

It May Be Urgent



When your Children Cry for It

Castoria is a comfort when Baby is fretful. No sooner taken than the little one is at ease. If restless, a few drops soon bring contentment. No harm done, for Castoria is a baby remedy, meant for babies. Perfectly safe to give the youngest infant; you have the doctors' word for that! It is a vegetable product and you could use it every day. But it's in an emergency that Castoria means most. Some night when constipation must be relieved—or colic pains—or other suffering. Never be without it; some mothers keep an extra bottle, unopened, to make sure there will always be Castoria in the house. It is effective for older children, too; read the book that comes with it.



For Caked Udder and Sore Teats in Cows
Try Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh

Would Label Every Baby

If a movement started by William de Graaf, Pasadena, Calif., succeeds, there will be no "unknown soldiers" graves, mistaken identities, or passport difficulties in the future. De Graaf would have congress pass a law requiring all parents to tattoo the date, place of birth and name on their infants' bodies. "Such a marking would serve as a living passport," the promoter asserts. "It would always be a ready means of identification and in later life would keep persons from going where they would be ashamed to be found."—Capper's Weekly.

Attend the Party

In Spite of Cold!

Don't despair some day your social calendar is full, and you awake with a miserable cold. Be rid of it by noon! You can, if you know the secret: Pape's Cold Compound soon settles any cold, yes, even one that has reached deep in the throat or lungs.—Adv.

Variety of Eras

Anno Domini 1928 corresponds to the year 1346-47 of the Mohammedan era; 2587-88 of the Japanese era; 5688-89 of the Jewish era; and 7436-37 of the Byzantine era.

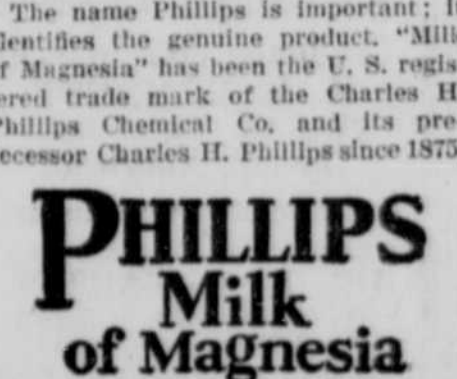
If time is money the lazy man's time must be counterfeit.



Makes Life Sweeter

Next time a coated tongue, fetid breath, or acid skin gives evidence of sour stomach—try Phillips Milk of Magnesia!

Get acquainted with this perfect anti-acid that helps the system keep sound and sweet. That every stomach needs at times. Take it whenever a hearty meal brings any discomfort. Phillips Milk of Magnesia has won medical endorsement. And convinced millions of men and women they didn't have "indigestion." Don't diet, and don't suffer; just remember Phillips. Pleasant to take, and always effective. The name Phillips is important; it identifies the genuine product. "Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. registered trade mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.



SIoux CITY PTG. CO., NO. 4-1929.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

LIGHTING POULTRY HOUSE

Artificial light, when properly used, has great possibilities. It is possible, however, to abuse the use of lights and obtain equally unsatisfactory results. When to use, how to use, and where to use, are three points that one should not neglect or overlook. The use of lights is probably as old as time. Increased poultry interest has been responsible for reviving interest in this phase of poultry management. Only one reason may be assigned and that is a length of day comparable to that during the season of highest normal production. It is probably not only a length of day or hours of feeding that control the number of eggs obtained during April and May. The temperature and the natural feeds offered at that time also are the most ideal. Length of day and feeding may be artificially supplied. Lights will accomplish certain definite results. The advantages to be derived from their use in part answer the question of "when." Lights will increase the winter and yearly production of pullets. Even though there may be some question about the increase in total egg production obtained, that portion during the winter months is greater with lights. Lights increase the possibility of carrying early hatched pullets through without molting. This practice also tends to delay the molt on late winter hatched stock. Hens are brought back into production in a shorter time after molting with lights. A higher average production during the winter is obtained with lights. Lights will bring late hatched or slow maturing birds into production in a shorter time. There does not seem to be a definite answer to the use of lights on breeding stock. It is reasonable to assume that the use of lights is not harmful if proper precautions are observed. One must feed a ration that is complete. A burst of enthusiasm should not permit the flock to be carried on a race horse scale. Production should be held within reasonable limits. A slump in production caused by a loss of weight in the flock should be avoided. With attention to these points, I believe that one can and should use lights in all the breeders. Most of the unsatisfactory hatching results seem to follow a period of body depletion. Depletion is caused either by an incomplete ration of forcing a bird beyond the point where she can maintain body weight. One may start the use of lights as soon as early hatched pullets are housed. The same may apply to the later hatches if a more rapid maturity is desired. However, it is possible to push pullets into production before they are matured. Hens should be given an opportunity to complete their molt and then use lights to regain body weight and return to production.

Four methods of lighting are followed: Morning lights are probably best suited to the needs of the dairyman. Under this system all of the extension of the day is given in the morning. It is planned to supply lights at four or five and permit the flock to go to roost without lights in the evening. During most of the winter this permits a 12-13 hour day and also avoids the necessity of dimming in the evening. Night lights are the opposite lights. Extension of the day is given from dusk to the required length. Some method of dimming to force the flock to roost after feeding is necessary. Most of the flocks soon get into the habit of roosting about time for "lights out" but there are always a few stragglers. Night lunch. The flock is permitted to go to roost and then are given lights from 8-9 p. m. and a heavy grain feeding. A combination of the others. Some use morning and night lights. They turn on the lights about 6 a. m., run until daylight and then turn on the lights at dusk and run until 6 p. m. Others use a morning light and night lunch. In fact, any number of combinations may be followed. All of them seem to give satisfactory results. In terms of light one thinks of electric. That is natural because of lessened fire hazard, ease of operation, and convenience. However, those people without home plants or access to a high line are not out of luck. Demand has resulted in the introduction on the market of special gasoline lantern devised for poultry lighting. Numerous lanterns of this class are in daily use. A good, clear, bright light is obtained at a relatively low cost. Kerosene lanterns are not quite as popular because the light is rather dim. In fact, these lanterns are more useful as dimmers than as a source of light. Any other light may be used, such as acetylene. A clear light is desired.

Position of the light is important. Any light need be arranged so that the successive lights overlap and avoid shaded spots. As a control on this, one should note particularly the height of the lamps, distance from the dropping board, and type of shade that is used. Tests show that one 40-watt bulb is required for each 200 square feet of floor space. Lights should be suspended six feet from the floor, 10 feet apart, and half way from the front of the dropping board to the front of the house. The usual narrow shade that is supplied for lights allow a very limited light area. For best results a reflector should be made that is 16 inches in diameter and cone shaped, with a height of four inches at the center. This greater diameter intensifies the light over a greater area.

SWINE FLU

"Flu" is primarily a disease of cold weather, although it may occur in the later summer months in exhibition swine. The specific cause of the disease has not been determined. Some investigators are inclined to the belief that this disease is a form of hemorrhagic septicemia. It has been quite conclusively demonstrated that exposure to changeable weather, improper housing, and the unfavorable conditions incidental to shipping and exhibition are predisposing factors of considerable importance.

SAVE ALL MANURE

One of the chief means of maintaining a proper level of organic matter in soil is by the careful conservation and intelligent use of manure.

A dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds will void about 12 tons of manure in a year. One experiment has found the average crop producing value of a ton of manure to be a little over \$2. Thus the annual value of the by-product, manure, from a cow is about \$25.

No farmer would think of throwing away milk or feed to the extent of \$25 worth per cow annually. And yet this by-product of the manufac-

ing factors of considerable importance.

All swine, regardless of age, are susceptible, although the disease is not of common occurrence in small pigs. Swine immune to cholera and those that have not been immunized are equally susceptible. This disease is characterized by a sudden onset and by the fact that a large per cent of the herd is simultaneously affected. It is not unusual for the entire herd of swine to appear normal at the time they are fed in the evening and to find 60 to 80 per cent of them severely affected on the following morning. The outstanding symptoms are: Depression, labored breathing, thumps, cough, no appetite, temperature from 103 to 108 degrees Fahrenheit, and usually constipation.

There is a tendency for the affected animals to remain in their beds, and in those cases in which breathing is most difficult the animal will lie on the sternum with the front legs extended. Coughing is aggravated when the affected individuals are forced to move from their beds. The animals become gaunt and shrink very rapidly. There may be a discharge from the eyes and the eyelids may become adhered. The disease has a relatively short course. When uncomplicated, the symptoms usually become less severe on the second or third day and in rare cases they persist for five or six days. The disease does not have a high fatality—rarely do more than 5 per cent of the affected animals die. Its seriousness is the excessive shrinkage. It usually requires at least one month of intensive feeding to regain the loss occasioned by an attack.

Many exhibitors and several feeders maintain that some swine that have been injected with swine-plague bacterin do not contract the disease when exposed to diseased swine and those that do contract the disease have it in a mild form. The treatment of this condition in swine necessitates individual medication because affected swine do not eat and drink regularly.

FARM SEWAGE SYSTEM

Safe disposal of farm sewage is not a passing fad but a vital necessity. Besides being an asset a good sewage disposal system is a promise of the wholesomeness and healthfulness of the farm. The benefits are far reaching because farm products go into every home and the farm and urban populations mingle freely.

It is very commonly known that many of the diseases of the digestive tract, such as typhoid, cholera and intestinal disorders are due to infection from polluted water and that such pollution often comes directly from household waste. This waste then must be properly disposed of. The best method of sewage disposal long ago took on such proportion that the city sewage system became necessary.

Adequate disposal of the sewage must prevent any of the liquid household waste from filtering through the soil and reaching water supplies until it has been purified. The septic tank does the purifying of the sewage by retaining for a period of digestion in a water tight tank where bacteria attack and dissolve practically all solids. The discharge from the tank is then nearly clear, but not necessarily pure water. This water must, therefore, be absorbed in surface soil where other forms of bacteria abound so that they may complete the purifying process. The water as it seeps away and percolates through the soil is comparatively pure and safe. Two distinct functions must be performed in the disposal of the household waste; first, digestion in the septic tank and second, purification in surface layers of the soil.

ALL YEAR FARMING BEST

The big part that management and labor play in successful farming was again emphasized in an analysis of last year's business on 163 farms.

For one thing, the more successful farmers were found to be working 10 months in the year, compared with six and one half months for those making little money or coming out in the hole at the end of the year. The 25 most successful men got more from their livestock than did the other group. Milk cows owned by the better farmers returned an average of \$112 a year, compared with \$83 on the 25 poor-paying farms. Sows returned an average of \$290, compared with \$164. Wheat yields average 20 1/2 bushels an acre on the better farms, compared with 16 bushels on less profitable farms. The range of returns on the 163 farms was from a loss of \$1,100 to a net earning of \$3,000, the average being \$700 on the right side of the ledger. These figures include the value of all farm products used in the home. The 25 farmers making the highest net earnings averaged \$1,045, while the 25 farmers making the least money averaged a loss of \$60. The better class of farmers had no particular advantage in lay of land, fertility of soil or location of farms. They do, however, have larger farms, on the average, which fact tends to support the thought now advanced that farming should be done in larger units. The survey emphasizes the following points: Farmers must reduce their hired labor bills. Livestock must be made more profitable by securing larger returns per head. Larger crop yields per acre are very important. Farmers keeping livestock have employment 10 or more months, compared with six months for farmers keeping little or no stock. Larger farming units tend to be more profitable.

THOSE NEW ROASTERS

If you have not yet bought the new stock that you will need, you had better buy it in January so it will be accustomed to its new home before the breeding season arrives. Culture of milk, the manure, is frequently treated with gross carelessness and neglect. The time will come in this country when, like on the Isles of Guernsey and Jersey, the wealth of farmers will be measured by the size of the manure pile in the barnyard.

Conserving the fertility value of the manure produced in December is an important part of every dairy farm program.

A GOOSE RELIABLE

The goose will relish a feed of boiled potatoes occasionally and some heads of clover, etc., from the barn.

Dorothy's Mother Proves Claim



Children don't ordinarily take to medicines but here's one that all of them love. Perhaps it shouldn't be called a medicine at all. It's more like a rich, concentrated food. It's pure, wholesome, sweet to the taste and sweet in your child's little stomach.

It builds up and strengthens weak, puny, underweight children, makes them eat heartily, brings the roses back to their cheeks, makes them playful, energetic, full of life. And no bilious, headachy, constipated, feverish, fretful baby or child ever failed to respond to the gentle influence of California Fig Syrup on their little bowels. It starts lazy bowels quick, cleans them out thoroughly, tones and strengthens them so they continue to act normally, of their own accord.

Millions of mothers know about California Fig Syrup from experience. A Western mother, Mrs. J. G. Moore, 110 Cliff Ave., San Antonio, Texas, says: "California Fig Syrup is certainly all that's claimed for it. I have proved that with my little Dorothy. She was a bottle baby and very delicate. Her bowels were weak. I started her on Fig Syrup when she was a few months old and it regulated her, quick. I have used it with her ever since for colds and every little set-back and her wonderful condition tells better than words how it helps."

Don't be imposed on. See that the Fig Syrup you buy bears the name, "California" so you'll get the genuine, famous for 50 years.

Costly Omelet

What is believed to be the largest omelet ever served was dished out on an Amador county highway near Jackson, Calif., for \$25 without coffee. Manuel Lopez was driving along in his automobile with 120 dozen choice eggs packed in the car when there came a collision with an automobile driven by J. H. Williams. Williams was forced to pay for the omelet which resulted from the impact of the cars. The price agreed upon was \$25.

Estopped

"When unexpectedly called on to speak at the banquet I couldn't open my mouth."

"Why not?"

"It was full of spinach."

A method of putting out fires by freezing the flames with solid carbon dioxide at 100 degrees below zero has recently been devised.

Not Getting Away From Defilement of Pitch

When a man with a hitherto good character gets mixed up with some scandal, or allows his name to be associated with a shady transaction, it is often said, "You can't touch pitch without being defiled." Pitch is one of those singularly adhesive things which, touch it ever so lightly, leaves, if not a stain, at least an odor.

The correct quotation is, "He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith," and many people would be inclined to look for it in the book of Proverbs. It is not in the authorized version of the Scriptures, but forms the verse of Chapter XIII of the book of Ecclesiastics, one of the books of the Apocrypha—those sacred writings which are not included in the canon of Scripture.

Seeing the Signs

"Do you know anything about palmistry, George dear?" the sweet young thing asked her suitor.

"Well, not very much," he answered, with an air of becoming modesty. "But the other evening I had a remarkable experience which might be called an example of the art."

"Oh, George," enthused the girl, "do tell me."

"Well," said George, "I looked at a friend's hand and predicted that he would shortly have some money. Before I left him he had quite a useful sum given him!"

"And you foretold that from his hand, dear?" asked the girl.

"Yes; he had the ace, king, jack and ten of trumps in it."

Monkeys in Dentist's Chair

Twelve husky, grinning monkeys are undergoing treatment at the college of dentistry of the University of California, at present having their teeth straightened. They are kept especially to observe the effect of diet on teeth. Their teeth are much like children's, having the same number, and two sets, milk and permanent, but the monkeys differ in a vital respect. They like to go to the dentist. The doctors report that the monkeys throw back their heads and open their mouths cheerfully and seemed to chatter with interest at the goings-on.

Goggles for Dog Motorists

Thousands of pairs of goggles for dog motorists are being sold in London. Fond owners have learned that their pets love motoring, but dislike the grit that gets into their eyes. Well known and popular canines such as the prince of Wales' Cora, Lord Birkenhead's Jane, and Tallulah Benhead's Napoleon, are all experienced motoring fans.

Few people are wise enough to know that ignorance is bliss.

IT'S DANGEROUS GROUND

you stand on—with a cough, a cold or gripe, and your blood impoverished. You must do something! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enriches the blood—builds health and strength.

Silas H. Eldson, Route 5, Box 4, St. John, Kans., remarked:—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 'Anuric Tablets' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and I surely can say that they have done wonders for me. I had whooping cough and pneumonia when I was 19 years and was troubled ever since with indigestion, constipation and kidney trouble. I tried doctors but did not get relief. I had given up all hopes, but thank God I am a well man today. I certainly can recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to be all that is claimed for them."

All druggists, Tablets or fluid. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c if you desire a trial pkg. of tablets.

Headache?

Instead of dangerous heart depressants take safe, mild and purely vegetable NATURE'S REMEDY and get rid of the bowel poisons that cause the trouble. Nothing like N for biliousness, sick headaches, and constipation. Acts pleasantly. Never gripes.

Make the test tonight—



At Druggists—only 25c



FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy, 60 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.



Quick Relief! Take Piso's—relief is immediate. You get a good night's rest—and renewed vitality. 35c and 60c. Standard for 64 Years.



Marvelous Climate—Good Hotels—Tourist Camps—Splendid Roads—Gorgeous Mountain Views. The wonderful desert resort of the West.



Better

"How is the new bridge getting on?"

"Written reports by the contractor are glowing."

"Tell him to send some photographs."



Why children should eat KARO on cereals

LEADING physicians now recommend Karo as the ideal energy-giving food for growing children—

Not only is Karo delicious and fully satisfying to a child's craving for sweets—

But Karo does not cause a child to develop an abnormal taste for sweets—nor does it affect the digestion or appetite.

There are 120 calories per ounce in Karo—nearly twice the energy value of eggs and lean beef, weight for weight.

Serve the children plenty of Karo—keep them strong, healthy and happy.



Note

Compare the price of Karo, pound for pound, with other staple foods. Isn't Karo economical?