GIFT MAKES ADDITIONAL CHINCHILLA FEEDING EXPERIMENTS POSSIBLE

Donald Danforth (right), President of Purina Mills, with A. H. Leonard, manager of Purina Mills' fur animal department, each holding a pair of valuable chinchillas.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ten Chinchillas, valued at $3,200 a pair, have just been presented to Purina Mills for experimental feeding purposes by the National Association of Chinchilla Breeders, according to A. H. Leonard, manager of Purina Mills Fur Animal Department.

"The Chinchilla produces the world's most valuable fur," Leonard said in announcing this unusual gift. "The ten animals presented to our Laboratories came from the E. R. Chapman World's Original South American Chinchilla Ranch, Inglewood, California. They will be used to further the work of developing a feed for the purpose of improving the quality of Chinchilla fur as well as the general condition and reproductive powers of the animals.

"Of South American origin, Chinchillas were first imported into this country in 1922, by Mr. E. R. Chapman's father," says Leonard. "Great difficulties were encountered and high death losses experienced through the years that elapsed while getting these small fur bearing creatures adapted to their captive environment in a strange land and climate.

Special Feed Required

"One of the greatest problems in raising the animals, removed from their natural habitat, has been the question of feed. It appears today that the Chinchilla requires food with a higher Vitamin B content. It shows a natural preference for nuts and the germ of corn kernels which are high in Vitamin B.

"For the past two years Purina Mills has been doing experimental work on Chinchilla feeding, making fairly satisfactory progress. With this gift from the Chinchilla Association, our Laboratories' knowledge of Chinchilla feeding should develop at an increased rate."

TESTS SHOW VALUE OF TAKING PROPER CARE OF PULLETS

Grey Summit, Mo.—To determine what is actually the dollars and cents value of feeding pullets a well balanced growing mash, two pens of chicks were set aside for an interesting experiment at the local Purina Experimental Farm. The two pens of chicks were out of the same flock and the same hatch. Both were given the same starting mash—Purina Startena—for six weeks. At the end of six weeks there appeared to be no choice between the two pens.

Starting at the beginning of the seventh week, one of the pens of chicks was given a balanced growing mash—Purina Growena. Those in the other pen were given all of the finest quality grain they could eat, along with good alfalfa range and what bugs and grasshoppers they could pick up.

They laid 260 eggs worth $6.50.

Produced 2,999 eggs worth $74.75.

At five months the pen fed on the balanced growing mash contained big, well-developed pullets that appeared ready for heavy production. The birds in the other pen were 1¼ pounds lighter, not ready for laying. Beginning the fifth month, both pens were given the same laying mash—Purina Layena.

In October, November and December, the pen of well-developed pullets laid 2,999 eggs worth $74.75 (at 30c per dozen). The other pen of birds produced 260 eggs worth $6.50. The difference was $68.25 in favor of the well-developed pen.

ALMANAC

"Fair words make me look to my purse."

JUNE

4—The first house was built in Oregon, 1810.

5—The first Wisconsin legislature met, 1848.

6—Congress introduced importduties on goods, 1873.

7—Patent was issued on the first monotype machine, 1887

8—Paper money was first issued in New York, 1709.

9—Charles Dickens, English novelist, died, 1870.

10—Wyoming granted women the right to vote, 1869.

Man, 103, Sees Movie And Approves of Idea

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—When his friends insisted that he should see his first motion picture, Jacob Nabel, 103 years old, said he wanted to be paid if he were to sit through a film.

"But I was wrong," he admitted after seeing a technicolor production. "It was so good I would be willing to see another."

Nabel, an Hungarian-born proprietor of a clothing store, never had ridden in an automobile or seen a show.

A theater manager read about Nabel, and made the necessary arrangements.

THAT'S A GOOD IDEA

A clip clothes-peg kept handy near the cooking-stove makes a good lifter for hot saucepan lids.

To remove stains from baths and wash-basins, rub with dry salt before cleaning in the ordinary way.

To remove a scorch mark from a garment, rub the mark immediately with a cut onion, then soak in cold water and wash in the usual way.

If a new broom is soaked in hot water into which a handful of salt has been thrown it will toughen the bristles and make them wear longer.

House cleaning can be very hard on the hands. When using paint or enamel the stains will seldom remain on the hands if before washing them in warm water you apply a little lard or butter.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Americans buy so much whitefish from Canadians that sales on it average $3 worth each minute.

America Has Five Breeds Of Popular Draft Horses

We have in America five well-known breeds, and all are so much alike that only an expert can tell them apart, relates Capt. Maxwell M. Corpening in the Chicago Tribune.

The Shire, Suffolk, and Clydesdale belong to the English group. The Belgian, as its name discloses, comes from Belgium, the Percheron from France. Bred nearest the fountainhead of all our draft breeds, the Belgian is the largest of the lot. Reared on low land eminently suitable for production of big horses, the Belgian has little to do from foalhood upward but to eat and grow. The Belgian government has played the leading role in improving its heavy horses.

Undoubtedly the Percheron springs from the same fountainhead in Flanders as does the Belgian. The accepted belief among historians is that on defeat of the Moors by Charles Martel in 732 the eastern stallions of the invaders were crossed with the larger horses of the low countries and the foundation of the Percheron laid in that manner. Arabian and Andalusian blood has since been infused.

Characteristic of two of the British group—the Shire and Clydesdale is the long hair on the lower legs. This is said to be true of any horse raised in the lowlands. The start of the Clydesdale occurred in 1750 when John Patterson imported from England into Scotland a black Flemish stallion. To this horse all the good Clydesdales may be traced. The Shire is traced back to the same black horse of Flanders.

Larger Animals Do Not Produce the Most Young

The larger the animal in size the smaller is the litter as a rule. Thus the average number of young born by the opossum is 18; of the rabbit, from six to eight; of the pig, ten, and of the monkey, man, cow, horse, walrus, camel and elephant, but one.

Also, states an authority in the New York Times, the larger the litter the higher is the mortality. The opossum, for example, is never able to rear more than 13 of her 18 offspring, with the probability that not more than 11 or 12 will survive. The trouble is that the opossum has only 12 serviceable nipples, instead of the 18 required for her brood. But to make up for the deficiency she has an incubator in the form of a pouch in which the prematurely born can develop. At that it is a struggle for survival, with 18 immature creatures clawing for food. Once a successful clawer has seized a nipple, he never lets go for six weeks, which explains why half a dozen of the feebler young must die.

Twinning runs in families, so that it is probably a genetic trait.

Mortgage Moratorium Not New

The mortgage moratorium, which is more or less generally regarded as a new device for the relief of the oppressed in time of widespread economic disturbance, is not new at all. The ancients knew about it. It was employed about 4,189 years ago, to bring economic protection to a people who, because of conditions over which they had no control, could not meet their obligations. The following quotation, which is found in the Code of Hammurabi (Harper's Second Edition—1904), is offered as proof the moratorium is not new: "If a man owe a debt and Adad (the storm god) inundates his field and carry away the produce, or, through lack of water, grain have not grown in the field, in that year he shall not make any return to the creditor, he shall alter his contract-tablet and he shall not pay the interest for that year."

Known as 'Crusaders Hymn'

Regarding the origin of the hymn "Fairest Lord Jesus," Cynthia Pearl Maus says: "Although this hymn is known as the 'Crusaders Hymn,' it is doubtful that the Crusaders ever sang it. The words were written in 1677, and Richard Storrs Willis (1819-1900) translated the original German in which it was written and published the hymn in America in 1850. The tune 'Crusaders Hymn' was arranged by Professor Willis from a Silesian folk song which appeared in a collection of folk songs in 1842. Richard Willis was a musician and a newspaper man."

Robert Louis Stevenson's Prayer

A prayer by Robert Louis Stevenson was as follows: "The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces. Let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day. Bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

Never Call 'Quits'

Abraham Lincoln, in his own estimation, was down and out of politics at the age of 50. He felt that he had been unable to achieve one single personal victory in 30 years of constant effort. And yet only a short time later, this man who had experienced so many disappointments and heartaches, this man who considered himself an utter failure, had by a stroke of destiny, become President of the United States.

Winter Does Not Check Activity of Ground Mole

One animal rarely seen, yet hardly to be considered uninteresting, is the common mole. Its habit of living a secluded underground life, together with a natural shyness when it is aware of human presence, makes this creature one of the more mysterious animals of the state, writes Clarence Taube in the Detroit News.

But the animal makes up for its infrequent appearance by leaving behind numerous and plainly evident signs of having been about. The lines of upheaved dirt above underground tunnels and the circular mole hills are common sights in summer and sometimes are also evident in winter.

The mole is content to burrow for subterranean worms and insects upon which it feeds. Its pointed snout and the two hand-like paws serve as excellent tools for digging. Occasionally the animal works its way to the earth's surface, after which it may crawl above ground for a short distance before "digging in" again. Usually these sojourns in the outer world are quite brief, for the mole out of ground acts much like a fish out of water, and it invariably hurries to return to its underground abode where it lives in greater safety.

Observers have noted that for some unknown reason the mole is more likely to be seen above ground during the noon hour than at any other time of day. Although the small mammal generally does its burrowing deep down during the winter months, it's at this season when it is more frequently seen out of the ground. This may be due to animal's rather frequent striking frozen earth, the impenetrable obstacle causing it to dig to the surface; or then again it may be due to the fact that the bluish gray furred animal is much more easily discerned on snow, thus causing its out-of-ground excursions to be noticed more often in winter than in summer.

Northern Mammal Lived In Oregon, Writer Says

Scientists say that one of the proboscidean families that lived in Oregon was the northern mammoth, a creature that must have been "seemingly out of place, even in the strange pleistocene world" of which primeval Oregon was a part, declares an authority in the Portland Oregonian.

The Columbian elephants, mighty creatures that rivaled in stature even the largest elephants of the present, lived in old Oregon in great herds, judging from the abundance of their fossils.

Also on the Oregon ranges, probably long before the mammoth and Columbia elephant appeared, was huge Elephas imperator, remains of which have been found at Fossil lake and in the La Grande country. Imperator was an enormous creature, the largest of all elephants and probably the most ponderous animal ever to thunder over the pleistocene plains of Oregon. These animals were 13½ feet at the shoulder.

The mammoth was apparently represented in Oregon by two species. One of these was so peculiar to the Oregon country that it was named Mammut oregonense. Mammoth remains have been found in many parts of the state, especially in the coast counties and in the Willamette valley.

Moles Do Much Damage

Farmers and gardeners generally consider the mole a pest of the first order. Its disturbance of plant growth oftentimes results in great losses in farms, fields and in vegetable and flower gardens. The tunnels it makes are also harmful to lawns. Undoubtedly the species is responsible for losses of these kinds totaling thousands of dollars each year. As the experienced well know, the mole is a difficult pest to contend with because of its no small ability to evade capture. Although the almost insignificant eyes help it none in escaping capture, the concealed ears probably are very helpful, as is also the keen sense of touch. Even gentle footsteps on the ground where the animal is working usually convey sufficient warning, after which a retreat is made down its tunnel, and then all evidence of the quarry is lost. The mole is said to be able to crawl backwards with incredible speed.

Advice on Nose Blowing

Vigorous nose blowing is all wrong. The nose should be blown gently at all times, regardless of desire or provocation, according to the Journal of the American Medical association. It is immaterial, it declared, whether one nostril is held open at a time. The operation should be gentle, the Journal said, because if too much pressure is used the secretions carrying germs may be forced into the sinuses and establish sites of infection.

Growth of Cascara Tree

Cascara is a tree that grows up to 25 feet; sometimes called chittembark or bearwood. It has rather thin leaves, two to six inches long and about one to three inches wide, somewhat hairy on the lower surface and has prominent veins. In young trees the bark is relatively smooth, of green color and yellow on the inside. It has an aromatic odor and bitter taste.

Natural Gas Was Known And Worshiped in Asia

Natural gas was known in Asia ages before it was put to practical purposes in this country. It appeared as leakage from gas-bearing strata through crevices in the ground, and when lighted, usually by accident, was often worshiped as a manifestation of a fire god. It was thus known in India, in China and in Persia.

In the United States, relates Flora MacFarland in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the first discovery of natural gas by drilling was in Ohio and West Virginia in the early Nineteenth century when surprised salt makers struck gas while sinking shallow wells for salt.

Rufus Stone, one of the first operators in the salt-making business at McConnellsville, while drilling for salt, struck a reservoir of natural gas strongly impregnated with sulphur, which caused the driller to exclaim they had "drilled through to hell." At first the well was considered a failure, but the gas was later put to work to boil the water for the salt making. This use of it is said to have continued for 40 years.

Other such accidental discoveries of natural gas were occasional, and in 1826 the first use of it for light was made at Fredonia, N. Y. A hundred street lights were fed there by gas which had been discovered by seepage through a mill stream. The first place to be piped for the use of natural gas for domestic purposes was Titusville, Pa., in 1872.

Endowments an Aid to The Church of England

The greatest source of income of the Church of England is its endowments. Many of these are very old, often antedating the Reformation, and some are very large. They are of all descriptions. Colleges and individual parishes have been left properties in London and other cities which have grown to be of great value.

In other cases, old families have given their churches or church institutions perpetual rights to certain of their income, and numerous other old tithes and voluntary rents, of great or little importance, survive.

Many congregations, by reason of their endowments, are wholly or partially free from the necessity of contributing to the support of their clergy, and are thus more free to give to other ecclesiastical purposes.

There are also numerous old endowments the objects of which have become defunct. A Church Estates commission, created by parliament in 1836, has charge of these, and a board of ecclesiastical commissioners is empowered to assign the income from these sources to current uses.

Aside from the endowments, the English church derives its income in the same manner as churches in this country—by general appeal.

WALK FACING TRAFFIC

Disregard of the oft-repeated admonition to "walk facing traffic" is responsible for many avoidable highway tragedies, the Keystone Automobile Club asserts, in a bulletin urging pedestrians to co-operate with motorists for their own safety.

"At this time of year," said Geo. E. Keneipp, Manager of the Club, "pedestrian highway casualties at night usually show a marked increase. This is accounted for by the fact that highway use—both pedestrian and vehicular—surges upward in spring and summer.

"Pedestrians have it well within their power to avoid accident on the highway by taking the simple precaution of facing, instead of walking with their backs to traffic. Every driver knows, and every pedestrian should learn, that it is difficult to see walkers on the roadway under average night conditions.

"The walker who is facing traffic can avoid danger under such conditions by the simple expedient of stepping off the roadway. The walker with his back to approaching headlights literally bets his life that the motorist will see him in time to avoid running him down."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"God the Only Cause and Creator" will be the Subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, June 4.

The Golden Text will be from Psa. 63:1, "The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with majesty; the Lord is clothed with strength, wherewith he hath girded himself; the world also is established that it cannot be moved."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Gen.1:1: "In the beginning God created heaven and earth."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following, page 207, "There is but one primal cause. Therfore there can be on effect from any other cause; and there can be no reality in sight which does not proceed from this great and only cause."

When a woman wants the earth it is because she knows some nice man she would like to give it to.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Q. I have a social security account number and I expect to get some old-age insurance benefits when I am too old to work; but suppose I should die before I am 65. Who would receive that old-age insurance money?

Your husband or your parents or your child or some near relative would receive a lump-sum in payment of your old-age insurance.

Q. Could a creditor find out how much old-age insurance a relative received from the Government in payment of benefits due the survivor of a deceased worker?

A. No. The Social Security Board keeps confidential all information regarding workers. No one but trusted employees of the Social Security Board ever sees the records of the people who have social security accounts. The Board protects the worker against any outside attempt to utilize this information for any reason whatsoever. No employer and no other branch of the Government has access to the files of the Social Security Board.

Q. If a girl gets married and stops working and keeps her own house, what good will Federal old-age insurance do her?

A. The wages she earns between the last day of 1936 and the day she stops work will be recorded on the wage record kept by the Social Security Board. Her wage record will stand as the basis for future payment of old-age insurance when she reaches 65.

Q. Does a high school girl have to get a Social Security account number if she takes a job during vacation?

A. She does, unless she engages in one of the employments excepted by the Social Security Act, like domestic service, farm work, or Government service.

Q. I am a school teacher, but I expect to work for a book store this summer. Will I then come under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act?

A. You will, and you should get a social security account number. Keep your account card but show your account number to your employer. He will need the number to make his wage report to the Government, and the Social Security Board will use your account number in posting your wages to your individual social security account.

Q. I am a housekeeper in a hotel. Will I be eligible for old-age insurance protection?

A. Yes, if you are employed in a hotel, you should file an application for a social security number. An application blank may be obtained from the nearest office of the Social Security Board.

MARYLAND YOUTH REGISTERS FOR OLD-AGE INSURANCE

More than half of the 80,291 old-age insurance accounts seet up in 1939 for workers in Maryland were for men and women under 30, according to a statement issued today by Luther Becker, Manager of the Social Security Board's field office at 506 Park Avenue, Baltimore. More of these account numbers, he stated, were assigned to young people between 15 and 19 than to persons in any other age group.

Mr. Becker called attention to the fact that workers who already had jobs in employment covered by Federal insurance got their numbers at the start of the program in 1937; and therefore, the bulk of the new applications are naturally young men and women who are taking, or are about to take, their first jobs.

The records show that applications for account numbers received during 1938, in Maryland from young people 15 to 19 years of age amounted to 21,785. Some 13,804 applications came from workers 20 to 24 years ald, with those from 25 to 29 accounting for 9,235. This heavy demand for social security account numbers in 1938 was found among young people in all the States.

The preponderance of young applications is particularly noticeable among women. More than 48 percent, or 16,375, of the women who applied for social security account cards in Maryland during 1938, were under age 25. Of the State's 45,911 male applications, 19,570 were under age 25.

100 WAYS TO BE A SAP

The yokels are still being "taken in" by age-old tricks. An article reveals some of the everyday rackets and how to detect them. One of many illustrated features in the June 11th issue of The American Weekly, distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands..

Lots of men fail in their undertakings because they try to do an elaborate job.

Ask the average man where he got his umbrella and he will hesitate before replying.

It costs four dollars a minute, each minute of the year, to pay the total salaries of America's lighthouse keepers.

This minute the world is making $10,000 worth of textiles!