

MUSIC IS CAUSE OF POLITICAL DISPUTE

Moslem and Hindu Councilors of Bengal Fall Out.

Washington.—Will Hindu music played near Mohammedan mosques cause Bengal province, India, to lose two of its native executive councilors? "These posts are filled by a Mohammedan and a Hindu, since the people of the province are almost equally divided between these religions."

"For more than two years the governor of Bengal sought two competent men who would co-operate, and recently a Moslem and a Hindu were appointed. Now it is reported that the Moslem opposes the activities of the Hindu musicians in the vicinity of the Moslem churches."

About Size of Kansas.

"Straddling the northernmost point of the Bay of Bengal, the province stretches northward to the peaks of the Himalayas. While it covers a slightly larger area than Kansas, as many people live in Bengal as inhabit New York state, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas and Michigan. More than 80 different languages are spoken, not to mention the various dialects."

"The narrow northern extremity of Bengal resembles that of Idaho. Like Idaho, Bengal spreads out as it stretches southward. But after leaving that extremity no one could charge Idaho with having such deformation of shape, for the border line of Bengal zigzags in all directions."

"Bengal's gateway is its most home-like feature. The water that surrounds the coast is laden with silt, brought down from the north by the Ganges and a labyrinth of rivers and creeks that pierce the coast line. Water-logged jungles, infested with tigers and other wild animals, lie between these channels. These wilds and the swampy lowlands immediately north of them are called the Sundarbans."

"When the Ganges goes on its annual rampage and overflows its banks for 200 miles from its mouth the Sundarbans are submerged. The less-flooded area is planted in rice, and it is an interesting sight to see 'rowboat farmers' tending their submarine crops. When the water subsides it leaves a fertile layer of earth that causes jute, rice and wheat and many other products to thrive in this region."

"Calcutta, capital of the province and the largest city of India, lies about 80 miles up the Hooghly river. Since it is the only large port at the head of the Bay of Bengal and easily reached by canals, rivers and railroads from the interior, Assam and other neighboring provinces also use the port of Bengal. As a result the Hooghly is filled with shipping."

"As one approaches the city by water the tall smokestacks of jute mills loom up above low buildings, where jute sacking is made and shipped to all parts of the world. Jute products that are not made at Dundee, Scotland, come from Bengal's mills. More than \$125,000,000 worth of jute products are exported from Calcutta annually."

Calcutta as Big as Detroit.
Calcutta includes Calcutta proper, the trading district, Maidan, the residential section, and Howrah, on the opposite side of the Hooghly, a manufacturing center and the terminus of three large railroads. They are all included in Greater Calcutta, with a population as large as Detroit."

"Nearly all Bengal is a flat, fertile plain from the Sundarbans to the foot of the Himalayas, which is reached after a day and night of rough train riding. A narrow-gauge railroad is then taken to reach Bengal's roof, Darjeeling, perched 7,000 feet up among the Himalaya peaks. The snakelike course of the railroad passes thousands of acres of tea plants that from a distance resemble fields of boxwood hedge. Some of the plants grow six feet tall in Bengal and are stripped of their leaves five times a year."

"The native women seem to try to 'outjingle' one another by wearing all kinds of ornaments. Even those who look poorly nourished are bedecked with earrings, anklets, bracelets and necklaces of silver, glass and turquoise. When two or three of them approach they jangle like the chains on a herd of circus elephants' legs."

His Rocket to Moon

Just Ends in Blast

Lancaster, Pa.—Thomas Mitchell, seventeen, freshman at Franklin and Marshall college, definitely gave up the idea of constructing a gun that would shoot a rocket to the moon.

Mitchell was mixing two powerful chemicals in a laboratory on the third floor of his home, when they exploded. A sheet of flame flared up, burning the left side of his face, his left hand, his eyebrows, and part of his hair. Glasses saved his eyes.

Mitchell began experimenting with chemicals while a student at Franklin and Marshall academy. For two years he had thought of the possibility of constructing a rocket that would be shot through space to the moon.

Perhaps, he revealed recently, he would encase himself in a tube and sail along. The blast rocked the house. The boy's mother found him, semiconscious.

Find Dinosaur Tracks

North Branford, Conn.—Dinosaur tracks have been discovered here by Yale professors. Six-inch tracks hardened in sandstone through millions of years have been uncovered in the building of a dam.

KING OF SPAIN MAY VISIT U. S.

Plans Trip in About Year, Says Financier.

New York.—King Alfonso of Spain will come to the United States within a year. He will make the trip on one of the two 80,000-ton ocean liners which the Spanish Royal Mail line is building.

So Conde de Guell, the wealthiest grandee of Castile, who, by reason of his ancient title of marquis of Comilla, enjoys the medieval distinction of being able to stand before the king without removing his hat, announced when he arrived on the Spanish Royal Mail liner Alfonso XIII.

The liner, described as the most expensive ship ton for ton ever to call here, made her first visit to New York more auspicious by establishing a record of 64 hours for the run from Havana to New York.

Known as the "Henry Ford of Spain" because of his vast industrial holdings and generally accepted as an authority on art, particularly polychrome sculptures, the Conde de Guell said the two new liners would be rushed to completion to comply with King Alfonso's double wish—that they bring Americans to Spain and the fair of Seville in 1928, and bring him to this country the same year.

The two vessels, already named Pizarro, after the conqueror of Peru, and Cortez, after the conqueror of Mexico, running between New York and Vigo or Coluna, are expected to establish the fastest service to Europe. Meanwhile the Alfonso XIII, one of the most luxurious ships afloat, and her sister ship, the Cristobal Colon, will be operated between here and Coluna in five and a half days.

The Conde de Guell was met by Alexander P. Moore, former ambassador to Spain, who said Spain was the only European power that does not owe us money and hence treat Americans as "visitors," not "tourists."

Educated at the University of Barcelona, from which he received the degree of doctor of laws, and in Cambridge university, the Conde de Guell, who is making his first visit to this country, is the dominating factor of Spain's industrial life and controls many public utilities.

The dining rooms and salons of the Alfonso XIII are decorated in the rich style of the Spanish seventeenth century and hung with priceless Goyas tapestries. Her galleries are finished in elaborate arabesque and tiled with the Moorish mosaic of Granada. The liner was built in 1923 and has been operated between Spain and Cuba and Mexico.

King's Gift to Friend

Gives France Millions

Paris.—The munificence of King Charles X to his friends is bringing a "heritage" of many millions to the President of France. Unfortunately for the President, he will have to turn this over to the government.

Eight downtown buildings and the ground under them will revert to the President April 29 this year at the expiration of a 99-year lease.

King Charles, to reward a friend, M. de Chanterelne, gave him the use of the land for 1,000 francs a year with the provision that the buildings thereon should become the property of the "crown," which happens now to be the republic of France, or should be torn down if demanded.

The government already has negotiated the sale of one site, on which stands the Hotel Regina, for 8,000,000 francs. The other lots and buildings will be sold later. In addition, the government will receive a 25 per cent tax on real estate transfers.

Queen of Spain to Wear

Silks Made by Brother

Madrid.—The queen of Spain will soon be wearing dress materials made by her brother.

Word has reached here that Lord Carisbrooke, brother of the Spanish queen and a grandson of Queen Victoria, has gone into the artificial silk business in England. He has been elected chairman of a new company which has taken over a plant in Brantston, Staffordshire.

Lord Carisbrooke, age forty-one served in both the British army and navy during the war and until recently was connected with a Paris banking house.

Writes 32-Word Will

on Back of Postcard

Rockland, Me.—The back of a common postcard contained the last will and testament of Mrs. Hattie F. Holt of Owls Head, filed at the Knox county register of probate's office. The will was made by Mrs. Holt when she was sick in the Knox hospital and was dated October 19, 1928.

The names of a doctor and two nurses were signed as witnesses to the odd document, which contained but 32 words and read as follows:

"October 29—I, Hattie F. Holt, do will and bequeath to my husband, Allen Carter Holt, all my worldly possessions and empower him to use my signature and act in my stead in all matters whatsoever. Signed, Hattie F. Holt. Witnesses: Dr. Walter Spear, Myra Joyce and Katherine Allen."

OTTOMAN TREASURY OPENED AS MUSEUM

Public Given Access to Relics of Dead Empire.

Constantinople.—Jealously guarded from the public eye for almost 500 years, the Imperial Ottoman treasure chamber has at last been opened as a museum by the new Turkish government, breaker of tradition and royal seals.

Tourists and natives are daily pouring into the treasury which is situated within the seraglio built by Mohammed the Conqueror in 1453, a palace so huge that the retainers alone used to number 5,000 and the guests that could be entertained therein on great feast days, 10,000.

Charge 25 Cents Admission Fee.
With a 25-cent ticket anyone may enter now to behold what remains of the fabulous wealth of a dead empire.

The most striking object is the throne of solid gold, studded with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, captured by Sultan Selim the Grim from Shah Ismail of Persia. In the battle of Chaldiran. The value of this throne is estimated at \$13,000,000, and it was used merely as something to sit on during the shah's campaigns.

It was the conquering Selim the Grim, Ottoman ruler of the Sixteenth century, who first filled the treasure chambers to the ceiling, put his seal upon the door, and exclaimed: "I have filled these chambers with gold. If any of my successors can so much as fill them with bronze, then may they break my seal." Tradition holds that it was because of this utterance that the treasury has never been opened to the public until the present day.

Round the wall of the treasury hang the satin robes and the jeweled daggers worn by various sultans, beginning with the costume of Mohammed, conqueror of Constantinople. There hangs the armor, glittering with gold and diamonds, of Sultan Murad IV, conqueror of Bagdad, an insane giant so strong that he used to lift his portly chamberlain by the belt and carry him round the palace, and so insane that he had his subjects executed for disobeying his law against smoking and drinking.

He himself in disguise used to climb upon the roofs of Stamboul dwellings at night and poke his head down the chimneys. If he detected the faintest odor of tobacco every occupant of the house was beheaded. He alone in the nation could smoke his narghile and sip his wine, and every time he puffed the "bubble-bubble" or put wine to his lips a palace cannon boomed to remind the nation that the sultan was above the law.

Thrones of Gold.

There, too, hang the befringed robes of his equally insane brother and successor, Ibrahim, whose insanity took the form of a passion for fur. Under his reign the palace was hung with fur from floor to ceiling, taxes took the form of pelts, and he who failed to lay his monthly quota of fur at the feet of the sultan lost his head.

There also is an exquisite bejeweled dressing table brought back from Russia by a Turkish general, Baltagli Mehmed, as a souvenir of Catherine the Great, following a romantic love affair between the flirtatious czarina and her Turkish warrior.

Other thrones besides that of the Persian shah are on view, one being of solid gold used by the sultans during the great religious feasts of Bairam. Another is of the tulip-loving Ahmed III inlaid with tulip-patterned mother-of-pearl and turquoises, while from the golden roof hangs an emerald as large as a large man's fist.

The room containing the royal jewels has not yet been opened to the public.

10,000 Beacon Fires to

Blaze Across Canada

Montreal.—Ten thousand beacon fires will blaze across the dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the night of July 1 next to celebrate the jubilee of confederation according to tentative plans already drafted.

Premier Mackenzie King has given notice of a money bill calling for the voting by parliament of \$250,000 for the purpose of providing for the observance of the nation's sixtieth birthday.

In preparing for the function the federal government will co-operate with the Association of Canadian Clubs. Also there will be an inter-department committee under the chairmanship of O. D. Skelton, undersecretary of state for external affairs.

That committee will make a careful study of the best means to properly record the event and will also make recommendations to the Canadian clubs. It is expected that the schools and higher institutions of education, along with various public organizations, will be invited to co-operate.

Egyptians Stirred Over

Queen Nefertari Bust

Cairo, Egypt.—The vernacular press declares the Egyptian government takes a serious view of the bust of Queen Nefertari, and falling this restitution the department of antiquities will refuse any application of Professor Borchardt, German Egyptologist, for permission to excavate. Moreover, it is stated negotiations on several other questions now progressing between the Egyptian and German governments will be suspended pending a settlement in accordance with the Egyptian viewpoint of the question of Nefertari's head.

DAIRY DAIRY

GOOD COW OUTDOES WORK OF A HORSE

A horse would have to work continuously slightly more than 18 1/2 hours every day to do the same amount of useful work as the dairy cow. Prof. W. W. Yapp, prominent dairy cattle judge and a member of the dairy department of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, makes this comparison to show that it is necessary for the dairy cow to have a strong constitution in order to do her work day in and day out, month in and month out and year in and year out. Such a constitution is indicated by a full, broad chest and a strong, vigorous, rugged appearance, he says.

In addition to constitution and general health, there are three other characteristics of a dairy cow that should be taken into consideration in picking out a cow, according to Professor Yapp. These are dairy tendency, feeding capacity and development of the milking organs. These three characteristics, together with constitution and general health, are associated with the ability of the animals to produce milk and butterfat. The degree to which the cow excels in all of them is taken as the indication of her probable productive ability.

Dairy tendency in reality characterizes the dairy cow and is understood to mean her ability to utilize feed for milk and butterfat production. Dairy tendency in highly developed dairy cows is so pronounced, so well developed, that the animal will, if not given enough feed, deplete her own body tissues, even to removing the calcium from her bones in order to supply the necessary constituents for the milk which she produces. The extreme development of this character is highly prized by dairymen and is among the first characteristics to be considered in choosing an animal.

The constituents of which milk and butterfat are composed must come from the feed and water consumed by the dairy cow. Furthermore, all of the body processes including digestion and assimilation require energy which must come from feed. Therefore, it is necessary for the cow to have ample capacity to enable her to eat enough feed for all of these processes. A Holstein cow weighing 1,500 pounds and giving 40 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk requires for all purposes, 45 pounds of silage, 15 pounds of alfalfa hay, 7 pounds of ground corn, 4 pounds of wheat bran and 1 pound of oil meal or a total of 72 pounds of feed.

A cow making exceptional productions sometimes eats 150 to 200 pounds of feed, exclusive of water, containing as much as 50 to 60 pounds dry matter. Furthermore, the digestive system of the cow is designed by nature to most efficiently utilize bulky feeds. Such feeds further tax the digestive system of the individual.

A large well-developed udder characterizes the dairy cow in heavy flow of milk. The entire mammary system, including udder, milk veins and milk wells is correlated to production. It is seldom, indeed, that cows with small and poorly formed udders produce large yields of milk and fat.

All of these characteristics are important in the selection of a dairy cow. It is seldom advisable to choose an animal which is especially strong in some but not in all of these characteristics. Even with strict observations of the form of a dairy cow, such observations are at best but an approximation of the productive capacity of the animal and are best used to detect wide, rather than small, differences in production.

Many Dairy Calves Are

Overlooked in Winter

Many dairy calves are neglected during the winter months because the owners feel that feed is too expensive and that it does not pay to give the calves proper care. When these same men try to buy heifers or young cows, however, they find that good ones are very expensive.

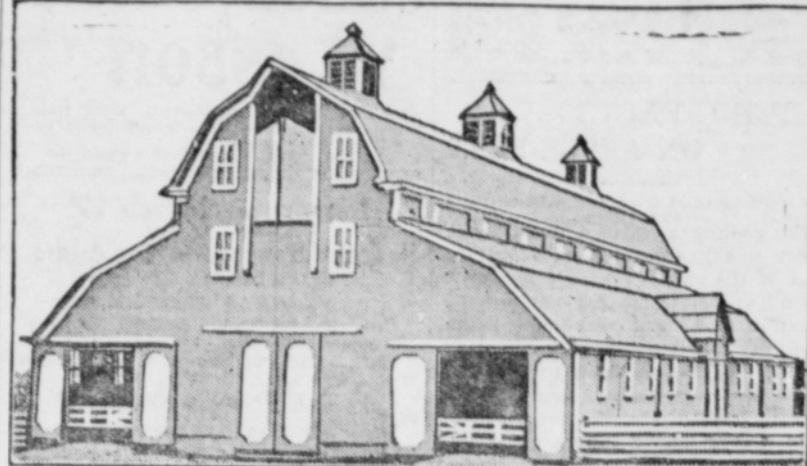
Calves should have skim milk at least until they are six months old. They will come through the winter in fine shape when this is available along with a limited amount of grain and good alfalfa hay. Such calves should gain around one pound per day or slightly more. A fine heifer will result when this gain is not lost by improper feeding later in the life of the calf.

Some of the best grains to use along with skim milk in calf feeding are cracked corn, ground oats, ground barley and bran. These can be used alone or in combination and supply the needed fat that has been taken out of the skim milk. Corn is especially good as a feed to supply fat.

Machines Save Labor

Milking machines will save labor if a sufficient number of cows are being milked. The herd should number at least ten cows before a milker is a time-saving investment. A mechanical milker will not injure the udder or the cow or cause her to dry up if reasonable care is observed in its operation. Stripping after the machine is necessary to avoid drying up of the cow. Do not leave the milker on the cow too long after practically all the milk is drawn.

Good Open Stable for Cattle Is Investment That Will Pay Well



By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

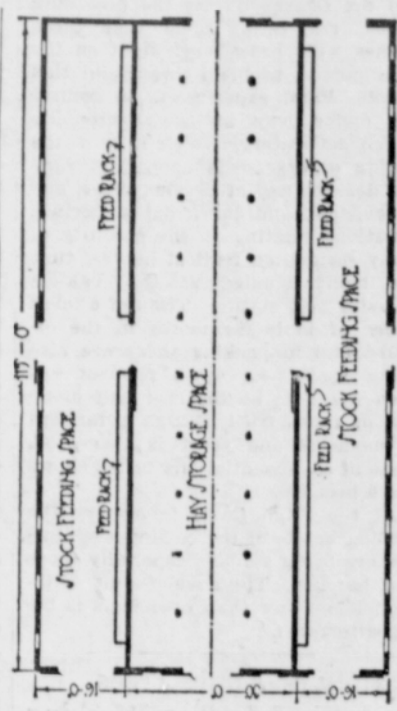
Comparatively high prices for meat animals and low prices for grain and feed have made breeding and feeding live stock a profitable business. At least, farmers are getting a great deal higher price for the grain they produce by "marketing it on the hoof" than by selling it as grain.

Of course, during the summer the cattle or hogs are allowed to run in the feed lots, where forage is plentiful and the self-feeders supply the fat-making rations that the animals require in addition to the grass they get from the pasture. But in winter a weather-proof stable is necessary to protect the animals from the cold winds, which take their vitality and force them to use up much of the food they consume for bodily warmth. That is why successful cattle breeders and feeders have such a barn as is shown in the accompanying illustration.

As will be seen by the floor plan that accompanies the exterior view of the barn the first floor is open—that is, there are no stalls or mangers in the stable. Instead, ranged along the sides are self-feeders, in which there is a constant supply of hay or other roughage, and feed boxes underneath to hold the grain rations. Double doors at both ends on each side permit the cattle to come and go at will, or they may be closed to keep them indoors during the worst weather.

Overhead is the mow floor wherein the roughage, such as alfalfa or timothy hay, or chopped corn stalks are stored. Also there is plenty of space for grain bins, so located that the supply needed for each feeding may be secured by gravity through chutes running to the stable floor.

The barn illustrated is 62 feet wide and 115 feet long, which provides ample space for a rather large herd of steers. The monitor roof adds height to the building and gives a larger



Floor Plan.

storage space in the mow.

The building may be set on either a concrete or stone foundation, and the floor may be either of concrete or of cinders. In either event it should be so constructed that there will be good drainage, as the floor should be kept dry. The self-feeders are not secured to the floor, but are loose so that they may be moved at will. Removable partitions also can be included so that a part of the stable may be partitioned off if the owners deem it necessary.

The building is of frame construction, the lumber used being of the first class so that the barn will be weather-tight.

Such a barn as this will be a good investment for those farmers who want to make the most from their cattle feeding operations. Before deciding on such a building, however, it is best to consult the local contractor and material dealer, either or both of whom can give a good idea of what this building will cost. Prices of materials and labor vary in different sections, and much depends on local conditions.

Porch Found Desirable

Place to Build Closets

Closets on the back porch, or even built-in under the back porch, provide a safe and cool place in which to keep certain provisions or articles that are needed about the back yard.

You will find such closets so convenient you will wonder how you got along without them. The butcher and other delivery men can place their packages in the closet when you are not at home and the contents will be safe from dogs and cats.

Such closets can be placed on porches already built and can be located across the end or against the wall of the house. Almost any good, serviceable color will be satisfactory for the exterior, but it should be in keeping with the house. You will probably want to enamel in white or ivory for the sake of cleanliness. If you desire to decorate the front or visible portions simply outline the door panels or other portions in a contrasting color or a lighter tint of the ground color.

Have Electric Switches

Harmonize With Paper

While the tumbler switch is the one modern type for installation in new houses, it is also especially adapted to the modernizing of old electrical equipment. It occupies the same space in the wall as the obsolete types that you may desire to replace and so involves no marring or further cutting of plaster, wall paper or wainscoting. You can choose a finish that will harmonize with the tone of the paper—choose it separately for each room—and you will find that the flush plate fairly sinks into its background, entirely inconspicuous save for its refined suggestion of perfect service and perfect convenience.

When Purchasing Home

Get Tax Rate Data

In the purchase of a house it is well to find out the tax rate and the assessed valuation, so that the amount of taxes to be paid each year may be estimated.

If the street is to be paved, or new water, sewer, or gas mains, or electric light lines are to be put in, there may be special assessments charged against the property. It is well to find out which ones of these must be allowed for.

Before Painting House

Remove Old Coatings

While it is a comparatively simple matter to prepare new wood surfaces for the priming coat, this is not true of some old buildings which have been previously painted. The continued use of paints made of combinations of pigments often results in the cracking and peeling of paint films.

No new paint can possibly bind these loose places back on the surface, so the proper thing to do is to remove all loose paint with scrapers, steel brushes, or, if necessary, a gasoline torch. If this is neglected the peeling paint will continue to peel, pulling the new paint off with it.

A building that has always been covered with a pure white lead paint will not have these defects but may show, instead, evidences of slight chalking. This makes an ideal surface for repainting, and the only preliminary work necessary is a good dusting.

Good Paint Should Hide

Surface When Applied

In order to be a good paint it must hide or obliterate the surface to which it is applied. The oil used has negligible hiding power, so it remains the duty of the pigment to do this. Here we must separate from each other two ideas. One is the hiding power or strength of a pigment, the other is the hiding power of the paint using the pigments. These two are quite different; the first is a very great factor, though not the only factor influencing the second. The scientist is greatly concerned with the first, while the painter cares only for the second. Yet a strong hiding power paint cannot be produced with a poor hiding power pigment.

Pipeless Design Heater

Economical in Operation

The pipeless design of heater has come to the fore rapidly in recent years, largely on account of its economical operation, yet it has many other good features. In general, this kind of plant should not be installed in any but compact, square buildings in which room doors may be left open at all times. Warm air from the delivery section of the register, always located in the center, flows first to the ceilings, where it spreads to the outside walls.