

Just Wouldn't Want Him on Bank's Directorate There is an old story of the late Senator Caraway of Arkansas, and a speech he is alleged to have made in the senate, which may not be true; but it is fair to recall it because it might be true, and it is illustrative of some of his ways. The story is that he had been mildly called to account for what appeared to be a rather excessive attack on the integrity of a Republican senator. He apologized, says 'ye yarn, somewhat after this manner: "I am sorry if anything I have said appears to reflect on the character of my distinguished friend on the other side, I know nothing whatever against him. I have no facts whatever to support any assault upon him; and I would go no further than to say that he is not one whom I would choose to have serve on the board of directors of my home town bank."— Washington Star.

MENTHOLATUM Open stuffy nostrils, soothe irritation by use of Mentholatum in nose. Rub briskly on chest to improve blood circulation and prevent congestion. Jars and tubes 30c. CHECKS COLDS

Magistrate Had "Called the Turn," Unknowingly The president of the Oxford union completed his term of office and came down to London to see some friends. The friends were congenial, not to say convivial, and in the early hours of the morning the president of the union was found reposing in a wheelbarrow in the middle of Piccadilly circus by a policeman. Before the magistrate, the president, having very little recollection of what had happened, decided to bluff it out. The magistrate wanted to know why he had chosen a wheelbarrow for a resting place. The president replied that he was there "for purely valetudinarian reasons." The magistrate pointed out the fender's lack of responsibility and respect for the court. "You talk," he added, "as if you were 'er, well, president of the Oxford union." And the president leaned over the dock and in a very soft and tender voice said: "We are."—London Tit-Bits.

PARKER'S HAIR BALMS Removes Dandruff, Stops Hair Falling, Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in conjunction with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at drug-gists. Hilecox Chemical Works, Pathegoon, N. Y.

Slow Motion Races It is discovered that snail racing provides just as many thrills as any other speed contest. In a race between snails the excitement isn't so quickly over as when horses, greyhounds or motorcycles are concerned. Snail races are now being run in Wales. In London another proverbial "slow-coach," the tortoise, is also being pressed into service, and tortoise races have been features of some parties. Tortoises, of course, cost money to buy, but snails can be picked up by the roadside. And neither of these "racers" needs an elaborate track.

Bees Made Cough Mixture A colony of bees—three hives—kept by a farmer in the neighborhood of Campbeltown, Scotland, last summer made their cells and cell covers of a mixture of tar and wax, the former, which they collected on the main road near at hand, predominating. As might be expected, the honey in the three hives was impregnated with tar, but the bees were not in any way affected by feeding on a mixture of tar and honey. Coal tar contains among other things, saccharine, the natural food of bees. This is vouched for by Doctor Morrison in a letter to Country Life.

Willing Accomplice He (shyly)—I'm going to steal a kiss. She—Well, let the crime wave begin.

Tragedy "Your tragedian surely looks tragic tonight." "Yep, there's only \$40 in the box office."

Unless we love people we cannot understand them. Many a man punctures his tire on the road to wealth.

STOP YOUR COLD IN 6 HOURS WITH DAROL Breaks a cold in 6 hours. Drives it away in 12 hours. Relieves Headache—Neuralgia—Pains. 25c AT ALL DRUG STORES. Sioux City Ptg. Co., No. 52-1931.

WORLD FACING GOLD FAMINE

Mining Authority Advocates Return to Bi-metallic Standard

San Francisco — (UP) — While a record amount of gold, nearly \$5,000,000,000 worth, and one-half the world's supply, is in the United States treasury, the world faces a gold "famine." John Hays Hammond, noted mining authority, believes.

Quoted in a recent interview, Hammond declared that this paradoxical situation, closely connected with the world's economic difficulties, could be remedied by increased gold production, or perhaps by a return to the bi-metallic standard, with silver placed on a fair basis to permit its use as a medium of exchange.

Maldistribution of the gold and a decrease in world production of the metal account for the "famine," Hammond asserted. Funds Relieve World In the past, great discoveries of gold have relieved the pinch of declining supplies, he pointed out, with the result that the world was enabled to continue its business on the single metal standard.

Discovery of gold in California added a sufficient quantity of gold to the world's supply to enable continuation, at that time, of the single metal basis of exchange," he explained. "Again, just after the Civil war, discovery of the Comstock Lode in Nevada added \$400,000,000 to the nation's supply, and permitted it to continue making its payments in specie.

"Toward the end of the last century a gold famine threatened, only to be relieved by discovery of extensive deposits in Alaska, South Africa and Australia.

No Great Increase Expected Now, however, we cannot anticipate any great increase in production, since our engineers have carefully inspected nearly every known source. We cannot expect any great addition from United States mines, or elsewhere, to meet the demand for a medium of exchange in constantly increasing world commerce," Hammond predicted.

This demand for more gold has exerted a pressure upon production in California and other gold mining states—notably Nevada and Arizona—Charles Hudson, president of the San Francisco Mining Exchange, pointed out, co-incidentally with Hammond's statements.

During 1930 the California output increased almost \$1,000,000 to total \$9,450,000. Prospectors in most states are again on the trail of lost mines, while many concerns have resumed operation of workings long shut down.

DOES IT FORGET? The G. O. P. now asks the donk To be non-partisan; Sounds like a tract on virtue's worth, By some vile courtesan.

Does it forget the Wilson days, When, decency defied, To make a party holiday, How him it crucified?

Does it forget the bloody shirt It waved so many years, To keep alive old hatreds and To generate new fears?

Does it forget how through the south It carpet bagged its way, Committing every needed crime That it might hold its sway?

Does it forget in '28 The bigotry it cried; The whispered things it dared not speak, Yet lacked the work to hide?

Does it forget the farm board act It labeled as 'relief,' But never did intend to work, Save to the farmer's grief?

Does it forget the tariff bill It fastened on the state, In fawning but in futile hope, 'Tis masters' greed to sate?

Does it forget, or merely hope, With pencils and a cup, To beg its way from door to door Until its time is up?

The donkey may forget, of course; In fact, I hope he can't. But what a chance, my countrymen, For one good, braying razz. —Sam Page.

Highway Surveyor Found Monkey Meat Palatable

New Orleans — (UP) — George Curtis Peck, United States commercial attaché, is a booster for monkeys. He stopped here enroute to Guatemala to join government engineers in a survey of the proposed route of the Inter-American highway, linking the United States and the Panama canal. Peck said he and some engineers were stranded in the wilderness without food while making a survey of the route. For six days the party shot monkeys and found them "pretty good eating."

Tough for Him. From The Humorist. The Boss (who has just dropped in on the football game): So this is your uncle's funeral, Perkins? Office Boy (with great presence of mind): Looks like it, sir. He's the referee.

Commissioner Reports Increase in Accidents

Harrisburg, Pa. — (UP) — The number of hunting accidents is increasing, but the number of deaths from accidental shootings is small, the state game commission has reported. Only five fatal, accidental shootings have occurred so far during the present hunting season, the commission reported, however, 101 persons were wounded during the past week.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



Risky to Chew Grass MAY INFECT PERSON WITH "LUMPY JAW" WHICH USUALLY MAKES SURGICAL OPERATION NECESSARY; ATTACKS TEETH AND TONSILS

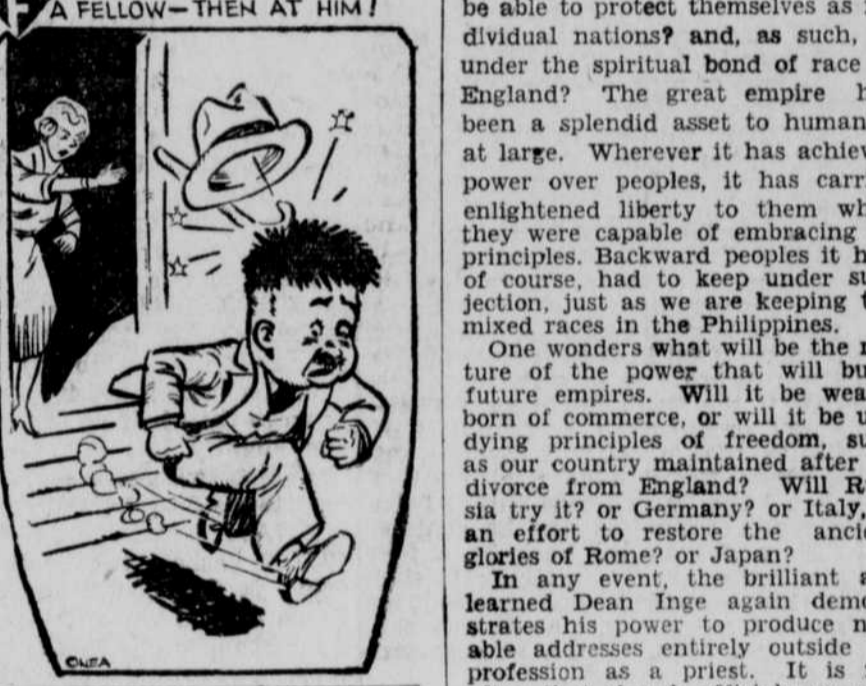
BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygieia, the Health Magazine

A disease which is rather rare but which at the same time attacks altogether a considerable number of people is actinomycosis or lumpy jaw.

Cattle are attacked by this disease more frequently than is man. When man is infected it is usually from chewing grass or straw or grain which has been infested with the organism. Because of the character of the disease it is more frequently present in laborers and farmers than in other classes of people. The organisms which cause this disease is known as a fungus.

When it gets into the body, it enters usually through decayed teeth or diseased tonsils, following the chewing of straw. The first sign is usually a hard lumpy swelling at the lower edge of the jaw or in front of the ears, such as occurs in mumps. After the skin becomes elevated and lumpy, pus forms, and soon there is an open running growth. The material from this

Sez Hugh: FIRST A GIRL GETS MAD ABOUT A FELLOW—THEN AT HIM!



Is Britain's Fall in Sight? From Chicago Journal of Commerce The gloomy Dean Inge sees the fall of the British empire in the not distant future. He was lecturing at University college of North Wales, discussing the fall of the Roman and Spanish empires, when he touched on the fate of the British. He attributes the collapse he sees in the future to "the profligate expenditure of the World war," followed by a kind of government he does not criticize, although it "has reduced the richest nation in the world to the verge of bankruptcy and deep humiliation." He says he fears "England's part as a world power is approaching its end." The able dean has a highly developed sense of history, one that enables him to forecast intelligently what a present condition in a nation's affairs means for its future.

But while the empire may pass, he has no doubt that England will continue to be a great nation if it "keeps to its ideals." So he is not mentally depressed by the outlook, because his race is not coming to an end.

When the great empire breaks up, if it does, what will become of the countries outside of England that constitute it? Canada, Australia, India, South Africa and other possible winners.

Male Calls for Mail Amid Chorus of Giggles Stanford University, — (UP) — Embarrassing moment, nothing! It's a whole embarrassing season for Herbert Long, San Francisco student, who lives at the Kappa Alpha fraternity house.

Registrar J. P. Mitchell listed him in an official directory as living at the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Long tried to get the postoffice to the right address, but was told: "We're wise to these college boys

pranks. We deliver the mail to where the directory says." So now, amidst giggles, he has to call there daily.

WINS MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP Oakland, Cal. — (UP) — France. Heritage James, 13, at the age when most girls are discarding dolls, has been recognized as a violin and piano prodigy. She has received a three-year scholarship at the Royal Conservatory in Stockholm because of her ability. This award was a direct result of winning a place in the University of California symphony orchestra.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

ALFALFA IN RATION The feeder in his dairy barn and the scientist in his laboratory are so agreed on feeding of the dairy cow that her needs may be definitely stated and understood. The dairyman will not deny but that his cows need protein for building and repairing body tissue as well as for providing the casein and albumen in milk; carbohydrates to maintain body heat, build up reserve flesh, provide energy, and supply the fat and milk sugar produced in milk; vitamins for growth life, health, and mineral assimilation; and minerals to aid digestion, maintain normal nervous and circulatory systems, and build skeletal structures during pregnancy. There are very many feeds that may be brought into various combinations to provide the maintenance and production needs of a dairy cow. However, most dairymen are selling their product on a market where some one else says what price will be paid. The dairyman not only raises crops, but he raises those crops best suited to the feeding of his cattle and economical production of milk and fat. One food product stands out head and shoulders above all other for these purposes concerned. Alfalfa admirably furnishes a good part of the various needs of the dairy cow, yields heavy per acre, and enriches rather than impoverishes the soil on which it grows. Alfalfa provides one of the best proteins for the dairy ration and usually furnishes the most expensive item in the cheapest form. One acre of alfalfa returns about seven times as much protein as an acre of timothy. One pound of digestible crude protein from \$20 a ton alfalfa would cost about 9 1/2 cents. One pound of digestible crude protein from corn at 90 cents a bushel would cost a little more than 20 cents. Proteins are very complex and their make-up is somewhat of a mystery in relation to digestion and assimilation. Practical feeders have learned that good results are not always obtained from just any kind of protein. Cottonseed meal runs high in protein but when it is fed with timothy hay as the only roughage, only a small portion of that protein may be used by the animal. Feed this same cottonseed meal with alfalfa hay and almost every bit of the digestible protein may be used by the dairy cow. This readily shows that the protein in alfalfa hay balances other proteins and we are led to believe that it balances or completes most of the common feeds supplied to our dairy cattle. Alfalfa also furnishes carbohydrates and in such amounts that the hay in itself is better balanced for feeding dairy cattle than most any other single feed. The proper balance between protein and carbohydrates is needed for economy of milk production. The composition of milk requires that for every 3.5 pounds of protein that there also be about 8.7 pounds of carbohydrates. A shortage of either results in milk production being stopped and the excess food material being wasted. This condition would be similar to that of a well being constructed from a pile of red and green bricks. The plan called for three red bricks and eight green bricks to make the particular pattern. As soon as the supply of red or green bricks gave out the construction of the wall had to stop and the remaining bricks of one color were wasted. Present knowledge of vitamins stresses the importance of these essentials of animal diet. However, again experimental as well as practical information shows that alfalfa hay, when of good quality, carries protection in the form of vitamins best known. There probably can be no benefit obtained from adding specially prepared vitamin rich foods to an alfalfa hay ration. Alfalfa is especially high in its content of calcium. It also is high, for a roughage, in its phosphorus content, for grains are usually higher than roughages in phosphorus but are correspondingly low in calcium. We find as much calcium in 100 pounds of alfalfa as will be found in 1,000 pounds of corn. Minerals, even chemically pure and regardless of cost, are not very economically used by the dairy cow under winter feeding conditions, but experimental and practical evidence agree that the alfalfa minerals are best suited to her needs. Probably one of the cheapest sources for dairy cow minerals would be a plentiful supply of good quality alfalfa hay. No matter how well a feed may meet the requirements of a dairy cow, and no matter how cheap it may be obtained, little value can come from putting this feed in the ration unless the cow will eat large amounts of her own free will. Good alfalfa hay is a palatable dairy cow feed. The natural eager expectancy that every farmer has heard expressed in the clanking stanchions as he drags a fork full of green colored hay toward the feed alley makes one readily realize this point. Digestive juices are stimulated to secrete more heavily and greater digestion of the whole ration results. The slightly laxative effect of alfalfa hay on the digestive system makes not only a safe feed in itself but also makes it wipe out ill effects of many feeds with which it may be fed. Alfalfa hay is of extreme importance where economy of milk production is demanded. For the greater part of this country, other feeds must be fed with it to maintain high average production and its discussion has been only to bring forth a greater appreciation of its importance.

ance in the dairy ration. Quality in alfalfa plays a great part in determining the mounts of the various food elements. In a later issue we will discuss good alfalfa versus poor alfalfa and how to keep the quality put in this "green gold" by nature.

MILK PRODUCTION COST Study of cost of producing milk has shown that the average is right close around 78.2c per pound fat in whole milk. Subtracting from this 15.9c, which was the average income from by-products other than butterfat, such as fertilizer, cull cows, calves, etc., leaves 62.3c the net cost per pound. The average price received from all butterfat sold was 80.9c, which made an average net profit of 18.6c per pound. Four of the five dairies embraced in the investigation sold milk wholesale to distributors. The average price received by these wholesale shippers was 76.4c per pound butterfat. The other dairy sold retail locally and received 94.5c per pound, this being the price charged to the retail end of the business. This study has been conducted over a four-year period. The number of dairies in the study varied from year to year, the highest number being 12 and the lowest 5. The net cost of production per pound fat was 80.4c in 1927, 79.3c in 1928, 79.5c in 1929, and 62.3c in 1930. The average price received per pound butterfat sold was 81.6c in 1927, 94.8c in 1928, 92.0c in 1929 and 80.9c in 1930. The net profit per pound fat was 19.4c in 1927, 19.7c in 1928, and 12.6c in 1929, and 18.6c in 1930. While the selling price of butterfat in whole milk dropped approximately 12 per cent in 1930 under the production costs especially in the price of hay and grain, consequently the net profits were as good as in previous years. The lower prices, particularly for surplus milk, forced a few dairymen out of business. In the main, however, those who are having their cows regularly tested and who cull out the low producers and feed the others according to production, have so far been able to weather the depression in good shape. In the various items of cost, feed amounted to 59.3 per cent of the total in 1930, or 22 per cent of the total cost. Over the four-year period, labor averaged about 50 per cent of all costs. Feed per cow cost \$167.36 in 1930. This amounted to 46.4c for each pound of butterfat produced. Labor costs in 1930 were \$67.93 per cow and 18.80 per pound butterfat, or 22 per cent of the total cost. Over the four-year period, labor averaged about 20 per cent of the total costs. Feed and labor together make 70 per cent of the total costs of production. The other 30 per cent of costs includes depreciation, interest on investment, taxes, replacement, and miscellaneous items. The average gross income in 1930 was \$349.13 per cow. The average expense was \$282.22, making an average net profit of \$66.91 per cow. The income from sale of butterfat in whole milk was \$291.58 per cow. Sale of fertilizer and miscellaneous items amounted to \$20.79 per cow. Cull cows, calves, and other stock sold amounted to \$36.76 per cow. Through the four-year period returns from whole milk amounted to 80.5 per cent of the total income. In most places, producers are not getting the full value of the amount of butterfat or milk fat which it contains. Therefore, the production per cow is stated in terms of butterfat as a measuring stick. In this study, the actual sales of butterfat per cow was 356.4 pounds yearly. This analysis shows that the income per cow is affected mainly by three factors: 1, the butterfat production; 2, price received per pound butterfat; and 3, the amount of stock sold per cow. A high income does not necessarily mean a corresponding high profit. Costs of production are of equal importance in producing net profit. The production of butterfat per cow needed to pay all costs is 318 pounds on the average for the dairies in this study. This figure varies as much as 40 per cent on the different farms. Many other items show similar variations. This indicates the necessity for each farmer to keep careful records and to study them. The total investment of the dairymen keeping these records averages \$291.14 per cow. For a dairy of 70 cows, which is the average size of those in the study, the investment required is \$20,379.80. This does not include any farming land. The investment included in the inventories made at the beginning and end of each year covers buildings, dairy equipment, feed, livestock, and land for corrals. Feed raised on the farm is charged to the dairy at going prices. The main value of a study of this kind to the individual dairymen is that it furnishes him a simple, accurate, and uniform method of keeping records, which can be analyzed and compared in the way as to bring out important facts. It indicates where he may improve his methods if necessary. For the industry as a whole, it gives fundamental information on actual costs and income under ordinary conditions. It represents a type of information necessary in the effort to maintain a standard of living for American farmers on a par with that in other occupations and professions.

COMFORT PAYS DIVIDENDS The first axiom in pig-keeping is that if the pigs are to do well, and to pay their way, they must be housed under comfortable conditions.

ALFALFA GOOD HOG FEED Alfalfa as a forage for winter feeding supplies the necessary bulk for a hog's ration. Alfalfa contains valuable vitamins, minerals and protein.

PRE-DIGESTING FEEDS Processing feeds by means of the patented "digester" system has proved an uneconomical practice. The directions of the manufacturers called for steaming after the "converter" had been added to the material, thus destroying the enzymes present in the "converter." There was no evidence that any of the fibrous parts of the feeds had been broken down into simple carbohydrates. About all that could be said for this process was that it cooked the feed and softened the woody parts of it, thus making them sufficiently palatable to be readily consumed by the animals. Even cutting or chopping without steaming

AND A GOOD ONE If you want other cows to do well tomorrow you must keep her well today, is an old principle.

UNCLEANLINESS IS COSTLY A clean, healthy ration can be much lessened in feeding value by being fed in a filthy pen or trough.

A hog knows what kindness is and appreciates it.