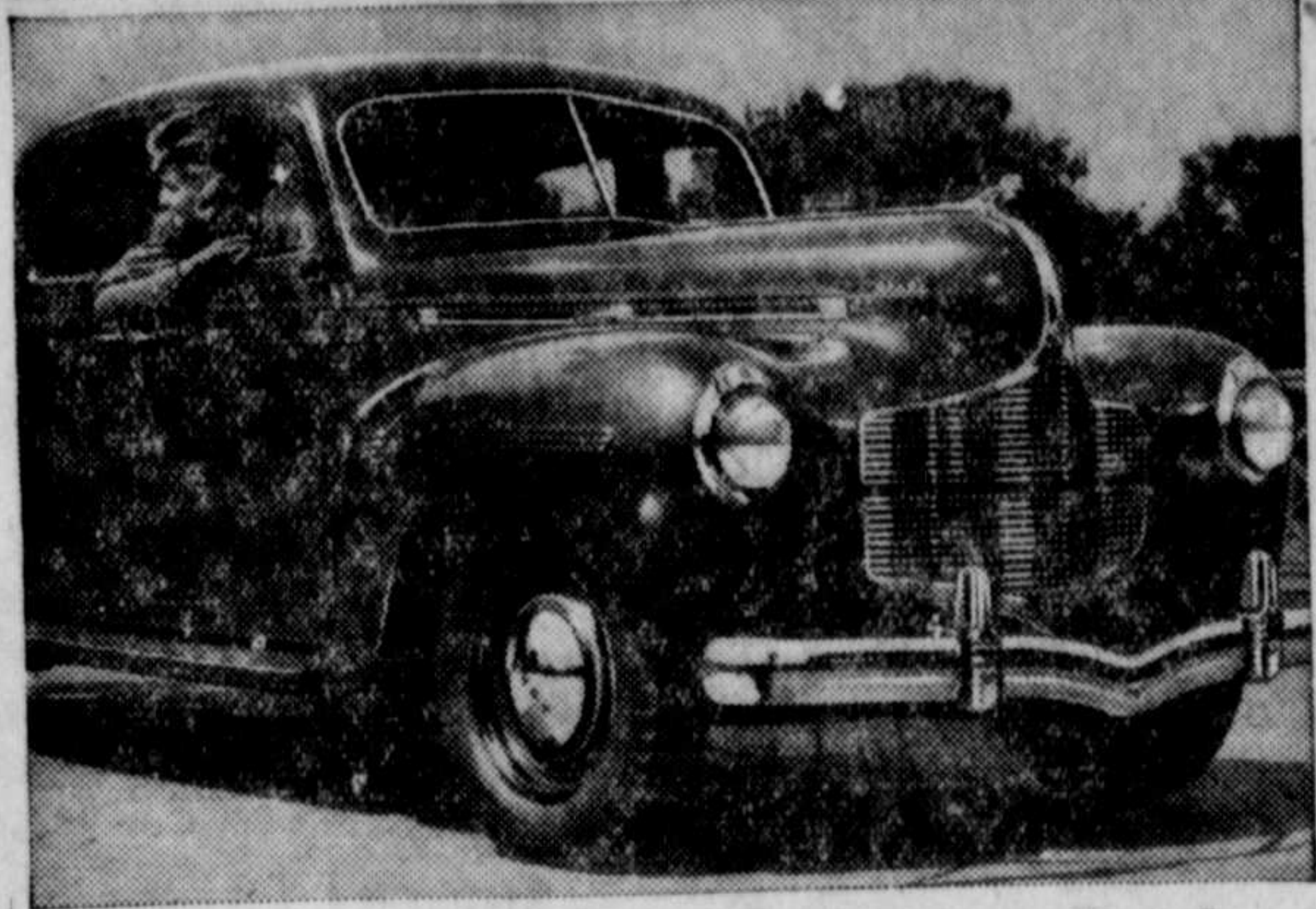


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WE'RE so enthusiastic about the new Dodge Full-Floating Ride that we want you to experience its amazing smoothness and comfort for yourself! You'll agree that here is an advance in motorcar design that is as important as the all-steel body and hydraulic brakes—now brought to you at the Dodge low price! Whether you're planning to buy a new car or not, have a Full-Floating Ride in the new 1940 Dodge on us! Come in today!

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THE H. M. DUYCKINCK CO., Rising Sun, Maryland

FARROWING WEIGHT OF PIGS VITAL FACTOR IN DETERMINING PROFIT OR LOSS IN HOG RAISING OPERATIONS



Experiments show that an extra pound average pig weight at birth can mean up to five times as many pigs alive at weaning time—and heavier pigs, too!

Does the farrowing weight of pigs have any effect upon the number and size of pigs at weaning time?

"Decidedly!" is the answer that comes from the Purina Experimental Farm at Gray Summit, Mo. "The weight of pigs on farrowing day can mean the difference between profit and loss on an entire pork making operation," emphasizes E. H. Hamel, Manager of the Purina Hog Department, who cites some convincing records from Purina Research and Purdue University to verify his statement.

"In 1938," Hamel says, "84% of the pigs weaned at the Purina Experimental Farm weighed 2½ lbs. or over at birth. But of pigs weighing under 2½ lbs. when farrowed, only 54% were alive and thriving at weaning time. In other words, we weaned 30% more pigs weighing 2½ lbs. and over at birth than pigs weighing under 2½ lbs. at birth."

Proven by Purdue

"These results are in direct accord with experiments reported by Purdue University in Bulletin No. 413—page 40," says Hamel. "Purdue records of 784 spring farrowings show that the percentage of 2½ pound pigs weaned was 5 times greater than the percentage of 1½ pound pigs weaned. And the pigs that weighed 2½ lbs. at birth averaged 8 pounds more at weaning time than the pigs with a 1½ lb. birth weight. That extra pound at birth

meant 5 times as many pigs per litter at weaning time—and heavier pigs, too!"

"This naturally brings up two important questions," Hamel observes. "Why do some pigs run heavier at birth than others? Is there any way by which birth weight can be controlled? The feeding of the sow during gestation is the answer to both questions. Other things being equal, the way the sow is fed from breeding to farrowing has a tremendous influence on the weight of pigs at birth."

Purdue Experimental Farm results, as well as the records of many hog raisers, give conclusive proof of the importance of feed in determining both the farrowing and weaning weight of pigs, according to Hamel. "In the spring of 1939, at the Purina Farm, 62 sows farrowed over 600 pigs which averaged slightly over 2½ lbs. apiece at birth," he says. These sows also weaned an average of 9.4 pigs per litter. In 1938, 61 Purina Farm sows weaned an average of 9.33 pigs.

Three Extra Pigs

"Comparing these successive records of 9.33 pigs and 9.4 pigs to the litter with the U. S. average of 6.32 pigs reported December 1, 1938, by the Department of Agriculture, shows better than 3 extra pigs weaned per litter in favor of the Purina fed sows. These Purina Farm brood sows all got the same gestation and nursing ration, Sow and Pig Chow, from breeding to weaning, along with corn. This is the same ration we are now packing in checkerboard bags, obtainable from any local elevator or feed store handling Purina feeds."

Music of Japan

Like most oriental music, Japanese music is very simple compared with its western counterpart. A thousand years or more ago was introduced from China and India the gagaku, or so-called elegant music, which was very complicated and played by large orchestras. This has disappeared and is played only as classical ceremonial music at the imperial court. The utai is a somewhat monotonous vocal music which accompanies the No dance and is used among the upper classes. The zokugaku or people's music is widely used. Its most common form is vocal accompanied by the samisen or three-stringed guitar.

Nervous breakdown: What happens when a placid-farmer mentality is placed in a highly-competitive industrial environment.

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The first year, he shaves without urging; next year, he urges him to shave; after that he forgets to shave and she doesn't notice it.

1940 FEBRUARY 1940						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
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FARM TOPICS

INSULATED BARN MAY BE DRAFTY

Ventilation Problems Must Be Closely Watched.

By E. R. GROSS

Although insulated animal shelters represent a great improvement over old-time, drafty farm structures, insulated structures may develop moisture conditions more prominent than those in a leaky building. For this reason, farmers are urged to study the ventilation problems in their barns and shelters before insulating them.

The day will undoubtedly come when insulated farm structures will be the rule rather than the exception. Insulation for farm buildings is not new, agricultural studies at Rutgers university reveal. The use of sawdust in the ice house is a good example of its early use. Now that farmers are better acquainted with the materials and how to use them and because insulation is now more readily available and reasonable in cost, more farm buildings are being insulated than ever.

Generally speaking, it pays to insulate animal shelters. Insulation reduces the rate of heat loss from the building, hence should make it warmer and more comfortable for the live stock. Suppose, however, that cracks around windows and doors allow air leakage causing a greater heat loss than that through the walls themselves. Under these conditions, insulating the wall will do little good and is not advisable unless the doors and windows are also repaired to prevent air leaks. This sort of reasoning must be applied to poultry houses, dairy stables, hog houses, horse barns and the like.

Early farm structures made of barn boards and battens had cracks allowing ample ventilation of its kind. The stock lived under reasonably healthful conditions although often at quite low temperatures. Tighter walls resulted in less air movement with consequent condensation on walls and ceiling indicating the need for ventilation. So we see that the use of insulation amplifies the ventilation problem and that the volume of air required for ventilation is so great that the flues must be very large.

Government Develops

Better Grass Strains

Grass breeding is "catching up" with research on other economically important plant crops, reports M. A. Hein, pasture specialist of the federal bureau of plant industry. Grass long has been recognized as the cheapest of live stock feeds, but until recently little attention was given to better grass strains through breeding. Department forage specialists co-operating with various state experiment stations have shown that grasses can be improved by breeding as much as field crops.

Recent studies, for instance, show that length of day, light intensities, air and soil temperatures all play an important part in grass growth. How to induce and increase the production of grass seed, particularly in the Southeast and the Great Plains where many of the more desirable and most promising grasses fail to produce any quantity of viable seed, is another problem that the scientists want to know more about. Why some grasses are more palatable and higher in nutritive value than others also is being studied.

To carry out grass studies as rapidly as possible, the country has been divided into regions where there is a similarity in the problems and consequently in the methods of attack. Adaptation studies of large numbers of domestic and foreign grass species are made at nurseries in the various regions. In this preliminary work studies are made of the palatability and the reaction of the introduced grasses to grazing. As far as possible those that fail to show promise in this initial phase of the breeding program are eliminated.

R. E. A. Dollars

For each dollar loaned by the Rural Electrification administration to bring central station service to farm communities, the farmer spends approximately another dollar for wiring and appliances so as to take advantage of the energy brought to his home, REA records show. Available electricity creates a demand for radios, irons, washing machines, water pumps, vacuum cleaners, and many other items that bring comfort and entertainment to the farm home and employment to industry.

It's up to a man to sit down and contemplate a standing offer.

WILMINGTON DOLLAR DAY

Will Be Conducted By Merchants Of The City Wednesday, February 7th

Mercantile Section of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has announced that the next regular semi-annual "Dollar Day" will be conducted by Wilmington merchants on Wednesday, February 7. As usual, practically every retail merchant in Wilmington will participate in the event, which will be under the direct supervision of a special committee of the Mercantile Section, of which Edward A. Munch, Wilmington business executive well known to retail shoppers throughout the Peninsula is chairman.

A survey just completed by Chairman Munch discloses that Wilmington merchants are making every possible effort to insure that the coming "Dollar Day" will eclipse all former efforts in the long series, from the viewpoint of the shopper. His preliminary survey indicates that all previous records for bargains offered, diversity of selection and values will be broken. Offerings to the visiting shoppers will represent the last word in seasonal merchandise of every possible character, either for personal wear or for utilitarian purposes in homes. The committee desires to stress that these "Dollar Days" are by no means confined to wearing apparel and kindred lines, but include all kinds of merchandise for all kinds of uses.

More than a hundred retail merchants are participating in the February "Dollar Day." Weeks have been devoted to busy preparation to present for the selection of shoppers the best possible array of first-class merchandise of every character at real, worth-while bargain prices. Wholesale markets have been literally combed, drastic price reductions which could be arranged without sacrificing quality of merchandise have been arranged, and detailed arrangements for handling and servicing unusual crowds have been made.

As usual, "Dollar Day" official stores will be so designated by window streamers, and window cards bearing the copyrighted emblem of the Chamber of Commerce. All stores will open at 9 o'clock. The usual arrangements for the use of Police Bureau "Courtesy Cards" for windshields of visiting motorists have been made through the cooperation of the Bureau. The committee desires to stress that the "Dollar Day" will be held on February 7, only, rain or shine, and that "Dollar Day" prices will obtain on that date only.

COURTESY PARKING COUPON

SPECIAL PARKING ARRANGEMENTS PROVIDED FOR VISITING WILMINGTON "DOLLAR DAY" SHOPPERS

As it is expected that there will be a great influx of automobiles bringing shoppers from out-of-town into Wilmington to participate in the official semi-annual "Dollar Day," Wednesday, February 7th, the Mercantile Section of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has arranged special parking privileges for the City's visitors on that date. The coupon printed below has been sanctioned by the Bureau of Police of the City of Wilmington, and is provided exclusively for the use of visiting "Dollar Day" patrons.

The courtesy extended does not grant the privilege to park free of cost in zones where parking meters are installed, or in violation of the State Law which prohibits parking in front of fire hydrants, driveways, close to inter sections, safety zones, etc.

Clip this Coupon and Paste it on your Windshield

NOTICE

Department of Public Safety

The owner of this car is a visitor from out-of-town and guest of the Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of Wilmington's official semi-annual "Dollar Day." Please extend every courtesy and assistance.

(Signed) FRANK J. MAHONEY,

Chief of Police,

February 7, 1940

Wilmington, Delaware

Brest-Litovsk Treaty

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was the peace treaty signed by the central powers and Russia, March 3, 1918, and ratified by the All-Russian Council of Soviets March 14. After the fall of the Kerensky government, Lenin and Trotsky proposed an armistice to the central powers, and Germany offered to receive delegates at Brest-Litovsk. After some what dramatic negotiations, Russia agreed to evacuate the Balkan provinces, Finland and the Ukraine and to cede Ardahan, Kars and Batum to Turkey, in addition to giving further advantages to the central powers. The treaty was never recognized by the allied powers and was annulled by the armistice of November 11, 1918.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Love" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday February 4.

The Golden Text will be from Romans 5:5, "The love of the Lord is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost, which is given unto us."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Jer. 31:3: "The Lord appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with loving kindness have I drawn thee," an everlasting love; therefore, with

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 275, "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause and effect belong to God. These are His attributes, the eternal manifestations of the infinite divine Principle, Love."

The Swedes use 20 electric light bulbs a minute!

Vitamins in Manufacturing

Vitamins may be used to reduce manufacturing costs, and improve the quality of products. This fact has been demonstrated in a test started more than two years ago at the Mansfield plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, Ralph F. Bisbee, chief inspector, reports. The vitamins are fed to workers who use their eyes intensively in color-matching processes. The employees were tested with a biophotometer which determined the rate at which visual purple, the active fluid in the retina of the eye, is regenerated, and those in whom the rate was low received Vitamin A. The number of rejected parts was cut to one-third and the saving on range parts alone amounted to \$5,000 a year.

Hints on Home Building

In building a home ample space should be available on all sides of a house in which required windows are located. For detached dwellings, lots 40 feet wide or wider are recommended. In addition, the house should be placed on the lot so that advantage is taken of the best natural features: Views, slope of the land, sunlight, prevailing winds, and shade trees. Planting, also, should be designed to furnish an attractive setting for the house. Other important considerations in planning the plot of a house should be privacy and freedom from noise, as well as ample light and air. The garage, if any, should be so located as to furnish easy access from street or alley, as well as from the house itself.

They slaughter ten hogs a minute in Denmark.

WHAT MAKES US LOVE OR HATE EACH OTHER?

Read the results of interesting experiments with college students to find the reason for our virtues or faults.

One of many interesting illustrated articles in the February 11th issue of

The American Weekly the big magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE AMERICAN On sale at all newsstands.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE PROVISIONS

Part 7

Difference Between "Fully" And "Currently Insured"

A fully insured worker is one who has worked in covered employment for a number of quarters equal to half the time after 1936 (or after age 21 if that is later) and before he reaches 65 or dies. In any case, a worker must have at least 6 quarters of coverage before he can qualify for old-age and survivors insurance. After he has 40 quarters of coverage, he is "fully insured", regardless of his employment thereafter. Attention is called to the fact that the system has been in operation only three years and no one could possibly have accumulated more than 12 quarters of coverage during 1937, 1938, and 1939. Any one who has acquired six quarters of coverage since 1936 and who is otherwise qualified for benefits, has a right to file a claim. A calendar quarter means a three-month period beginning January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1.

Every fully insured worker is entitled to at least one type of benefit under the old-age and survivors insurance system. The types of benefits are: his own monthly retirement benefit, supplementary monthly benefits for his aged wife or dependent children; or survivors benefits for his aged widow; or survivors benefits for the young widow with dependent children in her care, and the dependent children themselves; or if there is no widow or child entitled to benefits, to aged, dependent parents.

Survivors benefits are provided in case a currently insured worker dies before he becomes fully insured. A currently insured worker is one who has received wages in a job that is covered by the law in each of six quarters during the three years just prior to his death, with wage earnings of at least \$50 in each of those quarters.

The widow with dependent children in her care and the dependent children are the only survivors who can receive monthly benefits following the death of a currently insured worker.

For further information on the above subject call or write Social Security Board Field Office, 506 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

EDUCATIVE NEWS

(Distributed by the Educational Publishing Corp., Darien, Conn. Publisher of the Grade Teacher)

Byrd Expedition Loses Day—Time Explained

When Admiral Byrd and associates, on his current expedition to the South Pole, crossed the International Date Line at midnight, December 24th, they lost a whole day, skipping Christmas. According to newspaper reports, they celebrated their Christmas dinner aboard ship, December 26th. Many readers will appreciate an explanation.

A unit study in a recent issue of The Grade Teacher, clarifies the subject of time which often is confusing. The day begins at the International Date Line, the 180th Meridian, an imaginary line in the Pacific Ocean, which is a continuation of the Prime Meridian. Originally, places in this country kept local or sun time. It was 12 noon when the Sun's rays were vertical over one place. This meant that nearby cities would differ in time. So much inconvenience was caused, that Standard Time was adopted, not only in the United States, but gradually over the World. By this system, time changes one hour for every 15 degrees of longitude.

Starting from the Prime Meridian, Greenwich, England, at a given hour, a person traveling west would have to set his watch back one hour every 15 degrees of longitude passed over. By the time the person had traveled around the world, his watch would have been set back 24 times and would have lost a whole day. Traveling eastward, the opposite would be true. A day would be gained. To overcome the difference of the extra day, all nations have agreed upon a place where the day should begin and end. That place is 180th Meridian, also known as the International Date Line.

The International Date Line does not follow the 180th Meridian, exactly, but is irregular so as not to cut some of the Pacific Islands in two. The result would be that if it were Monday in one part of the island, it might be Sunday or Tuesday in another part. The same is true in connection with the imaginary line dividing the four time belts in this country. The dividing lines for the Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Coast time belts are irregular for the convenience of states and cities. As an illustration; when it is five o'clock in New York the watch on a westward trip to San Francisco would be set back three times, thereby making a difference of three hours between the East and West coasts.

The American government collects over \$1,500 every minute throughout the year in Social Security taxes.