

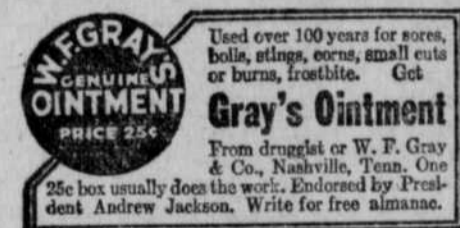
# STOMACH UPSET, SOUR? THIS WILL COMFORT

Don't let sour stomach, gas, indigestion make you suffer. And don't use crude methods to get relief.

Just take a spoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water. It instantly neutralizes many times its volume in excess acid. It will probably end your distress in five minutes.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is the perfect way to end digestive disorders due to excess acid for men, women, children—and even babies. Endorsed by doctors, used by hospitals.

Your drugstore has the 25c and 50c sizes. Insist on the genuine.



**Gray's Ointment**

Used over 100 years for sores, boils, ulcers, corns, small cuts or burns, frostbite. Get Gray's Ointment from drugists or W. F. Gray & Co., Nashville, Tenn. One the best usually does the work. Endorsed by President Andrew Jackson. Write for free Almanac.

## American and Canadian Dialects to Be Studied

Characteristic of local dialects in the United States and Canada with the locality in which each is used, will be studied and charted, if a committee making its headquarters at Yale university completes its plans.

Prof. Eduard Prokosch of Yale university, a member of the committee of the American council of learned societies named to compile a linguistic atlas of these two centuries, announced that work will start this summer. Similar linguistic atlases, he said, have already been published, or are in process of preparation, in European countries.

"We believe," he said, "that the linguistic variations of American English must be assembled now if ever, since various factors, such as the stage, radio, and talking films tend toward the rapid elimination of dialect differences.

"To collect the material, the directors have prepared a questionnaire through which the field workers are to collect characteristic facts of pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary, in order to establish the dialect differences in this territory."

## WOMEN OFTEN PAY A DOUBLE PENALTY

for wearing this gag of unselfishness or silly pride. Profuse or suppressed menstruation should never be considered necessary. Painful periods are Nature's warning that something is wrong and needs immediate attention. Failure to heed and correct the chronic symptoms usually leads to painful conditions with sometimes fearful consequences. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is for women's own peculiar ailments and can be obtained at any drug store. Every package contains a Symptom Blank. Fill out the Blank and mail it to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y. for FREE medical advice. Send 10c if you want a trial package.

**Parallel Miracle**  
Lawrence—At the music hall last night I saw a man without hands play the piano.  
Randolph—That's nothing. My wife sings, but she has no voice.—Stray Stories.

Happiness is no other than soundness and perfection of mind.—Autonians.

## Wisconsin Woman Lost 11 Lbs.

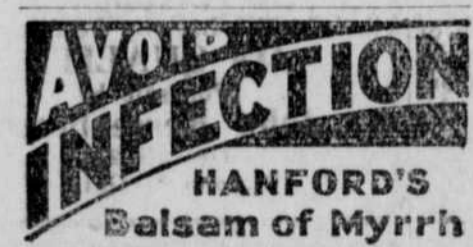
"Have been taking Kruschen Salts for fat reduction—am on my second bottle—I lost 11 pounds in six weeks and feel fine—Kruschen sure gives you a lot of vim and pep."

Kruschen Salts are used daily by millions all over the world not only to take off fat from overweight people but to rejuvenate the entire system.

One bottle of Kruschen Salts (lasts 4 weeks) costs but 85c and one bottle will prove of vast benefit to people who have constipation, headaches, indigestion, nervousness, rheumatism, depression, acidity and auto-intoxication.

Not only that but one bottle will bring about body activity—increased energy, vigor and ambition, sparkling eyes and freedom from pimples and blemishes—millions know all this—you ought to know it. Take one half teaspoon in a glass of hot water every morning before breakfast—walk a little each day—cut down on sweets and fat forming foods.

Sold by drugists America over with the distinct understanding that one bottle will help you lose fat or money back.—Adv.



**HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh**

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—Keeps It Soft and Shiny—Keeps It from Falling Out—Keeps It from Falling Out—Keeps It from Falling Out.

**FLORESTON SHAMPOO**—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents for mail order drugists. Elcos Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Sioux City Ptg. Co., No. 16-1931.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### THE BROOD SOW

Successful hog production depends to a large extent upon the feed and care the sows receive during the winter months, says a professor in charge of swine investigations at a leading agricultural experiment station. If a sow is given a deficient ration during gestation, she is incapable of properly nourishing her young, either before or after they are farrowed, and if the pigs are weak and lacking in vigor at birth, high mortality results. Both the number of pigs raised per sow and the thriftiness of the ones that are raised are important items in determining the profitability of hog production. Corn is a satisfactory grain for brood sows. Oats may also be fed to advantage, at the rate of one to one and one half pounds daily, or in the ratio of one pound to every two to three pounds of corn. In addition to the grains, the sows should be given a high protein feed and some material, such as a leguminous hay, that is rich in minerals and vitamins. Tankage, skim-milk or oil meal or softseed meal, makes an effective protein supplement. With corn, oats and hay, sufficient supplement to supply a quarter to a third of a pound of protein daily per head should be used. The amount of corn or grain fed should be governed by the condition of the sows. They should be kept in good condition, but not allowed to become too fat. From one to one and one fourth pounds of grain daily for each 100 pounds of live weight is ordinarily sufficient. Only heavy hogs of good quality is palatable to hogs. Both hay and oats are beneficial in supplying bulk to the ration and have a desirable laxative effect. Exercise is regarded as essential for the production of thirty pigs. It may be induced by feeding and watering the sows at some distance from their sleeping quarters, and by feeding whole hay in a rack or on the frozen ground.

### COMPARING RATIONS

A western experiment station has furnished us with some interesting data on the comparative feeding value of corn, barley, wheat, oats, and rye for swine at a time when the price relationships of these grains are out of line with what they have been for a good many years. Applying the results of a feeding trial like this may help us to reduce the costs of producing pork. In conducting the feeding trial five lots of pigs of 10 pigs per lot, averaging 107 pounds per pig at the beginning of the trial, were fed from August 15 to October 14, a period of 60 days. The feeding was done in dry lot, no pasture being supplied. The pigs in lot No. 1 received shelled corn as their only grain feed; those in lot No. 2 received ground barley; those in lot No. 3, ground Durham wheat; those in lot No. 4, ground oats, and those in lot No. 5, ground rye. The pigs in all lots were fed a standard protein supplement mixture composed of 50 per cent tankage, 25 per cent linseed meal, 25 per cent finely ground alfalfa meal. The pigs in all lots were likewise fed a complete mineral mixture composed of 50 per cent ground limestone, 27.97 per cent bone meal, 20 per cent common salt, 5 per cent iron oxide, 1-100 of 1 per cent copper sulphate, and 2-100 of 1 per cent of potassium iodide. In each case the grain, the protein supplement, and the mineral supplement were fed in separate compartments of a self-feeder. Water was supplied in an automatic watering tank. The average daily gains per pig were—beginning with lot 1, 1.31 pounds, lot 2, 1.11 pounds, lot 3, 1.26 pounds, lot 4, .92 of 1 pound, and lot 5 .94 of 1 pound. The total feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain was—for lot 1, 423 pounds, lot 2, 575 pounds, lot 3, 393 pounds, lot 4, 575 pounds, lot 5, 538 pounds. By comparing the rate of gain of the pigs in these several lots we find that those in lot 1 fed corn together with the protein and mineral supplements outgained the pigs in any other lot. They were closely approached, however, by the pigs receiving ground wheat together with the supplements. Ground barley made quite a fair showing with a gain of 1.11 pounds per pig daily. When we compare the quantity of feed required to produce 100 pounds of pork we find that the pigs in lot 3, which were fed wheat as the basal grain, required the least feed of any of the lots. The pigs in this lot required 393 pounds of feed, whereas those in the next best lot, which had corn, required 423 pounds for 100 pounds of gain. The prices used in computing the feed cost of 100 pounds of gain for these several lots of pigs were: Shelled corn, 90 cents a bushel; barley, 50 cents a bushel; Durham wheat, 70 cents a bushel; oats, 35 cents a bushel; rye and 55 cents a bushel; tankage, 65¢ a ton; linseed meal, \$45; alfalfa meal \$40; and the mineral mixture, \$4.00 per cwt. A grinding charge of 6 cents per cwt. also was made. With these prices for the several feeds mentioned, lot 3 getting wheat as a basal grain made 100 pounds of gain at a feed cost of \$5.23. The next best lot in economy of gain was lot 5 fed rye as the basal grain in which case the feed cost was \$6.51 per hundred. The next in cheapness of gain were pigs receiving barley, and the cost in this case was \$7.06, followed by the pigs in lot 1, which had corn at 90 cents a bushel together with the other feeds, and in this case the feed cost was \$7.47 a hundred. Pigs in lot 4 getting oats as a basal grain made the poorest showing in the economy in the use of feeds and the feed cost in this case was \$7.68 per hundred pounds gain. It was known previously to the carrying out of this feeding trial that satisfactory daily gains could not be had by feeding oats or rye as the only basal grain fed. The rations in these two cases could be somewhat improved by a greater variety, particularly with respect to the cereal

### KEEPING FIRES AWAY

The ever lurking hazard of fire from the brooder stove is of considerable concern to the poultryman. Often in removing the ashes a live coal drops into the dry litter surrounding the stove. Fast work and sometimes a few burns are necessary in order to stop the little blaze that many times has destroyed hogs, chicks and equipment. This bit of worry may be more or less overcome and at very slight expense. A metal mat should be placed under the stove and then covered with a layer of sand. The sand may be easily kept within its proper boundaries and free from

grains. It also is probably true that better results would be had by greater variety than from feeding ground barley as the only basal cereal grain fed. However, in all of these lots the supplemental mixture was of very good quality in addition to which the mineral needs of the pigs were adequately taken care of, and while this is only one feeding trial of somewhat short duration, yet the results give us some-what of a basis for comparing the values of the several grains under given price conditions. With the use of the data from this feeding trial one could determine somewhat which of the five cereal grains would be cheapest under his own particular price conditions.

### FEEDING THE BULL

Attention to the ever present need of selecting better sires has been a most popular subject of late. The not too uncommon error is being made in securing this good sire and then making him suffer as the most neglected animal on the farm. The bull is ordinarily blessed with great vigor and capacity to undergo abuse but this power becomes sadly lowered at or near two years of age and many a good sire is sold to the butcher because he becomes too slow in breeding and fails to settle the cows in calf. Continued testing of our dairy herds and comparisons of daughters and dams repeatedly are showing the need of proving a bull by the actual testing of his progeny. A bull does not test with yearly record because he becomes a sufficient number of daughters with yearly records completed until he has arrived at the age of five or six years. The progeny test of a bull's transmitting ability makes necessary such feeding and care as will properly develop him and also retain him in the best breeding condition to the end of his life. Impairment of the herd sire. Feeding the bull calf any less than the heifer calf is a serious mistake and the best results have been obtained where the same principles are applied to each. After six months of age the young sire should be segregated from the herd calves and fed a large allowance of grain. His growth impulse is greater than that of the heifer and the greatest economy in the use of feed is to supply it when the largest results are possible. There is no object in getting the young calf fat but rather in getting him to grow than from underfeeding, as a little smoothness readily works off when he is put into service. Alfalfa hay is just as important in feeding the bull calf as in the feeding of dairy cows in milk. The quality of the roughage determines the amount of the ration. A fine mixture for the six months' old bull calf that has plenty of good quality alfalfa hay is equal parts of barley or corn, oats and bran. When the price of bran gets too high, the home grown grains alone will suffice. For a poorer quality of alfalfa hay, or for some carbonaceous roughage, we would emphasize the need of from 50 to 100 pounds of linseed meal in the above mixtures. While the calf is being supplied skim milk, four or five pounds of grain a day will suffice. This should be increased at weaning time. A fresh supply of salt and water must always be on hand so that they may be taken at will. At about a year old, the well developed bull is ready for light service. Three services 20 days apart for the first two months will prove about the maximum if the bull is to be kept in long service. At 18 months 10 services about 15 days apart, and at two years 20 services eight days apart will cause no harm. The bull in full service needs just about the same amount of feed as the cow in milk. This means that a grain allowance of from 4 to 8 pounds a day is necessary. On lighter service, of course, the lower limits of grain are satisfactory. A great deal of judgment is necessary in feeding the mature bull. At this stage, excess flesh may cause serious trouble. Light rations or partial starving of most bulls may get them down in flesh but usually better results are obtained by inducing a great deal of exercise and providing more or less liberal amounts of alfalfa hay and home grown grains. Silage is not as harmful to mature bulls as we have often been led to believe and amounts up to 10 or 15 pounds a day will in most cases cause no harmful results. The common practice of many dairymen is to feed the herd sire the same grain mixture as the cows are being fed. This will provide a little more protein than is economically needed when good quality alfalfa hay is given the bull. The variety also is not needed. A recommended ration for the mature bull would be three parts of barley or corn, two parts of oats or bran, and one part of linseed meal. This should be given in amounts of from four to eight pounds a day based on the condition of the bull and the amount of service. Management and feeding go hand in hand in taking proper care of the herd sire. Along with our educating people to use proved sires must go the proper methods of handling these older sires. Except in extreme weather the mature bull should be forced out into a large exercise yard. The location of this exercise yard in the barnyard proper makes it readily accessible and also encourages the bull to spend much of his time walking and pawing about while the herd is moving in or out of the yard. Solitary confinement often has been a contributing cause to the development of a treacherous and vicious disposition. For the herd sire we would recommend proper equipment, quality feeds and plenty of exercise.

### FEED LIBERALLY

Don't make your hens fight for their food. Give them plenty of feeder space in the henhouse. You'll find it will pay.

The litter by fastening a metal barrel hoop on the mat and around the base of the brooder stove. These hoops are usually about an inch in width, and this makes a very good depth of sand. The next place that needs fire protection is the roof and at the point where the stove pipe goes through. A metal chimney sleeve which keeps all building material from direct contact with the pipe is very satisfactory in eliminating this chance for fire.

In a well ventilated hog house, the walls and windows will remain practically dry even in the coldest weather.

## Run-Down, Weak, Nervous?

To have plenty of firm flesh and the ability to do a big day's work and feel "like a two-year-old" at night, you must relish your food and properly digest it. If you can't eat, can't sleep, can't work, just give Tanlac the chance to do for you what it has done for millions.

Mrs. Fred Westin, of 387 E. 57th St. North, Portland, Ore., says: "Tanlac cured my stomach trouble completely after three years suffering. It built me up to perfect health, with a gain of 27 lbs."

Tanlac is wonderful for indigestion—gas pains, nausea, dizziness and headaches. It brings back lost appetite, helps you digest food, and gain strength and weight. No mineral drugs; only roots, barks and herbs, nature's own medicines. Less than 2 cents a dose. Get a bottle from your drugist. Your money back if it doesn't help.



## Kill Rats Without Poison

**A New Extremator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks**  
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, oven-dried under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most at-killing campaigns. Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O the original Squill Extremator. All drugists, 75c, \$1.25, \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio

## K-R-O KILLS-RATS-ONLY

### Something Like Old Times

The day of accepting produce in payment of the subscription price has come back for the Tucumcari (New Mex.) News. The newspaper is accepting beans, at the current market price, in payment of delinquent subscriptions. This is done to aid the farmers in the vicinity, and the beans are being turned over to the chamber of commerce for distribution among the needy.—Indianapolis News.

### Stopped

Clerk (hopefully)—I have been in four employ twenty-five years today, sir.

Chief—Is that so? What a fine clerk you would make if your memory for other things was as good.—Passing Show.

## Brazil's Experiment in Solving Race Problem

Brazil today is one vast ethnological experiment. In spots the experiment has become a perfected demonstration. Most of us would call it a mongrelizing process. By the philosophy of the Brazilian, it is an amalgam evolved out of the needs and the conditions of the land. He looks on miscegenation not as a social error but as a social necessity.

For proof that he has come nearer than any to solving the color problem which so vexes us, he points to the incontrovertible facts that mulatto statesmen have helped to shape his national destinies; that half-breed Indians have made capable generals and admirals for his army and his navy; and finally, that out of this welter and flux of bloods, a brilliant and luxurious literature has arisen, and a school of true national humor begins to emerge, and a harmony and tolerance as between the various elements—call it a homogeneous harmony—commonly is prevalent.

By contradiction, though, the leading pure strain Caucasians, while preaching the beauties of a system of political party and cultural equality, nevertheless take steps to maintain for themselves and among themselves an unmixed circle within these greater circles. So there are groups and cliques and family divisions across the barrier lines of which no person of a darker skin pigmentation may enter in.—Irvin S. Cobb in Hearst's International Cosmopolitan.

## Japanese Shrine Honors

### Dog That Ended Flood

A small shrine atop one of the peaks of the Japanese Alps, seldom visited by foreigners, is the central object in an interesting legend of old Japan. The shrine is in the shadow of a large cypress tree, which is called Inuboe-No-Hinoki or Dog-Barking Cypress tree, and is dedicated to the memory of a dog whose sacrifice is supposed to have saved the lives of the population in that district. Tradition has it that once the two provinces of Kii and Kinki were visited by a terrible deluge, which made the mountain streams into rushing torrents that swept all before them and filled the valleys with water.

The population, terror-stricken, was forced on to higher land, but according to the story the higher they went the higher the water followed them. Finally the people could go no farther; they had reached the top of this peak, Tamaokiya. Some committed suicide by jumping into the water, and the others were sure that death was near. At this crucial moment a dog climbed to the top of a cypress tree on the summit and for



## How to train BABY'S BOWELS

Babies, bottle-fed or breast-fed, with any tendency to be constipated, would thrive if they received daily half a teaspoonful of this old family doctor's prescription for the bowels.

That is one sure way to train tiny bowels to healthy regularity. To avoid the fretfulness, vomiting, crying, failure to gain, and other ills of constipated babies.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is good for any baby. For this, you have the word of a famous doctor. Forty-seven years of practice taught him just what babies need to keep their little bowels active, regular; keep little bodies plump and healthy. For Dr. Caldwell specialized in the treatment of women and little ones. He attended over 3500 births without loss of one mother or baby.

## Dr. W. B. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN A Doctor's Family Laxative

**YOU CAN BE A SALESLADY**  
Sell face creams or a once-over liquid wash for furniture and floors. Write Matt Deeg Co., 8635, Sioux City, Iowa.

Thousands of Dollars Paid for Jakes. Sent \$1 for list of buyers and our wonderful co-operative selling plan. Southern Press Syndicate, Box 1161, Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING or selling a business of any kind, write or call GAYE-WAYNE BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 265 E. & W. Bldg., Sioux City, Ia.

three days and nights barked at the rain and floods. On the fourth day he jumped into the water and was drowned, but the floods immediately receded, and the people were saved. It was in honor of this deed that the shrine was built and the tree given a special name. For the dumber who goes out of the way and ascends to the top of Tamaokiya there is waiting one of the grandest panoramic views in Japan.—Washington Star.

### Avoid Contrasts

Q—What color is best for a bride?  
A—Matter of taste. Better get a white one.

# GET what you PAY FOR in GASOLINE

Like shoes and clothes, cattle and hogs—gasolines vary in quality and value. You rarely get prime quality at a "cut price."

Prime quality gasoline is completely refined gasoline. Free from harmful sulphides which corrode metal, it has a complete chain of boiling point fractions which alone can insure quick, complete burning and full power and mileage.

Prime quality gasoline costs more to make and is worth more than roughly refined gasoline or "near kerosene" which has been doctored up to pass inspection tests.

It is more economical than low grade gasoline sold at cut prices—as you can easily prove in truck, tractor and passenger car.

When you buy balanced RED CROWN GASOLINE you get what you pay for—quick starting, cheap power and big mileage—in any weather. You always get a full dollar's worth of power and mileage for every dollar you spend for gasoline.



**STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA**  
"A Nebraska Institution"

At Red Crown Service Stations and Dealers everywhere in Nebraska