



**SAME PRESCRIPTION HE WROTE IN 1892**

When Dr. Caldwell started to practice medicine, back in 1875, the needs for a laxative were not as great as today. People lived normal lives, ate plain, wholesome food, and got plenty of fresh air. But even that early there were drastic physios and purges for the relief of constipation which Dr. Caldwell did not believe were good for human beings.

The prescription for constipation that he used early in his practice, and which he put in drug stores in 1892 under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is a liquid vegetable remedy, intended for women, children and elderly people, and they need just such a mild, safe bowel stimulant.

This prescription has proven its worth and is now the largest selling liquid laxative. It has won the confidence of people who needed it to get relief from headaches, biliousness, flatulence, indigestion, loss of appetite and sleep, bad breath, dyspepsia, colds, fevers. At your druggist, or write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois, for free trial bottle.

A California Man Gave Free Land to homesteaders and kept the in-between acres. More about such opportunities in Little Farms Magazine, 3 months' subscription 5c. BOX 915 - TUJUNGA, CALIF.

**Auto Parts** FOR ALL CARS old and new. Rims, Wheels, Accessories, etc. Write or call. **AUTO SALVAGE & EXCHANGE CO.** Distributors of Cupples Tires and Tubes. 301 Jackson St. Sioux City, Iowa

**Advice for Speed Maniac**

Mary, four years old, sat dangling her chubby little legs from a park bench, watching with wide-eyed interest the antics of the many tame squirrels that abound there.

Suddenly a squirrel darted rapidly down a tree trunk just in front of Mary's anxious eyes. As he speedily neared the ground, head first, Mary's interest and alarm grew until she no longer could restrain herself. She clapped her little hands in excitement and cried, "Put on your brakes, Kitty, out on your brakes!"

**Out of Father's Control**

Visitor—How many controls have you on that radio set?  
Host—Three, my wife, son and daughter.—Vancouver Province.

**Are You Ready**



**When your Children Cry for It**

Baby has little upsets at times. All your care cannot prevent them. But you can be prepared. Then you can do what any experienced nurse would do—what most physicians would tell you to do—give a few drops of plain Castoria. No sooner done than Baby is soothed; relief is just a matter of moments. Yet you have eased your child without use of a single doubtful drug; Castoria is vegetable. So it's safe to use as often as an infant has any little pain you cannot pat away. And it's always ready for the crueler pangs of colic, or constipation or diarrhea; effective, too, for older children. Twenty-five million bottles were bought last year.

**Fletcher's CASTORIA**

**CONSTIPATION RELIEVED QUICKLY**

**Carter's Little Liver Pills** Purely Vegetable Laxative move the bowels free from pain and unpleasant after effects. They relieve the system of constipation poisons which cause that dull and aching feeling. Remember they are a doctor's prescription and can be taken by the entire family. All Druggists 25c and 75c Red Packages. **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

SIoux CITY PTG. CO., NO. 38-1928

**OF INTEREST TO FARMERS**

**PROPER FEED FOR COWS**

Good grass pasture furnishes dairy cows one of the most suitable rations for milk production, but it is usually for only a short season, in June and early July, that grass pasture is both prime and abundant. The hot, dry time of mid-summer usually finds them short and dry, and furnishing scant rations for cows that are producing a pound or more of butter fat per day. Such cows should then be fed some grain.

Cows that have just freshened or that freshened in the early summer should have particular attention in the dry pasture season. It is important to keep such cows in good condition and up in their milk flow during this period to insure good production during the fall and winter months. They may otherwise fall off in production to the extent that to make a profit on them during the rest of their milking periods is impossible.

How much grain and the kind of grains to feed to cows on pasture depends upon the condition of the cows and the condition of the grass. Thin cows will need more grain than those that are in good flesh, and as a rule will also need grain rations that are not quite as rich in protein as the latter. If the grass is still fairly fresh and succulent less protein is also needed in the grain ration than if the grass has become mature and like hay and scanty.

A mixture of equal parts by weight of ground oats, bran and corn meal, or of oats and corn alone, serves the purpose well with fresh green grass pasture; but as the summer advances and the grass becomes short and dry, grain mixtures suitable for winter feeding with silage as a part of the winter ration will meet the needs of the cows to better purpose. More protein and greater variety are then in order. These may be added by the use of some cotton seed meal and oil meal to the oats, bran and corn mixture.

It is a good rule in winter feeding to allow one pound of grain or concentrate feed per day to cows for each four pounds of milk they produce testing 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. fat; or one pound per day for each three pounds of milk if it tests 5 per cent. or more of fat. This rule may be used as a guide to determine how much grain to feed during the pasture season. With the grass still in fairly good condition one third as much grain as is required in the winter season will ordinarily be enough, but as the season advances and the grass shortens and dries a gradual increase becomes necessary.

Judgment, however, must be the main rule always. The aim should be to maintain production and the condition of the cows with as little tendency to drop off as possible. Cows in the advanced stages of their milking periods that are only producing 10 to 15 pounds of milk ordinarily require concentrate feeds during the pasture season.

**AVOID EXCESS PROTEIN**

It is not always easy to balance a ration, and there is just about as much danger in feeding too much protein as too little. In many parts of this country we have a superabundance of protein feed, and it is in such districts that we find too much protein in the ration. The alfalfa districts are especially given to this bad practice of feeding, and animals are ruined or made unprofitable on a good many farms.

Some years ago, writes an experienced dairyman, I fed a number of cows on alfalfa hay alone. At the end of one year, practically all of the animals were ruined. Of course, we know that alfalfa does about twice as much protein as the animal needs, and it is deficient in carbohydrates.

Many farmers say they do not need a silo because they have alfalfa. This is just like saying they do not need bread because they have meat. Or that they do not need pork because they have beans. A stock farmer with plenty of alfalfa is in crying need of a silo, for silage makes the best balance for alfalfa hay.

We hear a good deal nowadays about the splendid sweet clover pastures, and how they withstand drouth and will carry three or four times the number of stock that the average bluegrass pasture will. Sweet clover is not a balanced ration, though we generally find it associated with other plants so that the animal can, by selecting its feed, balance the ration, but it is a pretty good plan to supply carbohydrate feeds along with sweet clover pasture, and corn or cane is about the cheapest and best to make up the balance. Corn or cane in the form of silage furnishes the cheapest source of carbohydrates and makes the cheapest and best balance for legume hay or pasture.

A succulent ration is especially valuable to feed with legume hay or pasture, and such feeds can best be furnished in the form of roots or silage. Silage is preferred, for it requires less labor to raise or handle and keeps for several years. As sweet clover pastures are now becoming quite numerous, we must give added care to furnish a proper balance, and tests already made we have found that silage makes the best and cheapest carbohydrate feed to go with the legume hay or pasture.

**WINTER STORAGE**

Vegetable and fruit growers who cater to local markets must necessarily store some of their products for winter sale. Farmers must also store their supplies of apples, pears, beets, carrots, turnips, potatoes, and the like.

In providing for a storage cellar, certain provisions must be followed and principles observed:

(1) See that the room is entirely shut off from the rest of the house or cellar, away from the furnace, like.

**KEEP ONLY BEST**

A flock owner cannot afford to keep over one-third of the old birds in the flock the second year. It is certainly reasonable that they should keep only the very best of the flock and careful selection is the only possible way without the use of trap nests.

**SPRING SEEDING BEST**

Spring seeding of alfalfa, with a nurse crop, is best in Iowa, as a rule. Not only cheaper, but more certain to make a stand, and produces a heavier crop of hay the following season than summer or fall seedings.

and preferably on the north or cold side of the house.

(2) Have it fully insulated by using tight walls and ceilings. Double walls, the dead air spaces filled with shavings, sawdust or cork, and with all cracks plugged, are more effective.

(3) Have a window in the small storage room, or a ventilator in the large room; keep open whenever the outside temperature is lower than the inside temperature, unless there is danger of freezing.

(4) Keep vegetables as near 34 to 38 degrees as possible, except squash, pumpkins and sweet potatoes, which need a warm room, 55 to 65 degrees. For apples 30 to 32 degrees is desirable.

(5) Keep the atmosphere damp to prevent shriveling. An earthen floor is best. Sprinkle concrete floors or cover with a layer of earth, which may be dampened occasionally.

(6) Keep the room clean and sanitary to prevent the growth of bacteria and other decay organisms.

(7) Keep the room as dark as possible by shading the windows from the outside.

(8) Screen all openings to keep out rats and mice.

(9) Store products on shelves, racks, slat bins or slat crates. Keep onions and cabbage on open slatted racks; potatoes in slatted bins, two to three feet, and raised an inch or two off the floor; apples in slat bushel crates; canned goods on shelves. Store carrots, beets, turnips and similar root crops in boxes of moist sand or soil to prevent shriveling. Don't store fruits or celery with anything that gives off an odor, such as onions.

(10) Store only sound, dry specimens, for frosted, diseased or bruised fruit or vegetables will soon rot.

**PUBLIC IS INDIFFERENT**

There is material for unlimited comment in the consumer's objections to the present price of beef. The familiar principles of economic law appear in full action.

A prolonged period of surplus supplies, a steady decrease in production with the marketing of breeding stock, a low level of retail prices—public indifference to the troubles of the stockraiser; a falling off of the supply of beef, a strong advance in prices, an outcry against the price and quality of beef, threats of a boycott, public indifference to the real reasons for the situation.

The consuming public objects to paying any price, however fair, that is higher than it used to be.

The public can afford to pay any reasonable price for anything it really wants; and its memory is short.

The public cares nothing for the interests of the producer, and has no fear whatever of a food shortage. It will always be so. If the producer is to have his interests looked after, he himself must do it.

**SOYBEANS AND BUTTER**

Since the increase in the use of soybeans hay has become quite common throughout the corn belt states, dairymen have found their butter to be somewhat adversely affected in body, when the ground beans are fed in large quantities. The flavor of the butter, however, does not seem to be affected by the feeding of either soybean hay or the ground beans. This is a matter that has been thoroughly investigated by all accredited experiment stations, and a report has been issued to the effect that the feeding of soybean hay does not materially affect the body of butter, but it is unwise to add soybeans in too large quantities to the grain mixture. Soybeans affect the body of the butter adversely because they are very rich in fat and the fat is of different composition from that of other grains. Whenever the fat is extracted from soybeans and the remaining soybean meal is used as a protein supplement, the butter is not adversely affected.

**TO KEEP RABBITS AWAY**

To protect young trees from rabbits, we melt laundry soap and make it into a thick jelly, and on a day when the sun shines brightly and there is a little air, if possible, wash these trees up to a height above the rabbits' reach. We pile the soil back just a little and wash down, then put the soil back. If the job is done thoroughly, positively no rabbits will bother the trees. Besides, this treatment gives the bark of trees a healthy look. Don't let hogs run in orchard after soaping or they will peel the bark off. For that matter, hogs should not be allowed to run in any young orchard.

If it rains a lot, repeat the soap wash in middle of winter for protection, but I've never in over 50 years seen this treatment fail where used but once.

**REDUCE PRODUCTION COST**

There are many things for the engineer to do in agriculture, aside from designing the necessary machinery and making it efficient. For one thing, he can do the same as he has done in other industries—reduce costs. We hear much about the exportable surplus. It will always be the farmer's problem until the right kind of co-operative marketing enables him to dispose of it an orderly way. And until that is as other manufacturers have done—reduce the cost of production. Other industries have increased their output per man many times. It has been done in agriculture also, but not in the same ratio. And that is the thing the engineer can do.

**GUARD THE WOOD LOT**

The annual loss to our forest resources due to fire is exceedingly large. The extent of this loss will be partially understood when it is remembered that on the average we have full 80,000 forest and woodland fires a year.

**TRY THIS FOR ANTS**

Make a slrup of one ounce of sugar, 10 grains of arsenate of soda, two ounces of hot water. Put a small piece of bread in it and set near where the ants travel. Keep children, pets, etc., away from this material, as it is poisonous.

**THE MARKET LAMB**

The market discriminates very severely against lambs that have not been castrated and against lambs that have not been docked. These operations are simple and easy if performed while the lambs are young. Both should be done before lambs are three weeks old.

**Grieves for Wife**



Frank Mellus, millionaire Los Angeles manufacturer, photographed in court at murder trial of Leo P. Kelley, handsome "butcher's boy." The latter is accused of murdering Mrs. Mellus in the living room of her palatial suburban home.

**Steers Mexican State**



Dr. Emilio Portes Gil, new Mexican secretary of state and as such heads the cabinet of President Calles. He formerly was governor of the state of Tamaulipas.

**Injured in Crash**



Mrs. Josef Hofmann, bride of the famous pianist, who was hurt when a sightseeing bus rolled down an embankment in Spain. Her injuries were pronounced painful but not serious.

**New Jap Minister**



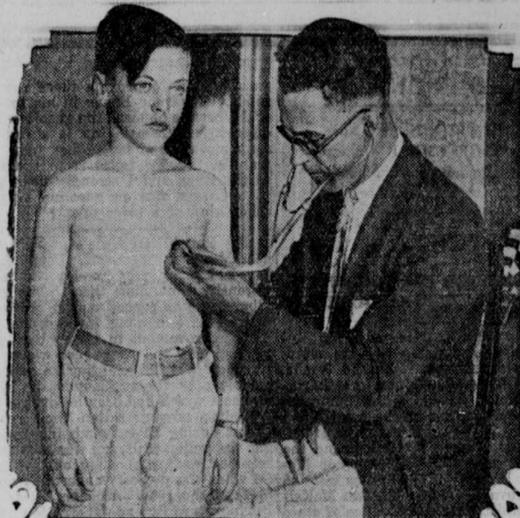
Viscount C. Okabe, of Tokyo, who will occupy the recently created diplomatic post of Japanese minister to Canada.

**She Speaks Six Languages**



Lorraine Jaillet, who lives at No. 393 Central Park West, New York City, writes and directs her own dramas, composes poetry, paints and conducts her own correspondence. She speaks six languages and is a protege of Dr. Winifred Sackville Stoner, whose own daughter was the marvel of educators. Lorraine's shown here writing a little piece for the papers with her dog, Buster, looking on.

**"His Memory Aisles Are Blocked"**



Walter Collins, nine, recently returned to his parents in Los Angeles, Cal., after being held for six months by kidnapers, is afflicted with strange gaps in his memory which it will take years to overcome. Photo shows boy being examined by Dr. Earl M. Tarr, children's specialist.

**Air Is Frosty As Beauties Meet**



Peggy Hopkins Joyce (left), happened to run into Mabel Boll (right), in the bar of the Excelsior at Lido, Venice, recently, and they do say that the internationally famous beauties would both be dead if looks could kill. You see, Peggy was wearing that 120-carat diamond pendant which Mabel tried in vain to purchase last year. Society had a good laugh watching the girls glaring at each other all evening.