

"Do I smell a short circuit, or your pipe?"



BUT why smoke a pipe that smells like burning insulation? . . . The poor chap probably never heard of Sir Walter Raleigh's favorite smoking mixture. He doesn't know there's a tobacco so mild and fragrant it gets the O. K. of even the fussiest pipe-sniffer. He doesn't know that true mildness needn't sacrifice body, flavor and "kick." He doesn't know he can smoke a pipe all day long without getting himself or anybody else all hot and bothered. In other words, he hasn't met Sir Walter Raleigh. Some day he will. Let's hope it's soon.

How to Take Care of Your Pipe

(Hint No. 4) Don't use a sharp knife to clean out the carbon. You may cut through the cake and chip the wood. A lot of fine "wood spots" take away from the sweetness of a pipe. Use a dull knife or reamer. Send for our free booklet, "How to Take Care of Your Pipe." Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. 98.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH
Smoking Tobacco

It's milder

Cheap Oil From Shale

The Swedish navy may be independent of oil importation in the future, thanks to recent developments of shale oil deposits on the mountain of Kinnelulle, in the central province of Vester Gothland. By means of a new method invented by Sven V. Bergh, a Swedish engineer, it is now possible to produce in thirty-four hours between two and three tons of fuel oil out of sixty tons of shale at a price considerably below the present market price of imported oil.

Hurrh!

"I can't remember the words of new song," said the girl, returning from the show.
"That makes it easier," answered her father. "Now all you've got to do to make home happy is to forget the tune."—London TIT-BITS.



When Food Sours

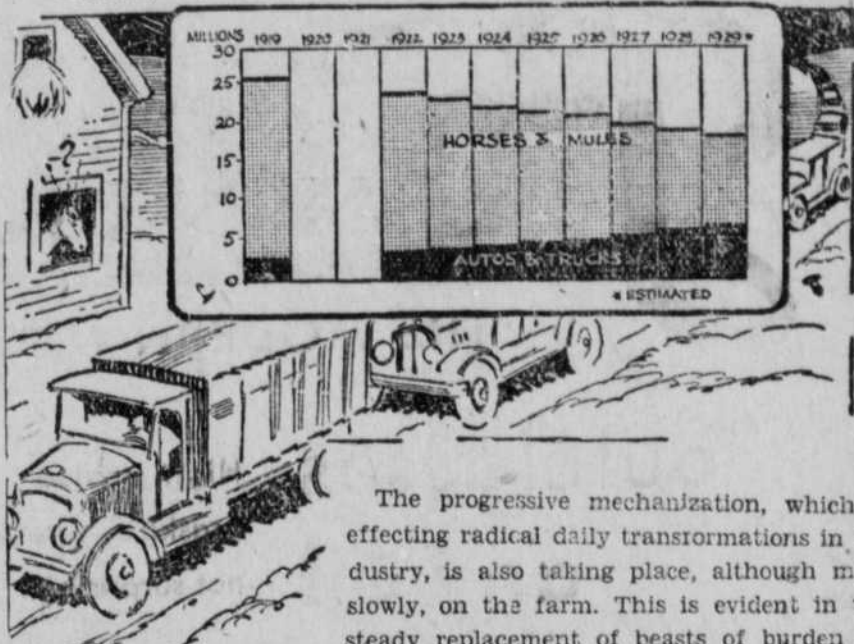
Lots of folks who think they have "indigestion" have only an acid condition which could be corrected in five or ten minutes. An effective anti-acid like Phillips Milk of Magnesia soon restores digestion to normal.

Phillips does away with all that sourness and gas right after meals. It prevents the distress so apt to occur two hours after eating. What a pleasant preparation to take! And how good it is for the system! Unlike a burning dose of soda—which is but temporary relief at best—Phillips Milk of Magnesia neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Next time a hearty meal, or too rich a diet has brought on the least discomfort, try—

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

FARMS REFLECT SPREAD OF MECHANIZATION



The progressive mechanization, which is effecting radical daily transformations in industry, is also taking place, although more slowly, on the farm. This is evident in the steady replacement of beasts of burden by automotive vehicles. In the decade ending December 31, 1929, the total number of horses and mules on farms in the United States decreased from 25,323,000 to 18,762,000. Between the same dates the number of automobiles and trucks on the farm increased from 2,285,681 to approximately 8,000,000. In other words, the ratio of horses and mules to autos and trucks on the farm is now approximately 3 to 1, compared with 11 to 1 10 years ago. However, as the number of horses and mules decreased, their value per head increased, so that the total value of mules on the farm is even greater than it was three years ago, and the total value of the horses has not shrunk in proportion to their numbers. From \$67.18, as of December 31, 1927, the value of the average farm horse increased to \$70.71, as of December 31, 1929. The value of the average mule increased from \$79.82 to \$83. The aggregate value of horses decreased from \$973,812,000 to \$850,818,000, and that of mules grew from \$439,320,000 to \$441,726,000. This replacement of actual horsepower by mechanical horsepower on the farm lends credence to predictions that the farm of tomorrow will be run on the mass production methods of industry, and that the farmer becomes a business executive employing large numbers of mechanics and technicians in the direction of large scale productive and distributive activities.

VALUE OF EARLY HATCHING

It is generally considered among the more progressive poultry raisers, that early hatched chicks are stronger and more vigorous than late hatched chicks. Perhaps the strongest reason for early hatching is that the pullets will be ready to lay early in the fall when egg prices are high. A chick that is hatched in June will not mature, even under favorable conditions, until December, and that is usually an exceedingly unfavorable time for a young bird to start laying. It is too cold at that time of the year unless housing conditions are ideal, which is not the rule on the average farm. Experiment stations have for years favored early hatching of chicks, and have just published some figures on this subject that are very interesting. Records from 46 flock owners show that for each hundred chicks hatched in March and April, 8.5 per cent were raised to eight weeks of age, whereas, from the same number of chicks hatched in May and June, only 5.7 per cent were raised to eight weeks of age. No reason is given for this greater loss of late-hatched chicks, but we suspect that early hatched chicks get a better start under average farm conditions in March and April, owing to the fact that there is less danger of infestation from worms in those months than there is in May and June. In other words, it is easier to prevent worm infestation early in the season than later on. If we assume that an 8-week-old chick is worth 40 cents, then it can readily be seen from the above figures that \$2.80 was saved per 100 chicks hatched during March and April, as compared with the same number hatched in May and June. With a flock of 500 chicks, this would amount to \$140, a sum well worth saving. The chances are that the saving would be greater than this would indicate, because early hatched chicks will lay more eggs during the pullet year than those that are hatched late in the season.

FORCING THE LAMBS

The feeding of lambs, for the most part, has been very profitable for a number of years. As a matter of fact, the margin between feeder and fat lamb prices has often been so wide that comparatively inefficient rations have brought good returns. This year the outlook is not quite so favorable for the feeder, and hence the importance of feeding the best rations available. There is a tendency among feeders of cattle and hogs to not feed enough protein to economically balance the ration, and the same is equally true of lamb feeders. Unless a man keeps accurate feed records, which is practically impossible in the farm feed lot, it is difficult, if not impossible for him to make comparisons between the efficiency of different balanced rations that he may be feeding from year to year. The best thing the practical feeder can do, therefore, is to note the results obtained in feeding tests at our experiment stations, and use them as a guide in his own operations. It is with this thought in mind that I wish to call attention to a lamb feeding test about a year ago, says an expert flock master. The object of this test was to ascertain whether as good a ration as shelled corn and alfalfa hay could be improved from a monetary-making point of view by the addition thereto of a protein supplement. Most feeders are of the opinion that when alfalfa hay is available at a reasonable cost, it will not pay to add a protein supplement at three times the cost per ton, but that when prairie hay, timothy or some other carbohydrate roughage must be fed, many do add a supplement. Let us see what the test has to offer on this question. Eight different lots of lambs, 25 head each, were placed in the feed lot on October 17 and were fed till January 5, a period of 80 days. Then lambs, of course, were as nearly alike in quality and conformation as possible, and they averaged a little over 63 pounds per head when the test began. Lot 1 was fed shelled corn and alfalfa hay. Of this they consumed an

PRODUCING EARLY BROILERS
The production of early broilers is not so difficult at the present day as it was several years ago, due to better knowledge of brooding and feeding, particularly of the value of sunshine, cod-liver oil, glass substitutes, and so on. Several things require careful attention to get best results with early brooding. We must have sufficient room for sufficient room for brooding and avoid crowding more chicks under a brooder stove or in a battery brooder than should be placed there, with sufficient hopper space so all chicks will have an opportunity to get enough feed to grow on, and we must clean the house frequently

average, throughout the feeding period, 1.03 pounds of corn and 1.49 pounds of alfalfa per head per day. The average daily gain was .246 of a pound per head. The other seven lots were all given the same feeds with the addition of 4 daily allowances of 13 of a pound of corn gluten feed, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal and different combinations of these. Lot 2 received that amount of linseed meal daily. Lot 3 the same amount of cottonseed meal and Lot 4, the same amount of corn gluten feed. These three lots all made larger daily gains than Lot 1, without the supplement, as shown by the following: Lot 2, .287 of a pound; Lot 3, .299 of a pound and Lot 4, .305 of a pound. What is more, the gains were made at lower cost. Besides, these supplemented lots also brought from 30 to 55 cents more per hundred pounds on the market than Lot 1 which received no protein supplement. Unfortunately, the lambs were purchased at a price that made them cost \$13.90 laid down in the feed lot, and had to be marketed at an average of \$12.83. On that account, all lots showed a less than that does not affect the results obtained. Feeds were figured at the following prices: Shelled corn, 70 cents a bushel; linseed meal, cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal, \$50 a ton, and alfalfa hay, \$15 a ton. With these figures in mind, note the loss sustained by each lot. For Lot 1, the loss was \$1.60 per head; for Lots 2 and 3, \$1.13, and for Lot 4, 79 cents. Thus it will be seen that it paid well to supplement corn and alfalfa with a protein concentrate. Those who do not have as good a ration as alfalfa or clover, should feed more than .13 of a pound of supplement a day. One fifth to one fourth of a pound per head per day would be better.

LONGER FARROWING SEASON

Pensilation of heavy butcher hogs, excess lard production, popularity of light loins, hams and other cuts and risk incidental to carrying hogs above 250 pounds are factors responsible for a movement to spread the farrowing season over a longer period. Each summer a mass of hogs weighing anywhere from 250 to 350 pounds descends on the market, concurrently with a seasonal crop of packing sows that from the killer's standpoint serve practically the same purpose, with the usual result, a narrow and apparently illogical spread between the two ironing out the hog production cycle, so far as the long period is concerned, may be a mere theory, but the position of the swine grower might be materially improved by a substantial reduction of average weight. Fall farrowing on a more extensive scale is one method of instituting this reform; another, farrowing at more frequent periods, making frequent turnover at lighter weights possible, thus insuring a larger volume of popular-weight product, eliminating hazards inseparable from carrying hogs into heavy weight and giving growers the advantage of marketing at different seasons. Such a radical change in production methods necessitates equipment, intelligent dieting and up-to-date methods in other respects. Handwriting on the market wall means that lard handicaps the overweight hog and that popular demand is concentrating on light and middle weight meat cuts, a lesson producers must heed.

AVOID CHILLING OF EGGS

Chilled eggs won't hatch. Gather your eggs several times daily if you are going to set them or sell them to a hatchery. Most hatcheries keep a fertility and hatching record on every customer and if your eggs don't hatch you are out off and often never know why. Putting eggs next to a hot stove is as bad as chilling. Keep them in a temperature of between 50 and 70 degrees.

To prevent horses over-reaching, shorten the toes of the front shoes and lengthen the toes of the hind shoes, and provide sufficient heat. Unless these points are given attention, poorly grown and poorly feathered chicks will result, and the mortality may be high.

LOOK AFTER MACHINERY

Now is a good time to think about getting all machines under shelter, to make a list of all repairs and replacements needed for next year, and to make whatever improvements may be needed. A card should be made out for each machine as it is put away, noting whatever repairs or adjustments are needed, and then the work done later in the winter as the farm work permits.

You're Wrong About These.
Robert Hooper, M. D., in *Capitol Magazine*.
Here is a list of 20 of the mistaken beliefs from which anyone can figure out his own delusional average:

1. It is almost fatal to eat lobster and follow it with ice cream.
2. Red-headed people always have quick tempers.
3. Winters were colder and colder when you were a child.
4. Dew falls.
5. Tan shoes are cooler for summer wear than black.
6. Shaving makes the hair grow faster.
7. Long, slender hands indicate an artistic temperament.
8. Marriage of cousins necessarily results in children of inferior intelligence.
9. A high forehead indicates a superior intelligence.
10. A liquid contained in the center of many golf balls will cause instant, total blindness.
11. There is something in astrology.
12. All Scotchmen are penurious.
13. All Chinese smoke opium.
14. Lightning never strikes twice in the same place.
15. One hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after midnight.
16. Women are by nature nobler and purer than men.
17. A square jaw is a sign of will power.
18. Conscience is an infallible guide to conduct.
19. An expectant mother can influence the character of her child by fixing her mind on a subject.
20. If your ears burn it is a sign that someone is talking about you.

Mr. Hoover's Big Mistake.

From Lincoln, (Neb.) Star.
Will King, the gifted correspondent of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, is sharply critical of Mr. Hoover. "Whatever may have been the good intentions of the president there is no one today that does not admit he made a fatal mistake in opening up the tariff question," Mr. King writes in his newspaper. As an admired and respected student of American politics, Mr. King always presents an interesting view but he ignores some recent history in arriving at his conclusions with reference to the president's tariff mistake.

Mr. Hoover has lost ground in the Middle West not because he opened up the tariff question but for the reason he has not kept his promise to readjust the duties on farm products, and to leave schedules covering manufactured goods, except in a few isolated instances at present levels. That was to equalize the economic position of agriculture and industry at the special session of congress called for remedying the farm situation, the industrial bloc dominating congress got completely away from Mr. Hoover and drafted a bill which would have increased the inequities existing between manufacturing and agriculture. For some reason Mr. Hoover has gradually permitted the impression to spread that he would sign a bill of the character of the Hawley measure. For that reason the central west feels the president has repudiated his solemn promise and has adopted the industrial view.

The farmer is suffering severely today because of Mr. Hoover's lack of leadership. There was one industry which stood up well in the face of inadequate tariffs until recent months. That was dairying. But the consumption of butter substitutes increased so much a year ago that the price for butterfat tumbled 12 to 14 cents below what they were in 1929. Still Mr. Hoover is taking no action to aid the dairy farmer competing against cheap vegetable oils coming from the South Sea Islands into the United States duty free. That, writes Mr. King, is Mr. Hoover's grave mistake. He would not have suffered loss of prestige and friendly feeling if he had kept his promise to readjust the tariff duties.

Alcoholic Death Rate.

From New York World.
There is no need to embroider the figures reported by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. These figures rest on a broad base—a survey of 10,000,000 industrial policies in the Metropolitan company. They show that in nine years of federal prohibition the alcoholic death rate among these 19,000,000 policyholders has increased by almost 600 per cent over the figure for 1920, and that it is now double the wartime death rate of 1918. The figures show, again, that the states in which the death rate from alcoholism is increasing most rapidly are states in the south and west as well as in the east; Nebraska, West Virginia and Kentucky show a death rate high above the average, along with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York. Finally, these figures throw some light on temperance in the United States, under a so-called prohibition law, as compared with temperance in Canada, under a regulation system. The Metropolitan company says: "In the wage-earning population, at least, the alcoholic death rate during the last eight years has been six times as high in the United States as in Canada."

We commend these figures to congress, to the president's law enforcement commission, and especially to the small company of experts who are still demonstrating the superlative advantages of prohibition.

Q. How much butter will 100 pounds of milk make? G. L.
A. The department of agriculture says that the amount of milk required to make one pound of butter depends upon the quality of the milk. Ordinarily speaking, milk contains from 3 to 4 per cent butter fat. Consequently it would take 100 pounds of milk to make about 3 1/2 pounds of butter.

From Tit-Bits.
"Is Goldberg a hard man?"
"I should say so. Did you notice his eyes?"
"Yes. One seemed to have a more human expression than the other."
"Well, that one is made of glass."

Q. Are the parents of Dorothy Arnold, the missing girl, still living? S. T.
A. On December 28, 1928, Mrs. Mary Peck Arnold, widow of Francis R. Arnold and mother of Dorothy Arnold, died of heart disease. Dorothy Arnold vanished at the age of 17 on December 10, 1910



Needless Pain!

Some folks take pain for granted.

They let a cold "run its course." They wait for their headaches to "wear off." If suffering from neuralgia or from neuritis, they rely on feeling better in the morning.

Meantime, they suffer unnecessary pain. Unnecessary, because there is an antidote. Bayer Aspirin always offers immediate relief from various aches and pains we once had to endure. If pain persists, consult your doctor as to its cause.

Save yourself a lot of pain and discomfort through the many uses of Bayer Aspirin. Protect yourself by buying the genuine. Bayer is safe. Always the same. All drugstores.

BAYER ASPIRIN

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

St. Mark's, Venice, Restored

St. Mark's of Venice, Italy, is the first of the three national cathedrals of Europe to be restored. Workmen have just completed their task of 20 years in making it safe for use. The cathedral was built in 1063, and decorated and faced with marble by the Venetians after the fall of Constantinople. The structure was very weak, however, and large cracks appeared in the walls. Workmen have been filling in the cracks, repairing the vault and replacing the damaged stones and mortar with concrete. The other cathedrals being restored are St. Paul's in London, and that at Mayence, Germany.

Old things are always in good repute, present things in disfavor.—Tacitus.

No Memory for Dates

The Interviewer—Shall I mention the year of your birth?
The Movie Star—No. You may say I have just passed my nineteenth birthday. I can remember that for years and it's such a bother to change a date every year.

Live Stock

It is estimated by the Horse Association of America that there are now 19,500,000 horses and mules on farms in the United States, and 700,000 tractors.

No Improvement

Visitor—I see you have all your daughters off your hands.
Father—Yes; but I have to keep their husbands on their feet.—Answers.

When Babies FRET

There are times when a baby is too fretful or feverish to be sung to sleep. There are some pains a mother cannot pat away. But there's no time when any baby can't have the quick comfort of Castoria! A few drops, and your little one is soon at ease—back to sleep almost before you can slip away.

Remember this harmless, pure vegetable preparation when children are ailing. Don't stop its use when Baby has been brought safely through the age of colic,

Solid Reasoning
Fred—What is an iceberg, Daddy?
Daddy—Why, it's a kind of a permanent wave, son.

A wise man sees as much as he ought, not as much as he can.—Montaigne.

diarrhea, and other infantile ills. Give good old Castoria until your children are in their teens! Whenever coated tongues tell of constipation; whenever there's any sign of sluggishness that needs no stronger medicines to relieve. Castoria is pleasant-tasting; children love to take it. Buy the genuine—with Cast. H. Fletcher's signature on wrapper.

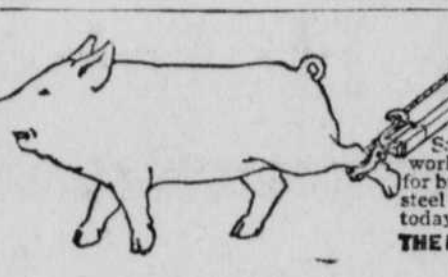
Precedes the Toss
Mr. Goodsole—Cadger tells a pitiful hard luck story.
Mr. Pstung—Yet it's quite a touching tale.

When women kiss each other it means about as much as a tombstone epitaph.

Old shoes made new for less than a penny a pair

Scuffs disappear. Clean, uniform color returns. More than 50 shines for 50 cents. Black, brown, tan, white and neutral.

BARTON'S DYANSHINE
SHOE POLISH



HOG RAISERS Get a Hog Grip
A new patented device for catching hogs. Catch any size hog in minutes! Simply attach a rope to grip, place grip on stick, reach out and the hog is caught. Save your hoes and save yourself this disagreeable work. One handle of grip is modeled as butcher hook, for butchering purposes, made to last lifetime, polished steel and jaws of grip heavy canvas lined. Order one today. Price \$2.25. F. O. B. Chicago—shipped C. O. D. THE PLADSON MFG. CO., 4327 Elm St., Chicago