

A Newsy Trip Around The World

By Elizabeth Saunders

In Manchester, N. H., when Costas Tergis, 70, was charged with keeping liquor for sale, his mother Efrosie Tergis, 103, pleaded guilty in his stead.

In Detroit, Mich., when Remi Lagae found a charge of \$109.65 on his telephone bill for a call to Cuba, he did a bit of sleuthing around the apartment building where he lived. He found that Miss Mary Vunck had a boy friend in Havana and called in police. Miss Vunck admitted making the call, on Lagae's telephone. So she now faces a warrant charging breaking and entering a light house-keeping apartment.

In Okanogan, Wash., deputy sheriffs found Bob Gurgle with 10 gallons of moonshine just about the time he 5 . . . 2m. Gurgle started gurgling evidence out of bottles, but Gurgle couldn't gurgle fast enough and went to jail for liquor possession.

In Lincoln, Neb. Attorney General Sorenson said: "Persons born to be politicians should be born with a third arm to pat themselves on the back."

In Indianapolis, two cruising police officers spotted a prowler at the rear of a residence. So did a bulldog. Before the officers could act, the dog chased the prowler almost into their automobile.

Pittsburgh's youngest hitch-hiker, Dick Hoffman, 2, was picked up two miles from home as he tood at the curb of a busy street, signaling with a little plump thumb. Detective R. Tully led the wanderer to a police station shortly before a frantic mother phoned the desk sergeant. Said she: "If there's a patch on the seat of his overalls, it's him." Tully turned Dick upside-down—the patch was there.

The Associated Press discovered Hot Coffee, Whynot and O. K.; Florida has Sonny Bay, Two Egg, Coon and Sisters Welcome; North Carolina has Hog Quarter, Maiden and Red Bug; Virginia has Ega, All Swallow Well and Topnot; Arkansas has Smackover, Self Sodom, Greasy Corners and Hog Scald; Louisiana has Blank, Wham and Uncle Sam; Georgia has Ty Ty, Crisp, Bacon and New York.

In Evansville, Ind. sirens screeching, five fire companies pulled up in front of St. Mary's Hospital. Jumping from their trucks, they found a man trying to mail a letter in the alarm box. They're still doing that!

"Bertha" and "Oscar" are still in operation at the University of Oklahoma—and prohibition officers can do nothing about them. The stills are used by the petroleum engineering department for analysis of crude oil. Students supplied the names.

In New Philadelphia, O., Robert Beckley's sister Mary, 17, is about to become his mother-in-law. Give up? It's like this: Robert's engagement has been announced to Mary Dale Reed. Meanwhile his sister and his girl's father, James T. Reed, have taken out a marriage license.

Believe it or not, but according to Ripley Miss B. Bates of Chicago is the owner of an ear of wheat and corn growing together on one cob.

In Manhattan, a clinic patient sitting in St. Vincent's Hospital waiting room late at night saw another patient leap suddenly into the air, cry out, "I'm a fireman! I'm a fireman!" and fell back dead. Examination showed he had a dagger between his shoulder blades.

In Dallas, Tex., corporation court Judge Muse took a quick lesson in Spanish. His teacher was an aged Mexican charged with vagrancy. The Mexican launched into a voluble explanation of something. Judge Muse attempted unsuccessfully to interrupt. Finally the judge said in desperation, "Oh! you want to get out of here. Well, go!" The Mexican responded in crisp English, "Thank you, judge."

Altho E. C. Parks, of Seattle, Wash., was unaware that the bale of hay on the rear bumper of his car was on fire, firemen did and extinguished the blaze on the run, after a three block chase.

In San Rafael, Calif., seeing prowler A. Monti enter a house, Deputy Sheriff George Smith followed, confronted Monti. Drawing his pistol, Deputy Sheriff Smith shot himself in the hand. At the sight of blood Prowler Monti gave himself up.

In Oklahoma City the "wild goose chase" for police was a tame duck chase. Answering a call that "suspicious characters" were prowling around a neighborhood with flashlights in the dark hours of early morning, a detail of officers found two hunters trying to round up their decoy ducks which had escaped.

In Manhattan, an advertisement in the Public Notices column of the Herald Tribune read: "AUTHOR-Economist offers lien future royalties for board and research expenses. Completing comprehensive work for publication. Believes found solution inter-governmental debt problem and keys to recovery."

In Pittsburgh, Pa., last week Policeman Walter Reese saw an alley cat with its head caught in a tin can. Unable to free the cat the policeman decided to shoot it. First shot blew the can off, sent the cat scuttling down the street, unharmed.

Trench Silo Best for All Purposes

Colorado Man Enthusiastic Over Its Cheapness and Efficiency.

"The trench silo can't be beat," says Walter Anderson, Arapahoe county (Colorado) farmer living on the Wildmere farm. "I wouldn't know what to do without it," he adds.

In telling his experiences with a trench silo to A. H. Tedmon, county agricultural extension agent, Anderson says:

"I prefer to cut my corn when I put it in the silo, because it is easier to get it out later, but by putting it in whole you would save the cost of cutting. If you will cover the silage the day you are through filling, you will have no moldy silage."

"In covering my trench silo I use dirt only. I tried straw for a while, but found that dirt is best. The way I cover my silo is to just take two horses and a slip—the team on the end of a long cable on the other side of the trench—and one man drives the team while the other works the slip. I put on about four inches of dirt, which comes off clean and nice."

"Straw is not needed, but if the dirt is very dry it will pay to wet it down a little so it will pack in good shape. If the side walls are very dry it will pay to take a hose and wet them well. You won't get any spoiled silage if the walls are wet so as not to take the moisture out of the cut corn."

"I always use sideboards on the sides of my trench and build these boards up just as high as I need to take the corn I have to use. This extension, when backed up with some dirt, gives plenty of room. If those who fill their trenches with whole corn would use a sharp spade to cut the corn down into the holes, it would help them get a good, tight pack. As for me, I would never spend a penny on anything but a trench silo. It has so many advantages over the other kinds."

Trench silos are advocated by the Colorado Agricultural college as a cheap and efficient means of conserving feed for live stock.

Lamb-Feeding Pointers Proved to Have Merit

How heavy should a lamb be at 5 months old? One year Ralph Kurtz, Allen county, Indiana, made his lambs average 97 pounds at 5 months. Another year they averaged 60 pounds at the same age. Some, of course, weighed more than 100 pounds each, and it is Mr. Kurtz's ambition to obtain an average of 100 pounds.

Mr. Kurtz docks and castrates at 3 weeks old. By that time the lambs will begin to eat grain, so he makes a creep and gives them corn and oats with alfalfa hay. At times silage is fed.

"After grass gets good lambs will not consume much grain," said Mr. Kurtz, "but we feed it as long as they will eat it. We try to finish lambs on alfalfa pasture. That will give them a good finish without grain and gives us our cheapest gains."

Mr. Kurtz keeps 25 grade Shropshire ewes and has about 30 lambs a year to market. In the fall sheep are given the run of the farm. They clean up vegetation in fence rows, glean grain dropped in harvesting and eat weeds or volunteer grain in stubble fields. Ewes get no grain until about two weeks before lambing time.

Catawba County farmers are finding that they can get one-third more for their turkeys this season by killing and plucking the birds before sale.

POULTRY FACTS

LOAFING HEN NOT WANTED IN FLOCK

Watch for the Slacker and Eliminate Her.

Discovering the hens that are loafing and are not paying for their board is an easy task if a few simple rules are followed, asserts P. B. Zumbro, specialist in poultry for the agricultural extension service at the Ohio State university, co-operating with county agricultural agents.

Whether or not a hen is in production, he says, may be determined by examining the vent, pubic bones, comb, wattles, and ear lobes. The vent of a laying hen is enlarged, soft, pliable, moist, and free from yellow color. That of a hen out of production will be dry and stiff.

The pubic bones of the laying hen are wide apart, usually the width of two or more fingers, compared with the close-fitting bones of the non-producer, which are no farther apart than the width of one or two fingers. In the laying hen there is considerable depth between the rear of the keel and the pubic bones, usually the width of two or more fingers, compared with the one-or-two-finger width of the hen out of production.

The comb is large, full, and of glossy appearance in the case of the pullet or hen about to lay. This condition lasts, as a rule, until the peak of production. Toward the end of production it loses its gloss and prominence, and although still red, it appears limp and wilted. The comb of a hen that has quit laying is small, contracted, dry, and usually covered with a white scale or dandruff. The comb, Zumbro adds, is one of the best external characters to indicate non-production in hens as they are observed in the pen or yard.

All breeds and varieties of chickens may be culled on the basis of these factors, he points out. However, pigmentation is another characteristic indicating whether or not birds are laying. Birds of the yellow skinned varieties, such as Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and Wyandottes, show yellow color in the beak, skin, and shanks before they start laying. It is similar to the yellow in the yolk of the egg. The coloring material is provided by the feed, largely from yellow corn and the green, leafy parts of plants. When the bird starts to lay, the coloring material in the feed is used for coloring yolks of eggs, and the amount that has been stored in the skin, beak, and shanks is gradually used up. This constitutes a fading or bleaching process, the extent depending upon the number of eggs produced.

Cost of Layers' Feed

Under normal conditions it takes 57.2 eggs to pay for the cost of feed for a pullet during the pullet year, figures supplied by the Dominion experimental station at Lennoxville, Que., show. This figure is arrived at from an average of 12 years' results. The number of eggs required to pay the cost of feed per bird varies with prevailing market prices from year to year. During the period of the report it has ranged from as low as 50 eggs in 1922 to a peak of 69 in 1928, while it took 51 to pay the feed cost in 1931.

When eggs are cheap feed is, usually, correspondingly cheap. This year feed is cheap in localities enjoying fair crops. Possibly the egg value of a pullet's feed will be less than the average.—Montreal Herald.

Poultry Facts

Canning old roosters is the best way to dispose of them this year.

The most common troubles with little chicks are those due to crowding and contaminated soil.

In handling ducks pick them up by the neck rather than by the legs, which are apt to break easily.

A new-laid egg is said to be about 90 per cent water, and if the birds cannot obtain enough, the egg organs are bound to suffer.

Pullets should be fed lots of grain, including some yellow corn, advises Miss Cora Cooke, extension specialist in poultry, Minnesota university farm.

Ducks lay their eggs in the morning and should be confined until 9:30 a. m. The average Pekin duck lays from 100 to 120 eggs each season.

Proper care and feed prevents a well-bred pullet from molting in the fall. Plenty of feed will not make the pullets too fat.

It is most important that the hen's droppings, about 50 pounds a year, should be properly stored or treated. The simplest and best way is to mix the material with twice its weight of dry earth and keep covered when possible.

Early laying by pullets is controlled primarily by breeding. The time of laying can be influenced only a few weeks by feeding but it is not advisable to "hold back" pullets in the fall.

Pastures Are Important

In these days of low-priced grain and comparatively high costs of production, farmers are turning more and more to increased pasture acreage as one method of reducing costs. A recent bulletin published by Purdue university emphasizes the importance of good pastures in a balanced system of farming.

A study made in southern Indiana revealed the fact that the farms that had one-half of the acreage in pasture crops were considerably better off than those that had only one-fourth of the area in grass and three-fourths in grain crops. Free copies of the bulletin, which is No. 359, may be had by writing to the university at Lafayette, Ind.—Prairie Farmer.

SAYS COMMON LESPEDEZA BEST FOR HAY IN EAST

By F. H. Jeter

RALEIGH, Nov. 7.—The common variety of lespedeza made the best yield of hay per acre in a demonstration conducted on the farm of D. W. Bagley of Moxock, Currituck County, by farm agent T. B. Elliott.

"All of the varieties used in the demonstration produced within a few hundred pounds of each other but the common was in the lead," says Enos C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College, who had charge of the demonstration. "We planted the lespedeza in March on black land and cut it on October 3. However, the hay was not weighed until October 24, by which time, it was thoroughly

cured and dried. The weights show that the common variety produced 3900 pounds of dried hay to the acre with the Tennessee 76 next with 3580 pounds. Kobe was third with 3490 pounds and Korean fourth with 3340 pounds."

This demonstration again proves that the so-called improved varieties cannot always be depended upon to outyield the common. This latter variety makes less of a show than the others because of its low habit of growth. However, it often compensates for this by the greater number of stalks on the ground, Blair says.

The stems of the common variety are smaller than the others and therefore all of it may be consumed in the hay.

Mr. Blair has conducted a number of field demonstrations with lespedeza all over eastern North Carolina this past season in an effort to popularize the crop among the crop farmer of that section and also to determine the most adaptable variety for hay, seed and pasture. Some of these tests have been very valuable and indications are now that a considerable acreage will be planted on small grain next spring.

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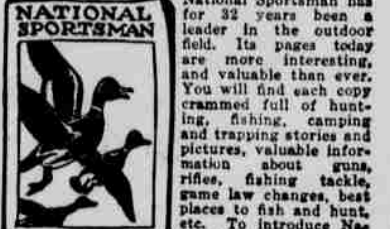
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