

Why Endure Pimples?

If you wish a skin clear of pimples, blackheads and other annoying eruptions, begin today the regular use of Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment. No other method is so agreeable, so often effective and so economical.

Cuticura Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Malden, Mass.

What Better Proof Than This Could Be Wanted?

Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant and economist, had been proving at the Cosmopolitan club that mass production is an incomparable benefit to mankind.

"But why keep on with these proofs?" he wound up. "The thing is as evident on its face as Smith's marriage."

"You say Smith is married, but what proof have you?" an employer asked.

"Well, sir," said an employee, "I saw Smith pushing a baby-coach last Sunday morning, and there was a young woman on one side of him and an old woman on the other, and as I passed, the young woman said, 'You've come home in that condition eight Saturday nights running, you cad.' And then the old woman chipped in with, 'Do, for goodness' sake, Ethel, make him put another thousand on his life before his liver's gone completely.'" — Detroit News.

How One Woman Lost 20 Pounds of Fat

Lost Her Prominent Hips—Double Chin—Sluggishness

Gained Physical Vigor—A Shapely Figure

If you're fat—first remove the cause!

Take one half teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water in the morning. To hasten results go light on fatty meats, potatoes, cream and pastries—in 3 weeks get on the scales and note how many pounds of fat have vanished.

Notice also that you have gained in energy—your skin is clearer—you feel younger in body—Kruschen will give any fat person a joyous surprise.

But be sure it's Kruschen—your health comes first—and SAFETY first is the Kruschen promise.

Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts from any leading druggist anywhere in America (lasts 4 weeks) and the cost is but a trifle.

Reassurance

Passenger (on maiden flight with nephew)—Here, t-t-tell me when you're going to loop-the-loop again.

Nephew—Well, I don't always know.—Tatler (London).

Preparedness

Mistress—What is in that huge bottle on the kitchen mantelpiece, Mary?

Maid—Oh, just some stuff for mending china, ma'am.—Hummel.

Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



She's all worn out again

Foot girl . . . she has the same old headaches . . . backaches . . . and blues. She ought to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in tablet form.

Out Our Way

"Why don't you sun that grass rug?"

"It might sprout."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Like All Habits

Kathleen—How did you get the habit of wearing your hair so long?

Malvern—Oh, it just grew on me.—Chelsea Record.

KILLS ANTS

Peterman's Ant Food is sure death to ants. Sprinkle it about the floor, windowsills, shelves, etc. Effective 24 hours a day. Inexpensive. Safe. Guaranteed. More than 1,000,000 cans sold last year. At your druggist's.

PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD

There is a beauty in the construction of sentences, and some are like jewelers at it.

Consistency is often another name for contrariness.

DAISY FLY KILLER

Flies anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of mothball, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Dissolve in water. KILLER from your dealer.

AROLD SOMERS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Sioux City Ptg. Co., No. 32-1932.

Out Our Way



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Tales of Real Dogs—By Albert Payson Terhune



Nobody knew precisely how old she was. But there were several reliable people who knew she was more than 22 years old, perhaps very much older, long before she began to fail in sight and strength. One of her owners said of her: "Old Betty has lived almost forever."

During her long years Betty had an interesting career, started with plenty of drama and with a bit of tragedy. There was ample time for it, and the bulk of her life was spent in the right place for it. Before I go any further in the forestall the criticisms of people who may say loftily: "Why, we had a dog, once, that was 30 years old when it died."

Without wanting to offend such boosters, I would like to say, here and now, that I don't believe them. Years ago, I took some pains to check up on the accounts of many dogs which were said to have lived well past their second decade. I found nearly all the stories impossible to prove. There was only one proven exception.

Here is the idea: People will say: "Oh, Towser must be fully 20 years old! He was given to us when he was—let's see—when he must have been 5 or 6 years old. And I'm sure we must have had him almost 15 years. That would make him at least 20."

As a rule, it makes him nothing of the kind. Perhaps when he was given to the present owner he was barely 1 year old, not "5 or 6 years." Usually that was just a guess on their part. And they may have had him for only nine years at most, and not "almost 15 years." That would make him barely 10 or 20.

When, two or three years later, he died, another few years is likely to be tacked on to his age with unconscious falsehood, and newspaper word goes forth that such-and-such a dog was nearly 30. More likely he was 13. I found almost a dozen such cases of unestablished claims to a dog's supposed age.

The way of making absolutely certain as to the age of a dog is to own his certified pedigree or his registration certificate. Either of those documents will state the precise date of his birth. From this, it is a simple matter of subtraction to determine his age at the time of his death or at any other time.

The exception I mentioned was that of a dog owned by an army officer. The officer sent me the pedigree and a photo of a collie

Made Funeral Plans 5 Years Before Death

Boulder, Colo. — (UPP) — More than five years ago Matthew E. Drier, 75, selected his casket, paid for his funeral services and ordered a simple ceremony.

He died recently, and the funeral was carried out exactly as he wished.

On January 7, 1927, Drier and a friend, who preceded him in death, called on Leslie Kelso, at the Hall-Kelso mortuary and made the arrangements.

By Williams

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

PEACEFUL MILK PRODUCTION

There is nothing new in the idea that milk production is a peaceful process, or ought to be. It has been observed by most dairymen that when a cow is given a beating with a milking stool she tends to hold up her milk. It has also been contended that many cows give more milk when it is taken from them by a woman than by a man. It is a fact that serious losses of milk are experienced when milkers are changed, while a change of scene and environment has an influence on the flow of milk, which is quite perceptible without resort to the scales. In Holland, cows are so gently handled that each of them comes to the girls of the family when they walk through the herd on pasture. They come to be fondled and talked to and called by name. These cows are, in a way, members of the family and they live under the same roof. In such circumstances it is certain that they never "hold up" their milk, but give every drop of it willingly and contentedly. They have nothing to fear and are placidly comfortable when being milked. It is a natural and necessary process and they enjoy the milking time; it is a matter of record with what success and profit they are milked.

Taking into consideration the above facts, there should be no difficulty in explaining the poor flow of milk given by some cows we have seen and heard of. We are convinced, says this dairyman, that that peace and comfort have their effects as well as the feed. What comfort can a cow possibly have in milk production when she is tormented all day in a filthy barn by myriads of biting and sucking flies? The idea of keeping cows indoors during the hot hours of the day is sensible, no doubt; but we question if there is any real comfort to be derived from this indoor life so long as protection from flies is not provided. Really, the flies in the stable may torment more than they do outdoors; for the cow is not grazing and wants to chew the cud of contentment. This she cannot do, placidly, when doors and windows afford free access for insect pests, and when the sun's rays make the temperature in the stable unbearable. Evidently, the windows should be provided with both screens and shades; evidently the doors should afford free entrance for air, but not for insect pests. Just as surely the stable in hot weather, more than at any other time, perhaps, requires to be kept clean and sweet. Food under these conditions will give the results and the cow will respond for feed supplied. This is not fancy advice. It is practical and practiced by many. It is profitable practice and such as cows deserve. It merely indicates thoroughness in work and a thorough understanding of the dairy business. Few, nowadays, would allow a yellow dog to howl and snap and bite at the heels of the cows coming from the pasture; nor would they allow the hired man or any one else — including the "party of the first part" — to belabor the cows with a club or stool, just because the flies made it difficult for the cow to stand still to be milked. They would first get rid of the cows that have to be driven home by dogs. The yellow cur dog would be relegated to other work, or to "dog heaven." The club would be kept for the back of the breaker of human rules. The flies would be expelled from the stable and the cow thus induced to let down her milk. Flies will be less numerous in the stable when manure piles are kept far from the building, when doors and windows are kept screened and darkened, and when scrupulous cleanliness is observed. It also pays to provide numerous fly-traps to hang bunches of sweet clover from the ceiling, and give the flies that happen to enter the stable a chance to drink formaldehyde solution, or some other good fly poison, from receptacles placed where they can get at it without danger to animals. Spraying with fly repellants and use of light sheets is also advisable as an additional means of protecting dairy cows from fly annoyance.

TWO COWS

At a recent breeder's meeting where problems of the breeder and the importance of making records of dams and daughters were being discussed, a breeder of many years' standing related his experience with two cows that were full sisters. Both of them were good producers and one transmitted her talent to her offspring but the other did not. He used these two cows as examples of the disappointment that comes to breeders in the development of their herds and to indicate that with the same blood lines large variation in production is obtained. It is evident this man has not studied Mendel's law closely, for if he had he would have understood why it is possible for two full sisters to be good producers with one of them a good breeder and the other one not. In the plan of breeding ordinarily followed, low production as well as high production has been carried forward. Selecting a high producing cow does not necessarily mean that her progeny will be high producers for there is in her make-up low producing characters and they are quite as likely to be found in her progeny as well as the high producing characters. For example, a cow with a 500-lb. fat record may have in her make-up plenty of characters that would produce only 250-lb. fat. The bull to which she is mated may have the same low producing characters, although out of an exceptionally good cow. When two such animals are mated, it would be a mistake to think that the progeny would necessarily be 500-lb. animals, for they would produce progeny with only 250-lb. fat a year. A breeding program should be established for the purpose of systematically eliminating low producing traits in animals. This may take a good many years, but it is the only way we will ultimately establish animals bred pure for high production. The start must be made by proving the bull that is at the head of the herd. If we find that his progeny are all good producers, then his blood should be perpetuated. Otherwise he should go to the butcher. By using bulls capable of transmitting high production and good type for four or five generations, then we may expect the animals mated to produce a very high percentage of capable animals. This condition is brought about because the selection of high producing animals for four or five generations which have transmitted high production has pretty much eliminated the low producing traits. The selection of young bulls now must be largely made on the records and type of their dams and on the records and type of their sire's dams.

WEAN SOWS NOT PIGS

A tight partition gate is not all that should be desired in weaning pigs. Clubbing the sow out or throwing the pigs over the fence are unnecessary. These weaned pigs can not be said to shed tears, but in the majority of cases they shed a deal of annoying noise. Whereas, on the other hand, weaning pigs may easily be rendered both painless and noiseless. By this we do not mean that we are inclined to take really to heart the mental anguish of a weaned pig or for that matter his less in weight. Our method of weaning pigs has in view the prompt settling of the sow with a large litter of pigs the next time. One or more male hogs was a part of the furnishing of the farm on which the writer grew up. At that time most day and month hands and small farmers kept one or two sows, raised a litter of pigs to eat the farm waste and fill the pork barrel and smoke house. These sows were always driven away to service and mostly left a few days in the boar lot. We always got a lot of these lank sows and it was customary to require a bag of corn for their maintenance while boarding in our breeding lot. Handled in this manner these sows had a way of bringing large litters of pigs — the system may

HAVE BREEDING PROGRAM

A breeding program to secure greater production and hence return greater profits is necessary on practically every farm where the owner intends to be making a living from his dairy cattle five years from now. This applies just as much to the grade farmer as to the pure-bred owner, and just as much to the dairyman with a few cows as to the one with a large number. Breeding rather than buying high producing individuals is more economical, and much less hazardous from a disease standpoint.

FEEDING FAT INTO MILK

While the feed that a cow receives has no direct bearing on the percentage of fat in the milk, indirectly it is of considerable importance. Cows to produce the best and richest milk of which they are inherently capable must be in strong and vigorous condition. A cow that is in good flesh at the beginning of her lactation period will produce milk with a considerably higher fat content than will a cow that starts her milking period in a thin condition. Further, she will produce more milk for the simple reason

a long while. He writes:

"One of our directors came over here from England on a visit, accompanied by his sister. He looked hard at my terrier and exclaimed: 'Why, that must be Betty!' I replied that it was. He said: 'It's almost incredible. I remember her 18 or 19 years ago when her owner was murdered.' So there was no doubt whatever as to her age."

Remember, she had belonged to a police officer in England for perhaps several years; and belonged to him until he died, in India, some time later.

Then she was the engineer's property until he was murdered. Then she lived 18 years with the mine manager; and for years after that with Henderson!

How old was she? Nobody knows. An incredible age, whatever it was. At last she went blind and still more deaf, and she suffered cruelly from rheumatism.

Belatedly, old age was beginning to take its toll of the terrier which people imagined must be immortal. Henderson wrote thus of her ending:

"One morning she got up from where she was lying in my office, and went to the door. There, she fell over sideways, dead."

I wish I might know what Betty's age was, when at last she yielded to death. For the truth might well set an unbelievable record of a dog's greatest age. With Betty, there was no mere hap-hazard surmise. Several reliable people were able to testify to the fact that she had lived for various successive terms of years; one of the series being "18 or 19."

Among my own dogs, the longest-lived was my great collie, Sunnysbank Lad, who died at 16. I always thought that was an excessive age until I read of Betty, whose years must have been almost twice as many as Lad's.

Exchanged Sons and Plan Proved Success

Berkeley, Cal. — (UP) — Six years ago an American and an Austrian family exchanged sons so that their boys might learn something of the customs of other peoples.

Today the American boy, now a full-fledged doctor, had returned home, enthusiastic at the success of the experiment.

When Franklin E. Bissell, now 24, went to Vienna, at 18, he had aspirations to become an engineer. He returned home a graduate in medicine, prepared to follow in the footsteps of his father, Dr. Frank S. Bissell, and also those of his foster parent, Dr. Arthur Schuller, head of the Franz Josef clinic for nervous diseases at Vienna.

Franz Schuller, who also was 18 when the exchange of sons was arranged by their parents, spent his time in America studying factory management. He now is associated with an uncle in a Prague, Czechoslovakia, factory.

Parents of the young men met six years ago while Dr. Schuller was on a lecture tour of this country. At the Bissell home, Dr. Schuller found a boy of the same age as his own, and the idea was born.

LONGTIME PASTOR DIES AT OTTUMWA FRIDAY

Ottumwa — (AP) — Rev. William Henry Isley, 88, for 59 years a minister in the Presbyterian church, died Friday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Roy P. Hanum. Rev. Isley had charges in Illinois and southern and eastern Iowa and served for two years as field secretary of Coe college. He was a Civil war veteran and was severely wounded in the battle of Shiloh.

CONSTABLE SHOTS MAN CAUGHT STEALING HOGS

Blanchard, Ia. — (AP) — Attempting to flee after he had been accused of stealing hogs, James Tate, a farm hand, was shot and seriously wounded by Constable J. T. Douthitt Thursday night. He is in a Rockport, Mo., hospital.

Tate, an employe at the Fred Beck farm, had hired a truck driver to go to the B. E. McMillan farm at midnight for a load of hogs. The driver became suspicious and notified Douthitt.

Burglar Steals Pants From Camper's Tent

Hamilton, Ont. — (UP) — Roy Dean was surprised one morning when he awakened in his tent at Van Wagner's beach and discovered that during the night a thief had tip-toed into his tent and made off with his trousers containing \$60 and a gold watch.

The trousers and the watch were found a short distance from Dean's tent, but there was no trace of the \$60.