What Irvin S. Cobb Thinks about

Semi-Nude Fashions.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Clothes may not make the man, but leaving them off certainly makes him foolish. And that goes double for the women.

Whence arises the present-day delusion that going about dressed at half-mast enchances the attractiveness of the average adult? Our forbears of the Victorian era wore too much for health or happiness or cleanliness. But isn't it worse to offend the eye all through the lingering summer by not wearing enough to cover up the blotches, the blemishes, the bulges and the bloats that come with maturity? Sun baths should be taken on a doctor's prescription, not at the corner of First and Main.

Irvin S. Cobb

Women old enough to know better are the worst offenders, seems like. If only they'd stop to consider that the snail, which is naked, would lose in any beauty contest against the butterfly, which wears all the regalia the traffic will stand!

But even though it's for their own good, you can't tell 'em. If somebody started the fad of going at the game while practically nude, inside of two weeks mumblepeg would be the national pastime—until somebody else thought up a game to be played by folks without a stitch on. Or anyhow, just a stitch here and there.

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Doctoring Movie Scripts.

USUALLY they lay these yarns on Mr. Sam Goldwyn, who thrives upon them and goes right on turning out successes, his motto being, "What's grammar as between friends so long as the box office shows results?" But, for a change, this one is ascribed to another producer, who proudly describes himself as a self-made man, which, according to his critics, is relieving the Creator of a considerable responsibility and putting the blame where the blame belongs. They also say no self-made man should stop with the job only partly finished. But then Hollywood is full of parties trying to push Humpty Dumpty off the wall.

As the tale runs, this gentleman entered the conference chamber at his studio and as, with a kingly gesture, he laid down a fat sheaf of typewritten pages, said to the assembled intellects of his staff:

"Jumpmen, in all my experience in the picture business this is what you might call unique. Here is absolutely, posstiffly the only poifect script I have ever read in my ontire life. I tell you that before we start altering it."

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Strikes Versus Wars.

DID you ever notice how like a war is a strike?

The operator and his operatives are the shock troops that suffer the heaviest casualties. The owner risks his profits and perhaps his market and sometimes his plant. The worker gives up his wages, frequently his job, occasionally his life.

Stockholders see dividends vanishing and investments shrinking. Citizens see their communities disrupted. Women and children go on short rations, many a time go actually hungry. For, as in a war, the innocent non-combatants bear most grievous burdens.

Those who really garner in the spoils—professional agitators; financial buzzards eager to seize on bankrupted industries; lawyers with their writs and their injunctions; imported thugs masquerading, for one side or the other as honest mechanics—these might be likened to stay-at-home diplomats and profiteers and hired mercenaries who induce friendly nations to turn enemies so they may gain their own selfish ends.

After it's over, we realize that almost any strike might have been averted had common sense and common justice ruled, rather than greed and entrenched stubbornness and fomented hate. And the same is true of almost any war. For every real benefit to humanity came out of peace and arbitration, not out of battle and destruction.

And here's the final parallel: Ultimately, the supposed victor finds himself the actual loser. Tell me which army won any great strike—or any great war—and I'll tell you who won the San Francisco fire and the Galveston flood.

IRVIN S. COBB.

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Crater Lake in Oregon

Crater Lake in Oregon has the most romantic geologic history of any lake in the United States. Its rim was once the base of a volcanic mountain which collapsed and sank into the earth. Later it cooled, springs came out of the sides, snow collected and it filled with water. It is 6 miles in diameter and contains the bluest water known to exist naturally today. There is no outlet and no streams running into it and yet the water is always fresh.

The Tailor Bird

One of the most common and noisiest inhabitants of the gardens of India is the well-known tailor bird, so-called because it actually sews its nest together with thread from cobwebs, cocoon silk of caterpillars or any vegetable fibers or bits of string which may be within reach.

Cuba's First Martyr

Narciso Lopez was the first martyr for the independence of Cuba, who led an insurrection and met his death in 1850.

News Review of Current Events

SENATE KILLS COURT BILL

Votes 70 to 20 to Recommit . . . Elect Barkley New Majority Leader . . Spanish War Enters Second Year

Senator Harrison (right) Congratulates Senator Barkley.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

© Western Newspaper Union.

'Glory Be to God!'

DYING for weeks, the scheme to add to the number of justices of the Supreme court finally choked its last gasp and left this world. On a roll-call vote the United States senate voted to recommit the Robinson substitute for the President's original bill to the judiciary committee. The vote was 70 to 20, the most crushing defeat the President's legislation has yet suffered at the hands of a house of congress.

In an agreement made at a session of the judiciary committee earlier, it had been decided to let the opposition senators write their own bill, an innocuous measure for "judicial reform" not dealing in any way with the Supreme court. Senator Barkley, the new majority leader, attempted to save the President's face by having the bill left on the calendar, but he never had a chance. When the roll-call came, even Senators Ashurst of Arizona and Minton of Indiana, two of the Supreme court bill's chief supporters, voted to recommit.

"Glory be to God!" said Sen. Hiram Johnson (Rep., Calif.) when the results of the roll call were made known. The applause that bellowed forth from the senators and gallery alike left no doubt that the veteran from California had voiced the sentiments of the great majority.

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Low Interest for Farmers

BY A vote of 71 to 19, the senate overrode the President's veto of a bill extending for a year low interest rates on loans to farmers. It was a defeat even more crushing than the recommission of the court bill, and made the bill a law without the President's signature, for the house had previously passed it by a two-thirds majority over Mr. Roosevelt's veto.

Senator Barkley made a half-hearted attempt to stave off the overwhelming vote, and the defeat was accepted by many observers as an expression of resentment over Barkley's having been elected majority leader instead of Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

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Barkley, 38; Harrison, 37

SEN. WILLIAM H. DIETERICH of Illinois changed his mind at the last minute and today Alben W. Barkley, hard-fisted, blustering senator from Kentucky, is the majority leader of the United States senate, succeeding the late Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas. The vote was 38 for Barkley to 37 for Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

VicePresident Garner

The conservative Democrats in the senate had been assured of 38 votes, enough to elect Harrison, on the eve of the secret election. But that night Dieterich, apparently under pressure from the Democratic party organization in Illinois, begged Harrison to release his pledged vote, in order that the President's choice might head the party in the senate.

The slim victory by no means patched the obvious party rift. Even the administration admitted that the President's Supreme court bill was virtually dead, even then. Vice President Garner visited Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, leader of the opposition forces, and invited the opposition, which it was believed had enough votes to recommit the substitute court bill to the judiciary committee, to draft a new bill.

President Roosevelt then told Senators Barkley and Harrison at the White House that four measures "must" be passed before the January session: The minimum wage, maximum hours and child labor bill; the new AAA and ever-normal granary bill; the Wagner housing bill, and legislation to plug loopholes in the federal tax laws. Congress was all for quick adjournment, the President was told. The possibility of adjourning congress, then recalling it in special session in the late fall, with committees continuing to function in the interim, was then discussed, but what agreement had been reached was not announced.

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A Citizen Takes His Pen

CRUSHING blow to the President's court program, delivered at the time it hurt most, was a letter written by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York to Sen. Robert F. Wagner of that state. The letter, made public, revealed Governor Lehman's opinion "as a citizen of the state of New York" that the bill would be "contrary" to the "interests" of the people of the state. "Its enactment," the governor wrote, "would create a greatly dangerous precedent which could be availed of by future less well-intentioned administrations for the purpose of oppression or for the curtailment of the constitutional rights of our citizens."

Gov. Lehman

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Bloody Anniversary

THE Spanish civil war entered its second year. For the populations of rebel cities, the occasion was one for joyous celebration, with fiestas, bull fights and concerts the order of the day. Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the insurgent forces, publicly proclaimed it a "year of triumph." He ordered that all communications and public documents for the next twelve months be dated as of "the second year of triumph."

In the first "year of triumph," more than a million persons, including women and children, were killed. The insurgents claim to have taken 34 of the 50 provincial capitals of the country, and all of its colonies. They have captured six of the eleven cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants: Seville, Malaga, Bilbao, Saragossa, Cordoba and Granada.

The rebels lost little time in attempting to regain their losses around Madrid. Franco unleashed the full power of his main army of 160,000 in a drive to recapture Brunete and other suburbs of the loyalist stronghold; they were met by at least 250,000 defending government troops. Every weapon of war except gas was used. There was hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches and the greatest use of artillery since the World war as the fiercest battle of the Spanish conflict raged. The battle was opened by as spectacular an aerial fight as the world has seen in years; insurgents were reported to have lost 27 planes against only four for the loyalists.

If there were any definite gains made in a week's fighting, they were probably on the side of the insurgents, observers reported, although the government estimated the rebels had lost 10,000 men.

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Japs Maul U. S. Women

ASSAULT upon two American women by sentries in the Japanese embassy in Peiping brought vigorous protests, both orally and in writing, from the United States embassy. The two women, Mrs. Helen R. Jones of Detroit and Miss Carol Lathrop of Washington, D. C., were walking through the embassy when sentries charged them from behind sandbag barricades. While one sentry kicked Miss Lathrop in the side, another held off Mrs. Jones with the flat of his bayonet. When the women were released they were roughly shoved, Mrs. Jones being forcefully kicked from behind.

Sino-Japanese Crisis

JUST after a verbal agreement between Chinese and Japanese military commanders had appeared to have prevented an impending renewal of the Sino-Japanese war, the Japanese government officially announced that heavy concentration of Chinese troops had been made at Peiping, constituting a direct act of aggression against Japan.

At the same time the Nanking government claimed that 17 Japanese troop trains, carrying 30,000 soldiers, were en route to North China from Corea and Manchukuo. Earlier, 12,000 Japanese troops were said to have arrived in North China to supplement the regular garrison of 7,000.

At Tientsin, Gen. Sung Cheh-Yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar political council and commander of the Chinese forces in North China, had complied verbally with the Japanese ultimatum for peace, although he refused to sign anything. In a talk with Lieut.-Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, the Japanese commander, he apologized for the clash between Japanese troops and the Chinese Twenty-ninth army at Lukowkiao July 7, the incident which perpetrated the new crisis, and expressed the regrets of the Hopei-Chahar council. He said that he would dismiss several of his officers as a punishment.

Gen. Sung assured the Japanese he would evacuate the area west of Peiping, and would do his utmost to suppress communism and anti-Japanese activities.

Part of the agreement was that both Chinese and Japanese troops should be withdrawn from the walled city of Wanpingshien, suburb of Peiping. But Chinese troops refused to withdraw when, they alleged, it became certain the Japanese had no intention of withdrawing, either. In the midst of many conflicting and confusing reports the outcome of any truce was problematical to say the least.

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Europe Short on Grain

EUROPE began to worry about the possibilities of a hungry winter as early threshing indicated a serious grain shortage.

Germany's shortage was estimated at 3,000,000 tons. The deficit will be met partly with increased consumption of potatoes and sugar beets, and partly with cheap, plentiful corn from southeastern Europe. It is expected, even so, that Germany will have to buy 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons from other foreign countries. Experts estimated that the German harvest for 1937 would be 10 to 20 per cent below the average for the years 1930-35.

Poland, from which Germany has been able to buy grain in the past, will not be able to sell any this year, while Hungarian, Rumanian and Jugoslavian crops will be smaller than last year, because of drouth.

It was believed that if the current drouth continued the farmers of Great Britain would likewise suffer; rainfall in the past month has been about one-fifth normal.

Of the Baltic countries only Lithuania, it is believed, will have a crop equal to her needs. Crops suffered badly in Latvia, Esthonia and Finland. Only Spain, in all Europe, with an increase of 15 per cent over last year's grain harvest, appears likely to enjoy a well-filled bread basket.

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De Valera Is Re-elected

IF HIS party, Fianna Fail, can keep in power that long, Eamon de Valera will be president of the executive council of the Irish Free State for another five years. He was elected to the nation's highest office by a vote of 82 to 52 in the dail eireann (parliament). De Valera, in favor of severing all ties with Great Britain, won even the vote of the labor group, which does not endorse his party.

It was believed that De Valera would go ahead with legislation necessary to implement the new constitution approved in the plebiscite of July 1. He would in that case set up a senate and elect a president by popular vote, as the constitution provides. If De Valera is elected president, to serve seven years, political experts say he will virtually disappear from politics and his party will break up.

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Static Wrecked Hindenburg

THE spectacular crash of the Zeppelin Hindenburg, killing 36 at Lakehurst, N. J., last May 6, was probably caused by an unseen spark of static electricity which jumped from the atmosphere to the frame of the dirigible. At least this is the theory of the board of inquiry which investigated the accident and reported to Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper.

The experts considered every other possible cause—fire, sabotage, brush discharge of electricity from sharp points on the ship, broken propeller blade, radio transmitter spark lightning and structural failure—and decided that their theory most nearly fitted the circumstances attending the disaster.

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Inventor of Wireless Dies

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, who altered the lives of all of us when he invented the wireless, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Rome. He was sixty-three years old, had been in good health and was planning the construction of a new radio station in the Vatican at the time of his death. Premier Mussolini paid homage to the great inventor, kissing the dead man's forehead in reverence.

We May Soon Hear Ants' Song and Growing Grass

Do you know that ants and spiders sing? That termites whistle?

They do, declares Jennie E. Harris, naturalist, in Good Housekeeping. We don't hear them because human ears are not attuned to these sounds, but if radio perfects its intricate apparatus, we may yet tune in on an ant orchestra, or listen to the rush of sap in the trees.

"Magnified powerfully, practically nothing is soundless," Miss Harris says. "Not even the air, nor a blade of grass growing. Our ears naturally embrace about eleven octaves. Music embraces seven. The cry of a bat is said to be an octave higher than the chirp of a sparrow. Ant music is shriller still. The microphone is picking up sounds never heard before, opening up to human ears a world of research as suddenly fathomable as the world the microscope opened up to the human eyes."

Lives in Tomb

That he will spend the rest of his days and afterward in the $150,000 mausoleum which he built as his tomb in the cemetery in Cairo, Egypt, is the intention of Traki Effendi Okasha, a wealthy Arab. He has installed electric lights, a refrigerator, a telephone and two bathrooms. The curtains draping the walls cost $2,500 each. Traki entertains lavishly in his unique home. He was once an actor and made his fortune from a chain of theaters.

Hugh Bradley Says:

© New York Post.—WNU Service.

Why Not Give Fans in Smaller Cities Dream Game Break?

The upshot of a lot of listening and noting I did at the recent All Star game in Washington is that I have an idea. Aside from proving that if a reporter has strong legs and an ear trumpet he can always get pieces done for the papers, this idea is that far better use could be made of baseball's dream game.

Last year Boston, usually a good sports town, failed to sell out for the contest. This year, Washington, a smaller city, not given to making millionaires out of its sports promoters, was demanding twice as many tickets as were available. Why? The reason seems to me to be that Washington is a town represented in only one league while Boston can gander at both organizations. Therefore Washington is eager to peer at the Dizzy Deans, Hubbells, Mungos and equally celebrated colleagues who perform their chores in the other circuit.

Similarly, Cincinnati is most interested in getting the game next year when it is the National league's turn to entertain. Then the good burghers will have a chance to peer at Gehrigs, Foxxes, Rolfes and other baseball eminentissimoes who never previously have stepped down Vine street.

Do you get the idea? Then let us get on with the improvement on it.

Lou Gehrig

Greater New York, possessed of three big-time teams, can be very well pleased with the news that Lous Gehrig's home run and double accounted for four runs and thus beat the National league total single-handed. There also was pleasure in the news that Red Rolfe and Bill Dickey were performing as if the World Series checks were down, that Lefty Gomez did the most accomplished pitching of the afternoon and that even the longest memoried folks must now forget Joe Di Maggio's disaster twelve months ago.

Greater New York did not devote too much time to worrying because Carl Hubbell looked like a batting practice pitcher. Neither was there too much repining because Mel Harder ran his total of scoreless pitching innings up to 13 for four All-Star games and thus may trouble the Yankees later in the season.

That, to a town with three teams, is as much applesauce as the additional news that Dizzy Dean was pitching like the real Dizzy until he ran into Gehrig's homer. Maybe it means the Cards, paced by Joe Medwick, who obtained a cool four hits in five trips to the plate, will more than vex our ambitious Giants later. But, as has been suggested, why should New York worry? New York has three teams and almost every day it can see the nation's best performers.

Therefore New York is used to such things and can take them in a calm, turnstile-tickling stride. But what about the Buffaloes, the Kansas Cities, the Milwaukees, the Baltimores and other metropolises somewhat off the big-time baseball track?

Most of them are fair-sized cities where baseball occupies a major portion of the two or three pages each paper devotes to sports. When a reporter or player visits one of these towns to give a baseball talk he is almost mobbed by people wanting to talk about the national game.

Yet—in spite of this evidence and in spite of the less well-substantiated reports of recent date concerning increased attendance, baseball is in a bad way in most of these towns. Largely it is in a bad way because the big-time club owners have seldom paid proper attention to those sources of customer and player supply. Of course many of them are represented by farm teams and each year the high-class gees send business representatives to whoop it up for the box office.

But—well, what I was getting at, is why not give those smaller town gees a break. Hubbell, Gehrig, Di Maggio, Gehringer—the list is too long to call the roll but it was a swell show and Washington liked it. What is good enough for Washington should be more of the same for St. Paul, say. Furthermore, it should be good for what ails this national game of ours.

So—big-time gentlemen to whom this piece is mainly dedicated—quit squawking about where you are going to hold your show next and what trouble it is. Try it out on the so-called sticks some time.

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The Giants may insist that Hal Schumacher spend next winter in a warm climate so as to prepare himself for the baseball season. Schumacher, who suffers cruelly from the heat and loses effectiveness, has been accustomed to wintering in his upper New York state home and the better minds believe the intense cold there makes his blood too thick.

NOT IN THE BOX SCORE:

THE Dodgers would gladly pay $100,000 for Joe Medwick—if they had the money. Yet, six years ago they could have had the greatest right hand hitter since Rogers Hornsby even if they didn't have the money. That was when he worked out each morning at Ebbets field hoping somebody would give a husky high school kid a chance . . . Similarly, the Giants blew a swell opportunity to obtain Chicago's Bill Jurges for nothing. That was when he was clerking for a Williamsburg bank and devoted two weeks of one summer vacation working out at the Polo grounds. . . A recent racing survey reveals that the more people there are at a track the less money is bet or spent by the average visitor. The reason probably is that the crowding makes it more difficult for visitors to bet or spend.

Spike Webb, former Olympic boxing coach whose navy teams have won so many intercollegiate ring titles, writes from Europe that "This is my seventeenth trip over here and each time I noticed a big improvement in the athletics . . . Schmeling says he can take Louis in five rounds. . . A friend reports that Wayne Sabin, Davis Cup team alternate, cleared $1,000 in expenses last winter. If true, that indicates a considerable upturn in the amateur tennis business. Not too long ago it took Berkeley Bell, one of the better financiers in his simon pure days, a whole season to achieve a similar profit. . . Ford Frick, president of the National league, is a diligent stamp collector. . . Police at Cuban ball parks carry swords . . . In Mexico umpires wear ads on their chest protectors and smoke big black cigars during the games.

Sugar Cain of the White Sox and Wes Ferrell of the Senators are rated the best checker players in baseball. . . It costs London Fight Promoter Critchley $200 a week to keep Max Baer's public supplied with photographs of the great "He-I" man. Or at least that's what Critchley confides. . . Managers of losing ball clubs use three times as many pitchers when performing in the home park as they do on the road. They insist the fans squawk so much when a faltering hurler is not removed that this is the only way to convince the customers every effort is being made to win. They also add that such tactics use up pitchers who need rest and so weaken the team's chances. . . Big Heart, once the favorite pony of Prince Serge Mdivani, now is the favorite mount in the polo string of Major Joe Nichols, first division leader at Fort Hamilton. . . The Frank (polo writing) Whites expect a visit from Mr. Stork shortly after that busy bird gets back from the Army-Navy football game.

Coaches Fritz Crisler and Johnny Gorman are having a merry argument at Princeton. Gorman says the freshmen he coached last fall will provide the greatest sophomore line in Tiger football history. Crisler keeps saying "No". . . Lloyd Blinco, Hershey amateur hockey player, is to marry Lois Hanlin, daughter of the Wierton Steel Mills' V. P. The lady is a Carnegie Tech grad and now medical technologist at Ohio Valley hospital.

Hank Greenberg bet a Boston fan who delights in picking on the Marylander that Jimmy Foxx would hit over .320 this year. Then gave the rival first sacker one of his pet bats with which to hit. . . The recently closed Aqueduct race meeting showed an increase of 10,000 in attendance over 1936, which is not exactly peanuts at $2.50 a ducat. . . . John Stretch Pollaro, who used to train Vince Dundee, has just completed ten happy years as secretar, to Fight Manager Max Waxman. . . Proper odds on those heavyweight championship fights now mentioned in the charitable press—Bob Pastor-Joe Louis, 6 to 5 and take your pick; John Henry Lewis-Joe Louis, ditto; Max Schmeling-Joe Louis, Schemling, 2 to 1; Tommy Farr-Joe Louis, Louis, 6 to 1.

Jimmy Foxx

Joe Medwick keeps all the balls he hits into the St. Louis stands now. Has the assistant bat boy hustle into the bleachers with a new ball to exchange for the original every time he slaps one out there. . . Pro Golfer Jimmy Hines and the Missus won many a cup for Charleston dancing contests when the step was in style ten years or so ago. . . Motorcycle racers earn $15,000 to $20,000 a year. Have to spend about $3,000 of this for equipment, since the one cylinder machines cost $600 and have to be rebuilt after every race. . . Mickey Haslin will jump out of a Pullman window if you spring an insect or a snake on him all of a sudden.

John Drake, Purdue's star half back, is summering in California. . . The 1939 All-Star baseball game will be played at Yankee stadium as a feature of the world fair. . . Arky Vaughan, Pirate slugger, originally was a right handed hitter. . . Wild Bill Cummings, automobile race driver, favors handball and golf as conditioners for those long grinds. . . Aubrey Devine, Iowa's former all-American quarter back, has an 11 year old son who is shooting golf consistently in the low 90s . . . Devine, who assists Howard Jones in coaching the Southern California football squad, practices law in Los Angeles.

Louis Colombo, Jr., Ford Motor company attorney in the hearing before the labor relations board, was student manager of the 1932 Michigan football team. . . Mule Haas of the White Sox has averaged one stolen base a year during his major league career. . . Joe Braddock, brother of the former heavyweight champion, is a policeman in Jersey City. . . Joe Marty's showing on the freshman squad once earned him a varsity assignment on the St. Mary's football team, which he passed up to enter baseball.

FARM TOPICS

LICE, MITES CHECK THE BIRDS' HEALTH

Profits Reduced in Summer by Lack of Care.

By I. M. Black, Extension Poultryman, New Jersey College of Agriculture. WNU Service.

Dealing with the lice and mite menace on the poultry farm is one of the many details which so greatly affect the efficiency, and consequently the profits, of poultry keeping in summer.

When various parasites go unchecked, the birds' feed consumption and productiveness are seriously curtailed. Lice and mites are two species which are easily recognized and on which war should be declared as soon as they are detected.

To find lice, carefully inspect the skin on the abdomen of several birds. When present, lice may be noticed hurrying to take refuge beneath the feathers. Their presence may also be noted by the existence of egg masses on the shorter feathers about the head of the bird or on the fluff feathers on the abdomen.

The easiest and most practical treatment for body lice is to apply nicotine sulphate of 40 per cent strength in a thin stream to the roost tops. Treat the roosts about a half hour before dark and repeat the treatment in a week to 10 days. Two such treatments should protect the flock for the rest of the summer. The principle of the treatment is that the heat of the birds' bodies volatilizes the nicotine, which penetrates the feathers and kills the lice. Unhatched lice eggs are unaffected by the treatment but will have hatched by the time the second application is made.

Mites, unlike lice, do not live constantly on the bodies of birds. Their presence is detected by a close inspection of the crevices about the roosts and nests where they may be observed as a grayish or reddish powder-like substance that moves when closely watched. Hiding in such crevices by day these tiny parasites migrate to the birds' bodies at night and, after sucking blood, return to their hiding places. An application of an approved mite oil, old crank-case oil, or crude oil to the roosts and nests will eliminate all danger from these pests for at least six months, depending upon the lasting qualities of the oil used.

Handle Wool Carefully in Packing for Market

In the preparation of wool for the market, special care should be taken to tie and pack the fleeces properly. Manufacturers discriminate against damaged or dirty fleece because of the excessive shrinkage which takes place when such wool is cleaned. Shearing sheep on a clean floor or canvas will protect the fleece from dirt, grass or straw.

Do not let the animal kick the fleece apart. It is hard to wrap a torn fleece as neatly as an unbroken one. Before a fleece is rolled, all tags, dirt and foreign material should be removed. Then the sides and neck should be folded in and the entire fleece rolled into a compact ball, starting with the tail-end and ending with the shoulders.

Never use binder twine for wrapping up a fleece, because the fibers work into the wool, do not take dye and appear in yarn and woolen fabrics as coarse, colorless material. Buyers object to fleeces tied with such twine. Instead, use standard paper twine. Most fleeces should be wrapped two ways around, especially if the wool is short.—Wallaces' Farmer.

Agricultural Notes

Keep fresh, clean water or milk before growing poultry.

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Each 500 chicks should have at least one acre of range.

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Cannibalism among chicks is largely caused by lack of something to do, to over-crowded houses, or to hunger.

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Chicken tight fencing should be erected to keep the birds off diseased ground.

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Washing eggs diminishes their keeping quality and hastens their deterioration.

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Chopped Swiss chard is an excellent green feed for chickens during the hot months.

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Do not overcrowd young chickens. Allow at least one foot of floor space for every three chicks.

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Cuba has ruled that small tomatoes may be sent out of the country, but large ones must be kept at home.

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Public schools at Tula, Russia, have produced a hardy frost-resisting grain resembling wheat by crossing wheat and rye.

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Records kept by 163 Oklahoma farm women for Oklahoma A. and M. college show they contribute an average of $286 annually to the family income.

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Early-cut hay will retain a larger quantity of green color than late-cut hay cured under the same conditions.

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Eighty-four per cent of the hog slaughter in Denmark is in co-operative packing plants.

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Although 140 varieties of 48 breeds of chickens are recognized as standard varieties by the American Poultry association, less than ten varieties are of commercial importance in producing eggs and meat.