

Mercolized Wax Keeps Skin Young

Get an ounce and use as directed. Fine particles of wax... Mercolized wax keeps out the hidden beauty of your skin.

Retort That Appealed to Roosevelt's Humor

The agitation about the useless noises of a big city reminds a certain eighty-three-year-old Washington contractor of a time when his company was filling in the land that is now Potomac park.

"You tell the President," said the chief of the contracting gang, "that I'm sorry I can't grind out symphonies."

And when he received the answer, Theodore Roosevelt laughed long and loud and the work of the dredgers continued.

MENTHOLATUM This soothing ointment draws out your cold like a magnet when rubbed on chest and throat. Eases breathing when inserted in stuffy nostrils. Jars and tubes 30c. FOR COLDS

Known as Sea Unicorn The narwhal, an Arctic whale, is known also as the "sea unicorn." Like the dolphin, it travels in schools, but it is seldom seen south of the polar seas.

He Knows Mrs. Diggs—John, have you any idea what marriage really means to a woman? Mr. Diggs—Oh, sure! Why, something new and expensive every minute of her life, Jane.—New Bedford Standard.

DARKEN GRAY HAIR NATURALLY Easy to do this quick way Don't dye hair. Science has discovered a quick, simple way to darken gray hair naturally—so nobody can tell—restore its original shade safely and as easily as brushing. It makes the hair healthy. Finest way known to get rid of gray hair, as thousands testify. Try it. Pay druggist only 75c for a bottle of WYETH'S SAGE & SULPHUR and follow easy directions. Results will delight you.

A Flat on Shares Policeman—See here, you folks can't stay in the park all night. You'll have to go home. Mr. Doubleup—But it's our turn, officer. We share our flat with another family and they occupy it tonight.

STOP YOUR COLD IN 6 HOURS WITH DAROL Breaks a cold in 6 hours. Drives it away in 12 hours. Relieves Headache—Neuralgia—Pains. McKesson & Robbins Quality Since 1833

Such Stories! Kitty—My husband says he married for beauty and brains. Catty—Oh, then you're not his first wife.—Pathfinder Magazine. Foreign Market Basket Europe is now eating American groceries at the rate of \$250,000,000 a year.—American Magazine.

DO YOU COUGH? Davenport, Iowa "I was afflicted with a terrible cough—would cough myself out of breath, especially at night, and nothing I tried gave me any permanent relief," said Mrs. Violet Loving, of 152 1/2 West 6th St. "I also had a severe pain in my back which was almost constant. Finally, I picked up a little book at my door and read about Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and I decided to try it. I took four bottles, but before I had taken half that amount I was well, my cough was all gone and I have had no trouble of the kind since." Druggists. For free medical advice write to Doctor Pierce's Clinic in Buffalo, N. Y., using the coupon blank wrapped with bottle of Dr. PIERCE'S DISCOVERY

Sloux City Ptg. Co., No. 5-1932

ETHER TRAFFIC BIG PROBLEM

Annual Report Shows Decrease in Number of Stations

Washington — (UP) — The traffic congestion in the ether—where radio telegraph and telephone, television and other competition make it impractical to assign more than 90 frequencies to the 612 United States broadcasting stations—are shown in the annual report of the Federal Radio Commission.

Adding to the commission's problem, it reports, is the necessity for international agreement on frequency allotments and the fact that this country is now using more than its share.

At the next conference, to be held in 1932, there is expected an international scramble for wave lengths. To obtain even greater international consideration, or even to retain its hold on the lion's share, the United States, through the commission, will have to show the best possible use of the present facilities. For that and other reasons, the commission reports, it has become increasingly difficult to secure permission to broadcast. The applicant must not only show a real public need, but also prove ability to meet it.

During the last year there has been almost a complete revolution in the type of equipment, it is stated in the report. This was the result of the commission's order that all stations have equipment that would limit station interference.

During the year the total number of broadcasting stations was reduced by nine, leaving 612 stations operating. Eleven new stations were authorized and 20 deleted. Of the 20 stations off the air, eight were consolidated, two voluntarily relinquished their licenses and 10 were denied renewal. Of the 612 active stations, 420 now operate simultaneously at night—all on 90 frequencies.

In the use of radio telephone, the United States is leading the world, the report shows. Today over 86 per cent of the world's telephones are offered commercial inter-connection in one network by use of radio.

Rapid progress in the field of television was reported, but as yet it has not recognized commercial television.

The radio traffic problem has been increased during the year by the increase of aviation broadcasts, the commissioners declare. Police radio also has added to the ether congestion, but, writes the commission, this development has proved so valuable in the reduction of crime that it is well worth while.

Small Arms Prowess Praised at Convention

Detroit — (UP) — America's prowess in the use of small arms was extolled by speakers before 400 members of the Michigan State Rifle Association, assembled for their annual banquet.

In an address to "followers of Boone and Kenton," Gustavus D. Pope, association president, said small arms have stood America in good stead since the Revolutionary war. A slackening of interest would be a blow to national security, he declared.

Pinto Buffalo Puzzles Hunters of Arizona

Phoenix, Ariz. — (UP) — There aren't any sacred cows in Arizona but there is something rarer—a pinto buffalo.

A pinto, or "paint" buffalo, simply isn't supposed to exist but this one does. It is a beautifully marked animal and is roaming the open range with Arizona's herd of 94 buffalo.

The herd is the only one owned by a state and permitted to run wild.

Hunter Kills Hawks and Bags Fat Rabbit

Mt. Carmel, Pa. — (UP) — Tom Price, of Slatington, shot at a hawk high above his head, and brought down a rabbit, he claims. At the same time, he bagged the hawk.

Price reported he was hunting rabbits when he saw the hawk flying about 35 feet in the air. He fired. The hawk plumped at his feet. In its talons was a fat rabbit.

NEEDLE IN BODY 35 YEARS

Marietta, Ohio — (UP) — Thirty-five years ago, Mrs. Arthur Tibbetts stepped on a needle. It broke off in her right foot and became imbedded in her flesh. Recently the broken needle was removed from her foot with the aid of X-ray photography.

AGES TOTAL 695 YEARS

Dalby, Sweden — (UP) — Eight brothers and sisters, whose combined age is 695 years, live here, the children of the late Knut Palsen and his wife, Karna Palsen. The oldest is 85 and the youngest 65.

PREHISTORIC FOOTPRINTS

Carson City, Nev. — (UP) — Footprints of the giant imperial mammoth are imbedded along with the three-toed sloth and prehistoric birds, in the prison yard near here. The remains of some of the prehistoric animals found there are in the Smithsonian Institute.

HUGE TIMBER WOLF PELT

Eugene, Ore. — (UP) — Pelt of a timber wolf measuring five feet, three inches was brought here from the Swishomne district by Waldo Taylor. Taylor reported the wolves numerous in the district.

Side Glances By George Clark



"Here's lots of wood, mama. I chopped up my old auto that I didn't want, anyway."

Japan Shows Up American Statesmen

From the New York World-Telegram. The Japanese army, in violation of various treaties, including certain to which the United States is a signatory, is marching on Chinchow. Secretary of State Stimson has gone off on a shooting holiday. The state department, lacking a definite policy, refuses to act or comment on the Manchurian crisis.

Rarely, if ever, has the foreign policy of the United States been so bankrupt as today. Japan's betrayal of the (American) Nine-Power treaty guaranteeing the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and Japan's betrayal of the (American) Kellogg Anti-War pact, cannot be justified. But at least it can be understood, considering the militarists in power.

But America's betrayal of the treaties cannot be understood. Our government has betrayed the treaties. It is a betrayal to refuse—as our government has refused—to invoke those treaties against a violator.

Never since September 18, when Japan began her treaty violations, has the United States as a signatory of those agreements directly or openly charged Japan with guilt.

And when the League of Nations council issued a time ultimatum to Japan in defense of American treaties, our government—by refusing to co-operate—in effect invited Japan to defy the ultimatum.

If the United States government had been in league with the Japanese militarists to seize Manchuria and destroy the American treaties the result could not have been more disastrous.

Of course, our government had no such motive. But, regardless of motive, in fact its cowardly secret diplomacy has played into the hands of the Japanese militarists from the beginning.

This is not a case of hindsight being better than foresight. Ever since the September 18 invasion supporters of the treaties have pointed out that the state department's do-nothing policy was encouraging Japan to destroy the world's peace machinery.

Now that the Hoover-Stimson policy has failed so completely; now that Japanese militarists are masters of Manchuria; now that the United States has advertised to the world that it will not co-operate with other neutral nations to restrain a treaty outlaw, the least our government can do is to withdraw its ambassador from Japan in protest.

The United States does not run the world. The United States cannot and should not seek to dominate Japan or any other nation. The United States should not intrude in local foreign disputes which do not concern it.

But the United States should keep faith with its own treaties. So long as Japan persists in violating its treaty agreements with the United States this government should withhold from Japan the friendly diplomatic relations accorded to law-abiding nations. The choice is not ours but Japan's. If she outlaws herself let her be treated as an outlaw.

Nebraska Museum Gets New Mammoth Tusk

McCook, Neb. — (UP) — One of the most perfectly preserved mammoth tusks ever discovered in Nebraska has been uncovered near here.

The tusk was found by W. B. Hall, operator of a sandpit. The specimen will be sent to the museum of the University of Nebraska for addition to the collection.

MAMMOTH'S SKULL FOUND

Leningrad — (UP) — An excellently preserved skull of a prehistoric mammoth, estimated by Russian scientists to be 100,000 years old, has been brought here by an expedition just returned from the Astrakhan region on the Caspian sea. The size of the prehistoric monster may be judged from the fact that its tusks are about two and a half meters long.

"MENTAL ANGUISH"

Fort Worth, Tex.—Did you know that a golf ball could cause "mental anguish"? Well, it can, to the extent of \$5,000. Dr. A. W. Montague has filed suit for that amount against Dr. G. R. Baker. Dr. Montague claims that he was struck by a ball driven by Dr. Baker as they were engaged in a friendly match, the resulting pain causing him mental anguish. And it was a friendly game!

CRYSTAL TOOLS

Prof. George Grant MacCurdy, of Yale University, who recently discovered seven rock crystal tools of a cave in France, is of the opinion that men of the Old Stone Age used these tools in the place of metal instruments.

AUTO KNOCKS OFF SIDES

Lebanon, Pa.—(UP)—Laura McKiamey had her shoes knocked off when an automobile ran into her. She wasn't hurt.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

MARKET VALUE OF SILAGE.

Regarding the cost of putting up silage, there are two computations that come very near arriving at the actual costs of filling a silo. In the first instance, several farmers who owned a 12-horse power gas engine and 17-inch cutter found that it took an average of 12 hours of man power and 36 hours of horse power to cut 10 acres of corn. The hauling and the loading of this 10 acres required three men and two teams, or 48 hours of man power and 64 hours of horse power. One man in the silo and one at the cutter accounted for another 32 hours of man power. The total cost against the 80 tons of silage secured from the 10 acres is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Items include 22 hours of man labor, 100 hours of horse labor, 25 pounds of twine, 10 gallons of gasoline, Lubricating oil, 18 hours of engine and cutter hire or depreciation, Binder cost, Total cost of \$91.50 averages \$1.13 per ton.

Another group of farmers had a 12-horse power engine with a 14-inch cutter and filled silos 14x41 feet with 15 acres of corn at a total cost of \$218.50. Their detailed costs were as follows: 214 hours of man labor at \$0.50... \$107.00, 302 hours of horse labor at \$0.20... \$60.40, 24 pounds of twine at \$0.14... \$3.36, 24 gallons of gasoline... 1.50, Lubricating oil... 1.25, 32 hours engine and cutter hire... \$2.90, Binder cost... 4.00. Total for 140 tons of silage... \$218.45. Filling cost per ton... 1.56. From these two one is able to arrive at a more or less average cost of filling a silo. Costs of filling amount to about 40 per cent of the total cost of silage. As to the market value of silage, that is best obtained by comparing it with the price of hay. One ton of hay equals in feeding value about three tons of silage. Where hay in the mow is worth \$13 a ton, silage is worth \$6 a ton. Another basis for figuring is that the feeding value of a ton of silage is equal to three bushels of corn plus 20 pounds of hay. Where corn is selling at 85 cents and hay at \$20, silage on this basis would be worth \$5.75.

SWINE INFLUENZA

During the early winter months when swine are becoming accustomed to their winter quarters, and to sudden and sometimes extreme changes in temperature, influenza or "hog flu" is most likely to cause trouble if not severe loss. Thus far there is no known preventative for this disease as in the case of hog cholera; there is no cure except as good nursing may be applied to aid affected animals to overcome their own recovery. It is important that swine producers be able to recognize the symptoms of influenza, that these be not confused with the symptoms of other diseases, and that good nursing be applied as quickly as possible to aid the affected animals in their recovery. Here are the chief symptoms of swine influenza. A slight dullness and diminished appetite are observed in from four to seven days after susceptible swine are exposed to the infection. There is pronounced labored breathing and a coarse, spasmodic cough which appears to be painful. The cough is most noticeable when the animals are first driven from their quarters. Great prostration, loss of appetite, and high temperatures mark the height of the attack. The course of the disease is from two to five days in uncomplicated cases. In some herds large numbers become sick without a death. Those that recover show a marked loss of flesh. Occasionally many deaths occur from a broncho-pneumonia. "Certain stages of swine influenza bear some resemblance to hog cholera. It can be distinguished from hog cholera, when it occurs in the uncomplicated form, only by the sudden onset and rapid recovery. Swine influenza spreads rapidly in a herd; many animals appear to be extremely sick within a short time and the respiratory symptoms predominate. Hog cholera is a progressive, destructive disease and gradually affects the entire herd. "Swine influenza may, in many cases, be prevented by quarantine. All hogs brought into the herd and especially those that have been at exhibits should be quarantined for about two weeks. Isolation of affected members from the remainder of the herd is not very effective as the disease spreads too rapidly. The sick hogs may be treated by giving respiratory stimulants. The affected drinking water should be placed on a light diet and be given clean, dry quarters with plenty of fresh air, but free from drafts."

"INDIVIDUALS" NEEDED

For years, farmers have been told they were too individualistic, but the other day we heard a farm woman tell a group a different story. says a field man, who weekly comes in contact with all classes of culturists. "Don't try too hard to get rid of individualism," she said. "We need it. We're all getting far too standardized." Farm children, she pointed out, were being exposed to influences that made them think and act just like city children, even though their needs were different. "Don't let our children think just as the radio says," she insisted. "Our young people are too much inclined to think the thoughts that are coming out of the city. They ought to think as farmers and as individuals." You remember the old saying, "In the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king." Like many old sayings, it isn't true. In the country of the blind, the one-eyed man would be a freak and would be looked down on by his neighbors because he didn't resemble them. Sometimes that is the way we treat our outstanding individuals. Because they do things a little differently from the rest, they are viewed with suspicion. An attitude of this

BALANCING THE RATION

When the cows are on green, succulent pasture and have opportunity to graze a considerable amount of grass, the protein content of the grain mixture should be reduced. This is best done by reducing the proportion of cottonseed meal. Two hundred pounds of this feed is sufficient in the mixture under these conditions.

HOUSING THE CALVES

Call scours and pneumonia are ills to be avoided in housing calves. Anyone who has ever had these diseases to contend with knows they are well worth avoiding. How can one expect to avoid

sort may lose many a potential leader to a community. Confronted with this attitude, he may decide it is safer and better to do like the rest, even though he knows better. Rural communities need to cultivate a feeling of class solidarity, to look at problems from the rural point of view, to think of the welfare of the group in planning programs. But they also need to provide a soil in which the exceptional individual can grow. Perhaps a great scientist, a great poet, a great co-operative leader, is growing up on the next farm. Don't snub and discourage him, even though he doesn't act just like all the other boys. Even though standardization in thinking grinds urban life down to one level, let's preserve the farm community as a place where individuals have a chance to be themselves.

AIDING PORKER GAIN

The tendency of hogs is to be lazy if not compelled to do otherwise to satisfy their desires for feed and comfort. This is considered to be a fault among people in the development and exercise of the full use of their talent. This is not so with fattening hogs. It pays to help them to be lazy. This may best be done by placing feed or self-feeders convenient to sleeping quarters, and by making the sleeping quarters as comfortable as possible. Under these conditions, fattening hogs have nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep and this enables them to put a maximum amount of feed nutrients into pork. The function of the pregnant brood sow throughout the winter is to develop strong, vigorous piglets to be delivered in March, April, or May. It has been quite well demonstrated by practical swine producers that some exercise is essential to that end. We cannot afford to help our pregnant brood sows to be lazy. Because of this, our winter management must be such as to compel sows to take a reasonable amount of exercise. This may be done in a practical way by feeding such sows at a considerable distance from their sleeping quarters. A very fine supplementary protective feed for pregnant sows is legume hay. It should be leafy and of good quality. Alfalfa hay is best although good clover hay serves the purpose. By placing a suitable feeding rack for hay in a convenient distance from the sleeping quarters of sows, the latter are induced to take the much needed exercise so helpful to the development of strong vigorous litters of pigs.

PASTURING NURSE CROP

In establishing alfalfa on land which has been used for any great period for corn it is necessary that a very firm seed bed be made before planting your alfalfa. If time is needed, be sure that the proper amount has been added, and also phosphate or potash fertilizer added to complete the soil needs of the alfalfa plant. It is very necessary to have an ideal condition in order to have alfalfa win out in the battle with the Canadian thistles. If the alfalfa gets the proper start, you will find that it will be able to outgrow the Canadian thistles within a year or so. The continual cutting for hay also helps kill out the weeds. Pasturing of the oats sowed with alfalfa possibly has resulted in a better stand sometimes because the oat crop was removed or so held back that the alfalfa plants were able to make a better growth. The trampling of the soil about the new alfalfa plants, especially in wet weather, will be a more harmful than beneficial effect. If the season is not ideal insofar as rainfall is concerned, it is profitable to clip the oats for hay while they are in the milk stage, thus giving the alfalfa a better chance to make growth before winter sets in. The matter of inoculation is so important on all legumes and so economical when figured over acre that we suggest inoculating soy bean seed, even though it is put back on land that grew soy beans last year. In many cases there may be absolutely no need of this because the bacteria are established in the soil but in a great many cases the wet bacterial growth with which the soy beans are inoculated is at hand when the roots begin to grow and thus gives the plant a better start by enabling it to get its nitrogen from the air sooner.

HOW ABOUT TANK HEATERS?

Thirsty stock does not get fat, while dairy cows require four pounds or more of water for every pound of milk which they produce. Where the drinking water is tempered with a tank heater, faster gains and more economical production will result during the winter months. There is also a saving in feed, for when large quantities of cold water are consumed at one time considerable heat is required to bring this up to body temperature. Nearly everyone has seen dairy cows hump up their backs and shiver after drinking icy water from a stock tank and it is not to be expected that such an experience is conducive to profitable production. One member of a dairy herd improvement association found that his cows made an average gain of 5.6 pounds fat a month following the purchase of a heater. At one experiment station it was found that fall pigs given water from an automatic waterer, kept from freezing with a kerosene lamp, showed an increase in profit of 17 per cent as compared to pigs given water in open troughs. Gains were increased by 5 per cent and the feed requirement was reduced 10 per cent, due to water being available at all times. Stock tanks should be banked and covered during the winter and it is also recommended that gravel or cinders be placed around the tanks and waterers to prevent accidents due to slipping on icy yards.

BUT DON'T OVER DO IT

The farmer who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

them if he keeps his calves in dark, dirty, foul smelling, poorly lighted, and ventilated places? Dairy farmers have enough to do without inviting trouble through neglect of proper calf management. Clean bedding go a long way in preventing calf scours and pneumonia.

GROWING SUDAN GRASS

Like any forage crop of consequence, sudan grass is not a grass for low, wet lands. Well drained low lands under regular cultivation will grow it successfully, and sandy soil that is at all reasonably fertile will grow a fair crop. For emergency pasture good grain and corn soil should be devoted to it.