

# Don't bother to "make this simple test"



**B**UT if you must convince yourself, try some ordinary tobacco in an old pipe. Note result in chalk on the bottom of your left shoe.

Then try some ordinary tobacco in your favorite pipe. Note on other shoe. Finally, try some Sir Walter Raleigh smoking tobacco in any good pipe. You won't have to note it anywhere, for you'll notice with the very first puff how much cooler and milder it is. It stays so, right down to the last puff in the bowl—rich, mellow and fragrant. Your regular tobacco-smoker has Sir Walter, of course. Try a tin—today.



**How to Take Care of Your Pipe**

(How No. 1) Some smokers believe that oil on the bowl of a pipe keeps it bright and shiny. Temporarily the bowl is brightened, but soon the oil again. A thick rub with a soft cloth will do wonders, especially if the pipe is warm. Send for our free booklet, "How to Take Care of Your Pipe." Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. 113 (In Canada, 3110 St. Antoine St., Montreal.)

*Wood a Pipe Can Be*

IT'S 15¢—and milder

### Hard to Figure Reason for His Staying Away

"Women get away with murder," remarked Jack Doyle, fight promoter, "because it is generally understood that they don't mean what they say. This always gives them a loophole when things go wrong.

"Funny part of it is that the women themselves do not seem to think their remarks should be taken literally. Like Gwenny.

"What's the trouble between you and Freddie? a friend asked her.

"I'm sure I don't know," said Gwenny. "He hasn't been to see me for a week, just because I told him I never wanted to see him again."—Exchange.

### New Trio Dance

Whenever the dancing masters of America convene there's a good story. This year it was about the new trio dance, a sort of fox trot in which one man has two feminine partners. Two advantages are claimed. It solves the wall-flower problem and it saves the situation for the man who has got his wires crossed and pledged himself to two girls for the same number.

To the philosopher, however, any success which this dance may have will seem to have a deeper significance, as indicating and perhaps even encouraging a polygamous tendency in our civilization.—R. J. W. in Judge.

### Sounded Interesting

"Say, pop, are there cannibals on the Sandwich Islands?"

"Why do you ask, Tommy?"

"I just wondered what kind of sandwiches they had."

### No Chance

"When your wife gets revenge on you she seems to find it sweet."

"Yes; just as sweet as the day we were married."

At the decline of day, the sun sets so fast. At the decline of life, the years go so.

## Stubborn Coughs

Don't let coughs and colds wear down your strength and vitality. **Boschee's Syrup** soothes instantly—ends coughs quickly. Relief GUARANTEED.

# Give Up to Boschee's SYRUP

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## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### WHEN IS COW UNPROFITABLE?

What is an unprofitable cow in one locality may be a profitable one in another, owing to the difference in the two communities in cost of feed, labor and other items. The use made of the products is another factor. However, there is a yardstick that can be used under any of these conditions. Almost all surveys made on the cost of producing dairy products show that the feed cost of producing dairy products is from 50 to 55 per cent of the total cost. The labor, interest on investment, insurance, taxes and barn cost, with a few miscellaneous items, make up the rest of the cost. For all practical purposes we can consider the feed cost half the total cost. Then just to break and get wages for his time, a man must get back two dollars for every dollar's worth of feed he gives his cow. Accordingly as he gets more than this amount he is getting dividends on his enterprise. If he gets less he is not even getting "hired" man's wages. If he is retaining whole milk he must get four dollars for every dollar's worth of feed his cow gets before he is really making any money. It has been found that the retailing of the milk costs about the same as producing it. Then half the whole income must be set aside to cover cost of retailing. The other half should be divided equally between feed costs and other costs. Thus where milk is retailed the feed cost is about one-quarter the total cost. The cream seller can figure yet another way. The calf, the skim milk, the barnyard manure will under most conditions pay for the pasture and the roughage the cow eats in a year. Where this is the case the feed cost of the butterfat is the grain cost. This should be the value of 33 1-3 pounds of grain with Jerseys and Guernseys and 25 pounds with Holsteins and the other large breeds. The difference between the value of this grain and the value of the butterfat in a hundred pounds of milk must cover labor, other items of overhead and dividends. Unfortunately many men are not getting two dollars for each dollar's worth of feed given their cows. The work done by the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington on the results of the herd-improvement associations show that one cow out of three does not return a dollar's worth of product when given a dollar's worth of feed and that still another just returns dollar for dollar on the feed bill.

### CUTTING DOWN CHORES

Farmers travel farther in feeding than in any other operation connected with dairy production. Any practical method of reducing travel should be beneficial. Convenient silos and feed bins, with a labor saving plan of moving feed to the cows or livestock, are a big help. In the dairy, carrier trucks which will hold enough ensilage or meal for several cows will cut the work in two, as compared with carrying feed in baskets. Arrangement of the barn, smooth floors, accessible mangers that are easily cleaned, are all factors in making feeding a shorter task. Livestock men know that silo location affects time required to feed. Silage should not have to be hauled to distant feed bunk. Conveniently located milk houses save time for dairy operators. Construction also is important. Smooth floors and walls which can be easily cleaned will prove a good investment. Handy arrangement of equipment, such as wash troughs, drying racks and sterilizers for the milk, often bring thanks from hurried workers. Running water and some means of heating it should be considered essential. It is hard to conceive of a well managed barn today that does not have a convenient means of removing litter. Carriers are indispensable in transporting manure to a storage pit, but some barns are now constructed so that the spreader can be driven between rows of stalls. This saves time when weather conditions are not fit for hauling manure to the field immediately. Steel stanchions and stalls have proved themselves more economical than those of wooden construction. They are easier to keep sanitary and are far more durable. Single stalls protect the cows and help make them comfortable. Drinking cups are nearly as essential from a financial standpoint as are mangers or any other standard dairy fixtures.

### A STITCH IN TIME

Rodent injury is one of the main causes of three fatalities in orchards under 15 years of age. Trees girdled by mice in cultivated orchards are in nearly every case those trees where litter has been allowed to remain near the base of the tree through the fall and winter. There is the first essential in protecting trees from rodents is to remove the litter for a distance of eight inches from the base of the tree. It is also advisable to remove the soil from the base of the tree to the depth of three or four inches and fill the hole with coarse sanders. The cinders should not come from a factory where they have been exposed to chemical refuse. Cover the cinders with soil and slightly mound the earth at the base of the tree, to provide drainage and reduce the danger of winter freezing. Wire netting protectors 18 inches high are the surest safeguards against all rodents, but the first cost is rather high. Veneer and paper guards are satisfactory, but have to be removed each spring. There are a good many repellent paints, some of which are quite effective against rabbits, but do not control mice injury. A paint made by dissolving resin and adding warm alcohol to the melted resin in proportions that make a good consistency to paint on the trees with a brush lasts all winter and has been found effective against both field mice and rabbits. Whatever methods

### WATER TO MAKE MILK

Of all farm animals, dairy cows require the largest quantities of water, due to the fact that it forms about 87 per cent of milk. Now is the time to see that arrangements are complete for a supply of this all-important winter feed. It is important that cows in milk have access to water at least two or more times daily, and better at will. Best results may be expected where individual drinking cups are used in the barn and watering troughs or other sources of fresh, pure water are available in lots and pastures, so that water is available at all times. The quantity of water cows will

are used to control rodent injury during the winter, the last chance to apply the remedy safely is in November.

### THREE MILKINGS DAILY

Investigations were made some time ago of the increase secured by milking cows three times a day for short periods of 30 to 40 days. Under such conditions they found that the increase was 11 to 12 per cent over twice-a-day milking. More recently they have completed investigations under which the cows were milked three times a day during the whole lactation period and now have data on a total of 18 lactations, in 8 of which the cows were milked three times a day and in 10 of them twice times a day. Results of this latest work show that the cows that were milked three times a day gave 21.2 per cent more milk and 22.4 per cent more butterfat than did the two-time cows. This investigation work bears out the conclusions that have been generally reached by practical dairymen. Farmers who are running cows on Advanced Register test invariably state that the production is increased from 15 to 25 per cent by milking three times daily. One of the largest milk-producing farms in the United States is milking approximately 1,400 cows daily at their home plant. At the present time two-thirds of these are milked three times a day and the balance twice daily. In general their feeling is that the practice of milking cows three times a day adds from 12 to 16 per cent to the production. Whether one can afford to milk his cows three times a day depends on the cost of labor, the proportionate increase in quantity, the cost of the extra feed needed and the value of the product.

### MULCHING STRAWBERRIES

The time to mulch strawberries is after the ground is frozen firmly. The advantages gained through the mulching process are many. Chief among these advantages is winter protection, and mulched strawberry plantings are less subject to heaving out of the plants and the resultant breaking of the roots by alternating freezes and thaws. Perhaps the best mulch now in use is the cleanest wheat straw available. Several other materials also are used, such as oats, rye, buckwheat, hay, leaves, shredded cornstalks, pine needles, and other similar materials. The main thing is to make sure that the material used is clean and free from seeds. Clean wheat straw applied in a layer several inches thick usually gives good results. The straw mulch is removed in the spring after the danger of frost is past. If the removal of the mulch is delayed too long there will be a noticeable paling of the leaves. Often when the mulch is thin the plants will grow up through it. When the mulch is heavy it is safer to rake it off the plant rows and into the alleys between the rows. It can be tramped down and left there until after the harvesting is complete. Should a late frost be forecast the straw can be raked back temporarily. At an agricultural experiment station the last mulch is removed about the last part of April. Paper mulches for strawberries are being tested, but as yet no clear-cut recommendation is possible except that they be used in a limited way for trial.

### WHEN TO BUY TREES

This is the season of the year, for the purchasing and setting of trees. When to buy plants is a question often asked. The nearest reliable nursery is usually the safest place. Visit the stocks if possible before making the trade. When one is purchasing large quantities a visit is almost essential unless the nursery concern is a large one that has been doing a big and satisfactory business over a long period of years. One must remember that it takes a tree a long time to bear, and that should it turn out to be something other than expected, years have been lost, and the chance of recovering damages beyond the original purchase price of the trees is small. The larger and longer established the nursery, the fewer errors are made. When the plants are delivered they should be either immediately planted or packed in a bundle or box is allowed to lie around the barn or shed for a week or two, then opened and the setting done on a windy day, the death of the trees is not due to the nursery. Upon arrival at the farm the plants should be taken from their packages and set in a trench, dug to the north of a building, or on the north slope of a hill. Loosen the bundles and fill the trench with earth, being sure that all of the roots are covered and in contact with the soil. Plants so heeled in may be left for weeks or months before setting. Just the proper time may be selected for doing the work, in order that best results may be obtained.

### TRAINING THE COLT

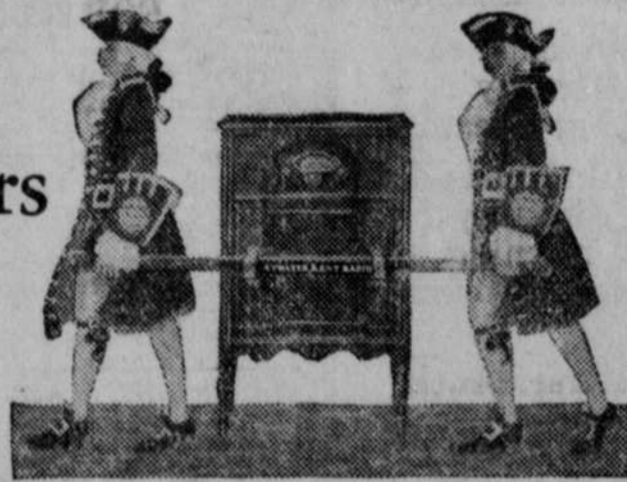
I usually hitch a colt with a three- or four-horse team working on some heavy job, such as a disk, says an experienced horseman. The lines on the team are hitched just as if the colt were not there. The colt is tied by two ropes from his halter, one to the hames of the trusty and the other to the pole strap where the breeching straps are attached. Thus the colt can't get too far ahead nor too far back. Attach his line on each side of his bit but do not hitch him in any way to the bits of the other horses. With the one line checked evenly on both sides of the colt's bit, you can draw him back when necessary, but there will be no constant saving on his mouth. At first put him on the side opposite the way you are turning. Turning the other horses will lead him around. You can turn him the other way by pulling back gently on his line.

drink depends upon the yield of milk, the quantity of water in the feed, the air temperature and whether the available water supply is of moderate temperature. During the winter months, if outside watering troughs must be depended upon, the use of tank heaters is recommended so that the cows will not be forced to drink ice-cold water. Cows in milk require from 100 pounds—12 1/2 gallons—to 200 pounds—37 1/2 gallons—of more of water daily. Water is the cheapest feed and more and better use should be made of it. It pays big dividends in increased production.

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ever you say, right up to Christmas. Only act now. Many others have the same thought as yourself.



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### Chaney's Witty Answer Won Him Movie Chance

Lon Chaney was noted for his quick wit. Few actors climbed to success over so difficult a road as he. Recognition was a long time in coming.

Just before he entered pictures, Lon was playing in musical comedy in a theater on Spring street and the show went broke. Out of a job, Lon applied for picture work.

"I dunno, I dunno," demurred the producer. "Have you ever had any experience acting without an audience?"

"That's just why I'm here!" shot back Lon with a grin and the retort won him a part and his start in pictures.—Los Angeles Times.

### All Gain

Under a new law barbers must shortly close shop for one whole day per week. They should not lose money, for "silence is golden."—London Opinion.

### No Doubt

"What's this?"

"An Indian college."

"I'll bet they've got a good yell."



### Mother of Four Babies

"Although I am only 22 years old, I have four babies to care for. Before my first baby was born my mother urged me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was so terribly weak. I had to lie down four or five times a day. After three bottles I could feel a great improvement. I still take the Vegetable Compound whenever I need it for it gives me strength to be a good mother to my family."—Mrs. Vern L. Dennings, 510 Johnson Street, Saginaw, Michigan.

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

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

### Business Revival Held Back by Hoarded Money

Some years ago an experiment was tried with a new dollar bill. Attached to the bill was a piece of blank paper, with a request to all who possessed it temporarily to write thereon what they had purchased with it. This started on its way the dollar made the rounds of stores, shops and industrial concerns, and before long came back to the man who started it on its travels. What is true of one dollar is likewise true of a million. Whoever starts money in motion usually gets back his initial investment, frequently with considerable gain.

The proposal of some of the luncheon clubs for each member to spend \$100 in a week stimulates the movement of money. When speculative stocks crashed in Wall Street and dragged down with them shares in the best concerns of the country, no money was destroyed. There is as much currency, gold and silver coins as when the flurry began, but for the last year there has been less disposition to spend. People hoarded their cash, although they knew idle money gains no profit and helps make idle the wheels of industry. The buying campaign is an attempt to put money to work. What the public spends now is likely to return. Money in a tin can never did anybody any good, but put in motion will stimulate business, and a dollar now buys more than it has for a good while.—Indianapolis News.

### Educator Refuses to See Limit on Learning

Instances of elderly people who have accomplished prodigies of learning are frequently adduced as encouragement to the average person of mature years. If so-and-so, the famous musician, could learn Hebrew at eighty, then John Smith need despair of mastering any subject he may fancy, even though his years of youthful vigor in acquisition may be long behind him. This argument has run, probably without quite convincing John Smith. For he has felt, as most of us feel, an increasing difficulty of concentration and retention as his school and college years have receded into the past.

Dr. Herbert Sorenson of the University of Minnesota has been making experiments and he says that the only trouble with John Smith's mind at fifty is that he hasn't kept it exercised.—Waterbury Republican.

### Rubber Trees in Florida

Para rubber trees planted by the Department of Agriculture in Florida are making remarkable and encouraging progress, according to a report recently given to the appropriation committee of the house by Dr. Karl F. Kellerman, associate chief of the bureau of plant industry. The department has discovered that young rubber trees in such a climate

as Florida's must be protected by lattice work. The trees will grow about as well as they do in Haiti, Doctor Kellerman believes. The growth in Haiti is satisfactory, inasmuch as the trees produce as much rubber as they do when grown in the tropics, though they do not seem to be quite as vigorous.

### Bank Cash Paradox

The paradox of a run on a bank is well expressed by the case of the man who inquired of his bank whether it had cash available for paying the amount of his deposit, saying: "If you can pay me, I don't want my money; but if you can't, I do." All depositors want to be sure their money "is there." Yet it never is there all at one time.

### That's All

"Yes, she has only been divorced three times."

"I see. Just a mere girl."

### How Old Are You?

By The Stars In **47** Heaven—I'm

### The Spirit Of Youth Is In Me

Millions of men and women the world over know that the Kruschen Method of burning up fat and getting weight down to a healthy and shapely basis is a safe and sensible one.

But there are millions more who are not fat who ought to know that Kruschen Salts keeps the body free from harmful toxins and acids—puts into your internal organs, nerves, glands and fibres the six vitalizing minerals that nature says it should have if you are to be vigorous, energetic and free from petty ailments.

If your weight is normal and you have no fat to lose—eat anything you want and take one-half a teaspoon of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water before breakfast every morning.

An 85 cent bottle lasts four weeks—and after the first bottle you will realize what a wonderful rejuvenating combination Kruschen is—You will probably feel younger than you have for years with clearer skin, brighter eyes and keener mind.

You can get Kruschen Salts at any real drug store in the world—it's the inexpensive way to have glorious health and to keep it.—Adv.

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Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—Keeps Hair Soft and Healthy. 50 cents by mail or a druggist. Hiseox Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.

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