

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

It's hard for me to sit and knit Or sew up endless seams. I'd rather sit in idleness Just weaving little dreams.



"Utopia" as Planned by Men of Science

A colony or kind of Utopia entirely peopled and managed by scientists, engineers and economists has been proposed before the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Prof. Miles Walker of the University of Manchester.

This noble experiment would be tried with 100,000 persons who would endeavor to free themselves from the wastefulness and inefficiency now prevalent in a democracy where the level of general ability is that of the average human being; also from the selfishness, greed and tyranny which generally result in an aristocracy when human society as a whole is dominated by those of greater than average ability.

Here we would have a different world—an opportunity, it would seem, to demonstrate what kind of world our own could be if science were put in full untrammelled control of it.

If such a demonstration is worth anything it will show the advisability of subsequently reconstituting the world so that it is all of a piece with the small sample set up in the experiment. This could be done permanently only by disposing of the remainder of the human race.

In our belief such a colony would become a failure. Moreover it is doubtful whether the scientists involved in it would long tolerate the economists.—Scientific American.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. No alcohol. Sold by druggists in tablets or liquid.—Adv.

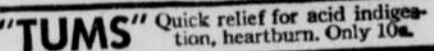
Pull Not Always Enough

Pull may get a position that ability has to hold.



"Complexion Curse"

She thought she was just unlucky when he called on her once—avoided her thereafter. But so one admires pimple, blemished skin. More and more women are realizing that pimples and blotches are often danger signals of clogged bowels—poisonous wastes ravaging the system. Let NATURE'S REMEDY afford complete, thorough elimination and promptly ease away beauty-ruining, poisonous matter. Fine for sick headache, bilious conditions, dizziness. Try this safe, dependable, all-vegetable corrective. At all druggists—only 25c.



"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10c.

Can Be Overdone. Consistency is a jewel and also monotonous.

Advertisement for CHAPPED LIPS and MENTHOLATUM. To quickly relieve chapping, roughness, cracking, apply soothing, cooling Mentholum.

Advertisement for Doan's Pills. Have to Get Up at Night? Deal Promptly with Bladder Irregularities. Are you bothered with bladder irregularities; burning, scanty or too frequent passage and getting up at night? Heed promptly these symptoms. They may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Users everywhere rely on Doan's Pills. Recommended for 50 years. Sold everywhere.

WAITRESSES TO RULE ON DRINKS

Peiping, China.—(UP)—Following Peiping's efforts to regulate the conduct of women employes in public places Tientsin has drafted regulations designed to put an end to flirting by waitresses and to guarantee that wine-bibbers consume no more than they can carry properly. The regulations apply to Chinese shops in general and especially to tea-houses, restaurants, barber shops and places of amusement.

Fifteen regulations provide that no girl under 15 may be employed as a waitress. She must return to her home before midnight and hotels and inns are forbidden to employ women as waitresses. Shops and restaurants employing women are not to be permitted to advertise the fact either in the press or on sign-boards before their establishments. Employed women are not allowed to wear gaudy apparel.

Women employes in Peiping and Tientsin henceforth are forbidden to swear, joke with the customers, or indulge in what the regulations quaintly describe as "improper conduct." Customers of shops and other establishments employing women are forbidden to flirt with the hired help. In the event a waitress considers that a patron has consumed more than a sufficient quantity of wine she is forbidden to serve him further and she is authorized to disregard his demands for additional service.

Nickel Beer and Whisky Free; Yeah—Just Dream

Reno, Nev.—(UP)—A nickel is enough for a glass of beer, either before or after any probable change in the Volstead Act, in the opinion of Mayor E. E. Roberts of Reno.

The Mayor called upon local speakies to get in line with the times by instituting 5 cent beer. They failed to respond, however. Beer still sells for 25 cents a glass, or 50 cents for a pint bottle.

Unusual temperance ideas has Mayor Roberts. Once he advocated having free barrels of whisky on all uptown corners, with dippers hanging from strings. Elimination of any unusual phase would kill interest in booze, was the mayor's view.

Cat Returns Home from Camp 20 Miles Distant

Cambridge, Mass.—(UP)—Peter Rose took his pet cat, Tootsy, to his camp at Billerica.

When Rose was ready to start for home, Tootsy had vanished. So after a futile search, Rose motored home alone.

For three days he kept three motherless kittens alive on a condensed milk diet. Then Tootsy suddenly appeared. She had found her way home from the camp, a distance of 20 miles.

"If I didn't have such confidence in her," observed Rose, "I would believe she accepted a ride."

Horseback Riding a Modern Traffic Hazard

Berea, Ohio.—(UP)—Horseback riding is a hazard to modern traffic. Moreover horseback riding at night minus a tail light is exceedingly hazardous, so members of the city council acted.

There are numerous riding academies near here, thus much riding in and about the city. Councilmen adopted a resolution which provides each horse must have a tail light.

They were unable to suggest, however, a suitable means of attaching a light to the rear end of a horse.

WHERE LIES THE BLAME? Within his cell sat he; A gaoler came and turned a key, A key to set him free.

Out to the gate the warden led, The massive, iron gate; And put five dollars in his hand, The bounty of the state.

Outside he drew a lung-full breath, A breath of freedom's air; Forgotten, now, his prison suit, His close cropped, graying hair.

No over lord of crime was he, No super, master mind; But just a common weakling, who Had found the world unkind.

He'd sought for work for weary days, For work for long he sought; Then clumsily he robbed a store, And straightaway he was caught.

Now what shall be his further fate, This weakling with his brand? Will chance afford the help he needs— Someone to understand?

Will freedom's air prove healing to The wounds upon his soul? Or will it prove an evil breeze, To drift him back to goal?

And if he finds the cells again, In cells shall end his days, Where really lies the blame for that This sodden convict pays? —Sam Page.

The pine beetle killed over half a billion feet of ponderosa pine timber in the national forests of Oregon and Washington during the past summer.

Defeated Senator Seeks Gold in Them Tar Hills

Reno, Nev.—(UP)—"Once a miner always a miner," Nevadans insist and, seemingly, Senator Tassler L. Oddie, just defeated for reelection substantiates that view. "I've found good mines in the past and I'll find some more," Senator Oddie said.

The remark was thrilling to Nevada, which remembered that Oddie was one of the "early birds" that at one time his check for \$30,000,000 was good.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

SELECTING BEST RATION

The temptations to buy no supplement to put in the laying ration is very strong when corn and oats are of good quality and worth 4 to 10 cents bushel. And yet feeding the hens and pullets on these grains or these grains plus wheat is poor business. Eggs are worth real money these days, and promise to continue to be so for two or three months at least. How to get the eggs is the important problem—not how to carry the hens through the winter for 10 or 15 cents a head. Home raised feed, with both corn and oats of excellent weight and quality, can make up the most of the ration, but not all of it, if the eggs are going to pay for many groceries, shoes and mittens this winter. Two things are absolutely essential for a ration for winter egg production that we do not have ready for feeding or our corn belt farms. They are protein feeds and minerals. Part of the protein feeds (as well as vitamins) can be supplied at home if one has bright, green, fine-stemmed alfalfa hay and skim-milk. With plenty of skim-milk to provide all the laying flock will need to drink at all times and five per cent alfalfa in the mash, five to ten per cent of the packing house product sold under the trade name of "meat and bone scraps" or "meat scraps" if "meat and bone" is not available, will take care of the protein supplement part of the mash. If little or no milk is available, the protein concentrate should be pushed up to 15 to 20 per cent. This can be all a meat product, but better at least five per cent dried skim-milk or buttermilk. It is the general belief that about two or three per cent of linseed or soybean oil meal improves the mash, and use it as a substitute for the meat product to that extent. A word of caution about putting in too much oil meal is in order. Much more than this won't work. Minerals make up a small part of the ration, but are extremely important. Salt and some source of lime are the minerals that need adding if "meat and bone" is used. If "meat scraps" or tankage is used, bone meal is needed in addition. One per cent of salt and three per cent of a high-grade limestone or chick-abushel-u-wolofnuseuillii et acetosi size oyster shell should be added before grinding the mash. With our own flock at the present time, the following formula is being used for the mash: Yellow corn, 400 pounds; oats, 200; wheat, 100; shorts, 150; bran, 50; alfalfa, 50; dried milk, 70; "meat and bone," 100; linseed meal, 20; salt, 10; oyster shell, 30 pounds. Without question, the wheat, shorts and perhaps the bran could be omitted and approximately 45 per cent of corn and 25 or 30 per cent of oats used. We believe the added cost of wheat, bran and shorts makes the ration enough more palatable to be worth while. Excellent commercial feeds are also available to supplement home grown grains. If some such mash, plus a good feed of whole corn and oats once a day, is fed, one has provided a ration that should produce eggs, if the flock is mature, healthy, and has descent quarters that are not overcrowded.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

I used to raise cheap ducks and geese, and other tinhorn fowls; I was a stranger then to peace. I filled the nights with howls. For when I took my birds to town, to sell them or to trade, the customers would beat me down, a scurvy price they paid. They said, "Your ganders and your drakes no spicure wouls please; they surely died of stomach aches, or of some fell disease." So I bewailed the poor man's lot, and wept from day to day; misfortune peppers him with shot, wherever he may stray. "There's something wrong," I used to yell, three times and sometimes twice, "when one who has a goose to sell can't get a decent price. I hoped that Congress would relieve the woes of poultrymen, but all its promises deceive, we're stung, and stung again. The industry is bound to go to smash and break in bits, unless our statesmen learn to throw some sane and helpful fits." But Louie Hines, who lives next door came up one day and said: "You would not have much cause to roar if you would use your head. You raise scrub fowls when you could raise the fine ones just as well; the purred, gilt-edged gander pays, the cheap one will not sell. It costs no more to rear good ducks than rearing punk ones costs; the good ones bring you many bucks, the others are but frosts." I listened to his pregnant words, which sounded good to me, and I closed out the tinhorn birds which had no pedigree. And now I'm selling blue-blood stock at prices fiercely high, and people chase me 'round the block in eagerness to buy.

IDEAL POULTRY RANGE

It seems strange that poultry raisers in the corn belt really appreciate or at least fail to take advantage of the finest sort of shade, dusting place and green feed combination during summer for their growing chicks. It is a corn field—large or small. Of course, half-grown chickens as well as hens are death and destruction

MARKETING CLEAN EGGS

A little additional effort spent in the production of clean shelled eggs will be more than compensated for by the saving in time required to clean soiled eggs. To produce clean shelled eggs, it is very important that sufficient nests properly located be provided for the layers and that eggs be gathered frequently. One nest for 4 or 5 birds should be allowed, and the nests should be located as far as possible from the drinking fountains and the hen exit doors. Nesting material should be replaced frequently to keep the

to a field of corn when it first comes up. They will injure the corn until it is a foot or more high, but from that time on until fall they do it good. They won't, of course, clean out obnoxious weeds and do the work of a cultivator, but they will help to keep down grass after laying by time and their dusting will do good rather than injury. As for the growing chicks, a cornfield provides shade, clean soil, an ideal place to scratch and plenty of room to encourage ranging. It helps to prevent the development of runts and bad habits, and avoids the danger of chicks picking up internal parasites and disease germs that come with the use of a crowded, barn yard or lot. Also the suffering from heat that goes with an open field is avoided.

PORCINE T. B. DECLINES

In 1924, according to government figures 15.2 per cent of all the hogs in the United States inspected under federal supervision were found to be infected with tuberculosis. During the last fiscal year, only 11.4 per cent were infected. Statistics tell us further that in 1924, 2.7 per cent of the hogs which were inspected by the federal government showed advanced cases of tuberculosis, while last year only 1.59 per cent showed such infection. That very significant reduction in serious infection, amounting to 40 per cent in a comparatively few years, is fairly indicative of the progress we are making in eliminating tuberculosis from our swine. Much of this progress is directly traceable to the elimination of tuberculosis from our poultry flocks. Whenever one finds a poultry flock heavily infested with tuberculosis, there one also invariably finds a lot of tuberculosis in the hogs. It is a comparatively easy matter to rid a poultry flock of tuberculosis, and as that is done, the disease will soon disappear from the swine. Most hogs are killed before they are a year old, hence if the cattle and poultry on the farm are free from tuberculosis, there is little chance of that disease doing much damage to swine.

WINTER CARE OF EWES

To avoid constipation in the breeding flock of ewes is the sheep owner's constant concern. Inducing them to take plenty of exercise is one of the best ways to keep the digestive tracts of the sheep in good condition. If there are pasture or corral fields that they can run through and pick at, browse that they can work on, or even fence rows they will nibble at, they will take proper exercise in trailing through the field gathering the small quantity of provender that these places supply. If such inducements for the ewe flock to trail in search of food are not available in the fall and winter, an arrangement which will require them to walk 40 to 80 rods for their feed will serve to supply them with exercise. A close watch should be kept, and upon indication of a tendency toward constipation correct it with the feed supplied. Wheat, bran or linseed meal, either mixed with the ration or fed separately, will correct the condition. Ewes that get a good amount of hay, plenty of water and a good supply of salt seldom have the trouble, provided they have the opportunity for exercise. Sheep like a variety of feed, consuming many more species than cattle horses or hogs; and since it is natural for them to do so, it is no doubt good for them to have a wide range of plants in their diet. The flock will eliminate many weed seeds by nipping the seed heads from standing weeds in fall and winter. An individual sheep in the flock seldom takes more than one bite from a weed head as it passes, but his neighbor does the same, and by the time the flock has sampled the specimen its entire supply of seed has been put out of harm's way. When coarse, harsh rations of straw or other forage of low digestibility are fed to ewes for the month to six weeks before lambing, their appetites will induce them to overcrowd the visceral cavity and unduly crowd the unborn lambs, always with bad and sometimes with fatal results. By feeding high-class alfalfa or clover hay and some grain at this time, the trouble is avoided and a much better milk flow will be secured, all of which improves the lambs.

WHY GOOD COWS PAY

It's not the number of cows in a milking herd that spells profit. It's the kind. One dairyman had 17 cows which he milked on test for seven months. Then he sold nine of the low producers. The eight cows in the remaining five months brought only \$914. Less income above feed costs than the entire 17 had in seven months. Who wants to milk a cow seven months for a dollar profit above feed cost?

TO AVOID MILK TAIN

Milk absorbs odors quickly, therefore it should not be kept in the barn in open pails or cans. To observe this requirement mares necessary a milk house or milk room in which to strain each pail of milk promptly after it is drawn from the cow.

eggs clean and to prevent breakage. Shavings are considered the best nesting material, although a number of producers use straw. The dropping boards can be cleaned daily or else covered with 1 1/2-inch mesh poultry netting to prevent the birds from walking in the droppings. Clean litter on the floor of the house also will help to keep the bird's feet clean. In wet weather the birds should be kept confined to guard against muddy feet. If the birds enter the nests with soiled feet, all the eggs in the nest may become soiled.

Tested Recipes

Dishes That Have Earned Commendation of Experts.

PLAIN APPLE FRAPPE 4 cups sliced raw apples 2 cups water (or enough to come to the top of the apples in the cooking utensil) 1 cup sugar (varied according to the apples used) Few grains salt

Cook all ingredients together until the apples are tender. Put through a sieve, place in refrigerator trays, and freeze. When partially frozen scrape thin layers with an inverted spoon from one end of the tray to the other, then beat thoroughly, adding as much air as possible without allowing the mixture to melt. Replace in the refrigerator for another hour for complete freezing. If the frappe is kept in the refrigerator overnight or longer and the mixture freezes solidly scrape and beat as directed above before the frappe is served.

MINCEMEAT COOKIES 1/2 cup fat 3 cups flour 1 1/2 cups sugar 1 tsp. cinnamon 2 eggs 1/2 tsp. cloves 1 tsp. salt 1/2 tsp. grated nutmeg 1 tsp. soda 1 cup mincemeat

Cream fat, add sugar in 3 or 4 portions, creaming thoroughly after each addition. Add well beaten eggs, salt, and soda that has been stirred into the milk. Then add flour that has been sifted with the spices. Stir until flour is just dampened. Last stir in mincemeat just enough to distribute. Drop from a teaspoon on an oiled baking sheet. Bake in a slow oven, 325 degrees F. Yield: Four dozen cookies.

SWEETHEART PIE 2 eggs beaten separately 1 cup sugar 1 package gelatine 1 cup cherry juice 1 cup milk 2 bananas cut in small pieces 1 cup cherries 3 bright red apples

Wash and polish the apples, cut in thin slices, and line bottom of pie plate with apples, then arrange around sides of plate. Dissolve gelatine in cherry juice, mix sugar, eggs and milk, then add gelatine mixture. Dissolve, remove from fire, and fold in bananas and cherries. Let set and pour into apple lined plate.

COFFEE MOUSSE 1 cup ground coffee 2 1/2 cups milk 1 tablespoon gelatine 1 pinch salt 1 cup granulated sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla 2 cups pastry cream

Bring milk to the boiling point and pour over ground coffee. Let stand for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally, and then strain out grounds. Dissolve gelatine in 1/2 cup of the liquid. Add the salt, sugar, and vanilla to

the rest of the milk-coffee and mix the gelatine portion into it while still warm. When cool fold in the stuffily beaten whipped cream. Put in mold and place in refrigerator 4 to 6 hours to freeze. Turn mold on plate and garnish with whipped cream, maraschino cherries, or nuts.

BEAN SALAD 1 No. 2 can beans, Mexican style 1 No. 1 can sauerkraut 2 teaspoons onions, minced 1/2 cup olives, chopped 4 teaspoons mayonnaise 1 teaspoon salt

Drain gray from beans. Drain sauerkraut and run through food chopper. Mix all of the ingredients. Chill and serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

COCONUT MACAROONS 1/2 cup sweetened condensed milk 2 cups shredded coconut 1 teaspoon vanilla 2 stiffly beaten egg whites

Mix sweetened condensed milk and shredded coconut together. Add vanilla. Fold in 2 stiffly beaten egg whites. Drop by spoonfuls on a well buttered pan about 1 inch apart. Bake in a moderate oven until a delicate brown. The quantity of the ingredients is sufficient to make two dozen macaroons.

CHANTILLY MOUSSE 1/2 pint cream 4 tablespoons confectioner's sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla 1 cup meringue or kisses 1/4 cup toasted almonds, chopped fine Pinch salt

Whip cream until stiff and gradually add sugar, salt and vanilla. Fold in the kisses or meringue, broken in small pieces, and the nuts. Freeze in refrigerator 3 to 4 hours. Fills 1 tray.

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