



A Sour Stomach

In the same time it takes a dose of soda to bring a little temporary relief of gas and sour stomach, Phillips Milk of Magnesia has acidity completely checked, and the digestive organs all tranquilized. Once you have tried this form of relief you will cease to worry about your diet and experience a new freedom in eating.

This pleasant preparation is just as good for children, too. Use it when ever coated tongue or fetid breath signals need of a sweetener. Physicians will tell you that every spoonful of Phillips Milk of Magnesia neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Get the genuine, the name Phillips is important. Imitations do not act the same!

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

For Piles, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, etc.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh

All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not suited.

"Including" Is the Word

"Reggie has nothing to talk about except himself."

To Put On

needed flesh—to enrich the blood—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By restoring the normal action of the stomach and other deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale and puny, are made strong, plump, round, rosy and robust, also pimples and blotches are driven away.

All druggists, liquid and tablets. Read this comment:—"Several years ago a relative was afflicted with a bad case of eczema and after trying several other remedies which did no good he was advised to try the 'Discovery.' He bought six bottles and long before they were gone he was entirely well, and has never had it since."—Miss Bessie Maloney, 609 N. 2nd West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Send 10c for trial pkg. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jake Is

John—Alas, nobody knows my sorrow.

Jake—I didn't even know you were married.—Answers.

What Will you do



When your Children Cry for It

There is hardly a household that hasn't heard of Castoria! At least five million homes are never without it. If there are children in your family there's almost daily need of its comfort. And any night may find you very thankful there's a bottle in the house. Just a few drops, and that colic or constipation is relieved; or diarrhea checked. A vegetable product; a baby remedy meant for young folks. Castoria is about the only thing you have ever heard doctors advise giving to infants. Stronger medicines are dangerous to a tiny baby, however harmless they may be to grown-ups. Good old Castoria. Remember the name, and remember to buy it. It may spare you a sleepless, anxious night. It is always ready always safe to use; in emergencies, or for everyday ailments. Any hour of the day or night that baby becomes fretful, or restless, Castoria was never more popular with mothers than it is today. Every druggist has it.



SIoux CITY PTG. CO., NO. 9-1929.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

RAISING TURKEYS

Many poultrymen are turning to turkeys as a means of diversifying their poultry enterprise and as a source of additional income at what is ordinarily the slack income season in egg production. A sufficient number of turkeys were raised last year by poultrymen of the Midwest; to convince others that turkeys, if properly handled are profitable. Because of having reached this conclusion a large number of farmers and poultrymen will no doubt be added to the ranks of turkey breeders during the coming year. For the farmer who buy a few turkey hens for breeding purposes there are a number of pointers which should be kept in mind if success is to be enjoyed. In the first place it is wise to keep the turkeys away from the chicken flock. This should be an ironclad rule in the case of baby turkeys or poult, and under most circumstances it would also be advisable to keep the breeding flock away from the chickens. The breeding turkey should receive good laying mash along with scratch grain. Ordinarily the mash and scratch grain rations recommended for chickens will be found very satisfactory for turkeys. A point to keep in mind in feeding mash to the turkeys is that they need the vitamin D provided by a good grade of cod-liver oil just as badly as do chickens. Each turkey egg is worth a great deal more than a single chicken egg, and because of this fact the loss is greater when the eggs do not hatch or when they hatch into weak turkeys. By feeding this cod-liver oil the hatchability of the eggs and livability of the poult can be increased materially. Turkeys also need a liberal allowance of minerals or shell building material and should be provided with a good high grade grit material at all times. These points should not be overlooked. Many poultrymen consider that turkeys are naturally a roaming bird and that they can pick up their feed from all over the farm. It has been found, however, that much better success with turkeys can be enjoyed by keeping them confined and by following out the very strictest up to date practices that have been found most economical and most efficient. Another practice which should be kept in mind in handling the turkey poult is that of feeding sprouted oats or fresh well cured alfalfa or alfalfa leaf meal. The turkeys should not be fed straight alfalfa meal or alfalfa steam meal because it is too bulky to be handled by their digestive systems. These products in the ration add vitamin E which is necessary for reproduction in turkeys as well as in other birds and animals. Most turkey raisers will wish to hatch the eggs in an incubator and brood the poult artificially. By doing this they can keep the turkey hens in production almost continuously through the early spring months. Nests, such as old barrels turned on their sides and half filled with straw or similar contrivances, should be provided in the lots in which the turkeys are penned. The turkeys should be kept confined or they will refuse to use these nests and will seek out of the way places in which to lay their eggs and will be found sitting on them. If this has happened some difficulty may be experienced in bringing the turkey hen back into lay. Another advantage of hatching the turkey eggs in an incubator and brooding the young poult artificially is that the new crop of turkeys has no chance to contract any of the diseases from the old flock or from the poultry flock as they might if they are brooded with chicken or turkey hens.

HOW TO GO BROKE

A sarcastic farmer gives the following 10 methods of reaching the scrap heap:

- (1) Grow only one crop.
- (2) Keep no livestock.
- (3) Regard chickens and garden as nuisances.
- (4) Take everything from the soil and return nothing.
- (5) Don't stop gullies or grow cover crops—let the topsoil wash away, then you will have "bottom land."
- (6) Don't plan your farm operations. It's hard work thinking—trust to luck.
- (7) Regard your woodland as you would a coal mine; cut every tree, sell the timber, and wear out the cleared land by cultivating it in corn.
- (8) Hold fast to the idea that the methods of farming employed by your grandfather are good enough for you.
- (9) Be independent—don't join with your neighbors in any form of co-operation.
- (10) Mortgage your farm for every dollar it will stand to buy things you would have cash to buy if you followed a good system of farming.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Most of the trees which planters receive are known as two year olds. That is to say, the main stem and top have had two summers' growth after the grafting has been made. Some nurseries make a practice of sending out what is known as one year whips. They have many advantages over the two-year-old trees which are sold by nurserymen. These one-year-old whips may be from five to six or seven feet tall. They should be cut back, however, to the desired height which would be about three feet if the whips are vigorous. Such lateral branches as break out from these whips in the spring can be saved at the point where needed. The surplus growth which is not suitable for the forming of the scaffold branches can be removed. Only four or five of the new shoots that put out should be saved. These should be encouraged to grow in such a way that they will radiate around the limb over a distance lowest to highest of from 18 to 24 inches. Do not allow

GIVE COWS PLENTY WATER

Average milk is a little better than 87 per cent, water. Some of this water comes from feed, quite a little of it if silage or roots are fed. The remainder of its must come from the containers of drinking water. The quantity of water a given cow needs depends on her size, production, the temperature of the atmosphere, and character of feed. The quantity of water she will actually drink depends somewhat on the convenience with which it is offered, and on the quality with respect to temperature. A cow can't

any of these scaffold branches to form opposite each other. Undesirable branches on these one-year-old whips can be pulled off with the thumb and fingers just as soon as the growth starts. This will force the permanent branches to grow rapidly, and one can force them out almost at will. Most of the two-year-old trees that are received will have twice or three times as much wood in the top of the tree as is wanted. Four or five of the most vigorous branches are all that should be left. Select those that are several inches above the ground and which radiate or form a sort of a whorl around the tree. Allow the main stem or central branch to continue growth. Of course it will be necessary to shorten it in to some extent. The branches that are to remain and make the scaffold branches or permanent branches of the trees should also be shortened to a length of 8 or 10 inches.

The branches that are cut off next to the tree should have smooth cuts made so as to aid the tree in healing the wounds properly. The permanent scaffold branches if properly located will go a long way towards preventing the breaking down of the large limbs in the later life of the tree. Any roots on the young trees that may be in a damaged or broken condition should be cut off but other than that, no pruning of the roots may be necessary. It is well, however, to see that the hole where the trees are to be planted, so as not to have them compete with each other in the early growth of the trees. This will be about all the pruning the trees will need until they have reached considerable growth and are perhaps three or four years old. One of course should observe the growth of the trees, and in the event that one or more of the scaffold branches have a tendency to be held in check by cutting back a portion of the growth. Any young growth that comes out at the wound place can be rubbed off whenever observed.

Cherry trees which are received from the nursery have tops entirely out of proportion to the roots that remain on the trees. The very nature of growth is such that only a very small percentage of the roots can be retained in the process of digging. It is therefore necessary to cut away a good many of the branches of the cherry tree, and all of them should be shortened in, otherwise, a small amount of growth will be retained at the terminal buds of the branches. Cherry trees, more than almost any other fruit trees, should be planted early in the spring. The entire growth is made by the first of July. Delaying the planting until May or June is later than this will not afford time enough for very much growth to be made. If the trees have been kept in a perfectly dormant condition, then a different growth may be expected, but usually by this time the remaining vigor in trees are usually kept in storage in large warehouses and with the approach of warm weather, some growth is usually made. If considerable growth has been made, it will take about all of the remaining vigor in the tree to get itself established for that particular year, and a growth of one or two inches at most is all that can be expected. Hence the desirability of getting the trees in the ground as early as possible. They will at least not have lost any of their vigor by this growth which takes place in the late spring before the trees are planted in the field. Plum trees should be pruned very much as are the cherry trees. However, like the apple tree, they will continue to grow over the entire summer if proper cultivation is given them, and will make a much stronger growth than either apple or cherry.

The young pear trees need pruning quite similar to that of the apple.

BALANCING THE RATION

Roughage composed entirely of legume hay, soy bean and pea vine hay, requires a grain mixture yielding about 12 per cent of digestible protein to properly balance the ration. A 24 per cent protein mixed feed will yield about 23 per cent of digestible protein which is considerably more of this nutrient than is required. A mixed feed containing 16 per cent of total protein would yield about 15 per cent of digestible protein and would be better suited to legume roughage. If one has the 24 per cent protein feed on hand and can buy oats, corn and barley or any two of these feeds a very satisfactory mixture could be made of 200 pounds ground corn, 300 pounds ground oats, and 225 pounds 24 per cent protein mixed feed.

In feeding dairy cows the roughage should be fed to the limit of appetite. The rate of feeding grain is based on the production and fat test of milk of the individual cow. A gallon of milk weighs 8.8 pounds. Holsteins, Brown Swisses, and Ayrshires should have grain at a rate of one pound for each 3 1/4 to 4 pounds milk produced. Jerseys and Guernseys at a rate of one pound for each 2 1/4 to 3 1/4 pounds milk produced.

BOOST YOUR OWN GAME

The farm bureau is becoming one of the best schools for teaching co-operation and better farm management methods. Those who hold back and refuse to become a part of their county farm bureau are missing a big opportunity to better their own condition as well as to help promote the general good of their respective communities. Join your county farm bureau and become a booster for progress and good fellowship.

ESPECIALLY ON FARM

Health, happiness and contentment are the finest dividends in the world. We may have these if we invest our time and energies intelligently.

make milk out of a cold northwest wind and ice water.

Installing individual water cups in barns has frequently proven that cows were not getting all the water they needed. In view of the fact that such a large proportion of milk is water and that this constituent costs so little, it would seem an economic crime to give cows less water than they need.

MARKET THE LOAFERS

A hen with thick layers of fat around the abdomen should be sold as soon as other indications show that she has ceased laying. She will never become a profitable hen.

Cryptic Enough
Educated Egyptian—You have no wonderful hieroglyphics in America, no mysterious inscriptions, no indecipherable relics of an ancient literature whose secrets the wise men have tried in vain to discover.
American Tourist (humbly)—No, we haven't any of those things, I admit. But (brightening up) we have our railroad timetables.

Neal's Mother Has Right Idea



Within a few months there will be no more feverish, bilious, headachy, constipated, pale and puny children. That prophecy would surely come true if every mother could see for herself how quickly, easily, and harmlessly the bowels of babies and children are cleansed, regulated, given tone and strength by a product which has proved its merit and reliability to do what is claimed for it to millions of mothers in over fifty years of steadily increasing use.

As mothers find out from using it how children respond to the gentle influence of California Fig Syrup by growing stronger, sturdier and more active daily they simply have to tell other mothers about it. That's one of the reasons for its overwhelming sales of over four million bottles a year.

A Western mother, Mrs. Neal M. Todd, 1701 West 27th St., Oklahoma City, Okla., says: "When my son, Neal, was three years old he began having constipation. I decided to give him California Fig Syrup and in a few days he was all right and looked fine again. This pleased me so much that I have used Fig Syrup ever since for all his colds or little upset spells. It always stops his trouble quick, strengthens him, makes him eat."

Always ask for California Fig Syrup by the full name and see that the carton bears the word "California." Then you'll get the genuine.

Improved on Nature

In 1771 only two varieties of potato were known. Now there are nearly 200 varieties, and by hybridization the production per acre has doubled. The large and luscious loganberry was developed by a Californian named Logan by crossing the blackberry and raspberry.

Well Provided

"Does your husband give you an allowance, or do you ask him for money when you need it?"
"Both!"—Passing Show.

YOU CAN'T DYE with Good Intentions



You can get results—after a fashion—with any old dye; but to do work you are proud of takes real anilines. That's why we put them in Diamond Dyes. They contain from three to five times more than other dyes on the market! Cost more to make? Sure! But you get them for the same price as other dyes.

Next time you want to dye, try them. See how easy it is to use them. Then compare the results. Note the absence of that re-dyed look; of streaking or spotting. See that they take none of the life out of the cloth. Observe how the colors keep their brilliance through wear and washing. Your dealer will refund your money if you don't agree Diamond Dyes are better dyes.

The white package of Diamond Dyes is the original "all-purpose" dye for any and every kind of material. It will dye or tint silk, wool, cotton, linen, rayon or any mixture of materials. The blue package is a special dye, for silk or wool only. With it you can dye your valuable articles of silk or wool with results equal to the finest professional work. When you buy—remember this. The blue package dyes silk or wool only. The white package will dye every kind of goods, including silk and wool. Your dealer has both packages.

Diamond Dyes

Easy to use Perfect results

AT ALL DRUG STORES

Actors Resent Caricatures

French actors who take themselves too seriously are aroused over their caricatures being given by Rap, a Parisian revue artist, who is creating quite a furor by his mimicry of the personalities of the hour in Paris. Mistinguette, the idol of the dancing world, had a bad time of it when she recently visited the theater to see a cartoon of herself on the stage. When she was leaving the box office, it is said, the manager asked her if she would like to meet Rap, and she exclaimed, "Oh, No! No!" and hurried from the theater.

The charm of a bathroom is its spotlessness. By the use of Rod Cross Ball Blue all cloths and towels retain their whiteness until worn out.—Adv.

A Distinct Change

Husband (going over arrangements for a late vacation)—The Joneses are going to mind the cat, aren't they, dear?

Wife—Yes.

Husband—And the Browns are taking care of Fido and the parrot?

Wife—Yes, that's the arrangement.

Husband—And baby is going to your mother's—so what about a nice quiet rest at home?—Passing Show.

Ultra-Conservative

"Is Wilkins really so miserly?"

"Yes, he won't buy a calendar in case he dies before the year is out."—Fleegende Blaetter, Munich.

Colds

At first sign of a cold, take **NATURE'S REMEDY**—the laxative that thoroughly cleans your intestines. It is the one quick way to get relief and guard your health. Mild, safe, purely vegetable. Pleasant—25c.

For Sale at All Druggists

ECZEMA AND ITCH TREATMENT
On trial, pay \$1.00. If satisfied send name and address. It's now. Will relieve your suffering. LIENO CO., SWARTIMORE, PA.

Health Giving Sunshine

All Winter Long

Magnificent Climate—Good Hotels—Tourist Camps—Spectacular Views—Gorgeous Mountain Views. The wonderful winter resort of the West

Write Crox & Chaffoy

Palm Springs

CALIFORNIA

It's Just Too Bad

They were newly married and not in the best of circumstances.

Said he: "If things don't go better with us, darling, I suppose your father won't see us starve."

"No, poor dear," replied the young wife; "his sight gets worse every day."—Tit-Bits.

Eloquent

"Do you believe money talks?"
"Yes, mine is always saying, 'Good-bye.'"

How this delicious food supplies ENERGY Quickly to people who work hard ~~~

KARO is a delicious food—but more—it is a real energy food.

There are 120 calories per ounce in Karo—almost twice the energy-giving value of eggs and lean beef, weight for weight.

No effort to digest Karo is required as in many other staple foods.

Which means, Karo supplies energy quickly.

And this is important to those who work and play hard. Especially good is Karo for growing children, as your doctor can tell you.

Serve plenty of Karo—keep the folks healthy, happy and satisfied.



DELICIOUS ON PANCAKES