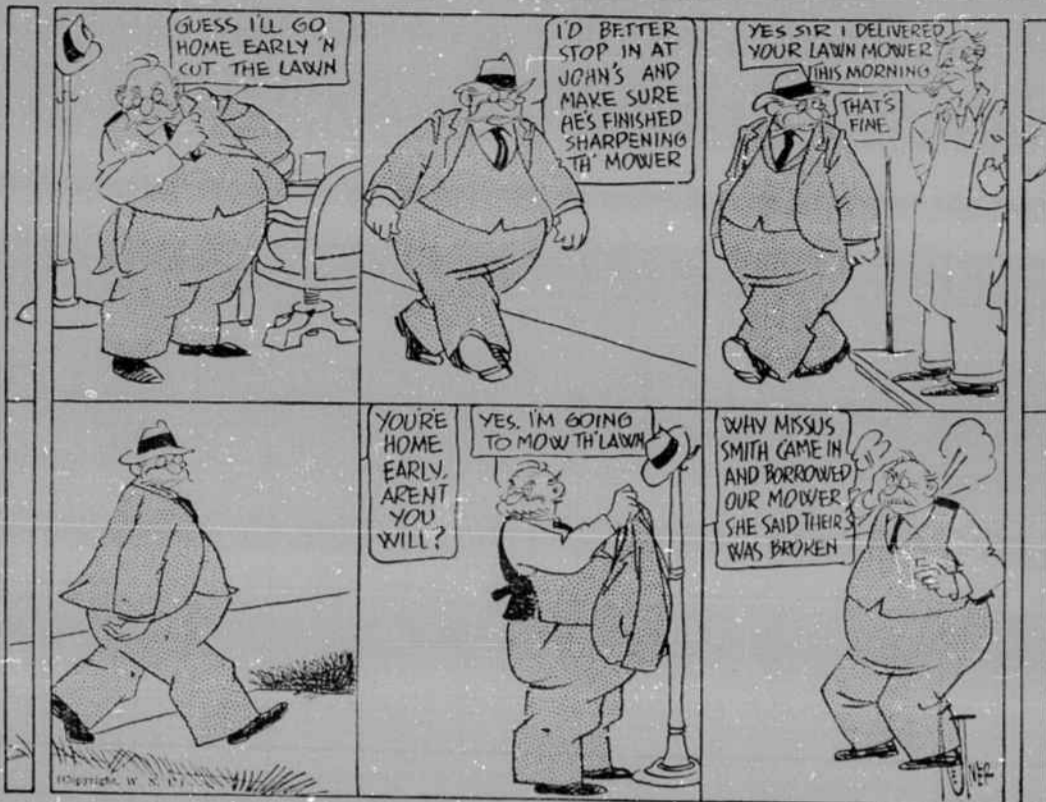


OUR COMIC SECTION

Our Pet Peeve



THE FEATHERHEADS

Felix Would Like to Belong



A Financial Situation

Father--You wish to wed my daughter--my answer depends on your financial position.

Suitor--What a coincidence! My financial position depends on your answer!

KNOW BETTER



Book Agent--"I have a little book, madam, that will tell you how to save money." Lady--"Well, I know how to save it better than to buy the book."

Museum Gets Odd Creature

Uncle Tom, an old negro fisherman at Covington, La., is exhibiting a strange amphibian which has been unofficially named variously as a "newt," "proteus," "hell-bender" and

"wampus." Caught in the Tchefuncta, the amphibian possesses gills, is shaped like a salamander, has a head like a lizard, and a wide tail. It will be sent to a New Orleans museum.

Safer Method

"Mother," asked the recent bride, "do you always cook by the cook book?"

"No, indeed," sighed the mother, "mostly I cook by the pocketbook."--James A. Sanaker.

Pa Tells Him

"Pa," said the kid, "what is a fair-weather friend?"

"One who's keeping dry under your umbrella while you are getting wet, son," replied his dad.

Medium

Bilks--I hear you went to a seance last night. How was the medium, good or bad?

Jinks--Oh, just medium.

Cost of Government

The national industrial conference board says: "Gross expenditures of all governmental divisions in the United States, including payments for interest and debt redemption, amount-

ed to more than \$12,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ended in 1928. This was an increase of \$430,000,000, or about 3.5 per cent over the preceding year and of \$9,600,000,000, or more than 300 per cent for the 15-year period from 1913 to 1928."

MONEY CHANGED HIM



Grace--But people used to say he was ill-bred and vulgar.

Maggie--But he's inherited a million and they only call him eccentric now.

Age of Jazz

"What is known as modern jazz was played by prehistoric races 7,000 years ago," says a music critic. This will cause many of us to long for the good old days of 7,001 years ago.--Life.

Fewer Varieties of Apples Help

Growers Urged to Improve Practices for Better Fruit.

There are more than 800 standard varieties of apples in orchards in the United States. In the Cumberland-Shenandoah states there are 300 or more varieties. Only a few of these hundreds of varieties are, or probably ever will be, of real commercial importance, according to United States Department of Agriculture and state economists, who emphasize that producers need to satisfy the exacting demands of consumers for high quality fruit.

Crop Goes to Europe.

A survey of apple marketings from the Cumberland-Shenandoah states, made by department economists in cooperation with the agricultural colleges in Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, shows that in some years 60 per cent of the commercial crop from this region goes to Europe, principally to England. The export market is the mainstay of the Cumberland-Shenandoah producers, but they are encountering increasing competition from northwestern apple growers.

To satisfy both domestic and foreign markets the growers in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region are urged to improve orchard practices so as to produce a larger volume of unblemished fruit, and to practice strict and uniform grading and packing methods. It is suggested, also, that extension of the marketing season through storage, and the development of home markets by catering to the customary preferences of the trade, promise some enhancement in net returns to growers.

The investigators report that a large part of the apple production of the Cumberland-Shenandoah region is of varieties that are of generally recognized worth. More than 50 per cent of the trees in commercial orchards in the region are of the varieties: York Imperial, Stayman Winesap, Winesap, and Delicious. Ten varieties constitute 70 per cent of the trees. The York Imperial is the variety most commonly grown, and approximately 50 per cent of the trees are less than nineteen years old and only about 7 per cent are less than nine years old, so that there is no present indication, in the opinion of the economists, of any increase in the market supplies of this variety.

Supplies of Delicious.

If plantings of the last eight to ten years can be taken as a guide, there is every indication, they point out, that market supplies of the Delicious will increase markedly as the trees of this variety, which are planted in the region and in nearly every other major apple state from coast to coast, come into bearing and approach full bearing capacity. In 1928 probably 96 per cent of the Delicious trees of the country were less than nineteen years old, and more than 50 per cent were less than nine years old.

Hen Should Be Sold When She Quits Laying

Every month in the year is the best time to cull the flock because a hen should be sold whenever she quits laying, says G. E. Annin, poultry specialist at the University of Wisconsin. "Culling is very simple," he states, "and with a few pointers anyone can do the work satisfactorily. The first point in culling is the yellow color in the shanks, skin, ear lobe, and beaks of the bird. There are a few varieties such as Minorcas and Orpingtons which do not have the typical yellow color."

As soon as the pullet starts to lay, all the yellow coloring material she eats goes to the yolk of the egg and this makes the yellow parts of the body bleach and turn white, says Annin. The eye ring is the first to turn white, then the ear lobes, then the beak and thick scales on the shank. Hens that have lost their yellow color usually are very good layers, Annin point out.

Make Power Sprayer Do More Work Around Farm

Too many farmers use their power sprayer only six or eight days per year, thus making the interest and depreciation costs per day quite high. By a little study and ingenuity its use can be increased several times over. It can be used for potatoes and for fruits and berries; for white-washing and disinfecting sprays for poultry houses, hog houses, and stables; for pumping water for garden and truck irrigation and for poultry and for hogs under the McLean system. Now if the owner will work up some custom work along each of these lines, either for hire or for exchange, he can greatly increase his season's total days.

Immunize All Pigs to Prevent Cholera

Advisable to Apply Treatment Before Weaning.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)--WNE Service

Swine growers in localities where there is danger of hog cholera may prevent future losses in their herds by immunizing the spring pigs against the disease, says Dr. T. P. White, veterinarian of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Even if hog cholera has never occurred on the immediate premises, there is always a possibility that infection may be introduced into the herd through various channels when the disease exists anywhere in the neighborhood.

Pigs from immune sows have a degree of natural immunity against cholera, but this protection lasts only while they obtain all their nourishment from the sow. It gradually diminishes as the pigs grow and by the time they are weaned the immunity has entirely disappeared. It is therefore advisable to apply the treatment before the pigs are weaned in order to insure protection against the disease. The pigs are more easily handled at that age and the cost of immunization is considerably less than when they are older and larger.

Guard Against Injury Done by Common Worms

Corn ear worms are so common in this country that most farmers do not consider it worth while to make efforts to fight them, but tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture show that ears with long, tight husks suffer less than half as much injury as ears having short, loose husks.

Ears with long, tight husks are characteristic in some varieties, the department says, but there is enough variation in all varieties for a farmer to select for seed only ears with long, tight husks. In this way he can build up a strain having better husk characteristics.

Long, tight husks are also good protection from other insect pests of corn, such as the corn weevil, in sections where corn is stored in the husks. This is an additional reason for farmers to select their corn in the field, where they can give proper consideration to the type of husk.

Avoid Beetle Injury to Young Asparagus Plants

Beetle injury to young asparagus shoots may be avoided by cutting the crop clean every three to five days. In this way all the eggs deposited on the shoots will be removed before they hatch or soon afterwards. All volunteer plants should be destroyed and it will often pay to have a row here and there uncut to serve as a trap on which the beetles will congregate, feed, and lay their eggs. Here they may be poisoned with calcium arsenate or lead arsenate. After the cutting season, plants may be protected from beetle injury by two or three applications of calcium-arsenate or lead arsenate dust, 5 pounds mixed with 85 pounds of hydrated lime.

The use of poultry for the destruction of the beetle is practiced with good results in some localities.

Control of Weeds Most Important With Flax

The control of weeds is probably one of the most important things to consider in growing flax, says the Iowa State college. That is also one reason why newly broken soil free from weeds has generally been used.

Now that wilt-resistant varieties have been developed, wilt-free soil is only essential from the standpoint of weed control. In the last few years several large-seeded, wilt-resistant varieties have been isolated--Bison, Buda and Rio. Last year the Bison variety surpassed all other large-seeded varieties in the Iowa experiments. The Bison variety appeared particularly well adapted to early planting, the April 30 seeding yielding highest.

Farm Hints

Agriculture is the foundation of all business.

Keep each colony queen right continuously throughout the breeding season.

Experiments show rape to have about the same value as a hog pasture as red clover.

Haphazard exchange of seed frequently leads to a wider spread of disease, weeds and insects.

There is no substitute in farm products for quality and the American buying public is willing to pay well for it.