

CAVERN IN HEART OF CORAL ROCKS

Although there is much to attract the attention of the visitor to the balmy island of Barbados, which is frequently termed "Little England," the principal aim of the souvenir hunter who goes there is to secure the rainbow-hued anemones from the floor of Animal Flower cave one of nature's curiosities.

A short distance from Bridgetown, Animal Flower cave is not a usual haunt of the tourist. Because access to the cave is somewhat difficult hunters for the souvenirs it contains are about the only people to venture through its opening.

It is but one of numerous caverns hollowed out of the coral rocks by the snow-crested billows that thunder against the pitted shores of Barbados. These waves are constantly urged on by the ever-blowing tradewinds, which give the air the salubrious effect of eternal June-time.

The entrance to the cave opens in the face of a cliff 40 feet in height, with a bridge of rock to be crossed in the intervals between the incoming billows. When once within, the visitor is safe and secure. The water is smooth as glass and covers an exquisite mosaic of sea anemones, or so-called "animal flowers." They seem to be of every hue and shape.

The roof of the cavern is hung with stalactites, from which clear water drips continually. As the floor of the cave is covered with salt water no stalagmites are formed. This cave is generally considered to be a sublime spectacle. The long Atlantic roll approaches the headland in great unbroken waves until it comes in contact with the cliffs, when it dashes against them with a deafening roar, filling the opening of the cave with a watery curtain, the effect of which is peculiarly grand. At the commencement, when the masses of water are thick and compact, almost total darkness prevails within the cave. The air then changes to a brownish hue, which melts into a yellow glare until the wave has retreated, when a bright light breaks through the opening, lighting up the cave, again to be darkened by the next oncoming wave.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

New Profession

Uncle—What are you going to be when you grow up, Fred?
Nephew—The same as you, Uncle—an insulting engineer.



3 RULES big help to BOWELS

What a joy to have the bowels move like clockwork, every day! It's easy, if you mind these simple rules of a famous old doctor:

1. Drink a big tumblerful of water before breakfast, and several times a day.
2. Get plenty of outdoor exercise without unduly fatiguing yourself.
3. Try for a bowel movement at exactly the same hour every day.

Everyone's bowels need help at times, but the thing to use is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. You'll get a thorough cleaning-out, and it won't leave your insides weak and watery. This family doctor's prescription is just fresh laxative herbs, pure pepsin, and other helpful ingredients that couldn't hurt a child. But how it wakes up those lazy bowels! How good you feel with your system rid of all that poisonous waste matter.

DR. W. B. CALDWELL'S
SYRUP PEPSIN
A Doctor's Family Laxative

No Doubt About That Teacher—What is meant by Hobson's Choice?
Bright Pupil—Mrs. Hobson, sir.

No More Boils or Ulcers!

Kalona, Iowa — "About 30 years ago I was bothered a great deal with boils and I suffered with a infection just above the ankle, which the physician called an ulcer. After doctoring and suffering for quite a while, the sore getting steadily worse, I started taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," said C. C. Swartzendruber of Route 4. "Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed an improvement and continued using it until I had taken six bottles. The sore steadily healed until I was entirely rid of trouble. I haven't had a boil since that time."
Sold by druggists everywhere.
Write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

Stouffville Ptg. Co., No. 16—1938

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

PROTEIN FOR PIGS

In these days of low corn prices, there is a tendency on the part of some farmers not to feed the fall pigs a well balanced ration. They are inclined to skimp on protein supplements or leave them out of the ration altogether. Most spring pigs get some grass during the summer, so the damage done by withholding an adequate supply of protein from them is probably not so noticeable as it is with pigs fattened in the fall. To exchange corn for tankage at this time seems to many a somewhat doubtful practice, but is it? One station presents some figures that are worthy of study. Three different lots of pigs, each weighing 43, 84 and 131 pounds per head when started on feed, were fed corn alone. On this, they averaged 100 pounds of gain on 1,100 bushels of corn. Three other similar lots were fattened on corn and tankage instead of corn alone. These pigs consumed an average of 6.5 bushels of corn and 40 pounds of high grade tankage. In these tests, therefore, 40 pounds of tankage saved 4.5 bushels of corn. Thus, the all-corn lots, considering corn worth 15 cents a bushel, produced pork at a feed cost of \$1.65 per cwt., while the corn and tankage lots, with tankage at \$20 a ton, produced pork at \$1.38 per cwt. The balanced ration, therefore, effected some reduction in cost. This saving in feed cost was not the only thing to consider, however, because the all-corn lots made only one-third the daily gain of the balanced ration pigs. Fall pigs need a mineral mixture also, especially so if linseed oil meal or other vegetable protein concentrates are fed instead of tankage. Those who have fine stemmy alfalfa hay on hand will find it advantageous to give their fall pigs all they will eat of this, supplied in a rack. Chopped alfalfa is better still than long hay. The latter may be mixed at the rate of 10 to 15 per cent with tankage or vegetable proteins. Alfalfa is rich in vitamin D and therefore aids in the assimilation of mineral matter. Not only does an all-corn ration make slow gains, but when a drove of pigs is fed nothing but corn, a large percentage of them will turn out poorly and a greater number of them will make a poorer appearance when ready for the market. Let us not forget that while corn is cheap, tankage and other protein concentrates are relatively equally cheap. If you have been feeding all corn or other farm grains to hogs, without a protein concentrate, better investigate on what basis an exchange of corn for tankage or a mixed protein feed can be made. A balanced ration tends to produce a balanced hog and a healthy hog.

HATCHABLE EGGS

Most poultry flock owners are concerned about good hatchability of eggs. The poultryman who produces his own chicks should be no more interested than the farmer who is producing eggs for a hatchery. The price of eggs for hatching depends a great deal on how many strong, healthy chicks can be produced from one hundred eggs. Care and management of the breeding flock influences the percentage of hatchability of eggs produced. The breeding flock should have a rest from egg production prior to the hatching season. While the flock is molting, it has time to store up materials that have been used up during the long period of production. The breeding flock should never be bred for egg production during the breeding season, although normal high rate of production (50 per cent) does not seem to affect fertility or hatchability. The breeding flock should have access to the direct rays of the sun or be fed codliver oil or sardine oil. Recent experiment work showed that hatchability was increased 30 per cent by the use of codliver oil and sardine oil for confined hens. The breeding flock should have plenty of green, succulent feed. Green feeds develop yellow color. Breeders with an abundance of yellow pigment produce hatchable eggs.

VALUE OF SKIM MILK

Every poultry producer is well aware of the fact that skim milk is a good protein feed for growing chicks as well as for laying hens, and yet we doubt if the poultry producer makes as much use of these products as he might. A certain amount of animal protein is required in poultry rations in addition to the vegetable proteins found in the common farm grown grains, such as oil meal, gluten meal, etc. Most poultry producers purchase this animal protein in the form of meat scraps or tankage, or some form of fish supplement. These products are all right—excellent, in fact—but when skim milk and buttermilk are available on the farm for the chickens, these products may well be used as a complete substitute for the purchased products. Perhaps you may be in doubt about the efficacy of a mash made of ground farm grains alone, especially for heavy laying birds, with milk as the exclusive source of animal protein, but you need not be. One grower raised baby chicks on skim-milk and buttermilk until maturity, in fact, until they were

FIBER FOR HENS

In poultry feeding, the pendulum is apt to swing to extremes. For hen batteries, where the birds are confined and have no opportunity to scratch and pick in the litter, the diet is limited entirely to the feed and drink placed before them. So the rations should be fairly heavily supplied with fiber—ground oats, short-cut alfalfa or other leafy fibrous material. Laying mash in batteries should not be too fine. A fairly coarse feed seems to be rather more satisfactory. As a rule, put a few handfuls of coarse ground oat

two years old, with entire success.

On ground farm grains, hopper fed, a certain amount of whole grain, minerals and some green feed, with all the skim-milk or buttermilk they would drink, and no water, the birds developed normally into good layers. Laying began when the pullets were from five to eight months old. It was found that the birds did just as well on this sort of ration as when they were provided with meat scraps in the usual proportion in the mash, and that they produced the same number of eggs under both methods of feeding. The milk lots consumed from two and one-half to three pounds of milk for each pound of grain eaten. Sweet skim-milk and buttermilk were both superior to clabbered skim-milk, because more palatable. The birds did not eat quite as much of the clabbered as of the sweet skim-milk, and therefore they did not get quite as much protein as is required for maximum production. If water is eliminated when milk is fed, more milk will be consumed, and it takes the place of water because 90 per cent of it is water. If you are near a creamery, you may be able to get buttermilk at a very low price, and thus cheapen the poultry ration.

EXCHANGING SIREs

Those who belong to cow testing associations, and who, therefore, have production and feed records of their cows, are in a much better position to select heifers for replacing old or otherwise undesirable cows in their herds than are those who do not know definitely which are their best breeding animals. In recent years, much emphasis has been placed upon determining the degree to which the herd sire has the power to transmit milk producing capacity to his offspring. In the great majority of our herds, a bull can not well be retained for more than two years, and by that time none of his daughters will be old enough to have milk records, hence the real value of the bull will not be known for a year or so after he has left the farm. However, if the bull has well bred, and if he has originally selected with considerable care, the presumption is that his daughters will prove to be better producers than their dams. Such a bull should not be sold to the butcher. He should be exchanged for a similar bull of a neighbor who also keeps herd records. Some neighbors trade bulls in that way, and each retains ownership in his own bull. For example, Farmers A and B exchange bulls for a period of two years. If, at the close of that time, Farmer A finds that the heifers of his bull have turned out to be better producers than their dams, he may take his bull back again to breed his old cows, for the express purpose of raising some more good heifers. By that time, the bull has been proved, and Farmer A knows just what to expect. Even if Farmer A should not desire to take the bull back into his herd, the bull nevertheless has behind him a breeding record, in terms of daughter production, and should prove to be a good individual for another farmer. Sometimes bulls exchanged in that way become the property of the new owners, but each man reports to the other as to the producing capacity of the daughters of the exchanged sires. Comparatively little has actually been done along these lines, and, as a result, thousands of valuable breeding bulls have been sold for slaughter before their value as improvers was known. This, in the past, has been a source of much waste, and should be guarded against in the future. From now on, it will be of even greater importance to breed up high producing herds than ever before. Production cost must be lowered as much as possible and that can best be done through building high producing herds.

COD LIVER OIL

A portion of ordinary cod-liver oil solidifies in cold weather and gives a cloudy or slightly milky appearance to the oil. Cod-liver oil used for medicinal purposes, however, must be free of the cloudiness when cold. To secure the clear product, the cod-liver oil is chilled and the clear oil poured off. The portion that remains is known as cod-liver oil stearine. From tests made, it appears that cod-liver oil stearine has all the vitamin D potency of cod-liver oil and that it will take the place of the regular oil. Since this stearine has been available for as low as 60 cents a gallon in 20-gallon barrels, flock owners would do well to investigate it. Cod-liver oil or stearine is fed all year by many leading poultrymen. It is usually mixed into laying mash at the rate of 1 per cent, or one pint, per 100 pounds of feed. Cod-liver oil or stearine is especially beneficial to early chicks or pullets having little or no access to direct sunshine. It prevents rickets or leg weakness in fast-growing chicks or turkeys. A good grade of cod-liver oil fed to young turkeys the first eight weeks will practically eliminate crooked breastbones. It is fed to chicks and pullets at the same rate and in the same way as fed to hens.

In the feed boxes. Usually the birds will devour them voraciously, indicating lack of fibrous material in their regular diet. There is a feeling that the absence of fiber in feeds given birds in confinement results in a contraction of the digestive tract, deficiency in assimilation and is generally detrimental. It is safe to say that battery birds can be kept in better condition if given more fiber than birds on the floor.

REQUIRES FERTILIZER

Clay soils generally originate from shale beds.

Beauty and Antiquity



One hundred years old—no, not the girls, but the spinning wheel, which you will find inside the walls of Old Fort Dearborn at Chicago's World's Fair—A Century of Progress. The wheel is operated by beautiful "Miss Fort Dearborn," in private life, Maria Middleton, of Wayne, Ill., and Miss Eleanor Fisher.

Fires Reduced Grain Storage Space Greatly

Chicago —(UP)— In eight years elevator fires have reduced storage space for grain in Chicago by 8,500,000 bushels. In the last five years the Rosenbaum Company's elevator on Goose Island, with a 2,000,000 bushels capacity but only 1,635,000 bushels of grain, was burned.

In this period there have been no new elevators built. Chicago has fallen from the largest storage center at the turn of the century to about third. Minneapolis has a capacity of 91,000,000 bushels. Kansas City has space for 80,000,000 bushels, with Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., together, another 50,000,000 and Buffalo the same.

Chicago now has a capacity of slightly more than 50,000,000 bushels but 24,500,000 is unused. Only 11 elevators are under control of the board of trade, all but a 5,500,000 bushel space being in

Print for Evening



The dominant charm of this lovely evening frock is its fragile simplicity. It was worn by Miss Helen Clair, New York actress, at a recent fashion show. The frock is of black and white print, ruffled at neckline and shoulders with a graceful full train of the same material are worn with the frock

Puzzle Craze Provided Employment

Racine, Wis. —(UP)— The jigsaw puzzle craze, which has swept the country, has brought employment to dozens of Racine residents. The Western Printing and Lithographing Company here turns out 25,000 puzzles daily.

The company has been making puzzles for children for the past 10 years, but only in the last six months has it catered to adults. A commercial artist draws the puzzles into odd shapes and intricate

use. The greater part of the remaining 19,000,000 bushel unfilled space could be made acceptable by action of the board of directors, if needed.

Marriage Commandments Given to Homemakers

Salt Lake City —(UP)— Ten "commandments of marriage" were given to delegates attending the Homesteader's Conference in Salt Lake City by Mrs. E. T. Erickson.

Though men were not in attendance, the "commandments" also were proposed to govern their matrimonial duties.

Some of the laws follow:
Do not disparage your husband.
Do not spend too much time with your mother.

Husbands should not scold their wives.

Live as far from relatives on both sides as possible.

Husbands must make love to their wives; constantly be her sweetheart.

Do not smoke in the living room. Welcome each other's friends into the home.

Persistence Awarded Struggling Gold Panners

Watsonville, Cal. —(UP)— Persistence pays rewards, according to Henry Leibbrandt and his two sons.

For weeks the trio had panned for gold in the ocean beach sands near here, finding only a few cents worth each day. They had just decided to dismantle their sluice box and give up when the father decided to "run through" one more batch.

It yielded a nugget weighing one ounce, which netted \$21. The Leibbrandts renewed their efforts to find other nuggets.

Five Dollar Bill Found in a Log

Madison, Ind. —(UP)— James Frooks found a \$5 bill in a hollow log which he was sawing up for wood.

The log, half submerged, was pulled from the Ohio river by a construction crew and given to Frooks for the asking. As he sawed through a crack, the bill, in a fair state of preservation, was noticed.

It was believed the money was hidden when the log was yet a tree.

Gold Found Under Dance Pavilion Floor

Rainier, Wash. —(UP)— One and one-half dollars was "panned" here recently in a lode under a burned dance pavilion. The "prospectors" had been razing the ruins and discovered the tiny vein of gold.

Approximately \$4.00 in dimes, nickels, and pennies, which had fallen through cracks in the pavilion floor also were found.

cate curves from pictures selected by the production department, which specifies the number of pieces required. Puzzles containing less than 50 pieces are not taxed by the government, but a 10 per cent tax is paid on the larger "adult" puzzles.

MAN'S GUESTS ARE ARRESTED
Montesano, Wash. —(UP)— Leonard Huttala invited Cecil Cousins and his companions to share beds in his home. Cecil Cousins and companions were arrested next day charged with attempted theft of the beds.

Sunday School Class Wins \$50 Prize in Big Contest

Names of winners in the Fourth Big Gold Medal Flour, \$2,000 Contest that closed March 26 have just been announced and the judges awarded one of the five \$50 cash prizes to the Square Class of St. Paul's Sunday School of Northampton, Pa., who had sent in a joint entry.

Other winners of major prizes were as follows: \$500 Mrs. J. Kerr Faison, Bennettsville, S. C. \$200

May Fitzgerald, Denver, Colorado, \$50—Louis Nagel, Baltimore, Md. \$50—Mrs. C. Newman, Jr., Aiken, S. C. \$50—Mrs. Kate Slyker, Huron, Ohio \$50—Mrs. Bob Behr, Oberlin, Ohio

General Mills, millers of Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour, and sponsors of these thrilling cash prize contests, has announced that the fifth and last contest in the series will run from April 3 to 9th.—Adv.

Ox Unit of Exchange With Pastoral Peoples

The earliest money mentioned in Greek and Roman literature is the ox. A slave was quoted at 20 oxen at one time and a suit of armor at a hundred. Expressing value in such terms is quite usual with pastoral peoples. So closely were cattle related to money that when the Romans came to find a word for it they called it pecunia, from the word pecus, meaning a herd of cattle or sheep.

For a good many purposes the ox probably sufficed as a medium of exchange, but there must have been many difficulties. For one ox is far from being exactly like every other. There are oxen and oxen. On a particular day at any stock yards the best grade of cattle may sell for twice that of the poorest grade.

The use of an ox as a standard of value must have led to a great amount of higgling. And if Gresham's law operated, the poor ox must have driven the good ox out of circulation. He who had a payment to make would tender the lame and the halt and the sound beast would be hoarded. But this is only conjecture, since there was no such thing as legal tender—you needn't accept a bull in payment for an agreed exchange if you didn't like the bull.

In the second place an ox couldn't well be broken up into pieces for small change. Quarter and half oxen couldn't be made to circulate with perfect ease. We who make a purchase for a buck and a half can hardly appreciate the difficulty of an ancient who had an ox and a half to pay or to receive.



It's SAFE!

Everyone accepts the fact that Bayer Aspirin is the swiftest form of relief for headaches, neuralgia, neuritis, periodic pain, and other suffering. If you've tried it, you know. But no one need hesitate to take these tablets because of their speed. They are perfectly safe. They will not depress the heart. They have no ill effect of any kind. The rapid relief they bring is due to the rapidity with which they dissolve.

So, keep these tablets handy, and keep your engagements—free from pain or discomfort. Carry the pocket tin for emergencies; buy the bottle of 100 for its economy. The new reduced price has removed the last reason for trying any substitute for genuine Bayer Aspirin—each tablet stamped with this cross:



And It's Cheaper Why face lifting? You can lift it yourself if you smile enough.

Their MEDICINE CHEST For 20 Years!

MORE than a million people will take an NR Tablet tonight and be healthier, happier, tomorrow because of it. Many of them are men and women past three score and ten, who have made NR their medicine chest for 20 years or more. NR has been as dependable as their family doctor during those trying years when age threatens to slow up vital organs. This mild, all-vegetable laxative and corrective has kept them regular—still keeps them well, vigorous and eager for more happy days to come. That's because NR safely traces sluggish bowels to regularity—tones the liver and clears the intestinal tract of poisons that cause headaches, colds, biliousness, etc. Non-habit-forming. Get a 25c box at your druggist's.

Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10c.