

**STOP YOUR COLD IN 12 HOURS WITH**  
**DAROL**  
 Breaks a cold in 6 hours. Drives it away in 12 hours. Relieves Headache—Neuralgia—Pains.  
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**Little Damage Done by Missile, as It Happened**  
 Mark Twain, at a publishers' dinner in New York, talked of his reporting days in Virginia City. "We were trying a horse thief one day," he said, "and all of a sudden the big, burly scoundrel pulled off his boot and threw it at the judge. It was a heavy boot, too. It was studded with hobnails. . . I am still rather proud of the way I wrote up that little incident, doing it neatly, and at the same time getting back on a rival reporter whom I disliked. I got it all in one paragraph—something like this: "Suddenly the blackguardly thief, pulling off his boot, hurled it with all his might straight at the judge's head. This desperate act might have been attended with most disastrous consequences, but, fortunately, the missile only struck a reporter, so that no harm was done."—Pathfinder Magazine.

**Stokes by Push Button**  
 One man, by merely pressing push buttons, stokes all the coal-burning boilers in a 47-story New York hotel. The boilers burn pulverized coal, and when a button is pushed exactly the right amount of coal to keep the fire at proper heat is automatically released from the bunkers of the fire box.

**Confident**  
 "I want you to sell this property for what it will bring."  
 "I can get a better bid than that?"

**If It's Your Liver—**  
 Your liver is a delicate mechanism. When it happens to be out of order it needs to be "set right." That's exactly what you do when you drink a few cups of Garfield Tea. The gentle but potent action of its pure herbs flush the bowels thoroughly, restore the normal action of your liver, and make you feel fit and healthy.  
**GARFIELD TEA**  
 A Natural Laxative Drink

**High Honors Accorded Fourth-Century Hermit**  
 The world laughed tolerantly at last summer's "Monkey Marathon," when small boys took to trees in endurance contests; and there could be no better proof that times have changed. The fourth century took similar performances more seriously. Consider Simeon Stylites. He chained himself to a great rock on which he began to erect a column of smaller stones. Aided by his admirers, who rapidly increased in numbers, he raised the pile, first to a height of 9, and finally to 60 feet. In this last and lofty situation, he endured the heat of 30 summers and the cold of as many winters. He sometimes prayed in an erect attitude with his outstretched arms in the figure of a cross; but his most familiar practice was that of bending his meager skeleton from the forehead to the feet, and a curious spectator, after numbering 1,244 repetitions, at length desisted from the endless account. Simeon died, without descending from his pillar, as a result of an ulcer on his thigh. The ulcer owed its origin to pride. The devil, so the story goes, assumed an angelic form and drew up beside the pillar top in a fiery chariot. He invited Simeon to ascend, as had Elijah, and the saint was ready. As he lifted his foot to step in, the devil spanked him cruelly and vanished in a cloud of sulphurous smoke. This chastisement to pride won for the hermit great repute and when, a few years later, his bones were borne to Antioch, the patriarch of the city, the master-general of the East, six bishops, 21 counts or tribunes and 6,000 soldiers former the guard of Honor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man may be able to write a dozen volumes and still be unable to fill one pocketbook.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
 Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling  
 Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair  
**FLORESTON SHAMPOO**—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hixco Chemical Works, Patagonia, N.Y.

**The Ideal Vacation Land**  
 Sunshine All Winter Long  
 Splendid roads—towering mountain ranges—highest type hotels—dry invigorating air—clear starlit nights—California's Foremost Desert Playground  
 Write Cree & Chaffey  
**Palm Springs**  
 CALIFORNIA

**COEDS AGAINST SLUMP PLANS**

Utah Students Aroused by Suggestions of University President

Salt Lake City—(UP)—University of Utah coeds are indignant. A recent declamation of their president, Dr. George Thomas, is the cause. Dr. Thomas recommended that college students should avoid extravagances during depression. He suggested that students should abandon automobiles as means of transportation to and from school, and depend solely on streetcars. He urged reduction of social expenses, favored discontinuing such things as flowers for dances, and hinted that girls should share "date" expenses. The street car and the expense suggestions aroused the most ire. "If we must ride street cars to dances, then I'll stay home and read a book," declared Miss LaVon Crane. "I would be rather hesitant riding a street car in a formal dress," admitted Miss Ruth Nowell. Miss Virginia White, student body vice president, was cautious and polite. "We should seriously consider President Thomas' hints," she suggested.

**OUTLOOK IS BLUE FOR SPRING STYLES**

You can be as blue as you like about predicting spring styles, and probably you will be right. For of the 78 new colors, just announced by the Textile Color Card association, blues stand first and foremost, preferably with a purplish tinge.

Creamy champagne tones, shading into light mocha, are new, and added to them are a lot of new light beiges and shell tints, and a rich antique white that is, off-white in the latest modern version.

Reds for spring have either a yellowish or orange cast, or they are unmistakably apple red. Greens are more apt to be olive tinted than bluish. Pinks come into their own, some of them shading from a deep pink to a real clear cheery tone. There are three new purples, but there is nothing oldish about these shades, for they all have a lively bluish tone to them.

Hats are planning to follow these new tones for springtime, which probably means that when daffodils bloom again, you will find that your hat and your dress must match.

**Wolf Finds Too Many At Doors for Welcome**

Oakland—(UP)—Nobody wants a wolf at the door these days. This discovery was made by "Boots," full grown wolf which escaped from the city zoo, wandered in the wide open spaces, but returned to seek the shelter of his cage.

Dirty, chestfallen and hungry, "Boots" opened the door of his cage himself, entered and made himself at home after days of wandering.

Fearing to alarm residents of the city, officials kept his escape secret, while a search was conducted.

**Lingua Harvardiensis.**

From the Dallas News. Harvard students are to hold a series of dinners at which all speech will be in Latin. How the waiters will get on at that is not clear, although it is probable that a want ad calling for gentleman with a speaking knowledge of Latin and waiters' dress suits would bring on a swarm of applicants. The real program, however, will not be with the waiters but with the guests.

For example, what is "depression" in Latin now? Depressio might be ambiguous, while tempora calamitosa seems too lugubrious. Discussion of prevailing problems in contract and auction will be distinctly hampered in the vocabulary of Caesar and Cicero. Terence would have handled it in some fashion, had he survived, but the chances of his survival, even by reincarnation at Harvard, are slight. As for touchdowns, gold-digging, 12 cylinders V-type and such like, the classicists may have to resort to sign language or blackboard diagrams.

In olden days it was possible to speak one's mind in such verbiage and the pope and his clergy still manage it after a fashion, but whether Martial and Plautus and Pliny would understand them or the things they talk about is doubtful. Anyhow, one is bound to a mire the brave lads of Harvard who enter such a banquet hall as they now plan. They may be linguists of great or limited powers, but there is no denying that there is a distinct sporting slant in a man who will dare such emergencies.

**NEVER TOO OLD**

Memphis, Tenn.—At 73, Mrs. Sarah W. Bell is studying French at night school so she will be able to enter college in two years. Mrs. Bell has been a school teacher for the last 24 years, and her desire to go to college for a B. S. degree has prompted her to take up the preparatory French course. She has a son who has already been graduated from college and a daughter in high school.

**HOME RAMBLER**

Kokomo, Ind.—Mr. and Mrs. James Swafford boast a rambler rose which more than lives up to its name. It has spread into the house, entering at a window and growing between inner and outer walls to reappear at another window and expand outside again.

**MUSHROOM WOULD FEED 200**

Fitchburg, Mass.—(UP)—Joseph Semmino has grown a mushroom which he estimates is large enough to feed something like 200 persons. It is 15 inches high, 7 inches in circumference and weighs 30 pounds.

**Out Our Way**



**MOUW POLAND CHINAS AND POLLED SHORTHORNS HAVE PROVED BIG MONEY MAKERS**

BY FRANCIS T. MARTIN.

To chronicle the achievements of the Mouw "clan" in Sioux county, Iowa, is quite a task when one covers the multiplicity of its efforts in an agricultural sense, giving due credit to its worthwhile projects pertaining to progressive tendencies in farming, and in the production of improved livestock.

There's nothing reprehensible about the connection of the Mouw clan with the higher standards of agricultural effort, as its efforts have been on the side of progress, standing for progress, and registering progress, always.

Conspicuous as a leader of the clan was Peter Mouw. Poland China adherents are familiar with his early day tactics as regards broad reform. The question, however, would the breed have achieved its present high estate were it not for the efforts that Mouw had put forth to "save" it from the downward plunge it was making? Possibly, in time, but when Mouw saw the necessity of immediate action, he got busy at once; he acted with promptness and dispatch, and as a matter of fact, he knew exactly what to do when he put his plans into effect, and the result was, he gave to the world, the "Mouw Poland China."

As a member of the Mouw clan, therefore, in Sioux county, his name looms big. It is a portentous name, not only in the county that witnessed his achievements, but everywhere in the hog raising world. Ben Mouw was Peter Mouw's brother. When he came to Sioux county in 1871, farms were being "homesteaded." He settled on a choice tract of land two miles from which is now the town of Sioux Center, and when he became firmly established, he gave vent to his desire for good livestock. He favored the Shorthorn, and the foundation of his herd consisted of two cows and a bull.

As time passed, the herd grew in importance as Mouw went in for the practical kind, knowing their dependability, their usefulness for practical farm purposes. He raised a lot of good Shorthorns, therefore, and for years, the herd's salable surplus was scattered over Sioux county, and in outlying territory.

Mouw's record in the raising, and selling of this good seedstock is entirely commendable as he conferred vast benefits to the welfare and prosperity of a new developing country. He truly was a benefactor in the production and dissemination of this good seed, and in so doing he added wealth to his own community, he showed the way whereby greater profits could be obtained in the use of better blood in the livestock produced. His son, William B. Mouw who was born on the "homestead" is a true disciple of the Mouw tradition as a lover of good stock, as a believer in good stock. When he left the parental home, he went on a farm of his own a short distance from it, and Shorthorn breeding at once engaged his attention. He produced the foundation from his father's herd, and he conducted the business along the same lines, adding no substitutions whatever in the way of its management as he was satisfied with the success that his father had

made and his ambition was to succeed as he had done. About 10 years ago, however, the hornless "wave" that had swept over the country had gotten a firm foothold in many quarters, and Mouw conceived the idea that he would like to eliminate the horned feature in his herd. Accordingly, he bought a polled bull, and results were satisfactory from the start. He bought bulls afterward of strong polled characteristics, and as a result, the herd today is strictly a polled collection, and it all the attributes, and the excellent qualities of the true Shorthorn.

Mouw has experienced a lively demand for the surplus of his polled bulls and females. He has sold them at good prices for the hornless Shorthorn with beef and milk properties is a real farmer's animal, no matter what way one looks at it. Mouw raises a lot of hogs in addition to his Shorthorns, and incidentally, a lot of poultry. In other words, his 280 farm is taxed to its capacity with quality livestock.

Mouw is a good feeder. He believes in seeing his livestock well kept, well cared for. This season a partial drought hit Sioux county, but Mouw provided an ample supply of winter forage for his cattle. He put up temporary silos, and silage as everybody knows is good feed. Mouw is the kind of a farmer that can make both ends meet even when times are pretty tough. The way he does it is that he raises good livestock year after year, and a thorough livestock man, that looks simple enough. Perhaps all farmed can't do as Mouw has done, and is doing today. Successful farmer or breeder are the ones whose views harmonize with their work. Mouw, surely will classify as a successful farmer breeder.

**Sister Mary's Kitchen**

Some of the dishes of old New England have been handed down from generation to generation. They are particularly adapted for winter use when hearty fare is wanted. Boston baked beans at Saturday's supper and codfish on Sunday morning is the old-fashioned rule, still observed by many New England housewives.

Boston baked beans are a nourishing and satisfying food that make a well balanced meal if served with brown bread and a crisp salad of cabbage or greens.

**Boston Baked Beans**  
 Two cups pea beans, 1-3 pound salt pork, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 tablespoon molasses, 1 tablespoon brown sugar, 1-2 teaspoon ground mustard, 1-8 teaspoon pepper, 1 small onion, 1 cup boiling water.  
 Pick over and wash beans. Cover with cold water and let stand overnight. In the morning drain, cover with fresh water and bring slowly to the boiling point. When water begins to boil drain and rinse beans in cold water. This prevents them from becoming broken and mushy during baking. In the bean pot put a thin slice of the salt pork and place the onion, peeled but not cut on the pork. Add half the beans. Cut through rind of remaining pork every half inch, making cuts one inch deep, and put on top of beans. Add remaining beans, leaving the rind of the pork exposed. Mix salt, mustard, pepper, molasses and sugar with boiling water and pour over beans. Add enough more boiling water to cover. Cover bean pot and place on exhibition at the University of Pennsylvania.  
 For Will of old London was none other than William Shakespeare.

**FREAK PLANE**  
 An inventor in Italy has designed an airplane supported by a single disk-shaped wing that is rotated to serve as a propeller and is filled with gas to increase its lifting power.

**AIRPLANE AS COWBOY**  
 Hinsdale, N. Y.—A farmer near here, Howard A. Crosby, is using an airplane to locate lost cows. He lost

**By Williams**



bake in a slow oven for six hours, removing cover the last hour of baking to allow the rind to become brown and crisp. Serve from bean pot.

Boston brown bread always is steamed rather than baked. Raisins may be added to suit the modern taste, but the original "Boston brown" was made without them.

**Boston Brown Bread**  
 One cup graham flour, 1 cup granulated cornmeal, 1 cup rye meal, 1-2 teaspoons salt, 3-4 cup molasses, 2 1-4 teaspoons soda, 2 cups sour milk.

- \*\*\*\*\*
- Monday's Menu
- BREAKFAST: Baked apples + filled with hot cereal, cream, + crisp toast, baked codfish cakes, + milk, coffee
- LUNCHEON: Peanut butter + milk toast, cottage cheese with + shredded lettuce and Russian + dressing, grape juice.
- DINNER: Boston baked + beans, scalloped tomatoes, Bos- + ton brown bread, endive and + pickled peach salad, Indian + pudding, milk, coffee.
- \*\*\*\*\*

Mix rye meal, corn meal and graham flour with salt. Add milk and molasses and mix until smooth. Dissolve soda in 1 teaspoon cold water and stir into batter, beating hard for about thirty seconds. Turn into well buttered mold and steam three and one-half hours. Then put into a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Do not fill mold more than two thirds full and fasten cover securely. Otherwise the bread in rising might force off the cover.

For steaming, put the mold on a trivet or any form standard that will elevate it about an inch from the bottom of the kettle. Add boiling water to come up halfway around the mold, cover closely and steam, adding more boiling water as needed. One pound baking powder boxes make attractive shaped loaves or a five pound lard pail can be used if regulation molds are not at hand.

**Princess Mary Plants Trees to Aid Jobless**

Harewood House, Yorkshire—(UP)—Extensive forestation schemes are being carried out in the park surrounding the home of Lord Harewood and Princess Mary. The program has been undertaken to help relieve unemployment.

Approximately 10,000 trees are being planted. Lord Harewood has increased his usual permanent staff of 20 gardeners by 200 men and boys.

**STEAM PLANE ENGINE**

Chicago—A steam engine for use in airplanes is being developed by a local inventor. It is valveless, has no reciprocating parts and has no friction-producing bearings. It is said the engine is always in perfect running balance without use of counterweights and therefore vibrationless. It is said to be only two-thirds the weight of an ordinary gasoline engine used in planes.

**CLEANING UP SLUMS**

London—England is fast cleaning up its slums as a result of two acts of parliament which provide that the slums be cleared and the districts be rebuilt with modern dwellings. Since the war more than 1,687,000 new homes have been erected, many of them in the slum districts, and have succeeded in eliminating the congested squalid living conditions of England's poor sections.

four recently and, after looking for them for some time, finally secured the services of a plane and pilot at the local airport. A few minutes' cruising over his land located the lost animals, after which Crosby

**MAIL INCREASES**

London—Airmail in England during the quarter ending September 30 increased nearly 10,000 pounds over the same period last year, recent figures show. For the quarter ending September 30, 1931, air mail poundage was 34,061. For the same period of 1930 it was 26,248. The increase is about 29 per cent.

**CITY TO FARM MOVE IN IOWA**

Authentic Data Prove More Persons Returning to Rural Homes

BY A. D. STEFFERUD, Associated Press Staff Writer. Des Moines—Significant figures, given with little comment in a recent publication of the federal census bureau, show that in Iowa the movement of population is from the city to the farm, not out to the open, as is generally believed.

From April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1930, the period for which the latest authentic data are available, 20,393 persons moved to farms from cities, villages, or other incorporated places in Iowa.

The total contrast strongly with figures which show that 14,824 Iowans left the farms to go to cities and towns. In other words, about half as many persons headed for the Iowa farms as set out to seek fame, fortune, or merely a living in larger centers of population.

Few Recent Statistics Initial considerations of these data indicate that the farm-to-city movement that sociologists loudly decried a few years ago has ceased, that young people are staying on the farm, and that those who left the farm some years ago found the cities' lights not quite so bright as they had apparently hoped.

On the other hand, any interpretation an individual wishes to place upon these facts must consider that since the figures were compiled, an opposite movement may have set in, that Iowans may have returned to farms in other states, and that there are few comparable statistics for previous periods.

Several reasons may be offered to explain this reversal of a movement that was generally at its height just before and after the World war.

Most sentimental of these explanations is that young people have decided that, after all, the Iowa farm is a good place to live—a good place to earn a livelihood and enjoy life.

Maybe it is that the modern conveniences limited until a decade ago almost exclusively to towns and cities have removed what some persons have considered a sort of stigma attaching to the farm, demeracy, hard work, lack of social contacts, and the absence of entertainment. Perhaps the automobile, radio, newspapers, electricity, improved machinery, and other devices for relieving the farm of its isolation have played no small part in the return to the farm.

Cultural development Important in any explanation must be such factors as boys', girls' and adults' clubs, farm organizations, a wider community spirit, and similar movements for making the farm community a social entity as cohesive, though more sparsely settled, as a town or city.

There seems to be little doubt that people realize now more than before that opportunity for advancement is not limited to those living in cities. That farmers and their children are offered educational advantages similar to those in towns, and that any estimate of cultural advantages in the country should take into account the increasingly popular conception of the farm as one cradle of thought.

Economic factors, also, have so large an accounting for the trend to the farm movement that they can not be dismissed lightly. It may be pertinent to point out that the movement farmward may not have been at its height when the full force of untoward economic conditions reached the Middle West.

In Woodbury county, 473 persons moved to farms between April 1, 1929, and March 31, 1930. In other counties, the number returned to 156 farms. Persons moving from farms to cities and towns during this period numbered 160 in this county. A total of 73 farms reported the last figure.

The following county figures give, respectively, the number of persons from the specified county who moved to farms from cities, towns, or other incorporated places; the number of farms in the specified county reporting this figure; the number of persons who moved from farms to cities, etc., and, finally, the farms in the specified county reporting the third figure:

- Carroll 137, 53, 169, 82; Cherokee, 158, 59, 60, 40; Clay, 174, 40, 98, 61; Dallas, 267, 115, 186, 78; Harrison, 257, 123, 126, 67; Humboldt, 163, 70, 146, 62; Keosauqua, 240, 121, 152, 75; Lyon, 117, 44, 56, 26; Monona, 312, 117, 166, 73; O'Brien, 205, 90, 93, 45; Osceola, 62, 28, 13, 6; Plymouth, 293, 175, 200, 108; Sac, 154, 62, 79, 36; Sioux, 131, 61, 83, 42; Woodbury, 472, 156, 160, 73.

**BRUSSELS TO CONGO**

Brussels—Arrangements have been completed for the Brussels-Belgian Congo air route, one of the longest in the world. The line is to pass through Paris, Algeria, the Sahara Desert, and French Equatorial Africa. It is hoped to start flight service next spring and follow with passenger service a few months later. The route will have 10 regular and 51 emergency landings.

**TWELVE YEARS OLD**

London—British commercial aviation celebrated its 12th anniversary during August of this year. It was August 25, 1919, that Capt. E. E. Lawford ascended from Hounslow to pilot the first small three-passenger plane enroute for Paris. From this route of 225 miles, British airways have grown to more than 9,000 miles.

Twenty-two convicts in the South Dakota penitentiary at Sisseton enjoy almost complete liberty while working the prison farms.