

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



(Copyright, W. N. S.)

THE FEATHERHEADS

Too Good a Chance to Pass



© Western Newspaper Union

Juror Excused

Since one prospective juror did not seem to understand what the proceedings were about, the judge asked: "Is your hearing good?" "Heh?" "Is your hearing good?" "It oughter be, I jest paid \$200 to have it attended to." By mutual consent, he was excused. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Proven Strength

Friend—Your wife is strong-minded, isn't she, Littlejohn? Littlejohn—Strong-minded? A furniture polish hawker came here yesterday, and in less than five minutes she sold him some polish she had made herself.—Tit-Bits.

The Comeback

Swain—Horace, did you tell your sister that I was waiting? Horace—Rather! She said you ought to get a job like that in a restaurant.—Answers.

Motoring Note

"How old is your baby brother, little girl?" asked the kindly gentleman. "Oh, he's this year's model," returned the child with a superior air.

A Husky Favorite

"How is your boy doing at college?" "Well," replied Farmer Cornfossil, "I don't s'pose he's much fur Greek an' Latin, but they do tell me he's mighty highly considered by the boys when they have a little job o' hazin' on hand."—Washington Evening Star.

FRIENDS NOT WISE



Jackson—"I wish I could borrow some money to tide me over." Johnson—"Haven't you got lots of friends?" Jackson—"Yes. But they don't know yet that I need money."

Popularity

"I heard a snappy new song hit on the radio last night." "From what station?" "All of them."—Country Gentleman.

Encouraging

The young man was very cheery. "I believe she cares for me after all," he confided to his friend. "Splendid," said the friend, "but surely it was only yesterday that you told me you weren't making much headway." "I didn't think I was then," replied the one in love, "but this afternoon she asked me if I snored."—Stray Stories.

Could Use Him at Home

"George Washington Tubbs, said the judge sternly, "you're plain no-account and shiftless and I'm going to send you away for a year at hard labor." "Please, Judge," interrupted Mrs. Tubbs from the rear of the courtroom, "will yo' honab jes' kinder split dat sentence? Don't send him away from home, but let dat hard labor stand."

No Place for "Cops"

A little girl was explaining to her younger brother that it was wrong to work on Sunday. "Well, policemen work on Sundays," said the boy. "Don't they go to Heaven?" "No," she replied; "they don't need policemen up there."

Select Potatoes for Best Chips

Test for Soluble Sugars Is Key to Secret of Qualities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service)

Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have devised a simple method for selecting storage potatoes which will make good chips or french fries. A test for the soluble sugars in potatoes is the key that unlocks the secret of their culinary qualities, since an excessive amount of these sugars produces a discoloration in french fries and chips and a sweetness in baked or boiled potatoes that is distasteful to some people.

Accumulate Sugars.

Potatoes stored at temperatures ranging from 32 degrees to 45 degrees F. accumulate certain soluble sugars as a result of the breakdown of starch. In general, the lower the storage temperature the greater the amount of soluble sugars and the darker the color of the chips.

To make the test, a sample from the center of the potato is placed in a yellow solution of picric acid and sodium carbonate in a small test tube and heated over the flame of an alcohol lamp until it boils for one-half minute. Samples from potatoes that have not been stored at too low temperatures change the color of the solution to an orange yellow, but the excessive amount of sugars in tubers stored at low temperatures changes the color to a deep red or brown.

Test Satisfactory.

This test has proved satisfactory in selecting potatoes for chip making, french frying, baking, and under certain conditions for boiling. It was designed especially for chip manufacturers, who must have potatoes with a low content of soluble sugars. The test is so simple, since it involves only a small portable outfit, that it can be used by buyers for hotels and restaurants, where there is a demand for high-grade mealy cooked potatoes, free from a sweetish taste and discoloration.

Important That Sows Be Kept in Condition

Sows which raise two litters a year, should not be allowed to become too thin during the summer. It is important that they make the required gain in flesh, most of which should be put on in the last half of the summer. Beginning at this time and continuing until they farrow, the bred sows will ordinarily need some grain or other concentrated feeds. With legume forage crops, these should be largely home-grown. With ordinary pastures, a small amount of some protein feed like tankage, linseed oil meal, shorts or middlings should be fed with the corn or other grains. The amount of grain to feed, or the necessity of feeding grain at all, will depend entirely on conditions, and will be shown by the condition of flesh the sows are in. The judgment of the feeder, consequently, must always be relied on to determine how much to feed at any time.

Supplement Wet Mash During Summer Months

"Feeding a supplemental wet mash to chickens during the summer months has paid me a big return this year," said Louis Wehmer, St. Louis county, Missouri.

"Feeding wet mash to poultry is recommended by Harold Canfield, poultry extension specialist of the Missouri College of Agriculture, to keep up hot weather production of the flock and to prevent early moulting.

"Each day at noon I took some of my regular dry mash mixture, moistened it with water and fed it to my birds in a long trough. I gave them about what they would consume in 15 or 20 minutes.

"My summer egg production was at least a third greater than last year, my flock continued laying well into September and only a few birds molted early. I am looking forward to more eggs this winter than I received in previous years."

Honey Has Odd Method of Protecting Itself

Honey, unlike many foods which decompose easily as a result of bacterial action, has a unique method of protecting itself from spoilage by literally drying the organisms to death.

A. P. Sturtevant, bee specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says honey has the peculiar and distinctive property of absorbing moisture from anything that comes in contact with it. A certain amount of moisture is necessary to maintain life in all living organisms, so when bacteria comes in contact with honey and this vital amount of moisture is withdrawn, the organism dies.

Chayote Favored as Vegetable for Table

Delicate in Flavor and Resembles Summer Squash.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service)

A "new" vegetable for the American table but one which has been a staple food for centuries in some Central American countries is the chayote, sometimes called vegetable pear, mango squash, or mirliton. In the last few years there has been increasing interest in the growing of chayotes for home use and local markets in the lower South, the United States Department of Agriculture reports, and chayotes are now appearing in season in northern as well as southern markets.

The adaptability of the chayote as a table vegetable is one of its outstanding characteristics. It may be eaten plain boiled, mashed, fried, stuffed and baked, used cold in salads, in fritters, or made into sweet pickle. Unlike most squash, the chayote holds its form perfectly after being cooked. Its flavor is delicate and resembles summer squash. To some people it tastes like stewed oysters. The root, which becomes tuberlike after the first season, is starchy and may be boiled and eaten.

Botanically the chayote is related to the squashes and cucumber. It usually fruits in the fall, though when early vine growth from old roots is not injured by spring frost it may produce a crop in the spring. The fruits of different varieties of chayote vary in weight from three ounces to three pounds.

Lime Phosphate Profitable to Use on Legume Crops

Lime phosphate may be used for growing either legume crops or grain crops. When used for grain crops, some thought must be given to the liberation of phosphorus by the acids in plants or by those formed in the decomposition of organic matter. When there is enough decomposition in a soil to provide more nitrogen than is needed in proportion to phosphorus, lime phosphate will be beneficial when applied without fresh organic matter. There is not much land in this condition, however, as most soils are in need of some fresh organic matter occasionally for the purpose of liberating various kinds of plant food; and it is best to use lime phosphate in connection with active organic matter, such as legumes or manure.

Strong Smelling Mixture Will Repel Bot Flies

To protect our horses from bot flies we use a mixture of equal parts of turpentine, kerosene and linseed oil, applied with a cloth to all parts of the horses when the flies lay their eggs. One application usually will keep the bot flies away for from 48 to 72 hours. However, if applied lightly each morning it is a protection against other bothersome flies as well, writes R. E. Grubbs of Brown county, Indiana, in Capper's Farmer.

It is not necessary to use a large amount of this oil, just enough to moisten the ends of the hairs. This mixture has a strong odor which seems to be disliked by flies.

Fertilize Strawberries

Applications of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia are best made when plants are dry, broadcasting with care and using very finely divided nitrate or sulfate. Care should be taken not to allow the crystals to accumulate on the foliage. If desired, the nitrate or sulfate can be applied at the base of the plants in water solution, using two ounces to the gallon. This is a safe way to make the application and is practical where water and spray pump equipment is available.

FARM NOTES

Complaint is being made that the growing of alfalfa in young orchards deprives the trees of needed moisture.

Hay made of mixtures of vetch and oats, field peas and oats, or the clovers will reduce the grain bill next winter.

Young cabbage plants may be protected from cutworms by placing around each one a collar or stiff paper or tin.

Where economy in feeding is necessary, and present-day conditions certainly require this, then the silo must be considered.

Probably no more popular fruit is grown today than the strawberries, but you must have them fresh from the vines to know how good they really can be. The culture of this berry is not difficult.