By Williams

Garfield Tea Out Our Way



ments of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's

FOAM OF MILK FED TO CALVES

Experiments Show Practice Does Not Affect Growth of Animals

Brockings, S. D. - - - That milk foam fed to calves does not affect their growth or physical condition in any way is the conclusion drawn from a 5½ months' test by the South Dakota State college dairy husbandry department.

"The experiment was undertaken," said I. M. Olson, head of the department "because of the rather widespread idea that feeding milk with foam on it to young calves hindered their growth and gave them the scours. No record could be found of any such experiment having been made previously.

To check results, the experiment will be repeated, he said. After the second trial, more complete data will be available.

The six calves used in the test were taken from the college dairy herd, some of them Holstein, one a Jersey and one or two cross breeds. They were from three to four weeks old when the test was started. Three were fed skim milk with all foam taken off, while the other three were fed skim milk with the foam which accumulated in separating, plus the foam taken from the other milk. In separating, the milk pails were lowered from the machine so that \considerable foam was formed.

Each of the six calves was fed the same amount of milk by weight. At the start each received six pounds. Later the ration was increased to eight pounds and finally to 10. From four to six inches of foam stood on the pails of milk fed to three of the calves. All were given grain and hay in the customary amounts.

Every 10 days of the trial all the calves were weighed and each 30 days they were measured. Frequently, Mr. Olson said, visitors came to see the calves and attempted to pick out the ones being fed foam. In no case were they able to distinguish between those getting foam and those getting milk without foam, he said.

DIVERSIFIED PHILOSOPHY. The ducks are winging south just

now,
But that don't mean a thing
To lame ones down in Washington.
For they abide till spring.

If echippus would come back, He was so short and so slow, Some guy could make a lot of jack Inventing peewee polo.

The Indian was dumb, may be, But yet he made a summer That neither roasts a man to death. Nor makes him call a plumber.

The hibernating animal, Did nature plan it for Example to that crusty gent, The building janitor?

Securities now give the lie To Webster's definition; And they have acted, too, to arrash A G. O. P. tradition.

'Commissioner!" in Washington A man called down the street: Full forty men came rushing up. The calling man to greet. -Sam Page

S. D. "Tax Reform."

Fron Sioux Falls Argus-Leader
The official report of the South
Dakota Tax conference is now being distributed. Among the things it contains is a copy of a proposed income tax bill. After reading its provisions and noticing the widespread ramifications of a tax of this nature, one is forced to the conclusion that the less South Deconclusion that the less South Dakota has to do with the plan the

An income tax may serve with some degree of satisfaction in States where large incomes are much more numerous than they are in South Dakota. South Dakota is a State of comparatively small incomes. Our average income rates fairly well but it is not sufficiently large to produce much revenue under the usual income tax returns. The work and bother, however, of figuring, assessing and paying an income tax is about the same whether the total be small or large.

Imposition of an income tax upon the people of South Dakota would produce another extremely distasteful governmental burden.

And its benefits are extremely questionable. The promoters of the control of of

questionable. The promoters of the tax promise a reduction in proper-ty taxes if the income tax is adopted. But what do the records show? North Dakota has an income tax, put over under the same guise being employed here. The taxpayers were told that it would cut the burden on real estate. But it didn't do that. North Dakota taxpayers are now paying the regular property tax as usual—in truth, it's been increased -and in addition thereto are required to cough up an income tax. If the income tax were put to a vote of the people in North Dakota after their experience with it, one may be pretty certain that they'd reject it by a large majority.

Political promoters of the income tax in South Dakota are advised to be careful if they have much regard for their future. Their promises of a cut in real estate taxes are

of a cut in real estate taxes are not likely to materialize and the re-sentment of the people will be dis-played in the voting places at the first opportunity.

Q. Has the Nile many tributaries near its mouth? L. K. A. The lower Nile for 600 miles has scarcely a tributary rivulet.



"Spirit of Wichita"



One attraction which the recent Wichita, Kan., National Livestock show hadn't heralded came in the birth of a potential champion calf, called "The Spirit of Wichita," in the Guernsey herd of Harvey S. Firestone, tire magnate. The calf's mother is the famous Carnation Josephine Ollie. His aunt, Hosley Fobes Homestead, holds the world's record for twice-a-day milking. Fannie Cronye is shown with the calf.

Millions in Loans to Farmers Will Be Asked in Congress To Relieve Stricken Areas

BY FRANK I. WELLER, Associated Press Farm Editor, Washington -

- Emergency rather than partisan issues seem likely to occupy attention of farm leaders in the short session of Congress beginning December 1.

This is indicated by the offer of democratic floor leaders in both houses to co-operate with republicans for the speedy return of better times for agriculture and industry.

Three farm measures are outstanding-creation of a federal feed, seed and fertilizer loan; appropriation of funds to aid stricken farmers even to the extent of buying food for them, and passage of the agricultural appropriation bill for

Each involves innumerable items, questions of expediency and policy -so much so that ardent advocates of the export debenture, reform of the agricultural marketing act and further regulation of cotton and grain exchanges may be able to crowd no more than preliminary consideration in the three months left to the 72nd Congress.

More Road Money in Sight The agricultural appropriation bill increases federal highway aid from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000, and Secretary Hyde is preparing to ask Congress, when the bill is passed, to make the 1932 appropriation for road work available in

It is his purpose to minimize unemployment by speeding up state road building programs, especially in the drought areas.

Due largely to the increased highway fund, the agricultural ap-

Women Need Work, Too. From New York Telegram.

In the panicky attempt to meet at the last minute the unemployment problem, which should have been mitigated by orderly advance planning, some desperate measures are being proposed. One of these is he demand that employers fire women workers and give their jobs

The theory is that men are famly bread winners, while women are olding jobs to make pin money or or the fun of it. That theory does ot fit the facts.

For better or for worse, millions women have been drawn into the

propriation bill is expected to exceed the \$175,618,112 appropriated for all purposes of the department

of agriculture for the fiscal year

Congress considers each item separately and there are thousands

\$60,000,000 to be Sought

Presaging almost equally long debate, Representative Aswell, democrat, of Louisiana, expects to introduce a joint resolution authorizing an appropriation of \$60,000,000 to aid formers in drought and storm stricken areas in 1931.

Loans would be secured by a lien on the crop to be produced and made through agencies to be designated by the secretary of agricul-

It is assumed that the Aswell resolution proposes to include funds for a feed, seed and fertilizer loan. Heretofore funds for such purposes alone have been handled through the federal seed loan office.

Regardless of the Aswell resolution, there is considerable sentiment for a specific seed loan fund of perhaps \$25,000,000 to be administered in at least the 21 states where the drought hit hardest.

Asks Money by January 1 C. W. Waburton, director of extension work, department of agriculture, under whose supervision seed loan funds are distributed, plans to ask Congress to make any fund it appropriates available by January 1, 1931.

It is suggested that because of the widespread agricultural depression some effort may be made to modify the rules of seed loan disindustrial system. They work for the same reason that men work—to

live, to eat. Their earnings are not movie money, but often milk mon-ey for babies. Their pay envelope has long since become a necessary part of the family budget. These women workers have be-

come dependent upon industry and industry has been dependent upon them. You may like that process or you may not. That makes no difference. Any sudden attempt to interfere with that process means discontinuously and the suddent attempt to interfere with that process means discontinuously and the suddent attempt to interfere with location of industry, means suffering for millions of families.

There should be steady jobs for all who have to bork and who want

bursements. Heretofore, loans have been made only to farmers who were unable to get credit elsewhere. Most Loans Repaid

Considering the distressed condition of the borrowers, seed loan officials say the rate at which loans have been repaid is remarkable.

Ninety per cent of the \$6,000,000 appropriated for storm, flood and drought sufferers in southeastern states in 1929 has been repaid.

Of \$4,600,000 loaned in 15 northwestern, central and southeastern states and New Mexico from the \$6,000,000 seed loan appropriation of 1930, more than \$2,000,000 has been repaid.

Of the unexpended balance \$700,-000 has been loaned in Florida, Alabama, Virginia, Missouri and Oklahoma to help farmers plant pasture crops as a result of last summer's drought.

Tariffs and Claptrap From Wallace's Farmer.

If the object of the tariff is to bring about lower prices in the United States, it has been a grand and glorious success. Connecticut Tilson, the house floor leader, and some of our Iowa congressmen have used this funny argument. They say "The democrats claimed that the Hawley-Smoot tariff would make the cost of living higher-that the consumer would have to pay more. Now, really, it hasn't worked that way at all, because the consumer has had to pay less since the new tariff than he did before."

If the Iowa congressman whom we heard making this argument, knew how close he was getting to the real truth, he would shy like a frightened horse. As a matter of fact, the Hawley-Smoot tariff, by frightening Europe during 1929, did play a considerable part in bringing on the world-wide economic crash, which in turn brought us the lower prices. If the men who voted for the tariff want to take credit for all of this, they can, but it seems to us that they should think twice before taking so much upor themselves.

If the countries of the world follow the United States' lead, as Canada has already done and as England is talking about doing the world-wide higher tariffs may bring about permanently lower prices. This kind of thing has already happened in wheat. A number of the European countries now have a tariff of over a dollar a bushel on wheat, which means that the farmers in these countries are straining every effort to produce as much wheat as possible, because in all of these countries wheat is on an import basis and the tariff is fully effective. German and French labor growing wheat could really be much more profitably employed in the production of manufactured goods to send to the United States, if it were not for the fact that our tariffs on manufactured goods make it impossible for them to do business in this way. With sugar, we have a somewhat similar cituation, with most of the nations of the world encouraging sugar production by tariff or bounty. The artificial encouragement helped for a time, but eventually comes the trouble of world-wide overproduction. The people who thought they were helped then begin to suffer, and not only do they suffer but a lot of innocent people suffer as

Q. What rare chemical element is necessary for the growth of teeth?

A. Flourine. It is a poisonous, intensely corrosive gas. In its pure form it destroys all living matter, yet a very little of it, in chemical combination, is believed to be neces-sary for the growth of the enamel on

work, whether men or women. In this period of insufficient work some must go without. So the emergency requires apportioning of jobs. Many women, as many men, will suffer.

But surely the division of work can be made on a more careful and intelligent basis than the proposed discrimination against women.

Q. How many feeble-minded persons are there in the United States?

A. Special estimates place the number of persons in the United States who are mentally defective (feeble-minded, imbeciles, and idiate) at over 900,000.

Arterial Highways of

Future Radiant Vision To the Romans a road was a means to an end. Straight as a string, built with uncompromising zeal over all obstacles; streams, marshes, mountains, other men's property, and the numerous other irregularities which lie in the path of material logic, your Roman road was designed to "get there."

The superhighways which our latter day road builders are advocating have no such simple duty. They are to be the nourishing arteries of our entire economic system, employing thousands of laborers in their construction and upkeep, stimulating hundreds of wayside industries.

There is something fantastic in the vision of America rolling joyously along the broad highways from Maine to California, bypassing the cities, hurdling the mountains, skimming the plains, consuming sandwiches and gasoline, and keeping business humming by wear and tear on apparatus.

They say-or they used to-that a hundred persons are involved in the natural life of one needle from its birth in the mine to its interment in a crack in the floor. Think of the millions involved in the eternal life of these superhighways. The conception becomes staggering under the added thought of the five-day week releasing carloads of customers over the week-end. People spend twice as much on holidays as they do on workdays .- Providence Bulletin.

England Adopts System of Illness Insurance

Insurance against illness is famil-

far to all in England. All the schemes-actual or projected-under which a person pays a regular subscription to a hospital, and in return is entitled to receive treatment at that hospital, free of charge, if he requires it, fall into this category. And now there is an interesting extension of the illness insurance principle for which doctors themselves are responsible.

This is a voluntary contract system, under which subscribers pay a fee of three pence a week (six mail one dollar bill to PRICE KOETHE cents), which goes to the doctor in P. O. Box 667. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. cents), which goes to the doctor in full. In return for this weekly fee, the subscriber is "entitled to medical and surgical treatment within the competence and skill of a general practitioner at the surgery or at his house, including all needful medi-

According to the Lancet, the famous medical paper, there are 30 or so services of this kind in various parts of the country.-London An-

Animal's "Tail" Looked

Phil Buecher has seen three sumscenes—finest hotels—the ideal winter home mers, although it must be admitted he doesn't remember much of the first two. But right now he is keeping his father and mother, Jasper, and his grandfather and grandmother, Stewart, on the alert to answer his scores of questions. Recently Phil was visiting in Evansville and there saw an elephant for the first time. The elephant was eating hay and Phil was all eyes, for it was the

strangest creature he had ever seen, "Look, mamma," he finally exclaimed, "he's eating with his tail on the front end."-Indianapolis News.

Selling the World

Two of the leading dairy countries in Europe are excellent markets for American condensed milk. For years the United States has supplied hungry Germans with pretzels and wieners. We also export enormous quantities of cosmetics to France, and millions of dollars worth of textiles to England.-Collier's Weekly,

Death may love a shining markbut shining marks are scarce.

What A Woman 39 YEARS OLD Should Weigh

You May Be Getting Fat

If your weight and height matches the figures below-you have a good normal, free from fat figure and don't have to worry-Weigh yourself today-

Ages 35 to 39

4	Ft.	11	In.		122	Pounds
5	Ft.	0	In.		124	
5	Ft.	1	In.		126	**
5	Ft.	2	In.		129	
5	Ft.	3			132	"
5	Ft.	.4	In.		136	*
5	Ft.	5	In.		140	44
5	Ft.	6	In.		144	
5	Ft.	7	In.		148	
5	Ft.	8	In.		152	
5	Ft.	9	In.		156	*
5	Ft.	10	In.		159	
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Weights given include ordinary indoor clothing.

If you are overweight cut out ples, pastries and candy for 4 weeks -then weigh yourself again-go light on potatoes, rice, butter, cream and sugar-eat lean meat, chicken, fish, salads, green vegetables and

fruit. Take one-half teaspoon of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water every morning before breakfast-This is the easy, safe and sensible way to take off fat-an 85 cent bottle lasts 4 weeks-Get Kruschen Salts at any drug store in the world-You'll be gloriously alive, vigorous and vivacious in 4 weeks .- Adv.



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"You are a funny fellow. You used to go out every evening, and now your wife is away you stay in every

"I should be foolish to go out now I have the opportunity of being master in the house,"-Berlin Dorfbar-

John D.'s Tribute to Health

Without health one can do nothing. Health is a blessing that transcends all earthly things. The man with nothing but good health is rich compared with the man of wealth who has lost his health .- John D. Rockefeller in Collier's Weekly.

Old folks used to stay at home and hope for a mild winter. Now, they go to Florida or California.

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women. They should give it a good trial by taking about five bottles."—Mrs. Clara Riley. woman who wants to know more about the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Bertha Stephens.

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