

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.



Powerful Water Jet

The fastest man has ever traveled on land, somewhat better than 200 miles an hour, is exceeded by the speed of the water jet that drives the wheels in the new Big Creek plant of the Southern California Edison company, says Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Falling 2,300 feet down the mountainside through a big conduit, the water jet, passing through an 8 1/2-inch pipe, strikes each bucket of the wheels with a velocity of 255 miles an hour, exerting an impact force of 90,000 pounds.

Worth Knowing When Winter Cold Comes!

Did you ever hear of a five-hour remedy for colds? There is one, and it really does bring you out of it completely. Even if it's gripe, this method works, only takes longer. Pape's Cold Compound is in tablet form. Pleasant-tasting, but it surely has the "authority"—Adv.

Peak Slowly Shrinking?

Mount Katahdin, one of New England's loftiest peaks, appears to be shrinking slowly, unless some mistake was made. Twenty-two years ago, measurements of the mountain showed it to be 5,275 feet high. On re-measuring it recently, state authorities found its altitude to be only 5,263 feet.

Polygon

Mathematics Teacher—Can anyone tell me what a polygon is?
Frosh—Yes, ma'am! It's a little frog.—Chicago Tribune.



DR. CALDWELL'S THREE RULES

Dr. Caldwell watched the results of constipation for 47 years, and believed that no matter how careful people are of their health, diet and exercise, constipation will occur from time to time. Of next importance, then, is how to treat it when it comes. Dr. Caldwell always was in favor of getting as close to nature as possible, hence his remedy for constipation is a mild vegetable compound. It can not harm the most delicate system and is not habit forming.

The Doctor never did approve of drastic physics and purges. He did not believe they were good for human beings to put into their system. Use Syrup Pepsin for yourself and members of the family in constipation, biliousness, sour and crampy stomach, bad breath, no appetite, headaches, and to break up fevers and colds. Get a bottle today, at any drugstore and observe these three rules of health: Keep the head cool, the feet warm, the bowels open. For a free trial bottle, just write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

THE 4-H GIRLS

Girls are girls everywhere, whether they live in the city or in the country, whether they are rich or poor, whether they are in school or out. All like pretty clothes, attention and good times; but underneath these universal likenesses, the country girl of today who is a leader in 4-H work, stands out as individual and incomparable. Club work has given her a wonderful opportunity, and she has made the most of it. The result is that the girls who are 4-H club leaders are clear thinking, wide awake individuals, who not only do good work themselves, but have the patience, zeal and tact to teach others as well. As we read the splendid records of leadership—and every one submitted was fine—we would indeed be pessimists not to be convinced that rural home and community life was becoming broader and more worth while because the army of 4-H girls, whom these leaders represent, is working steadily toward those ends. Last year, nearly 400,000 farm girls engaged in club work. A few did not complete the projects, but thousands of you found the deep satisfaction that comes through doing good work, and some of you were such outstanding successes that in the future you will be club leaders. Think what it means! Four hundred thousand girls learning to be better home makers and better citizens, having an opportunity to earn money of their own, and coveted honors, and all of you enjoying group work and fun, while carrying on. With work to bring out your creative talent and your constructive thought, with the chance to develop initiative and leadership, and with training under specialists, you should make better wives and mothers than those in the past generations who had not the opportunities that you have. No wonder that we who are on the sidelines watching feel that because of you, the American farm home of the future is going to be a home in which will dwell healthy, happy, contented people who will make an intelligent part in the affairs of the community, country, state and nation, who will live a larger social and neighborly life and who will take great pride in their calling.

HANDLING CLUMSY SOWS

Nothing is more exasperating to the pig breeder than to be the owner of a clumsy sow, which having produced a fine and large litter of piglets proceeds forthwith to murder them by lying on them, or trampling them underfoot. It is the most exasperating when the sow in question happens to be an otherwise good one, for in such a case one hesitates to treat her as one would another which has less merit. A valuable pedigree animal, for example, is too good to sell in the open market, for one could hardly recommend her for breeding, and so perhaps make a better price of her privately, and it seems rather a crime to fatten her for the butcher without giving her every chance to amend her ways.

At the same time, when one has a sow who is persistently clumsy, it is a waste of time and money to bear with her indefinitely. It is not wise to condemn her for her first misdemeanor, but if she does it again on being given a second chance there is really nothing to be done but get rid of her, provided one is quite sure that her clumsiness was due to nothing but her own stupidity. For it is always possible that it may be the fault of someone else. One has known sows who are very much upset at the presence of a stranger at the time of farrowing or just afterwards, and it is always unwise to let anyone except the usual attendant come near at such a time. Some sows also may be made restless by the presence of another pig—a boar especially—in the adjoining sty. It is always best therefore, particularly in the case of a gilt having her first litter, to make sure that her family affairs are conducted with that privacy which on such occasions she deserves to enjoy. She must not be blamed if she makes a mess of things when she is constantly being disturbed or visited by someone who is curious to know how things are going. Even her owner or the man who looks after her should be careful not to do too much prying in the case of a sensitive animal.

A certain amount of supervision may be necessary when sows are farrowing; in some cases it is essential that somebody should be near. But this supervision should be carried out as quietly as possible so that the sow shall not get the impression that she is being interfered with. One of the foolish ideas that have been put forward before now to prevent a sow from injuring her offspring is to provide a lamp at night, so that she may see what she is doing. This is quite unnecessary, and may easily do harm instead of good. A sow does not need to see her pigs—she uses her nose more than her eyes to discover their whereabouts, and if she is disposed to lie on them or walk on them a 1,000-candle-power electric lamp will not stop her.

Then, again, it has often been suggested that it is safer to let a sow farrow on bare boards than give her litter among which her pigs may get hidden, so that she does not know where they are. For the reason already given there is nothing in this either, though it may be unwise to provide litter in great quantity. There is not much fear of the little pigs getting buried in a moderate amount of straw, but if one has any qualms in that direction the best thing to do is to provide a decent bed in the form of long chaff, which in any circumstances will be quite satisfactory. Farrowing rails are, of course, always a useful precaution, but are no good unless properly fixed. They should be at least 9 inches from the walls of the sty, but not more than 6 or 7 inches from the ground. If they are higher the

GRAFTING WAX FORMULA

Resin, 5 pounds; beeswax, 1 pound; finely pulverized charcoal, 12 pounds; raw linseed-oil, 1 gill. Melt beeswax over a slow fire, add charcoal, stirring, then the oil. Pour into greased pans to harden. The wax may be broken into lumps for use and melted. It should be applied in liquid form. Another method is to melt together 1 pound of tallow, 2 pounds of beeswax and 4 pounds of resin. Apply with a rag wrapped around and tied to the end of a stick. Apply warm, but not hot.

Don't be fooled by poor seed corn. Trust it.

sow may be able to get enough of her body under them to crush little pigs behind them if she happens to lie down close to the wall. It is not a bad plan to put an artificial rail across the corners of the pen, for little pigs are fond of getting into corners, and the whole litter may lie quite securely behind one of these corner rails without any fear of being crushed or trampled on.

The time of greatest danger to little pigs is during the first two, or even three, days after birth. After that they are usually sharp enough to get out of the way of the clumsiest of mothers. It is wonderful how much they can stand even at this early age. A heavy sow may sometimes plump herself down on top of one of her pigs, crushing it with the whole of her weight; yet if anyone be handy and can get her away quickly the little pig, though it appears to be hopelessly bruised and lifeless, will very likely be none the worse for its experience, and frisking about as happily as ever half an hour later. But any small pig that is thus crushed between the sow and a plain board floor has but little chance. That is one argument at least in favor of using enough litter to counteract the unyielding hardness of floor.

Her feeding and her general health are, of course, matters to be closely studied in the case of every breeding sow, and neglect of these important points may easily cause her to feed her piglets poorly. Feed her well, but do not let her get overfat. Above all take care that she does not suffer from constipation. If she be restless or uncomfortable from any cause she is far more likely to make mistakes.

SOY BEANS PROFITABLE

Soy beans are coming more and more into the general scheme of things on corn farms, especially in localities where considerable livestock is kept. For one thing, the crop works in well with the regular corn belt rotation, and has a considerable value as a cash crop.

Another feature that appeals to the livestock man is the dependability and value of soy beans as a source of protein. Introduced chiefly as a protein supplement for hogs and a catch crop when clover failed, soy beans are becoming a well liked and reliable source of protein roughage for dairy cows, which, by the way, are rapidly becoming numerous throughout the corn producing sections.

Several features recommend soy beans. Their first general use through this section, says a soy bean and silo fan, was as a supplement with corn. Beans were planted by an attachment on the corn planter, then both crops were hogged off—a practice which is still gaining friends. In fact, the hogging off of corn and soy improved the soil and made possible two years of corn on the same land with no noticeable depreciation in yield.

The practice of filling the silo with corn in which soys had been planted also has gained headway. One farmer I know filled his silo with beans alone last year. While this man is not a large operator, he is one of the most efficient producers of livestock in the country, and an excellent farmer. His soy bean silage is giving fine satisfaction and was produced on a comparatively small tract of ground. The labor cost was not excessive, which is an important consideration in silo filling.

As a hay crop, soys had a rather tough row. They are more difficult to cure than other legume hays, and a good many farmers held to the idea that a wetting or two would make the hay unfit for use. Now they are changing their minds, as they discover soy bean hay will stand as much grief as any other legume crop—more, probably, than some—and still be good feed.

On one farm, more than 30 loads of good hay were cut from about 12 acres of land, and owing to lack of mow room in the barns it was necessary to stack a considerable portion of the soys. They stand the racket very well.

It is a peculiar fact that the foliage may bleach under weather conditions after it is cut in the field. It may turn so brown that it appears to have little feeding value—even much of the foliage may be knocked off in the process of turning and cooking, but stock still relish the hay and produce well when it makes up a considerable proportion of the ration.

Probably the mower and the side delivery rake are most efficient for making soy bean hay. However, the soys can be cut and raked with the old fashioned dump rake without excessive labor or overhead, or much loss of hay. A few men in this locality are using, with good results, the attachments used for windrowing clover cut for seed.

The main thing in cutting for hay seems to be to get the crop down before the beans are overripe and to avoid handling as much as possible. Most men cut the soys just as the beans begin to form in the pods. Raking and turning are done as much as possible when there is a slight dew, so the leaves will not be shattered from the stems. Whatever method is used, or whatever the purpose soys are grown for, they are undoubtedly one of the best crops grown to put soil in condition for the succeeding crop. A single disking of soy stubble will often put the ground in excellent condition for wheat sowing, and on farms where wheat figures prominently in the crop rotation, this practice is followed considerably. Soys, wheat, clover, corn, then back to soys, is not a bad farm practice—for the land's sake, at least. The land, poor land especially, welcomes soys.

WATCH THAT SEPARATOR

Is your cream separator loading money for you? The best way to answer this question is to have a sample of the skim milk tested for butter fat at your local creamery or cream station. If the skim milk tests over 33 to 34 of 1 per cent. butter fat, as shown by the Babcock test, your cream separator has ceased to do efficient work and should be completely overhauled or replaced with a new machine.

HAVE YOU TRIED THEM?

Soybeans are an excellent hay substitute when clover or alfalfa fails. Besides, soybeans are easily grown.

Conqueror Also Won Fame as Statesman

If the history of Akbar the Great were confined to the long list of his territorial conquests his name would on their account alone find a high place among those mankind delights to remember. But it is as a civil administrator that his reputation is cherished in India after more than three and a quarter centuries. Comparing the area of his empire with the corresponding area, now under British rule, it has been calculated that Akbar in his day obtained \$15,500,000 where now only \$13,500,000 are obtained. And this latter, too, is an amount representing only one-half the purchasing power of Akbar's \$15,500,000. Akbar also had some ideas on religion. He called in his wise men and had them tell him all the then known creeds. Selecting what he considered to be the best practices of these he promulgated a new religion for his country, basing it on natural theology. Every morning he worshipped the sun in public, as being the representative of the soul that inhabits the universe, while he himself was worshiped by the ignorant multitude. —Detroit News.

Large, Generous Sample Old Time Remedy Sent Free to Every Reader of This Article

More than forty years ago, good old Pastor Koenig began the manufacture of Pastor Koenig's Nervine, a remedy recommended for the relief of nervousness, epilepsy, sleeplessness and kindred ailments. The remedy was made after the formula of old German doctors. The sales soon increased, and another factory was added. Today there are Koenig factories in the old world and Pastor Koenig's Nervine is sold in every land and clime. Try it and be convinced. It will only cost you a postal to write for the large, generous sample. Address: Koenig Medicine Co., 1045 No. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois. Kindly mention your local paper.

Thrifty Wife

A thrifty housewife was buying her husband some coveralls at a general store in an Indiana village.

"I want the largest size you have," she said.

The proprietor, knowing the husband's physique, said: "These are the largest, but I think they will be too long for your husband."

"I want them long, so I can cut off the legs for patches," replied the shrewd wife.

If a man would live in absolute peace he should be blind, deaf and dumb.



ASPIRIN

To break a cold harmlessly and in a hurry try a Bayer Aspirin tablet. And for headache. The action of Aspirin is very efficient, too, in cases of neuralgia, neuritis, even rheumatism and lumbago! And there's no after effect; doctors give Aspirin to children—often infants. Whenever there's pain, think of Aspirin. The genuine Bayer Aspirin has Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetateester of Salicylicacid

Caught 'Em Red-Handed

Two Columbia university psychologists making an investigation to test their students for honesty and truthfulness found the simplest scheme was to pass out a list of books and ask a roomful of students to check those they had read. There were always some one who tried to make themselves out to be bookworms by checking most of the titles. In doing this they fell into a trap for several of the titles were just imaginary. . . . Be sure your sin will find you out.—Capper's Weekly.

Practical Advice

Letter From Constant Reader—I have a horse that at times appears normal, but at other times is very lame. What shall I do?
Stock Editor's Reply—The next time your horse appears normal—sell him. —Farm Journal.

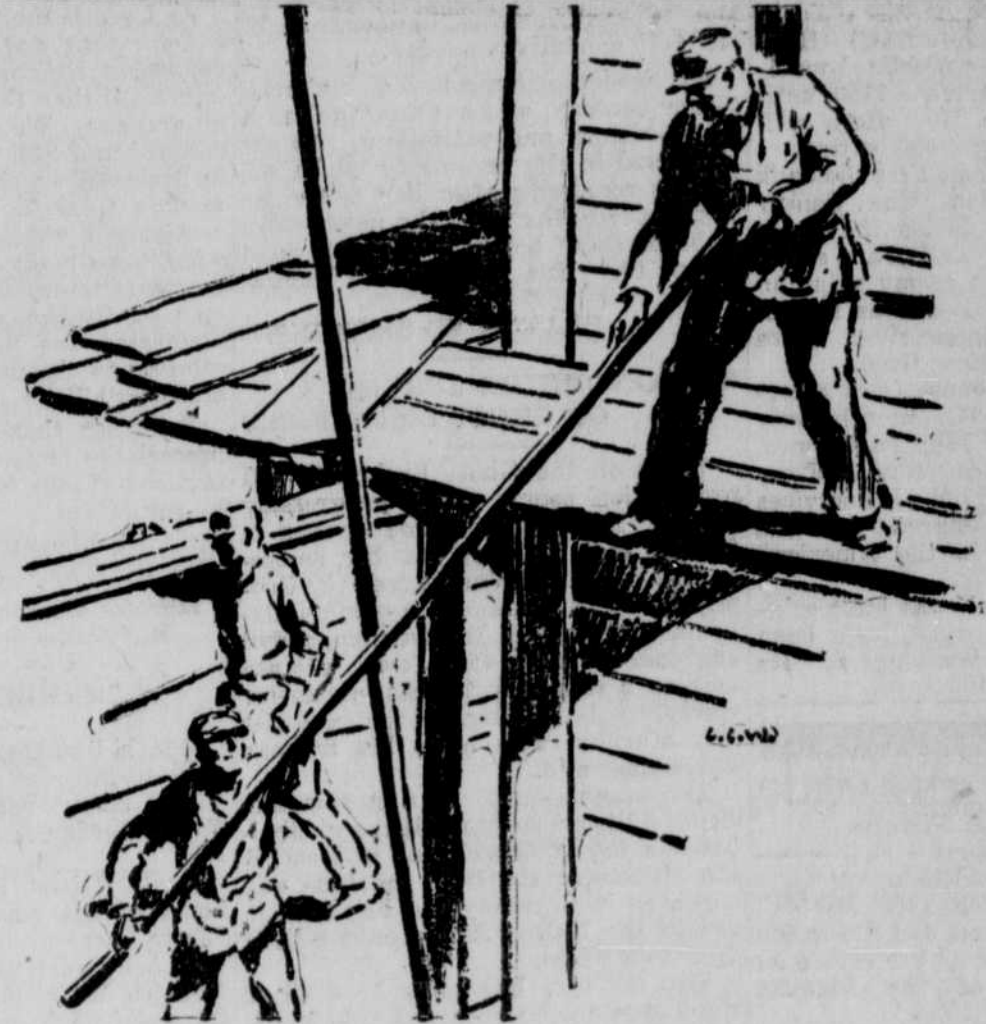
Truth is strong argument.

Lanes Across Ocean

When crossing the Atlantic, and looking day after day across the vast, plowed-field of waters, it is hard for the landsman to realize that there are "lanes" to which vessels are supposed to keep strictly. Yet each line of steamers has its own route fixed by agreement, and adhered to by careful use of the compass. But some captains, it seems, are inclined to "cut corners," and on "lanes" which cross and recross this is a source of danger. Also the large number of crossings is in itself risky. So a replanning of routes has been suggested by insurance companies. Safety First!

Must Be a Limit

It is claimed that in the new talking films every sound made by the players will be reproduced. Even the splash of those enormous tears falling in the pathetic close-ups?—London Humorist.



Quick muscular energy in KARO

KARO is a delicious food—but more—it is a real energy food. There are 120 calories per ounce in Karo—almost twice the energy-giving value of eggs and lean beef, weight for weight. No effort to digest Karo is required as in many other staple foods. Which means, Karo supplies energy quickly. And this is important to those who work and play hard. Especially good is Karo for growing children, as your doctor can tell you.

Serve plenty of Karo—keep the folks healthy, happy and satisfied.



DELICIOUS ON PANCAKES