



**CHILDREN CRY FOR IT—**

CHILDREN hate to take medicine as a rule, but every child loves the taste of Castoria. And this pure vegetable preparation is just as good as it tastes; just as bland and just as harmless as the recipe reads.

When Baby's cry warns of colic, a few drops of Castoria has him soothed, asleep again in a jiffy. Nothing is more valuable in diarrhea. When coated tongue or bad breath tell of constipation, invoke its gentle aid to cleanse and regulate a child's bowels. In colds or children's diseases, you should use it to keep the system from clogging.

Castoria is sold in every drug store; the genuine always bears Chas. H. Fletcher's signature.



**Cheap Heating for City**

On the recommendation of the Icelandic Engineering Association, Reykjavik, the capital city, is to inaugurate the system of using the natural hot springs for city heating purposes. At Wash springs, near Reykjavik, a pumping plant is being built and heavily insulated pipes will carry the hot water into the city. A number of public buildings are expected to be equipped with this new heating system by winter.



**Kill Rats Without Poison**

**A New Extremist that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chickens**  
K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture under the Controllable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 378 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials **Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee.** Inset upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 7c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.



**Ended Long Family Line**

The first noble family of Sweden has been extinguished with the death of Count Magnus Brahe. Keeping a time-honored custom, the 500-year-old Brahe coat of arms was broken against the coffin and the archbishop threw the key to the burial vault in a nearby lake.

Birds are not carefree as so often supposed. They are always in fear of something that is going to eat them or chase them away.

Art is "self-expression." If there is anything in one to express.

Forgive your enemies, but remember that they are your enemies.



**Makes Life Sweeter**

Next time a coated tongue, fetid breath, or acid skin gives evidence of sour stomach—try Phillips Milk of Magnesia!

Get acquainted with this perfect anti-acid that helps the system keep sound and sweet. That every stomach needs at times. Take it whenever a hearty meal brings any discomfort.

Phillips Milk of Magnesia has won medical endorsement. And convinced millions of men and women they didn't have "indigestion." Don't diet, and don't suffer; just remember Phillips Pleasant to take, and always effective.

The name Phillips is important; it identifies the genuine product. "Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. registered trade mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.



Siox City Ptg. Co., No. 37-1930.

**OF INTEREST TO FARMERS**

**NEW APPLE DISCOVERED**

The accidental discovery of numerous red bud sports and seedlings of standard varieties of apples has done much to reshape the lists of commercial varieties in recent years. Almost every year a new bud sport is introduced. In most cases these red strains are trees or branches of already mature and which have been fruiting many years. Their importance has not been recognized more than locally, or in some cases not even discovered until what may be termed the bud-sport phase of fruit growing got under way just a few years ago. Now most every fruit grower is on the lookout for red strains. While it cannot be expected every grower will be rewarded by the discovery of a superior sort, the chance of success is good enough to add zest to the more prosaic work of growing fruit. Variation in color which distinguishes these red strains shows up by midsummer, and from then until picking time the deviation from the standard color increases. These red strains not only sell for higher prices but may in some cases be picked earlier than the parent variety. Red strains of a good many of the standard varieties are already available. The value of none of these is more definitely established than the red strains of Rome Beauty, Gallia Beauty and Red Rome are seedling rather than bud sports, and although they originated in different counties are so nearly alike that one cannot be distinguished from the other. Gallia Beauty has been somewhat more fully tested than Red Rome, having been grown commercially for 20 years. Like Rome Beauty, these new varieties produce annual crops and are very productive. They differ from Rome Beauty only in color. Another chance seedling under observation which is similar to Gallia Beauty in color has consistently reached full bloom about two days later than Rome Beauty or Gallia Beauty. It has been demonstrated that the late-blooming character is rather easily transmitted by crossing late-blooming sorts. This suggests the possibility of finding a new strain which also blooms later than the parent variety. Every orchardist recognizes the importance of late blooming where spring frosts occur. The possibilities of this bud-sport and red-strain phase of fruit growing are many and promising.

**PLOWSHARE KEPT SHARP**

One of the new developments in plowing is the application of a tungsten-cobalt-chromium alloy to the plowshare for the purpose of protecting the wearing surface of the share, thus reducing the rate of wear and decreasing the frequency of sharpening the shares. The application of the alloy is very similar to the process of brazing. The plowshare was sharpened in the usual manner, after which all the surfaces to which the alloy was applied were ground until bright. A coating of the alloy was then laid on by means of the oxyacetylene torch. Care was taken to have the share blocked in a position on the welding table which permitted the molten alloy to flow freely over the polished surface. This position had to be changed for each operation before completing the coating on land side, top and bottom. During the spring plowing season, the department of agricultural engineering at a western university co-operated with farmers in a test of this new method of treating plowshares. One share of a three-bottom tractor gang plow was treated with one-quarter pound of the material, which comes in the form of a welding rod. The plow was used in falouse silt loam, plowing seven to eight inches deep and averaging 10 acres per day. During the eight-day test period the shares, which were identical except for the alloy treatment on the one, were carefully watched for wear. Before it became necessary to repeat the alloy treatment the untreated shares were sharpened four times and their blades were worn half an inch shorter than the blade of the treated share. The operating record of the alloy-treated share and its two untreated "plow mates" shows that with the alloy treatment the plowshare service is equal to that obtained from four regular sharpenings. The alloy treatment cost 17 cents per acre as compared with 50 cents per acre when the share every half day is followed. In another test a three-bottom outfit treated with the alloy plowed 80 acres in 80 hours. The soil in which these shares were plowing was of granite decomposition and provided ideal conditions for a severe test. The plows were set to operate at a depth of seven to eight inches, under which conditions untreated shares have been worn out at the end of 20 hours of plowing. After this test the treated shares did not require any blacksmithing before proceeding with the second application of the alloy, which was made at a cost of \$1.50 per share. If the time and labor spent changing shares and taking them to town to be sharpened are considered along with the better performance of the plow and the decreased depreciation due to the greater wear on the untreated shares, the saving in plowing costs is between 30 to 50 cents per acre in favor of the alloy treatment.

**TWO NEW RASPBERRIES**

The Viking red raspberry and the New Logan black raspberry have proved to be the best new raspberry varieties tested at a western experiment station during recent years. The Viking originated at the Vineland experiment station, Vineland, Ontario. It is said to be a cross between Outhbert and Marlboro. At this station it has been a vigorous grower, and productive. The fruit is large, lighter in color than Outhbert, and of very good quality. The plant has shown a susceptibility to mild mosaic but a marked resistance to leaf curl. Like Latham, the plant seems to have the ability to mature a crop of

**IMPROVING FLOCKS**

The master shepherd is one who will look after all the details in flock management which are so essential for the best results. The following are the requirements: Maintain a healthy, uniform breeding flock of from twenty-five to forty ewes, which is considered one unit flock. Control internal and external parasites by a systematic program in dosing and dipping. Flush the ewes about two weeks before breeding. Observe community ram day. Breed to a good registered mutton ram. Remove the ram from the ewe flock after a period of six weeks. Provide adequate winter shelter. Grow a legume hay

fruit even when showing symptoms of mild mosaic. Its resistance to leaf curl is of great value, as this disease has just about prevented the extensive growing of the Outhbert. Considering all points, the variety is worthy of rather extensive field trial. Scarcely a new black raspberry variety of any value has appeared in recent years. Of the black varieties tested, the New Logan has been by far the best. The plant is very vigorous and productive. The fruit, while being somewhat smaller than Cumberland, is of good size and of very good quality. The berries also go through the canning process without cracking. The New Logan has been remarkably free from the serious diseases of the black raspberries. The disease situation in the raspberry industry is so serious at the present time that any variety indicating resistance is worthy of careful testing.

**DON'T NEGLECT SPRAY**

In many sections of the country, with the coming of August the fruit grower feels that the season of spraying is about past. There are several applications indicated about this time that growers would do well to consider. There should certainly be made an application of Bordeaux mixture on the apples during early August; and if the codling moth has been in evidence, this could well carry arsenate of lead. The late summer and early fall varieties may get by without this spraying, but those that are not picked before the middle of September should certainly have it. If they do not, they should be washed or brushed before going on the market. Where the curculio has infested peaches, the orchards should be dusted with lime and arsenate of lead 30 days following the harvest of the last variety of fruit, which is usually the Elberta. In two weeks this dusting should be repeated. Applications of these after-harvest dusts are not necessary unless the curculio has been serious. In plantings, where the case-bearing is evident, a spray of arsenate of lead should be made sometime between the middle of July and September in order to hold in check the injury from this pest. During this time the case-bearer is feeding on the leaves and may be so reduced in numbers that the injury the following spring will be negligible. The scab fight should also be concluded during the first week of August by making the final application of monohydrated copper sulphate and lime. Of course, this battle should have been commenced soon after the pistillate flowers had set fruit, which is in late April or May.

**DON'T SLIGHT SPRING PIGS**

Some farmers castrate, worm, dip and wean their pigs all at one time. Those going to this extreme generally speak of their success in raising pigs as "luck," and they are lucky if the pigs live through the ordeal without an unprofitable setback. The manner in which pigs are handled the first three months of their lives generally determines whether they will make a profit. A large per cent of the spring pig crop is weaned during the busiest season of the year. Corn planting, plowing and the early hay crops all need attention, which often means that the pigs are slighted. Weaning time generally comes without the pigs having learned to eat and to depend on a ration containing the necessary elements their growing bodies need. If pigs are to go through the weaning period without a setback, it is essential that they be accustomed to a ration that will replace the mother's milk as far as possible. Best results are obtained when pigs only a few weeks old are furnished a creep in which are palatable feeds. What feed to use is always a problem. Shorts, rolled oats, buttermilk, tankage, fish meal and linseed oil meal are feeds that have been used successfully by pork producers who wish to push their pigs as fast as possible. Commercial pig meals with more ingredients are widely used. Of the unmixed feeds, possibly rolled oats, or more recently hulled oats, is the most successful pig feed. As the pigs advance in age, the oat feed could be gradually replaced with corn. Skim milk and buttermilk have their place in pig feeding, and should be used if they are available. Minerals, of course, are essential. The important thing is to keep the pigs thrifty and growing, for it is at this stage of a hog's life that he is most susceptible to infectious diseases that show up in their acute form later. Pigs must also withstand the shock of castration and vaccination. Both of these operations may well be performed before the pigs are weaned. Owing to the fact that they are growing rapidly, the pigs need many elements in their ration not necessary during the fattening period, and to deprive them of these elements means a flirtation with disease regardless of how sanitary the surroundings may be. No pork producer should slight his pig crop for other crops. There is no work on the farm that will return greater dividends than the proper care of pigs.

**LIME CABBAGE GROUND**

Clubroot of cabbage is least troublesome on soil that has plenty of lime in it. There is no hard-and-fast rule as to the amount of lime needed to prevent clubroot. Some soils require more than others. Two or three tons per acre will remedy matters on most soils.

**NO MONEY IN SCRUBS**

Every dairyman should try and get it into his head it only pays to keep the best cows; the poor cows are what knock the profit out of the year's business.

**TRY IT AND SEE**

Pullets thrive better if separated from the cockerals soon after sex can be distinguished.

and feed it as a basic winter ration. Feed a grain ration before and after lambing, and some silage if available. Give the ewes with twin lambs extra feed and attention. Dock all lambs and castrate all ram lambs when from one to two weeks old. Shear the flock between the tenth and twentieth of May, depending upon the weather. Tie each fleece of wool with paper wool twine, bag and store in a clean place. Mark the lambs when approximately 150 days old. Have lambs fat and weighing from seventy five to eighty five pounds on the farm. Market the lambs and wool co-operatively if such service is available; if not help to make available.

**August Day Eventful in American History**

August 8 has proved to be such an eventful date in American history that the War department has issued a long comment on it, incorporating the following facts:

It began the World war, which contributed much to American history.

It marked the opening of the Panama canal.

It marked the peace treaty 135 years ago between the government and the Indians of the Northwest, giving us Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and western Pennsylvania. This treaty followed one of the most terrible and destructive Indian wars in American history, in which George Rogers Clark, "Mad" Anthony Wayne and others distinguished themselves.

**Early Peddlers**

Elderly New Englanders living in the rural sections like to recall the old tin-peddler's carts which appeared at their doors every so often with pans and kitchenware. Those earlier day itinerants were invariably shrewd yet kindly Yankees who gave good values and made friends wherever they went.

Although generally called tin peddlers, they carried a large assortment of miscellaneous household utilities. From door to door they moved, collecting old magazines, rags, lead pipe and other marketable metals, giving for their stock in exchange. The carts opened from the sides to display the articles carried.

**New Form of Ice**

A nonmelting "ice" invented by Max Heinrich Gurth which has been used for skating purposes in Germany was recently demonstrated in New York city. "Opal ice," as it is called, is made by adding hot water to a secret chemical composition. The ice is not cold and, of course, cannot be used for refrigerating purposes.

**Alarm Clock in Pajamas**

The latest novelty for sleepers in London are "alarm" pajamas. A miniature alarm clock is incased in tortoiseshell and all cleverly fitted in a small pocket. It does not inconvenience the wearer while asleep. The alarm is like the tinkling of bells, and is loud enough to prevent one from oversleeping.

**Prices**

"Have you a nickel watch?"  
"No; our lowest price on watches is \$1."

Among other evils folly has also this, that it is always beginning to live.—Seneca.

**How One Woman Lost 20 Pounds of Fat**

**Lost Her Double Chin Lost Her Prominent Hips Lost Her Sluggishness Gained Physical Vigor Gained in Vivaciousness Gained a Shapely Figure**

If you're fat—remove the cause! KRUSCHEN SALTS contain the 6 mineral salts your body organs, glands and nerves must have to function properly. When your vital organs fail to perform their work correctly—your bowels and kidneys can't throw off that waste material—before you realize it—you're growing hideously fat!

Take half a teaspoonful of KRUSCHEN SALTS in a glass of hot water every morning—do not overeat and—in 3 weeks get on the scale, and note how many pounds of fat have vanished. Notice also that you have gained in energy—your skin is clearer—your eyes sparkle with glorious health—you feel younger in body—keener in mind. KRUSCHEN will give any fat person a joyous surprise. Get an 85c bottle of KRUSCHEN SALTS (lasts 4 weeks). If even this first bottle doesn't convince you this is the easiest, safest and surest way to lose fat—if you don't feel a superb improvement in health—so gloriously energetic—vigorously alive—your money gladly returned. Leading druggists all over the world are selling lots of Kruschen Salts.

**For Older Women**



**MRS. CLARA RILEY**  
2100 Paston & 4th Ave., Sioux City, Iowa

"I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at Change of Life. Now I take it every spring and fall and it keeps me in good health. I am able to take care of an eight-room house and garden at the age of 71 years. I will praise the Vegetable Compound wherever I go for it is a wonderful medicine for women. They should give it a good trial by taking about five bottles."—Mrs. Clara Riley.

**MRS. BERTHA STEPHENS**  
21 E. Ross St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania

"I was very nervous and rundown and weighed less than one hundred pounds. I felt tired and weak and I often had to lie down. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I read the advertisement in the paper. Now I eat well, sleep well, and have good color. In fact, I couldn't feel any better and I weigh one hundred fifty-five pounds. I am glad to answer letters from any woman who wants to know more about the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Bertha Stephens.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

A man's love for money is seldom of the platonic brand. Taffy is praise that has no sincer- ity in it; but it usually works.

**LESS LOST TIME with NEW Polarine**

THE MODERN MOTOR OIL

Fewer worn out or burned out bearings... fewer layups for repairs and cleaning out carbon. Because the new Polarine gives better protection against friction and wear... deposits less than half as much carbon!

Here are some facts about this modern motor oil—the new Polarine:

- .... Contains no wax or tar to form crankcase sludge and interfere with oil circulation.
- .... Changes its body less from zero temperatures to engine heat than any oil you can buy.
- .... Stays clean longer because it produces less than half as much carbon.
- .... Consumes slowly and resists dilution.

The new Polarine is refined by a new process from selected oils. In truck, tractor and passenger car no oil at any price will do more for your motor. Consult the new Polarine Chart for correct grade—25c a quart.

At Red Crown Service Stations and Dealers everywhere in Nebraska.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY . . . OF NEBRASKA**

"A Nebraska Institution"

COMPLETE REST ROOMS AT STANDARD OIL SERVICE STATIONS