

# Would you call this a hint?



**BEFORE** secret suffering breaks out in open revolt—before the little home is irretrievably shattered by a husband's strong pipe—can't something be done? Certainly. A new pipe will help, or even an old pipe cleaned and filled with Sir Walter Raleigh's favorite smoking mixture. It really is milder, with no sacrifice of richness and fragrance. It really is as popular with the smoked-at as it is with the smoker.



**How to Take Care of Your Pipe**  
 (Hint No. 6) If you smoke a pipe all day long, it will become hot and strong and smelly. Keep it well-broken-in pipes in your collection. Several well-broken-in pipes in your collection. Smoke them in rotation, so that each pipe may cool and dry thoroughly for the next smoke. Send for our free booklet, "How to Take Care of Your Pipe," Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. 111

**Discovered How a Pipe Can Be**

IT'S 15¢—and milder

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**B. W. HARRIS MANUFACTURING CO.**  
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 ST. PAUL, MINN.

**Mule Mourner at Funeral**  
 Faithful to the end, the mule of the late Hugh Morrison, of Irvine, Scotland, was one of the chief mourners at his master's funeral. The animal is twenty-two years old, and for eleven years has been almost a constant companion of Morrison. After working hours it accompanied him on his walks into the country, following him about like a dog. At the funeral it followed immediately behind the hearse, and after the ceremony it was with great difficulty that the pet could be persuaded to leave the cemetery.

**Famous Scotch House Sold**  
 Blackbarony, in Peeblesshire, Scotland, for centuries the home of the Murrays of Ellbank, and the property of Viscount Ellbank, has been sold privately. Originally a border stronghold, Blackbarony was greatly added to in the first half of the Seventeenth century, and is now a massive, picturesque building with beautiful grounds and a fine avenue of lime trees.

Large, forceful men, no matter where their lot is cast, always find themselves giving orders.

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## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

**IDLE NESTS.**  
 The common arrangement, or rather lack of arrangement, of the nests in the average laying house on cornbelt farms usually means that half of them are never used. Commonly this means that the remainder are overcrowded if the hens are laying anywhere near the number of eggs they should. Why do hens use certain nests rarely or not at all? Commonly it is because too much light shines into the nests. If one questions this, study the nests the hens prefer compared with those they dislike. Many cases out of 10, the little used nests have the most direct or reflected light shining into them during the forenoon. A rearrangement of the nests along the darker side of the poultry house, if a single row of nests is the sort used, should be a fall job. This darkest side of the house is commonly beneath the windows on the front side of the house. This is particularly true with houses less than 20 feet wide. In many houses, especially those 20 feet deep or more, the desirable nest plan is to have apartment-like groups of nests with two or three layers or floors. If these groups are set at right angles to the front all are about equally lighted. Dim light in and around the nests has real virtues. Not only will there be less crowding into a few nests with broken eggs resulting but there will be less laying in corners, in the litter and on top of shelves and boxes. Also the egg-eating habit which so commonly develops during the winter months is much less likely to occur. Plenty of good nests is a part of the program of plenty of eggs, but unless they are all so placed that the hens like and use them fairly equally, a lot of nests don't mean much.

**COLDS IN THE FLOCKS.**  
 Colds, running noses, sneezing and gugged up eyes come about this time of year to chickens as well as children. What can be done about it—with the chickens? First in importance is to try and find the cause, because as with people there is usually a cause that makes them fall easy victims to the cold or roup germ. Overcrowding, with sweating, poor air, poor rest or none is a very common cause. All too often the chickens remain in their coops or brooder houses long after they should have been moved to the winter house. Too many for the roosting space, no matter how large the house, may also bring on trouble. Worms, inadequate feeding, or a poor ration though plenty is fed, cause a lot of colds. Poor flesh, and run-down condition make chickens, like people, the first victims of the cold "bug" at the first change in fall weather. If they are wormy, treat them with a good worm capsule, and then feed an adequate ration, including a good mash. If worms are not present, a dose of Epsom salts, at the rate of one pound to 400 to 500 pounds of chickens, followed by a disinfectant in the drinking water, should help clean up colds provided the heating and feed are all right. For disinfectant in the drinking water use potassium permanganate or sodium hypochlorite (chlorine solution). For the birds actually infected with colds, many have found real benefits following the dipping of the heads of the birds in a chlorine solution or a 3 or 4 per cent solution of potassium permanganate. The bird's head should be held under long enough to allow some working up the nostrils but not long enough to strangle. Canker sores should be treated with iodine painted on or around the spot after taking away the part most easily removed.

**OATS FOR HOGS**  
 With oats so cheap and corn so scarce, most farmers this year will want to feed more oats and less corn. The trouble with oats is that the hulls are not much better than so much straw. This is the reason so many people either grind or hull oats for their pigs.

One experiment station this last year has done some very interesting work in trying to find out the best way of feeding oats to hogs. In the first place, it was found that with electricity at 3 cents per kilowatt hour, it costs about 8 cents 100 pounds to grind oats coarsely, 19 cents per 100 pounds to grind oats medium fine, and 48 cents per 100 pounds to grind them very fine. These figures, of course, do not allow any profit, and must not be taken as a criticism of the custom rate now being charged by local feed concerns. In the feeding experiment, these were seven lots of pigs, all of which received coarsely ground corn and a supplemental mixture made from tankage, linseed oil meal and alfalfa meal. The check lot, which received no oats, had a feed cost of \$1.13 per 100, with corn at 84 cents a bushel. The six lots which received oats were fed the different kinds of oats at the rate of one part of oats to three parts of the coarsely ground corn. All of the lots which were fed 32-cent oats at this rate made gains more cheaply than the check lot, which received no oats. The least feed was required by the lot which received three parts of coarsely ground corn and one part of coarsely ground oats. They required 39 pounds less protein supplement than the pigs which were fed on corn and supplement only. The lot which ranked second in amount of feed required was fed three parts of coarsely ground corn and one part of coarsely ground oats. The coarsely ground oats were much better than the finely ground oats and slightly better than the medium ground oats. It is not only cheaper to grind oats coarsely, but it is better because it gives the pigs a chance to nose the hulls aside. From the standpoint of cost of gain, there was very little difference between the pigs getting coarsely

ground corn and coarsely ground oats and those getting coarsely ground corn and ground hulled oats. The pigs which were fed the hulled oats which were not ground seemed to waste some of the hulled oats, and the cost of 100 pounds of gain was 70 cents more than with the pigs given ground hulled oats. We rather wonder if future experiments will demonstrate that ground hulled oats are so much superior to the whole hulled oats. After taking into account the expense of hulling on the basis of 15 cents 100 pounds, the hulled oats which had not been ground and the whole oats which had not been ground were just about a standoff in dollars and cents, although the hulled oats pigs required about 50 less pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain. The trouble with all oat experiments is that there are so many different kinds of oats and some require hulling and grinding much more than do others.

**GIVE DOG SQUARE DEAL**  
 Dogs deserve fair treatment and they will make better playmates and servants if consideration and intelligence enter into their daily care. Some people give the little dog good care because it is little, and let the big dog sleep in a drafty house or old box on filthy rags without a thought for the dog's comfort. Often dogs are ill and no effort is made to help them back to health. It isn't that people can't find out what to do, for advertisements of dog food or dog remedies will outline clear instructions as to how to keep a dog in health. These booklets may be had for the asking. Knowledge about regular feeding, bathing, housing and training should be in the hands of every dog owner. If the dog is well, try to keep him well. Feed only good food—don't feed spoiled food for economy. Many known folks to feed the dog, day in and day out, on corn bread made by stirring meal and water together and baking it. Dogs need a variety of food. Children should not be allowed to mistreat pets. Sometimes the only relief the dog has from "loving" by lively children is to hide under an out-house. Children who study about dog habits and dog needs are not likely to abuse their good playmates. A good dog is a great asset on a farm, and humane treatment will make him all the more valuable and less likely to get into trouble with anyone.

**SEEDS FROM EVERYWHERE**  
 When you open a packet of garden seed in the spring, do you have any idea where the seed came from and who grew it? The stock in any wholesale seed house is likely to represent an assembly of items from many parts of the United States and from foreign countries as well, says the United States department of agriculture. Temperature, humidity, soil and water supply naturally have an important effect on the development of the seed crop. Some plants require specialized skill and experience in the management of the seedling plant. In other cases, a plentiful supply of cheap labor determines the production area. Transportation expense, particularly if it is high, may favor seed production in a certain area. Plant pests and crop diseases may play an important part in ending seed production in one area and stimulating it in another. Of the common garden seeds, the different varieties of peas form the most important single item. Since 1860, production has moved westward from New York to Montana, Idaho and California. Irrigation is an aid to pea seed growers, but the shift has come principally because growing peas for canning and trucking is usually more profitable than growing for seed, and this had led the pea-growing sections to depend for seed on areas where the canning and trucking business is unimportant. Similar factors have influenced the westward march of bean seed growing. Nebraska is a principal producer of sweet corn seed. Rocky Ford, Colorado, is the most important production area for muskmelon and cucumber seed. Colorado also produces watermelon seed, as do Florida and Texas. A large part of the squash and pumpkin seed comes from the plains of Kansas and Nebraska. Seed of the commonest kitchen garden vegetables, radishes and lettuce, comes almost entirely from California, as does the bulk of the American production of onion and turnip seed. Some turnip seed comes from abroad when prices are high, and most of the Bermuda onion seed comes from the Canary Islands. Denmark supplies most of our cauliflower seed and considerable cabbage seed, and foreign supplies of beet, spinach, summer radish, celery and carrot seed are in sharp and often successful competition with the American supply.

**WHEAT FOR DAIRY COWS**  
 We have received a number of inquiries from various sections of the country concerning the feeding value of wheat in the dairy ration. Feeding trials indicate that wheat has about the same feeding value, pound for pound, as corn. Wheat should always be ground for dairy cattle. It need not be finely ground but should be, at least, coarsely cracked. Whether one can afford to include wheat in the dairy ration will depend on its market value in comparison with the market value of other feeds of equal feeding value.

**THIS MEANS YOU**  
 You have not done your part in club work, unless you have persuaded someone else to enroll under the 4-H flag.

More study of market news on prices and conditions often makes a farmer's income larger, kettle under observant eyes. The humble apple taught the law of gravitation.

**TIMELY REMINDER**  
 In recent years, since farm machinery and equipment have developed rapidly, demand for efficient service has been one of the factors in helping to develop trade. In turn, better service has been in demand to farmers. Repair shops, equipped with blacksmithing as a sideline, are indispensable in this day of tractors, ensilage cutters, corn pickers and like machines.

## ST. LOUIS GETS BIG DAIRY SHOW

Missouri City Likely to Become Permanent Home of Exposition

Chicago—After 24 years of wandering throughout 10 states of the Middle West and East, the National Dairy exposition promises to become a fixture at St. Louis. The big success of the show last year, coupled with the enthusiastic cooperation of the press and of the business leaders of St. Louis and surrounding territory, has convinced leaders of the dairy breeding industry that this city is an ideal place for this annual event and this year marks the second in what promises to become its permanent home.

Held for the first time back in 1908 at Chicago, the National Dairy exposition has wandered from Chicago to Milwaukee, Springfield, Mass.; Columbus; Hamline, Minn.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Indianapolis; Detroit; Memphis, Tenn.; and St. Louis. Chicago had the show at least eight times, compared to twice each for Columbus, Milwaukee, Hamline, and Memphis.

The prime mover in beginning the National Dairy exposition was W. B. Barney of Des Moines, one of the oldest living breeders of Holstein-Friesians, and for many years a leading exhibitor. He has attended every one of the 23 shows in the last 24 years. Mr. Barney was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the Dairy Cattle Congress, held annually at Waterloo, Ia. The first judge was L. S. Gillette, still an accredited Holstein judge of Postoria, Ia.

Organization of the first National Dairy exposition was begun in 1904 and 1905 and the first show was held at Chicago, from February 15 to 24, 1906. Three of the six Holstein herds entered took part, with about 50 head of cattle. Some Jerseys, Guernseys, and Ayrshires also took part in the first show and, since 1906, there has been a steady growth in numbers until more than 1200 cows and bulls of all breeds took part in the open classes at St. Louis last year and in addition some 300 head were judged in the 4-H club classes. A total of 1400 head is expected for 1930.

The National Dairy exposition has been held every year since 1906, with the exception of 1915, when no show was held, due to the danger of spreading hoof and mouth disease which struck the country.

**England Harks to Canada.**  
 From Milwaukee Journal.  
 Canadians hardly thought, when last July they cast the votes which made Richard Bennett premier, that they were electing a minister for the British empire. Yet so it has happened. For the speech of Premier Bennett in the Dominion conference put an end to one blow to the policy on which Lord Beaverbrook, powerful owner of newspapers, has been insisting; it gave Stanley Baldwin a new lease as leader of the conservatives; it led Mr. Baldwin to change his own policy. "Empire free trade," has been the slogan of Lord Beaverbrook, and he, with Lord Rothermere, brother and successor of the great Northcliffe, has been leading Stanley Baldwin's leadership of the conservatives. But Premier Bennett swept empire free trade out of the idea of discussion; Canada simply would not consider it, he said. Even if it were not impossible, it is undesirable. And that was that.

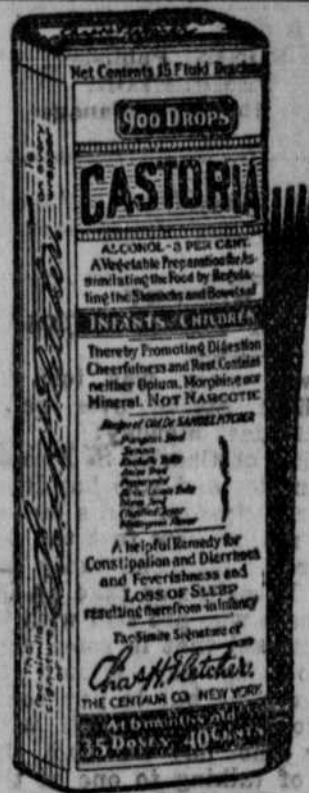
In return, Premier Bennett offered England "imperial preference," through a 10 per cent increase in tariffs already existing or tariffs to be enacted as part of the scheme. Here was something Ramsay MacDonald could not accept, for it means taxing food imported into England. But it was a shift Stanley Baldwin accomplished. He, too, has resisted the idea of food taxes, not on principle, but because he was sure any party which campaigned for such taxes would have no chance. But Premier Bennett's proposal changed the picture. Mr. Baldwin, who has just had Beaverbrook swept out of the picture, will have the support of Dominion approval in advocating tariffs. The issue between MacDonald and Baldwin has been set up by a man from the new world.

The new world, Americans remember, has spoken in Britain's politics before; there was a tea party and later a Washington. But this is an even newer "new world." It is not just American, which the Cabots came over to see and Britain wrested from France and Holland. It is a new world since the war in which the "mother country" cannot stand alone, or alone determine on "empire policy," and wisely does not try. A new world in which far-flung Australia and New Zealand have, in proportion to their numbers, more than an equal voice, because the old mother locks now for support.

**MODEL TOURNAMENT**  
 Atlantic City—The fourth annual miniature aircraft tournament is to be held here on October 11 and 12 this year, and entrants will compete for the title of national champion. There will be six events for junior and senior entrants, and either boys or girls can compete in both classes. Rocket propelled models will not be allowed to compete.

**Hazy Memory.**  
 From Pele Mele, Paris.  
 She: Am I the first girl you ever kissed?  
 He: Now that you mention it, your face does sort of look familiar.

# No more COLIC pains ... give Castoria



**ACRY** in the night may be the first warning that Baby has colic. No cause for alarm if Castoria is handy! This pure vegetable preparation brings quick comfort, and can never do the slightest harm. Always keep a bottle in the house. It is the safe and sensible thing when children are ailing. Whether it's the stomach, or the little bowels; colic or constipation; or diarrhea. When tiny tongues are coated, or the breath is bad. When there's need of gentle regulation. Every child loves the taste of Castoria, and its mildness makes it suitable for the tiniest infant, and for frequent use.

**Uncover Buried Cities**  
**Lost to Remembrance**  
 Discovery of new archeological records covering approximately 5,000 years from the earliest days of civilization to the time of Christ is reported by the expedition of the Toledo Museum of Art and the University of Michigan, in Mesopotamia. The expedition's findings have been made on the site of Seleucia, Opis and Akshak, three ancient cities which flourished inversely in the order named, on a single site on the Tigris river, not far from the city of Bagdad, in Persia. They were destroyed, buried and forgotten. Accounts of the expedition's work were given by the chief excavator. The expedition was organized to establish definitely the position of the famous city of Opis which Xenophon, in his memoirs, described as prosperous and wealthy and as a city of size several centuries before Christ. He established the site of Opis, but on top of it found the still more famous city of Seleucia, a Hellenistic independent state set up by Seleucus Nicator, favorite general of Alexander the Great. Hardly had Seleucia been rediscovered when the expedition found traces of a third city deeper in the same site which they have identified as Akshak, a Sumerian occupation dating at least as early as 3,500 years before Christ. Akshak is described as contemporary with the historically important Chaldean city of Ur.

And a more liberal dose of Castoria is usually all that's needed to right the irregularities of older, growing children. Genuine Castoria has Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on the wrapper. It's prescribed by doctors!

**Old Invention**  
 A mirror for looking into the retina of a patient's eye was devised by Helmholtz in 1851.

Don't cry over spilt milk—call the cat.

# BAYER ASPIRIN is always SAFE

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS**  
**UNLESS** you see the name Bayer and the word genuine on the package as pictured here you can never be sure that you are taking genuine Bayer Aspirin tablets which thousands of physicians have always prescribed.



The name Bayer means genuine Bayer Aspirin. It is your guarantee of purity—your protection against imitations. Millions of users have proved that it is safe.

**BAYER ASPIRIN DOES NOT DEPRESS THE HEART**

Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer manufacture of monacetic acid ester of salicylic acid.

**Found Laughing Matter in Mamie's Terse Note**  
 Memphis Mamie is a nursemaid in an Indianapolis home. A few mornings ago the missus slept late—as did the baby, Mamie's particular concern. Strategy had to be used to prevent solicitors, collectors and other doorbell ringers from wrecking the desired slumber of the dwellers therein. Mamie thought and thought.

The missus awakened and found several people standing in front of the house—all laughing. She coaxed her to a kitchen, slipped downstairs and went to the front door, hanging on the doorknob with this note of peace: "Please come round bake door my baby sleep, Mamie."

**Decrease in Horses**  
 There are 7,900,000 fewer horses in the United States now than there were ten years ago.

Unreal pleasures of life are the most expensive.

**The Shaving Cream that remains moist, softens the beard—and soothes and invigorates the skin!**

**Cuticura Shaving Cream**

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