



COMFORT for COLICKY BABIES

... THROUGH CASTORIA'S
GENTLE REGULATION

The best way to prevent colic, doctors say, is to avoid gas in stomach and bowels by keeping the entire intestinal tract open, free from waste. But remember this: a tiny baby's tender little organs cannot stand harsh treatment. They must be gently urged. This is just the time Castoria can help most. Castoria, you know, is made specially for babies and children. It is a pure vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless. It contains no harsh drugs, no narcotics. For years it has helped mothers through trying times with colicky babies and children suffering with digestive upsets, colds and fever. Keep genuine Castoria on hand, with the name:

Wm. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA
CHILDREN CRY FOR IT

Writer Would Go Limit

in State Abbreviations

The abbreviation used for Ohio is "O." Apparently Oklahoma and Oregon do not object. But there are six states whose names begin with letters which are not the first letters of the names of any of the other states. These states are: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Utah. Why not use D, F, G, L, P and U for the abbreviations in those cases? Also, West Virginia is the only "West" state. So why not simply use "W. V." instead of the usual "W. Va."? The only reason for abbreviations in the first place is the desire to save time and space. Then why not save all the time and space possible, or else use the full name? Why fuss with "Pa." and "Penn." and "Penna." when "P." would fill the bill?—Worcester Telegram.

STOP YOUR COLD
IN 6 HOURS WITH

DAROL

Breaks a cold in 6 hours.
Drives it away in 12 hours.
Relieves
Headache—Neuralgia—Pains

McKesson & Robbins
Quality Since 1833

Beans Worn as Jewelry

Famed as an actress and as the possessor of valuable jewelry, a woman appeared at a party in Paris recently in a pink gown with what appeared to be three rows of curiously shaped pink pearls. After all had admired their beauty, she confessed that the necklace was composed of haricot beans cleverly tinted and strung together. To complete her vegetarian ornamentation her long earrings were of tinted rice grains.

This Machine Age

According to a survey by Joseph W. Roe, professor of industrial engineering at New York university, it would require 12,000,000,000 servants to do the work that machinery performs each day in the United States. It is estimated that for every man, woman and child in this country there is generated power equal to that of 100 servants.

Going Down!

"He's on the stock market."
"On the curb?"
"He was on the curb, but now he's in the gutter."—Passing Show.

Indigestion is as often due to too much eaten, as to what one eats.

Hero worship is too often but another name for self-esteem.

Stiff, Aching, Sore!

Get quick relief
this simple way

Here's the way to relieve painful lumbago without blistering or burning. Rub on good old St. Jacobs Oil. Quickly it draws out inflammation and pain. Wonderful relief comes... in a minute! St. Jacobs Oil is just the remedy for aches and pains of Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, Backache, Neuralgia and sore, swollen joints. Get a small bottle from your druggist.

Consolidated School

Movement Grows

From the San Antonio Express
Almost a century ago, in his campaign to reorganize the Massachusetts common school system, Horace Mann called attention to the inescapable shortcomings of the one-room, one-teacher school. That great educator perhaps originated the consolidation idea, but he was fully 65 years ahead of his time. The present-day movement began in the first decade of the twentieth century, as an inevitable outgrowth of motor transportation and high-way development. During the past ten years consolidated schools have been established at the rate of about 1,600 annually. With striking regularity they have followed the spread of all-weather roads over the country.

As a rule the community that builds paved highways is no longer content with a "little red school-house." In supporting a consolidation project, the citizens generally are concerned with something besides markets and land values. One objective is to provide their children with better educational opportunities.

The United States Office of Education, an effective propagandist for this movement from its beginnings, in a recent country-wide study learned that more than half of the states now encourage school consolidation through generous grants of money. Eight states contribute to the building cost, the allotment ranging from one-fourth to one-half the total outlay. Two states provide allowance for equipping such a school after it is established. Seventeen states, including Texas, share the expense of pupil transportation.

As the centralized institution is not only more efficient, but more economical to operate than the one-room schools it supplants, the state would do well to encourage such improvements. Thereby it would save money in the end. For example, last year Texas distributed \$27,250,000 to common schools—\$17.50 for each pupil—and an additional \$2,500,000 to rural schools. Even with that generous assistance, the country schools, except in a few particularly progressive counties, such as Bexar, where a system of standards is applied, left much to be desired.

Were the legislature to spend that \$2,500,000 annually, or even \$1,000,000 in helping consolidated schools, the need for rural aid speedily would disappear. Or suppose that Texas had applied \$20,000,000 for rural schools during the past 10 years, besides the regular appropriation, to promoting centralization, would not educational standards in the open country be appreciably higher today?

To be sure, so long as a county's roads are impassable for about half the year, it cannot afford consolidated schools. But, as that handicap largely has been overcome, Texas now should pay more attention to building up its rural school system. Indeed, if it would remain first in agriculture the state must adopt such a policy.

BUSIEST CORNER

(Los Angeles Times)

Figures give Wilshire and Western the credit for being the most congested corner on earth. The number of motor cars that pass that intersection each hour is 4,378. Nor are these figures special for some unusual twenty-four hours. They are the average per hour for a normal day, according to R. T. Dorsey, traffic engineer.

New York reports the next busiest corner in the world with 4,283 automobiles crossing the intersection of Park avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Philadelphia is not so slow with an hourly average of 4,198 at Broad street and Glenwood. Detroit, the home of the automobile claims 3,859 cars an hour at Jefferson and East Grand. Chicago, with everybody on the run to escape, reports 3,560 at Jackson and Michigan boulevards.

Cities in other countries are not as busy from a traffic standpoint; for almost three-fourths of the 26,000,000 cars of the world are in the United States.

Los Angeles has the questionable distinction of killing more people annually than any other city in America. This is but a reflex of the congested conditions and the speed at which people travel.

If the spindles of travel whirl faster at Wilshire and Western than in any other city of the world, then it would seem that the hub of the universe is in the heart of our city. Boston is passe.

So hail to the hub! And then more celebrities pass at Wilshire and western also—more movie stars, writers, painters, royalty from other lands—and just mayors!

Sick of It.

From Passing Show.
Lady: Are you married, my man?
Sailor: Yes, indeed, mum. Married and 14 children.
Lady: Poor fellow. And don't you ever get homesick?
Sailor: Only when I'm home.

The Winner!

From Tit-Bits.
Wife: I had to marry you to find out how stupid you were.
Husband: You ought to have known that when I asked you.

The raccoon season has been shortened by two weeks in Ohio.

WILLS MISTRESS ESTATE
Macon, Ga.—(UP)—Mrs. Flewellyn Johnston, Washington, formerly of Macon, was named the beneficiary of her former Negro servant, Monin Brown, consisting of a home valued at \$500, to revert to Mrs. Johnston on the death of the Negro woman's sister.

An Assurance of Peace.
From the Toledo Blade.
We're likely to have peace as long as the nations are too poor for the profiteers to make any money out of war.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

CONQUERING FOL BROOD

Recovery of a practical and inexpensive control for American foul brood—recently announced by beekeeping specialists of one Minnesota college of agriculture—at last brings the answer to the beekeepers' prayer. For decades they have stood in dread of this most devastating of all bee diseases. Hereafter, for the only known positive way of eliminating American foul brood was to burn everything contaminated with the disease. Now, the Minnesota apiculturists say, not only the hives and equipment but even the combs may be saved. The treatment is simple, requiring no special equipment, and the cost of material need not exceed two-thirds of a cent per comb. Chlorine, the same material used in purifying water in city filtration plants and bathing pools, is the disinfectant used. Obtained in steel cylinders, the chlorine gas is released through a rubber tubing leading to the bottom of a tank of water. The infected bee combs are immersed in this solution for 48 hours, after which they may be shaken free of the solution, dried until the chlorine odor has disappeared, and put back in use. The combs may be placed in the tank before the water is put in. All brood cells should be uncapped. If the combs contain some honey, but not enough to justify extracting, the honey should be uncapped and the combs immersed in water beforehand to get most of the honey out of the cells. Because the chlorine has a slight corroding effect on metals, wood, or varnish, it is recommended when a series of treatments are to be made. Exposed wires, nails and other parts of hives and equipment will be slightly, but not seriously, affected. Combs will be brittle when first removed from the solution, but will shortly return to a normal consistency. Chlorine is obtainable in cylinders ranging from 2.5 pounds to 110 pounds or larger. One pound of the gas will make from 60 to 125 gallons of solution. In solution the chlorine will not harm the skin, but the free gas irritates nose and throat, so contact with it should be avoided. Spores of the organism which cause American foul brood are extremely difficult to kill, but the chlorine solution immediately attacks the protein material in which the spores are found. The organism is destroyed in from 6 to 22 hours, but a 48-hour immersion is recommended to insure success. What the new treatment will mean to beekeepers is apparent from the recent statement of one state entomologist and chief inspector, who said the only limiting factor to successful beekeeping was American foul brood.

PLATFORMS FOR WATERERS

Water and milk containers in the laying house should have the open part at least eight inches, and preferably a foot or more, above the floor. Many commercial waterers are built thus, with a rail or platform some distance from the floor for the fowls to stand on while drinking. If one uses open containers, pails, pans or small tubs, it is especially essential that a platform be built to hold the container and provide a standing place for the fowls while drinking. Not only does such a plan prevent the litter from getting in the water, but the risk of a hen stepping in it is reduced. The platform or rail where the hens stand when drinking, five or six inches is the ideal height. Whether this height is secured by using shallow containers or making a hole in the platform into which to set the deeper container, is less important than getting the proper height. When the rim or edge of the pail or tub is more than eight inches higher than where the hens stand, sitting or standing on the edge of the vessel while drinking becomes the habit.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP

Keep your flock dry in the mid-winter and they'll not suffer from the low temperature. Good ventilation in their housing quarters will keep the moisture, by means of air on the floors, out and will bring on colds or snuffles. When the weather is dry the flock should be out during the day and inducement given them to exercise. Millet, Sudan grass or other roughage fed in bunches will keep them on their feet. If the pasture is bare, cut up weeds and finer stems. If a field containing tussocked blue grass, corn stalks or browse is available they will pick away at it most of the day. Sheep seem to enjoy pawing the snow off the grass and will exercise by doing so. In that way if they have the chance to do so. Often a series of fields can be opened to the flock in midwinter so that they can start out in a field of standing corn stalks, pass from that into a stubble field, then make the round of a pasture, nibble small shrubs in a woodlot, and at about sundown arrive at their housing place for the night. The sheep family graze upon a much wider species range of plants than horses, cattle or hogs will do, and for this reason make excellent grazers for weedy fields, fence rows and other waste places. Even in midwinter they pick off and consume the seed heads of many a weed plant. Sheep grind their feed so thoroughly that the weed seeds which pass through

SWEET CLOVER WEED KILLER
Not the least benefit from sweet clover is its ability to kill weeds. No foul growth can make material headway in its presence where the soil conditions are more favorable for sweet-clover growth. Many a farmer in the Corn Belt has routed cocklebur with it, and all but smothered to death such a troublesome pest as wild morning-glory, to say nothing of the innumerable other weeds that are not so difficult to suppress. Sweet clover, says one farmer, has been the means on his farm of practically complete cocklebur eradication. He sows eighteen to twenty pounds of seed to the acre, and he uses it for both pasture

their digestive tracts are past doing any further harm in the fields. Most other classes of stock scatter weed seeds by consuming them.

ORDER CHICKS EARLY

Those who are considering buying early chicks will do well to place their orders as soon as possible. Many chicks that will be bought this month and next will be headed for the Easter broiler market. While broilers are often the main consideration, they are only a side line for egg producers. Whatever the reason for buying chicks, orders should be placed early, for hatchery men and breeders, as a rule, set only about enough eggs to take care of orders on hand. Later in the season, it is comparatively easy to get chicks at almost any time, but not now. Early chicks have many points of advantage. They produce early broilers which reach the market at its peak, they produce pullets that start to lay in summer when prices of eggs begin to go up and the older birds are apt to drop off in production. Also they make good breeders the following spring, since they go through a partial molt, and the brooding results are generally the best of the year with the chicks, since they have the first use of the brooding equipment and do not have much opportunity to get out on the ground in the early brooding stage to become liable to infection.

CHEAP RATIONS FOR HOGS

Out of research work done by an Experiment Station on feeding cottonseed meal to hogs has grown a new feeding practice, using a ration which includes cottonseed meal. A bit of cottonseed meal is used. One hopper contains a protein mixture composed of one sack of cottonseed meal and one sack of either tankage, meat meal, fish meal or shrimp bran. The other hopper contains a grain ration composed of either corn, a grain sorghum, barley or wheat. From these two hoppers hogs balance their ration. Young from the protein hopper, but as or growing hogs naturally eat more they grow older and become fatter they increase the proportion of grain consumed. Thrifty hogs fed in this way gain 100 pounds by consuming six to six and a half bushels of grain, twenty-five pounds of cottonseed meal and twenty-five pounds of the other protein ration used. Choice of feeds—either grain or protein—should be determined by prices and by availability. If prices are the same it is preferable to use two or more protein rations cottonseed meal being one of them. This ration may be fed either with or without pasture. It reduces practical and successful feeding to a very simple form.

NEEDS OF BREEDER TURKEYS

The breeding birds of the turkey flock are often grossly neglected and allowed to rough it through the winter as best they can, so they frequently come into the breeding season in poor condition and do not produce the best hatching eggs. The normal production period here in the Middle West is not much before the first of March. To have the birds in proper condition to be producing by the middle of March, the hens and toms that are to be used should get special feed and care from the first of February on. Special winter housing is not so important with turkeys as it is with chickens for turkeys are not expected to lay in the winter, but we should give special attention to the feeding. The ration for breeding turkeys need not be different from a suitable one for a laying chicken. It should be well balanced in proteins, minerals, vitamins and green feed. It should include a scratch grain in addition to mash. One part of mash may be fed to each two parts of scratch grain in the winter, and this proportion gradually shifted until equal parts of each are fed by spring when warmer weather prevails. Green feed seems especially important to breeding turkeys. It may be supplied as sprouted oats, alfalfa leaf meal mixed in the mash, or alfalfa hay fed in racks. As the breeding time approaches, it is wise to bring the turkeys in close to the house if they are allowed to run, so that the eggs can be found and cared for. If the range of the turkeys is gradually decreased they will not become so restless during the producing period. To insure high fertility in mating turkeys, it is well not to have more than five hens to each tom. If the males fight separate them during the breeding season, because excessive fighting is very detrimental to the fertility of the eggs.

WIRE RUNS

Wire runs or sun porches, for use with colony or long brooder houses in the brooding of chicks, are a necessary part of a complete equipment. They keep the chicks off the ground and away from their own droppings, thus reducing the danger of infection from parasites, cocci, and so on. Also, during the next two months they are especially beneficial in making it possible to get the chicks out-of-doors even in very cold weather when they would otherwise have to be confined to the house. Wire porches should cover about as much space as the brooder houses they serve, and the floor should be not less than half-inch mesh to permit droppings to pass through easily. The confining walls may be of wire; if so, they should be covered with burlap or canvas, to prevent drafts and keep the chicks warm and comfortable. Wire runs should be as lightly built as is consistent with durability.

and hay in the first season. Thick sowing means more smothering for weeds, and better hay for the livestock because the stems are finer. If the white-flowered strains seem to kill out easily in the low parts of the field, as he has found it doing in his case, he suggests that the yellow sweet clover be tried in those spots because of its hardness.

GOOD PROTEIN MIXTURE
One of the best protein mixtures for hogs, consists of 2 parts by weight of meatmeal tankage to 1 part of cottonseed meal and alfalfa meal.

Can Save on River Job Cost

Mississippi Valley Association Bulletin.

Authorization of a bond issue to supplement annual appropriations for waterways improvements will actually reduce instead of increase, the amount to be spent, and will in addition create new wealth by making cheap water transportation available in less than half the time required under the present, costly, piecemeal construction methods, it has been pointed out by Congressman Joseph J. Mansfield, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors committee.

Expenditures which would be made under the proposed bond issue bill will be made even though the bond issue bill is defeated, Congressman Mansfield's statement declared. The difference will be that under the bond issue plan the work will be completed in five years and will materially benefit the employment situation, whereas without the bond issue construction will drag through a long period of years and nearly one-half of the money will unavoidably go to waste, as has been the case in nearly all of our major waterway improvements.

A bill authorizing a bond issue of \$500,000,000 and regulating its use to insure the speedy completion of authorized waterways projects, has been introduced by Congressman Mansfield and United States Senator Henrik Shipstead and is now pending in the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives.

Convincing evidence of the saving to be effected through sound financing methods is afforded in the construction costs of the Ohio and lower Missouri river projects, Congressman Mansfield stated. Under the old system of financing only one major stream, the Ohio, has been completed, and its cost was increased because of the many delays, from \$63,000,000, as estimated in 1910, to more than \$100,000,000. The lower Missouri project, which should have been completed in 1920, at a cost of \$20,000,000 has now cost more than \$40,000,000 and is now about to be completed after a delay of 12 years, during which the farmers and shippers of its territory have been deprived of the advantages of cheap transportation services to their markets.

"What we need," he continued, "is a system by which all approved projects can be completed in the shortest possible time. Under the bond issue plan Congress will be able to reduce current appropriations for river and harbor improvements and will help to clear the national deficit. Such a plan will give the people the early use of the waterways, and result in material relief to industry, agriculture, and labor.

It is estimated that approximately \$500,000,000 will be required to complete all of the approved river and harbor projects. It is not the intention of the bond issue bill that all of the \$500,000,000 bond issue be marketed at once. The bill merely provides that the bonds shall be made available in the treasury for issuance as required by the Army Engineers in charge of the construction, and provides that the bonds shall be used to supplement annual appropriations, in order to make it possible for large contracts to be let at one time, thereby reducing costs and expediting construction work.

British Ships Quit Use Of the Panama Canal

London — (UP) — British ships trading between this country and New Zealand are now using the once dreaded Cape Horn route rather than pay the heavy tolls for passing through the Panama canal. As the result of the fall in the pound sterling, canal charges at Panama have been greatly increased to British ship owners, who have found it more economical to send their vessels around the stormy cape.

Experts Perfect New Motion Picture Screen

Newburgh, N. Y.—(UP)—A painter and a decorator, John Crawford, has obtained a patent on a new perforated screen for sound motion pictures. The new product differs from others in that a new process has been devised for coating it. Crawford said. It is much whiter and is covered with thousands of tiny "lenses," which afford reflection and depth.

The ordinary silver screens, he added, are either white or beaded. The latter's surface is composed of small crystals. For the past 18 years Crawford has been interested in screen making. At one time he worked for Jacob A. Genter, Newburgh, credited with introducing the silver screen.

Rare Eggs and Birds Gift To Museum at Harvard

Cambridge, Mass.—(UP)—What is perhaps the finest private collection of North American birds, nests and eggs has been given to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard university. The collection, presented by John Eliot Thayer, Harvard '85, includes some 30,000 skins and thousands of sets of nests and eggs, with almost all of the rarest North American birds and their eggs represented.

Rarest of all are the Surf bird's eggs—only ones known to be in any collection.

Missoula Is Razing Its First Courthouse

Missoula, Mont.—(UP)—The Pioneer Missoula building, which

WHILE THERE'S LIFE—
Under Mexican law, a stranded or wrecked ship cannot be boarded for the purpose of salvaging articles for individual gain as long as there is life aboard—even if it is only the ship's mascot.

Twice As Bad.
From Answers.
"And when I kissed her I smelled tobacco."

"You object to a woman who smokes?"
"No; but she doesn't smoke."

A telephone that not only records a caller's communication, but also

served variously as this town's first school, first church, first hospital, and first courthouse, is being razed. It was one of the city's earliest buildings, erected by Major W. J. McCormick, a founder of Missoula. Its windows have been boarded, and its doors nailed shut for many years. In 1873 it was a part of the Jesuit mission here. The same Jesuit fathers established it as a school and as a hospital. It then became the first courthouse.

Bridge Expert Declares Systems Too Numerous

Syracuse, N. Y.—(UP)—The old saying, "too many hands spoil the porridge," can be correctly applied to bridge in the opinion of Mrs. Harold J. White.

Mrs. White, resident of Cleveland, but a native of Syracuse, asserted that players are hampered by an over-abundance of conflicting systems.

"The greatest difficulty for bridge players today is that there are too many authorities—too many master-minds—and, consequently, too many conflicting systems to be followed," Mrs. White said.

She has won 11 cups and four championships during the past four years.

Another Show.

From Humorist.
First Comedian: The last time I appeared in pantomime the people could be heard roaring with laughter a mile away.
Second Comedian: Really? What was going on there?

NOTES AND BEAMS.

That "open door" we prate about—Manchuria, you know—Who opened it, and why, pray tell. And who would keep it so?

And if Japan had found it shut. Then who shall dare to say The people there would be at war. As is the case today

And is it seemly to forget, In diplomatic notes, That ancient parable about Big beams and little notes?

With India upon her hands. What, pray, shall Britain write? And as we think on Mexico, What lines should we indite?

Let's not forget, ere peace prevails, That first greedy nation prevails. Must first devote its time and skill. To thorough reformation.

And it must make its start at home. By casting out its beam; 'Tis only so the world may gain That peace of which it dreams. —Sam Page.

tells of the owner's absence and, in addition, can be used as a radio receiver, is the invention of a Swedish engineer.

Plain and Fancy.

From Vancouver Sun.
"The study of the occult sciences interests me very much," remarked the new boarder. "I love to explore the dark depths of the mysterious, to delve into the regions of the unknown, to fathom the unfathomable, as it were, and to—"

"Let me give you a little more of this stew, Mr. Smith," interrupted the landlady.