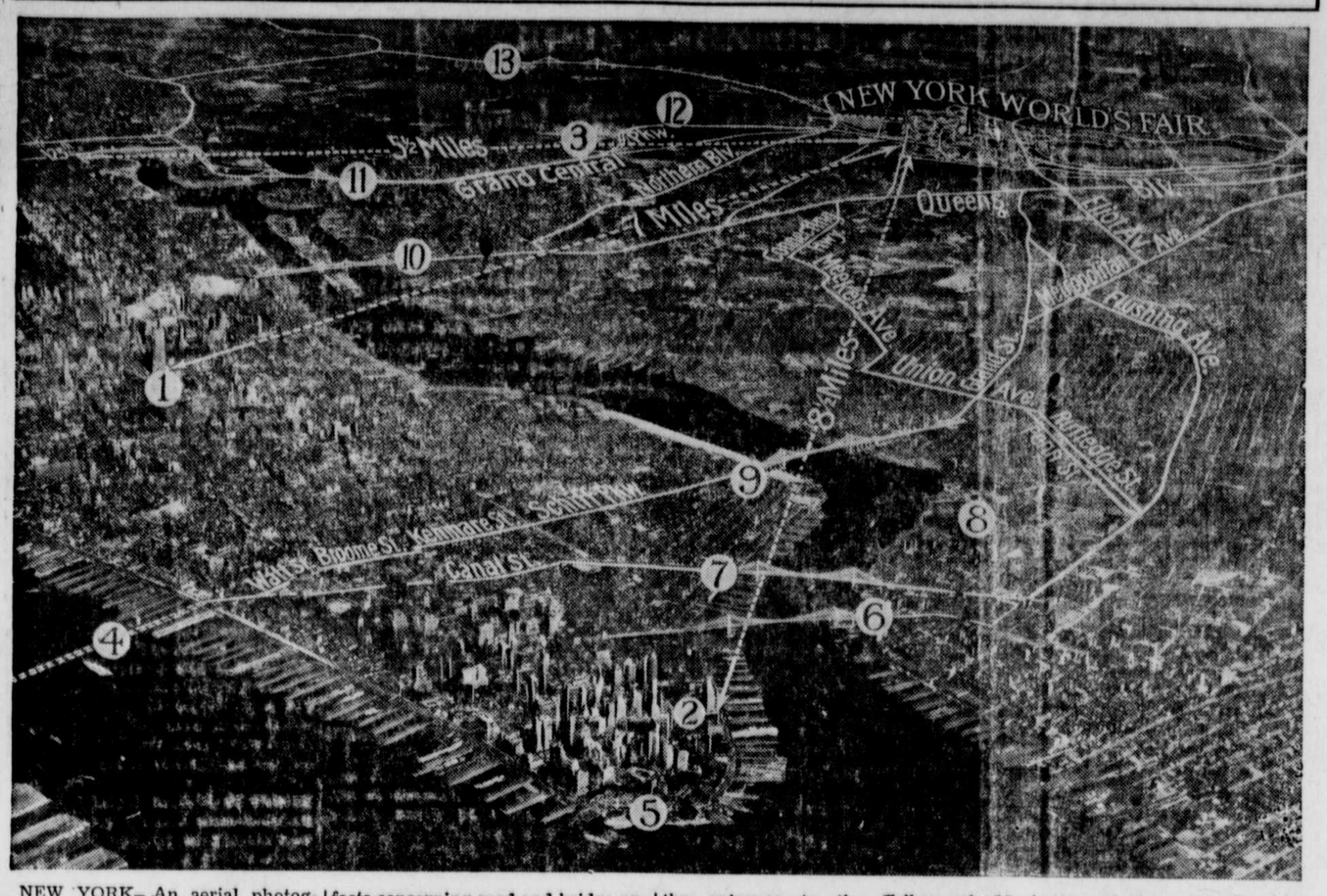
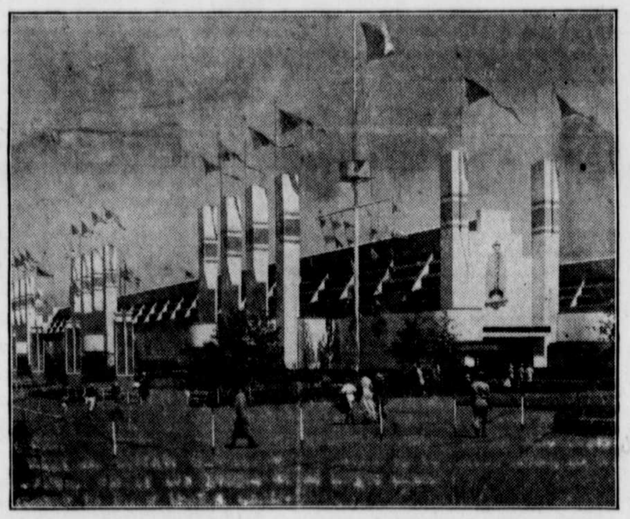
Air Map of Manhattan and New York World's Fair Grounds



NEW YORK—An aerial photographer recently obtained this remarkable picture showing the skyline of New York with its relation to the grounds of the New York World's Fair 1939. An artist has painted on lines indicating distances from certain points in Manhattan to the Fair grounds. These distances, and other facts concerning road and bridge approaches to the exposition which is preparing to handle 60,000,000 visitors, are: (1) From Empire State at Fifth Avenue and 34th Street, in the heart of the retail shopping district, to the Fair grounds, 7 miles. (2) From Wall Street, in lower Manhattan, to the Fair grounds, 8½ miles. (3) From the entrance to the Triborough Bridge, 5½ miles. (Motorists can make this trip without encountering a single traffic light). (4) Holland Tunnel from New Jersey, showing route through lower Manhattan across Williamsburg Bridge (No. 9) to roads leading to the Fair. (5) The Battery. (6) Brooklyn Bridge. (7) Manhattan Bridge. (8) Brooklyn Navy Yard. (9) Williamsburg Bridge. (10) Queensboro (59th St.) Bridge. (11) Grand Central Parkway. (12) North Beach Airport (now being enlarged at a cost of $30,000,000. (13) New Whitestone Bridge, furnishing direct gateway from New England and Canada.

"Everything That Wears Feathers" Will Be at World's Poultry Congress



Housed in the Hall of Live Poultry at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, 1939, will be probably the most comprehensive display of all breeds and varieties of poultry ever gathered under one roof. It is the purpose of Congress officials to gather and display here representative specimens of every known breed and variety. Asked what the word "poultry" denoted as applied to this exposition, one official has replied—"Everything that wears feathers." Here the visitor will see every breed of chicken from the familiar breeds of our neighboring farm yards to rare and exotic varieties from out of the way corners of the world. There will be ducks and geese and turkeys, pigeons, water fowl and other types of common and rare feather bearing specimens. Here before the eye will range a vision of color and graceful line that would surpass any "beauty parade" for interest. Even the most experienced poultryman will find himself confronted by surprise after surprise as he encounters many of our lesser known breeds, colorful fowl from the tropics, rare breeds from far off Asia and little known varieties from the out-of-the-way corners of the world. To Congress visitors the Hall of Live Poultry will be a source of new-found interest and pleasure—and a most worth-while educational feature.

Her Loveliness Never Fades

Evangelist John Moses Baker
Baltimore, Md.

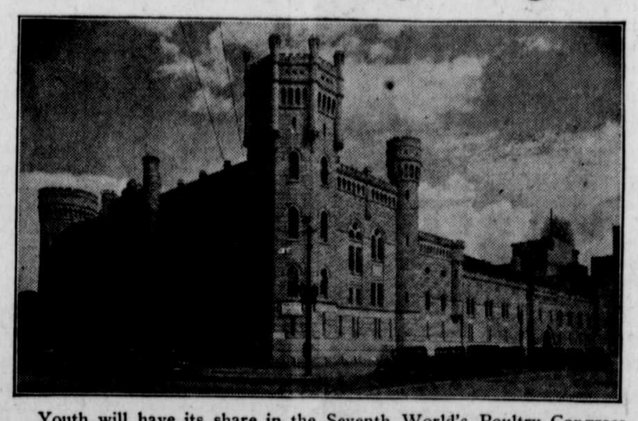
Her loveliness never faded,
But as fair and bright to me
As the day we set sail together,
Out over life's beautiful sea.
The roses never left her cheeks,
Nor the sparkle in her eyes.
To me she was the finest
Of any other prize.

Her voice just the very sweetest,
In the evening of life,
As it in the early morning,
When she first became my wife.

The heart that loves truly, loves on evermore;
And the sunshine as fair and as bright;
Time cannot make any changes,
As we near the harbor of light.
Some day, in that beautiful city,
When the last battle's fought and won,

And the words of our blessed Master,
Faithful servant, well done.
Our eternal career in heaven;
Around the great white throne;
No parting words will ever be spoken,
In that land of the beautiful, the beautiful home.

Youth Activities at Seventh World's Poultry Congress



Youth will have its share in the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, 1939. The Hall of Youth, pictured above, has been set aside for the young people. Elaborate programs are being arranged to fill every hour of the day, every day. There will be educational meetings, entertainment, poultry judging and poultry demonstrations, recreational periods, and supervised visits to various sections of the huge exposition—the aim being to give future poultrymen an invaluable perspective of the possibilities the poultry industry holds.

Active plans are under way for attendance of groups representing 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and many other youth organizations from all sections of this country. It is also probable that young people's delegations representing many of our overseas neighbors will take an active part in the youth program at the Congress.

One hundred hens give off from 6 to 11 quarts of water each day as vapor in their breath. Proper ventilation removes this water from the house by taking the moisture-laden air out above the heads of the birds. The distance the moisture-laden air must travel should be kept to a minimum. If too far the moisture in the air will condense and drop back into the house.

Hens must be comfortably housed and well cared for if they are going to ring up a profit for their owner. Expensive equipment is not necessary, however, and often it is possible to remodel old buildings to make satisfactory laying houses. Plans for the remodeling of old buildings into any one of three types of laying houses are obtainable for the asking by writing Purina Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

Certainly the old saying—"an ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure"—was never truer than when applied to the poultry industry. The best insurance against disease in the flock is to follow a strict sanitation program which will prevent most outbreaks before they start.

Often a little extra "push" is all that's needed to start a flock of chickens to laying. A stimulating tonic for this purpose has recently been introduced, called Nik-Tonik. Six pounds of it are enough for one hundred birds. Where a laying mash and scratch grain are fed, six pounds of Nik-Tonik are mixed in 100 pounds of laying mash; where an all-mash ration is fed, six pounds are mixed in 200 pounds of the mash. As soon as the one hundred birds have consumed the specially prepared mash their regular laying mash is given them.

Nik-Tonik is available at all stores and elevators where Purina feeds are sold.

A divorce is an example in long division.

The English are smarter. If a man can make profits and pay big taxes, the government regards him as a partner instead of an outlaw.

The older a man gets the less sense he has about eating.

Many a well-informed woman has her servant girl to thank for it.

Dingo Dog of Australia Is Puzzle to Biologists

The Australian dingo has proved something of a mystery to biologists, writes Frederic J. Haskin in the Washington Star. The dog is a stoutly built, somewhat shortlegged animal averaging 50 inches over all including 11 inches of tail. It is dun colored as a rule, although some have black spots which, it is claimed, have arisen from interbreeding with imported European dogs.

The stance is graceful, not unlike that of a greyhound and the foxlike, triangular ears and the pointed nose give an impression of keenness. The animal is fleet and a mighty hunter. It likes mankind, but is quite lacking, it would appear, in the undying faithfulness of most dogs. It is not at all unusual for a dingo to shift its allegiance. For example, a visitor may come to a camp to which a dingo has been attached for months, even years. The dog will decide it likes the visitor better than its master and follow him off.

The dingo, as a rule, does not hunt in packs but singly. The spinifex rat is the usual prey. However, since the introduction of sheep and the establishment of the great sheep stations the dingoes have preyed unmercifully upon the creatures. A sheep station in the United States would be called a sheep ranch. Australia has its own nomenclature. Thus where Americans refer to a flock of sheep Australians call it a mob of sheep. A single dingo has been known to pull down 100 sheep in a single night.

Sap of Sapodilla Tree Chewing Gum Ingredient

If a blight should destroy the sapodilla tree millions of Americans would mourn—for it is the sap of the sapodilla tree that supplies chicle. And chicle is the basic ingredient of chewing gum, relates a writer in the Philadelphia Record.

The chicle is drained from the trees in Central America jungles in the rainy season by machete-bearing natives, called chicleros. They climb the trees, cover them with cross-hatchings of cuts, connect these with central canals that drain the sap into canvas bags.

The liquid is then boiled, poured into molds, hardened into bricks, and thus shipped. On arrival in factories in the United States, the bricks are dried out for 30 hours, then melted, filtered, poured into mixers, stirred with pulverized sugar, corn syrup and flavoring, then cooled and rolled.

The rolled gum is fed into "breaking" machines which cut 22 sticks of gum with one click of the punch press, turning out 3,300 sticks a minute. Wrapping machines turn out 120 finished packs of five sticks each, per minute.

Belize, in British Honduras, is the headquarters of the chicle contractors, who hire native crews to extract the sap.

Camphor Tree an Evergreen

The camphor tree, an evergreen, looks like a linden, has a smooth, greenish bark, with white flowers and red berries. The chief obstacle to its cultivation is its slow growth, as a tree is 50 years old before it is available. The camphor is obtained by chopping the trunk and roots into small chips, and applying heat in a still. The camphor comes off as a vapor, and is condensed. As camphor fumes overstimulate the tear glands, the workers in the refineries weep, and weep, and weep. The Venetians were the first people in Europe to refine camphor. They probably learned the trick from the Chinese. Then the Dutch got a monopoly on refining, and it is only in recent times that the process has become generally known.

Inhabitants of Bolivia

Bolivia, the Switzerland of South America, has been ruled by a few families of pure Spanish ancestry for the past 120 years, but its population includes a great number of Indians. There are the Quechuas and Aymaras, over whom the Incas ruled; the indolent Chiquitanos of the eastern section who live in primitive palm hovels in the lowlands; the Chiriguanos, a warlike race living in the foothills of the Andes, and the lawless Tobas, robust, thickbodied, untamed.

Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee

Reelfoot lake is in Obion and Lake counties, Tennessee, near the northwest angle of the state and extending into Fulton county, Kentucky. It is a large and shallow expanse of water, 18 miles long, and was formed during the earthquake of 1811. It receives Reelfoot, Pawpaw, and other creeks, and discharges through the Reelfoot river into the Obion river. It is widely known among sportsmen for its bass fishing.

Toad's Tongue Impales Insects

Toads are equipped with tongues of special design to aid them in snipping up insects without bothering to exert themselves greatly. Like many other forms of animal life, says the American Wildlife Institute, the toad has a tongue which it shoots out to impale insects. Unlike the other insect gathering tongues, the toad's is not attached to the throat, but to the front of the upper jaw. It lies with its free end pointing backward and is not darted out, but snapped forward like a rubber band.

OLD AGE INSURANCE

Q. I run a small country store, and my 18-year-old sister, who lives with me, clerks in the store on occasions when I am away. I do not pay her any salary but give her a place to live instead. Do I need to pay social security tax on her and report wages to the Government

A. Yes. You should pay tax on the fair value of her board and lodging, since she is getting that in exchange for her services in your store. For instance, if the value of her board and lodging is $30 per month, you would base your wage tax on that, and every three months you would report to the Government, on Form SS-la, her wages as being $120, and you would pay two percent tax on that amount to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Your sister should have a social security number. For further information you should consult the Social Security Board Field Office at 100 Hopkins Place, Baltimore.

Q. I am 79 years old, and am still working. I draw $50 every month, and probably will receive this salary as long as I live, since the work is not hard and I can do it just as well as I could sit at home all day and do nothing. Why do I have to have a social security account number?

A. While you would never be eligible for old-age insurance benefits, you may be covered by the State unemployment compensation law, and the State unemployment compensation commission uses social security account numbers in keeping unemployment insurance wage records.

Q. I was laid off from work and drew unemployment compensation benefits under the Maryland law. The job I had was covered by old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Last week I drew my last unemployment compensation check, and next Tuesday I will be 65 years old. Would I be eligible to file a claim for old-age insurance at that time?

A. Yes. You should make application at the Baltimore Field Office of the Social Security Board for the old-age insurance due you when you reach age 65. The benefits payable to you will be based on the total wages you received in covered employment under the old-age insurance provision from January 1, 1937, to the day before your 65th birthday. You will receive a check for 3½ percent of this amount.

If you should again be employed, you should report your social security account number to your employer, just as you did before you reached 65. No deductions will be made from your salary for old-age insurance, but, since the unemployment compension commission uses social security account numbers for the purpose of keeping their wage records, you should keep your number and report it to your employer.

FSA LOANS NOW AVAILABLE—APPLICATIONS INVITED

Farm Security Administration funds for loans to Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, and Talbot Counties farmers unable to obtain necessary credit from other sources for purchase of livestock, equipment, feed, seed and other production goods, are now available for the next crop year, it has been announced by Mr. Lewis A. Schnebly, Rural Rehabilitation Supervisor of FSA.

Interested farmers are urged to make their applications for these loans as soon as possible, at the office of Mr. Schnebly, Commerce street, Centreville, Md., in order that all arrangements may be completed in time to meet spring planting requirements.

"To provide for the best of the loans, farm plan based on estimated crop yields and livestock productions is worked out by the borrower, with our cooperation", stated Mr. Schnebly. "A Home Plan which provides for meeting most of the food needs on the farm is drawn up by the farmer's wife, with the guidance of our Home Management Supervisor, Miss Helen F. Willerton. The drawing up of these plans is as essential as the funds loaned in helping the borrower to get back on his feet. Unless it is possible to work out plans which are sound and practical, and which insure repayment, rural rehabilitations are not made."

When debt adjustment is necessary to place a farm on a sound basis, this service is worked out through negotiations between debtor and creditors prior to the making of a loan, Mr. Schnebly pointed out. Where heavy equipment and breeding stock can be more economically provided on the joint-use basis, loans will be made to groups of farmers for cooperative purchase of such facilities.

"Farmers should note", Mr. Schnebly stated, "that all services of the Farm Security Administration are absolutely free of charge. They are invited to consult with us on their problems."

To qualify for an FSA rehabilitation loan, the applicant must be a bonafide farmer unable to secure adequate commerical credit. He must be living on a productive farm capable of supporting his family and repaying the loan on the basis of an approved farm plan.

Applications for assistance may be mailed to the FSA office or farmers may apply in person on Mondays through Friday between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and on Saturdays between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.