduating class of Temple university in a baccalaureate address.

Dr. Jennings told the students not to accept religious teachings from modern leaders of thought, but only "direct from Christ who was a specialist in religion." He urged them to ignore the religious declarations of the scientific modernists and get their spiritual inspiration from the Bible.

"Why go to others even though they may have much to say about religion?" asked Dr. Jennings. "If I wish to know about electricity, I can bring the Edison; but when Edison promises to speak of the soul and the life currents and life sources, I decline to let him be my teacher. He has no full fitness born of large experience of religion."

"Burdick's teachings can tell me about the cross fertilization of plants, but when they discourse easily and confidently on immortality, I do not listen."

Dr. Jennings remarked he was a willing pupil of specialists in their own lines. "I follow their lead; but for religion I do not go to them," he said. "Not to Jesus first and forever in matters of religion, theoretical or practical, I will patronize there, as in other departments, the specialist."

"To all lovers of truth and seekers after truth to all young people starting out on their great life study, in order to attain higher and more helpful living and service, I commend Jesus—Specialist."

Turks Refuse to Pay \$5 Rent for Palace

CONSTANTINOPLE — Palace rent becomes cheaper to rent than apartments in Turkey. Specimens abandoned summer palaces not admit vast gardens along the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, where Turkish pashas and princes of the old regime once lived in Arabian Nights' glory, are now renting for \$5 or \$10 a month with few tenants.

The modern stylish Turk prefers the new apartment houses of the European quarter of Pera to the wandering wooden mansions of his forefathers and the middle-class Constantinopolitans cannot afford to furnish these vast relics of the old days, even though they may be needed for a song.

Such as the state of dilapidation of these once palatial wooden "yaldiz" and "kiosk" along the Asiatic shore that the phenomenal storms of the past winter brought more than 100 to total ruin. It is estimated that 200 years from now not one will remain.

Along in its white splendor, the palace of Beyler Bey, where Empress Eugenie held her spectacular visit to the sultan of the Ottoman empire, is kept in repair by the republican government in readiness for the summer visits of President Kemal. The Ghazi makes Dolma Baghche palace on the European shore his headquarters, but is fond of hunting across occasionally to the old pile and looking in at that huge room where Harid the Red, last of the mighty sultans (his brief successors being mere puppets), drew his last breath.

Rigid German Rules Hit Cabinet Member

BERLIN — Even Gustav Stresemann, foreign minister, is not exempt from the cast-iron German rules that call for the production of "legitimation papers" on all possible occasions.

With General von Seeckt, ex-chief of the German army, Dr. Stresemann was acting as a witness to the marriage of Dr. Felix Frank, Austrian minister in Berlin, and Margarete Witt, noted Viennese pianist.

The registry clerk demanded proof that the witness was really Dr. Stresemann. The foreign minister felt all his pockets, but could not even find a visiting card.

It required a solemn pledge from General von Seeckt—who had taken the precaution to bring his identity papers—that Stresemann was really Stresemann, to persuade the clerk that there was no attempt at deception.

PEASANTS BURN FORESTS

ATHENS — An intensive campaign of education to prevent further needless deforestation is on the program of Eleutherios Venizelos, prime minister. The peasants have no use for trees which bear no fruit and start fires to free the land for cultivation. Scientists declare that if the destruction continues there will be less rain and big seasonal floods.

BEZAGUSS RECOVERED STANLEY

BEZAGUSS — Belgium, which owes to Henry M. Stanley its rich Congo colony, is contemplating the erection of a monument to the American explorer. It is now half a century since Stanley discovered Lake Leopold and concluded with the natives the treaties whereby large parts of the Congo came under Belgian control.

Potato growers in the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas are increasing their production about 10 per cent through use of mechanical devices.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

HOG SANITATION

The term "sanitation" is used a great deal nowadays in connection with discussions on raising hogs. Some have a clear idea of the meaning of the term, while others have not. Some men think that they can produce sanitary surroundings by scattering some lime in the yards or in the hog houses or by spraying the ground with a good dip or with some substance having a strong odor. There are conditions under which disinfectants of this sort will do good in the way of destroying disease germs and parasites, but when it comes to treating a good sized hog lot with disinfectants in hopes of accomplishing something really worth while, one usually meets with disappointment. Thus the question of sanitation so far as raising hogs is concerned revolves itself into raising the pigs on new ground or ground that has not been occupied by hogs for a year or two and which in the meantime has been used for growing crops so nature has had a chance to destroy the parasite eggs and disease producing germs. Don't imagine that you can get rid of roundworm eggs by ordinary methods of spraying the yards or hog houses with dip or other similar preparations. These products have their place, but they are of no value in destroying roundworm eggs or disease producing germs embedded in manure and litter. By raising the pigs according to the so called McLean county system, that is by putting them on new ground, remember that not only are parasites avoided, but also the common hog disease, such as pneumonia and necrotic infections. By sanitation, then, is meant the creation and maintenance of an environment that is safe for animals in this particular case, for pig life. A hog lot cannot be disinfected in the sense that we ordinarily understand the practice. Nature with the aid of cultivation and cropping and time will purify the soil and while this process is going on in an old lot use another piece of ground—ground that is free from parasites as well as disease producing germ life. Bear these things in mind and put them into practice this spring. While it is true that pigs affected with worms can be treated with medicine that will expel the parasites and that germ diseases can be controlled with the proper treatment, it is always much better practice and a great deal more economical to avoid these growth retarding factors in the first place. Prevention is better than cure and nowhere does this statement apply better than in the hog lot.

FIGHTING ANT PEST

Ants are causing considerable damage and bother to housekeepers, gardeners and beekeepers. In almost every case where the annoyance from ants has occurred in houses these pests have been attracted by some form of sweet food. Housekeepers report that ants are getting into pantries and carrying away the sweet foods. Gardeners say that ants are found on various plants, including peonies, tulips and others. Beekeepers complain about damage done by ants in robbing honey and annoying the bees in the colonies. Ants do not injure plants but are attracted to plants to gather the secretions which come from them a sweet substance called honey dew. A knowledge of ants' fondness for sweets has led to the discovery of a simple but effective control. Cut a sponge up into small pieces and soak them in sirup. The sweetened pieces are then strewn along the pathway of the invading ants. In a short time they will cluster around the sponges and cling to them. The sponges, now covered with feeding ants, can be dropped into boiling water. This process can be repeated many times. Another method of control suggested is to mix 20 parts of honey with one part of tartar emetic. The bait should be placed on small pieces of cardboard where only the ants will get hold of it. Other insects such as bees will be attracted by the poison bait, and for that reason it should be hidden in the pathways of the ants under something. Various cyanide compounds are now on the market. One cyanide compound which goes by the name of cyanogas costs little and is very effective. This material when applied on top of an ant hill forms a deadly gas which penetrates the entire colony. About a tablespoonful is all that is required to kill a hill of ants. Care should be taken when applying the poison not to breathe it, as it is very poisonous. All grass and weeds on an ant hill are killed where cyanogas is applied, but the following year will grow again.

BOOST CO-OPERATION

No doubt more will be said and written about agricultural co-operation in the next 5 or 10 years than has been the case up to the present. This at any rate will prove true if the farmers themselves give the movement the support they should. The new agricultural marketing act, if it is to prove of value to agriculture in this country, makes it necessary for the farmers to cooperate with each other more extensively and on a larger scale than they have ever done before. Those opposed to co-operation among farmers, which unfortunately includes a considerable percentage of the farmers themselves, constantly point to failures of co-operatives in the past and from those failures reason that there can be nothing but failure in the future. There is no use in denying that there have been many failures in the past, but to say that nothing has been learned from those misfortunes is a grave error. There is plenty of evidence to prove that past failures have been used as stepping stones to progress. When the fruit growers of the Pacific coast started to organize co-operative marketing associations they did not understand the fundamental principles underlying what they were attempting to do and

TO KILL WEEVILS

Weevils in stored grain will do much damage if not killed as soon as discovered. Fumigation with carbon bisulphide will dispose of them without damaging the food or germinating quality of the grain. Carbon bisulphide is a liquid that can be purchased in tightly sealed cans at any drug store. When released in the air it evaporates rapidly into a gas which is heavier than air. This gas, mixed with air, is inflammable, and all lights should be kept away from a grain bin which is being fumigated with it, and the person doing the fumigating should breathe as little as possible of the gas. An

naturally many of them come to grief. Out of these early attempts, however, have come several strong co-operative associations that are far more efficient marketing organizations than private associations organized for the same purpose have ever been. This is true not only from the standpoint of the producer but also from that of the consumer. The fruit co-operatives have been remarkably successful in recent years as have also a great many of our dairy co-operatives. In other words farmers have demonstrated that by working together they can greatly improve the present marketing system and the time is at hand when farmers as well as others should get into their thinking that farmers marketing associations will soon become an established institution in this country, that they are practical and that they will react favorably upon the income of the farmer and make for more economical production. From now on when thinking about farmers co-operative marketing associations, do not think about past failures but study the many outstanding successes that have been made in the last decade or so. It is important that we assume the right mental attitude toward the co-operative movement.

SILO LABOR SAVING

As silo filling time draws near many farmers in all parts of the country are preparing to follow a plan which differs greatly from silo filling in the days of the steam powered rig and the large crew. It is the small crew plan. The small crew plan is essentially labor saving. Only two men are necessary to fill a silo. When the silo is equipped with a bundle elevator, two loads may be cut and put on the racks without the hard labor of pitching the bundles by hand. The loads are then drawn to the silo and run through the cutter as it takes only a minute to start the tractor which furnishes the belt power, or to turn the switch which starts an electric motor. Experience has proved that tramping is not necessary for keeping the silage and in many cases this job has been eliminated when filling is done slowly. Neither is it necessary to have a man at the feed table of the modern ensilage cutter. Another plan, which is often used, is to have one man running the bundle elevator, when it is not equipped with an elevator, and the other hauling to the cutter with a low geared or underdrum rack. When the first man has enough corn cut ahead he can hitch on to a second rack and start hauling also. Ten to 15 loads of fodder may be easily ensiled in a day and the work done the same as any regular season's job. The old method of calling in all the neighbors was more expensive both from the standpoint of labor and the necessity of feeding such a large crew

REPLACING GRAPE VINES

The ordinary method of replacing missing grape canes is to replant the vacant places with one or two year old canes. In too many cases, this results in failure—due to lack of cultivation or by being smothered by strong growing neighboring canes. It is an easy matter to replace missing canes by saving one of the long canes from a neighboring plant. This cane should be 10 or 12 feet long. Cut away all of the side branches on it, then train out on the lower wire. Make a shallow trench where the missing plant stood. Pin down with a forked stick and cover. Do not cut the end of cane straight up to trellis above. If the cane is the strong fruiting kind, it may produce some very fine fruit the first season, after layering. Do not sever the cane from the old plant until it has had two seasons' growth. One can replace grapevines across the cultivated space between rows, but here it will be necessary to dig a six inch trench and lay the cane in it so that it will not interfere with cultivation, be destroyed by the shovels of the cultivator.

YOUTHFUL LEADERS

Accounts of the productive results and earnings of 4-H Club boys and girls make mighty cheery reading. But they do not disclose the full value of this work. It has been observation of those in contact with college students who have been 4-H Club members that they are considerably above the average college students. It is our impression that they can be trained to do a purpose in mind and know better what they are coming to college for than does the average student. The great merit of 4-H Club work is that the boy and girl are inspired to do things on their own initiative and responsibility, and to try to do them better than the common practice. Such training naturally develops self-reliance and an increased capacity in the individual. So it is not to be wondered at that 4-H Club boys and girls turn out to be "above the average."

THE "GAS" AGE

Power has come to be the keyword in modern farming because the efficient use of power leads not only to economy but to timeliness. There is very likely a "best time" for every field operation in crop production. Ample farm power and good equipment enable the farm operator to get the job done more nearly at the proper time. It can be said without exaggeration that power farming has done more to overcome the handicaps of unfavorable weather conditions than any other recent development in agriculture. The power farmer can keep his machinery going 24 hours a day if necessary when time is short. Hot weather phases him but little. It is difficult to determine just how much the element of timeliness means to agriculture from the economic standpoint but its importance is plainly evident.

important part of the fumigating process is keeping the bin sealed as tightly as possible. The work should be done on a calm day when the temperature is above 65 degrees. Eight to 15 pounds of the liquid are necessary for fumigating 1,000 cubic feet of bin space. When figuring the space it is necessary to take into account the entire bin, not just the volume of the grain. The liquid may be placed in large pans on top of the grain or burlap bags or cotton waste, saturated with it, may be buried in the grain. The bin should remain tightly closed for at least 36 hours after the fumigant has been applied.

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Insects Borne by Wind

Travel Long Distances

The race is not always to the strong, at least not in the case of insects. This has been determined by the use of an insect trap carried on an airplane operated by the Department of Agriculture. "So far, it seems that the stronger flyers, although influenced by the air current to a certain extent in their directions of travel, are able to confine themselves to comparatively low altitudes and have rather definite control over their directions of travel," says the report. "The weaker flyers, however, are not so successful in offsetting air currents, and apparently many of them are carried absolutely as the wind takes them. Species which never before have been suspected of being wind-borne have been caught at great elevations." As uncomfortable as this may be to the insect, it gives him, as a race, a considerable advantage over his stronger cousins in his fight against the persistent efforts of the government scientists and private farmers to exterminate him.

Wonderful

The Princess Joachim Albrecht about to sail from New York on the Leviathan, said to a reporter: "I think America is wonderful. You pay the highest wages, yet you produce the best and cheapest goods. I think it is a miracle." The princess smiled and added: "It is like the German clerk's landlady. The German clerk said, you know: "My landlady is a wonder. We had a 12-pound Westphalian ham for supper last night, and she carved it in such thin slices that after we were all served the ham weighed 14½ pounds."

Secret Service

Hungry Man (in cafe)—We've been here half an hour now, and haven't been waited on yet! Another Ditto—This must be that secret service they talk about.—The Dietitian.

This world has no love for the lover who loves only himself.

Thorough

"After my daughter finishes chemistry we propose to give her a course in electrical engineering." "That will be nice." "Yes, we want her to be a good cook." How foolish a man feels when he hears of a baby being named after him! Nothing is impossible to industry.—Perlander.

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Inevitable

"I hear that young Whippersnap has inherited his father's business. What's he going to do with it?" "Oh, the usual thing, I suppose. Start in at the top and run it down."—Life.

Daughter's Handicap

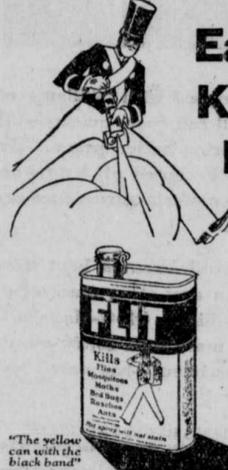
"Your daughter takes after her mother, doesn't she?" "Yes—that is, if there's anything left in my pocket."

Their Acquaintance

"And do you know him?" "Yes—well enough not to speak to him."

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