EDDIE, THE AD MAN



Good Taste Today

88 By EMILY POST

Author of "Etiquette, the Blue Book of Social Usage," "The Personality of a House," Etc.

FLOORS

When floors are laid, the carpenters scrape and sandpaper the whole surface until it is smooth. Then it is gone over and every pore and crevice filled with what is known as an "oak filler." This comes to match various woods and merely fills and smooths the surface without changing the color. If you want a darker color, leave this for twenty-four hours, then stain lightly with a turpentine colored with vandyke brown or burnt umber. Leave that until thoroughly dry and then either wax or put on two coats of shellac, (colorless), and way over the shellac.

Whether it is best to use shellac or not is an open question. For myself. I never use anything as a floor finish except wax, put on with a machine and re-done whenever necessary. Treat walls the same way: sandpaper, clean, fill big holes or cracks with plastic wood, stain slightly to make unevenly colored boards uniform (or to darken or to change the hue) and then wax. If you want to save labor and you like a very shiny surface and want to emphasize the grain of the wood, use varnish. If you want a gloss finish, use shellac under wax and polish. If you want a natural pine effect, merely wax, and polish only until smooth. If the painted strips make a continuous design, which could be used as a wall paper, it should be suitable. @, 1932, by Emily Post.



On the Run Constable-Is your husband at home? I've come to run him in. Woman-Well, you won't find 'lm

'ere because I've just run 'm out.

AND PILLOW

IT'S NEW



plexion improve, see headaches, dullness vanish. At all druggists R TO-NICHT

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indiges tion, heartburn. Only 10c.

Time to Change He-Darling, I'm so happy; I could

kiss the whole world. She-Now we are engaged you must give up those bachelor habits!



Sioux City Ptg. Co., No. 53-1932.

CONVICT SAVED BY 'PLUMBING'

Delicate Operation Cheats California Prisoner in Penitentiary

San Quentin Prison, Cal - (UP)-By means of an "outside plumbing system," Jackson E. Ross, 42-yearold convict, is alive - more than a year fater he swallowed a handful of lye in a suicide attempt.

Dr. L. L. Stanley, famed prison physician, conceived the "outside plumbing system" as a means of feeding Ross after the prisoner's throat and gullet were burned away by the lye.

In June, 1931. Ross decided to cut short his 35-year sentence from San Jose on an assault charge. With his throat and gullet destroyed, it meant that no more food could pass from his throat to his stomach through the natural channel.

When Ross was placed in the prison hospital, attaches said he had no chance to live. Food was first injected into Ross. Bue he wasted away.

Then Dr. Stanley performed another miracle of modern science. He cut a hole in Ross's stomach to allow food to enter.

Through the "outside plumbing system" Ross now eats ordinary food. He chews it in his mouth, where the food is mixed with salival fluid. Then the food is placed in a funnel. It travels down the tube outside his body and enters his stomach.

Ross, now eager to live and elated with the device, has gained back every pound he lost.
"It's inconvenient," he declared.

"But the results are magnificent." Dr. Stanley has been in charge of the prison medical department 18 years. To him, the 5,000 prisoners are part of a great labora-

Fish With Hands Is New Curiosity

Detroit - (UP) - A fish with hands under its upper lip to gather food is among the curiosities Silvino De Silva, recent visitor here, brought back from an expe-

dition to South America. De Silva, a commercial representative in the United States for the State of Para, Brazil, calls the curiosity a cow-fish. He also captured a one- and two-toed sloth and a 'possum with nails on the front feet and webbed back feet.

Fishing with insect powder for bait, the explorer caugh 100 speciimens previously unknown to aquariums. The new specimens have been placed in California aquariums.

Farmer Owns Boston

Tea Party Mirror

Sterling, Colo. -(UP)- One of the many antiques owned by R. H. Gardner, Pawnee Pass farmer, is a mirror, which according to family tradition, was on one of the ships in Boston harbor from which tea was dumped in the famous "Boston Tea Party."

The mirror, which is 171/2 inches by 27 inches, has been handed down from generation to generation in the Gardner family, with the word-of-mouth information it was a part of the furnishings on boord one of the vessels which played a part in that incident which preceded the American Revolution.

Gardner also owns numerous antiques, including a drum used in the War of 1812, a fife and a flute which figured in the early days of the nation.

STANDING ROOM UNLY London - A lot can happen in 500 years, and, according to Dr. Christopher Rolleston, medical officer for Rutland, a lot is going to happen. Dr. Rolleston says: "If the present rate of breding persists, the world population will amount to 250 thousand million in the comparatively short space of 500 years."

DIVERSIFIED PHILOSOPHY. So Canada would like a strip Along the north of Maine; To give her all the state, would No democratic pain.

'An honest dollar," is the cry Of bankers first and last; Give me the dough and I'll not care Nor ask about its past.

Those waterways improvement boys Election set a-quiver; From Lakes to Gulf, from coast to

It canalized old Salt river. The ship of beer-for-revenue-Or may be it's the car— Can never really come to dock,

Till schooners cross the bar. "I'll knock your block off!" Oft begins a fisticuffs affray; To knock the blocs off, seemed the

Of last election day. Miss Earhart now a fight for sex Equality begins, And lots of married men I know, Will hope to gosh she wins.

-Sam Page. Fineless Day Brings Back Long Overdue Book

Birmingham, Ala. - (UP) - The 15-year-old mystery, the whereabouts of the public library's 'seven-day" mystery book, has been solved.

The library held "fineless book week' here recently, and on the first day, a man brought in the 'seven-day" mystery book he had taken 15 years ago when he was 1 boy

The fine on this book alone would have been \$109.50.

Side Glances



"We needn't try to surprise each other this year. You go buy yourself a new set of tires, while I pick out a washing machine.

TWO-BIT CLUB AID TO NEEDY

Durango, Colo. — (UP) — Durango is taking care of its needy and deserving this winter and is doing it in a business-like manner.

A "Two-Bit" club has been organized and 90 per cent of the employed men and women of the town are members. They each give 25 cents a week to the community chest.

The community council has established a wood pile. When transients apply for meals they are taken to the wood pile and it is determined just how well their hands fit an axe handle.

"The wood pile has assisted in getting rid of a number of habitual bums," said Fred Kroeger, chairman of the council. "At the same time we have been able to get a lot of wood chopped."

Civic improvement projects, highway and street repair jobs and other necessary work has been done b crews of men hired by the council. The workers are paid in scrip. The scrip is used in payment for food, clothing and fuel obtained from the council store which was established last year.

Cute Colonel?



Miss Jane Axtell, of Omaha, Neb. is shown in her uniform as honorary colonel of the University of Nebraska R. O. T. C., to which distinguished post she was recently elected by the student body. Colonel Axtell was formally presented at the military ball which opens the formal season at the university.

Politicians Locate U. S. Naval Stations

Detroit - (UP) - United States naval stations are located according to the dictates of local politicians rather than according to demands of naval strategy Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired declared in a recent address here. The admiral added that he feared

Rabbit Disrupts City's Auto Traffic

Shelbina, Mo. - (UP)- It was Saturday afternoon in Shelbina. Traffic moved swiftly and surcly up and down Center street, the city's main thoroughfare.

Suddenly there was a jamming of brakes, and traffic was stilled. Down the street swerving occasionally to right or left, came a jackrabbit, apparently frantic with

Charley Richard saw the rah- | supply ships.

little from the threats some forces

see in Japan-distance, he stated, is the greatest barrier and protection we have. "All conflicts between nations are

based on economic war," said Admiral Sims, "and if the pacifists really desire peace they should direct their efforts toward stamping out vicious commercial competition and war will naturally fade away."

QUAKES MAY BE TRACED TO OIL

Austin, Tex. - (UP) -Withdrawals of huge volumes of oil and gas from the earth may be the cause of minor earthquakes, Dr. E. H. Sellards, head of the bureau of economic geology at the University of Texas, believes. He has asked members of the Southwest Geological society to study the matter.

His question was propounded to them recently in discussing the relative records of two Texas earthquakes. One at Valentine, in August, 1931, was recorded by seismograph as far as Sitka, Alaska, Strassburg and Honolulu. One at Mexia failed to register on instruments within 100 miles last April.

Using the theory that deep quakes travel farthest, Dr. Sellard suggested possibility that the Mexia quake near a large oil field, might have been close to the surface and due to oil withdrawals.

Depression in the gulf coast area of a large tract of land without, shock, also is cited as an indication.

The New Style Investor. From the Magazine of Wall Street Mr. Walter S. Case has done a public service in pointing out to the New York Conference of the Investment Bankers' association how, in the present deranged condition of economy and finance, the old rules of investment are no longer dependable. Today's investor must weigh the passing effects of investment mob-psychology. He must consider that finance the world over is ruled by arbitrary and artificial measures and that trade, both domestic and international, is subject to rigid and arbitrary restrictions. He must correlate erratic exchange, managed currencies, agrarian unrest, international economic and political debt problems, disappearing government-al revenues, crushing taxation and the complex of forces that are making for recovery. He must remember history, watch and apraise the news of the day, furbish up his economic fundamentals and interpret events that defy them. In a word, as Mr. Case says, the investor in these times must buy and sell "on broad judgment, involving political, social. psychological and scientific factors." He must be a philosopher He must be a philosopher of investment. He needs all the technical equipment of the markets as much as ever, but he must use judgment more than ever.

"Window Burglar"

Scare Returns to City Allentown, Pa. - (UP) - Return of the "window burglar" who smashed display windows to steal

their contents ran through the minds of Allentown policemen as they dashed toward the business section on a "hurry" call. Pedestrians had reported a man

was "prowling" about store windows on Hamilton street. The police let him proceed on his way when he explained he was do-

ing his "window shopping."

bit coming and with a quick bend that would have made the heart of an army calisthenics director glow, grabbed the rabbit by a lind

Richards proudly displayed his trophy and in a few minutes traffic was resumed and quiet restored once more to Center street.

It is reported that there are more then 150 radio stations illegally operated in and around New York by bool'egging rings. These stations are used to communicate with

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

STANDARD FARM GARDEN

investigations made Careful through several years have shown the exact quantities of vegetables neces ary for balancing the diet and maintaining the health of an individual. These quantities have been translated into row-feet for planning and planting standard gardens, Ir most localities the standard spring garden for the maintenance of one purson should contain the following Asparagus, 10 feet, of row, string beans 40 feet, lima beans 40 feet, beets 6 feet, cabbage 20 feet, carrots 4 feet, corn 40 feet, cucumbers 8 fact eggplant 5 feet, kale or spinach 5 feet, lettuce 10 feet, mustard 5 feet, okra 20 feet, onons 15 feet, English peas 40 feet, Irish potatoes 100 feet, squash 5 feet, turnips 20 feet, and tomatoes 50 feet. This appromimates 450 feet of row in the early garden for the production of food required by one person: 414 rows 100 feet or nine rows 50 feet long. A farm family, therefore, of five persons cannot get along with a garden smaller than one-fifth of an acre - 60 by 145 feet. This should be increased approximately two-thirds in order to take care of the fall garden that must be planted later. Should a surplus for canning and drying be desired, a still larger garden must be planned, as the row-footage of vegetables given above is sufficient to supply only the green, fresh food for an individual. The value of this green food is about \$25 per year, so that much cash can be saved per family member through a garden 30 by 50 feet for each individual getting a living from the farm. This value can be increased by planting for a surplus to be canned, dried or stored. With times as they are, economies of this character should not be overlooked. It is well to remember, also, that the city dweller does not have a garden, but requires just as much green food as anyone else. Why not make a trade with some city family to supply all the necessary green garden vege-tables requires for the year at, say. \$25 per family member, then plant a standard spring garden for each individual, to be followed by a fall garden? This standard fall garden should contain the following: String beans 10 feet of row, lima 10 feet, beets 6 feet, collards 15 feet, cucumbers 5 feet, kale or spinach 15 feet, onions 6 feet, turnips 120 feet, Irish potatoes 40 feet, squash 5 feet, turnips 120 feet, and tomatoes

10 feet, a total of 294 feet. MARKETNG ONIONS Onions are one of the most spec-

ulative of the vegetable crops and

profits depend largely on deter-

mining the proper time to sell. In years of short crops it invariably pays to held enions late into the February, March and early April. Last year, for example, the prices obtained after February first vere more than double those obtained during the fall months. On the other hand, prices two years ago were lower after Felruary first than at harvest time. Records show that during the past 40 years there have never been two consecutive seasons when it was highly profitable to hold onions for the late marker. Last year it paid handsomely because of the short crop, so if prices do rise after February first this season it will be a decided exception to the rule. The crop this season was one of the largest ever harvested, being only slightly smaller than that of 1930. Because of the large crop of late onions following a heavy crop of midseason onions, early fall shipments were exceptionly light. This means that an unusually large quantity of onions was stored for later use. Imports of onions will protably be a minor factor because of the tariff rates now in effect. However, the storage holdings of onions are sufficient this season to more than compensate for the lack of imports. Another factor that will have an important bearing on the closing weeks of the sterage onion saason will be the new crop in Texas. Early indications are that a large acreage will be planted, particularly in the earlier sections. Of course, there is no certainty at this time that a heavy movement of new crop onions will begin early, but there is a strong possibility. Those who are holding osions will undoubtedly find that a free selling policy during the early winter months will be more profitable than holding in hopes of a rise at the end of stor-

age season. WAS IT WISE COUNSEL?

After a dairy farmer finished his milking the other night he made this remark: "We should be better off if we did not have a milking machine. We would be keeping fewer cows and employing more labor." This causes one to reflect upon what would be the situation if if farm work were carried on without labor-saving machinery. We so quickly forget the conditions on the farm when its work was carried on largely by hand labor and comparatively few labor-saving machines. Without machinery we could not maintain the standard of living that exists on the farm today. It is doubtful whether there are enough people to cut the wheat crop if we were to use the methods employed one hundred years ago. Our

TURKETS NEED FINISH

Plenty of rich mash with an ample supply of cracked corn will improve the quality of market turkeys. Unless turkeys are well fleshed and have a covering of fat under the skin, they usually sell as undergrades. The same is true if they are full of pinfeathers even though they may be in fair condition. Ordinary laying mash containing 13 to 20 per cent protein fed in open hoppers will enable growing turkeys to maintain rapid growth which insures tenderness. This high protein feed also keeps up feather growth,

good roads, automobiles, trucks, radics, electric lights, washing machines, and all the many other things that have come to the farm are results of improved machinery. improved methods of growing crops. No one would care to go back to the methods of living 25 years ago. The present method of doing things is more in keeping with our taste, and these improvements have been brought about because of improved facilities for doing our work. Our attention should be devoted to the best system of farm management that can be inaugurated on the farm rather than about the elimination of essential labor-saving machinery. We should be directed to laying plans as to how this machinery can be used to give us the largest return possible. If the farmer who thought he would bebetter off without the milking machine is not producing enough feed for the cows he is keeping or has too few cows to warrant him to go to the expanse of purchasing a machine, then he, perhaps, would be better without the mechanical milker. On the other hand, if his place is large enough to permit him to use modern machinery and labor can be adjusted to be well and economically employed, then to quit using a machine that increases his capacity for the production of milk would be a mistake. Each farm is a problem unto itself and the owner who expects to have success must be directed in these days to laying plans to utilize power macinery and labor saving devices economically.

PURCHASING FERTILIZER

The farmer must be a deep student of his business or he will be led into buying useless products and incurring expenses that are not waranted or that will bring him low returns. Certain mixtures or socalled fertilizers that contain rare elements necessary to plant growth are not infrequently offered for sale. Invariably, extravagant claims are made for these growth-producing mixtures which are made up principally of limestone, peat, and other inexpensive materials. When it comes to fertilizing the soil, three elements are commonly recognized as plant food. They are: nitrogen phosphoric acid, and potash. The farmer has but to observe the tag on the sack of the fertilizer to note what he is purchasing. State laws require that all fertilizers be plainly labeled, but if you are in doubt as to the meaning of the label, a letter directed to the experiment station, college of agriculture, or department of agriculture in your state will bring you information concerning the label on any particular product offered as a commercial fertilizer. Reputable manufacturers of fertilizers are honestly labeling their products and it is better for the purchaser of fertilizer to deal with such firms when purchasing material for enriching his soil.

CARE OF HOGS

That certain practices are closely associated with profitable farm operation is pretty largely taken for granted, and yet checking back on them occasionally is desirable. In one state, during the last six or eight years, a large number of farmers have kept detailed farm records on their business. These records are totaled, analyzed and compared by farm management service people. Those who have done the best through both good and poor years with hogs have been found to do the following: Select healthy. active, well-developed sires from large litters. Flush sows at breeding time. Feed balanced rations to pregnant sows. Feed bred sows at a distance from the sleeping quarters, Avoid injury to sows from narrow doors, high sills or crowded pens. Use guard rails in farrowing pens. Clean sows before farrowing. Scrub the farrowing pens with hot lye water. Haul sows and pigs to clean pasture. Keep pigs in clean pasture until at least 100 pounds in weight. Castrate boars at two to four weeks of age. Study markets to judge the best types, best weights and best times to sell. Vaccinate pigs at four to six weeks or shortly after weaning. Feed balanced ration to growing pigs. Feed balanced ration to fattening pigs.

ABOUT POOR LAYERS There are many reasons why hens

don't lay, but one thing is certain, according to a poultry extension specialist. More attention could be given to better management on many farms where egg production is low. Probably the most common reason for unthrifty birds that will lay poorly this winter will be worms. In the case of infested flocks it would be advisable to treat the birds and then confine them to clean quarters to prevent a reinfectation. Hens won't lay their best unless their houses are kept clean, free from lice and mites, well ventilated. and not overcrowded. Four square feet a bird is best for good results. There also should be plenty of feed hopper space, Hoppers 10 feet long which permit feeding from both sides will provide enough hopper space for 100 birds. Plenty of fresh drinking water also is important.

A BIT OF WISDOM Keen your soil and your soil will keep you.

thus reducing the number of pinfeathers. A good many feeders prefer feeding mash wet with skimmilk for stmiulating maximum gains toward the finish. Cracked corn fed from open hoppers is for producing that layer of fat which adds so much to the appearance and quality of the birds. It is important to have enough hoppers for half the birds to eat at once. Fast growing turkeys require enormous quantities of water. These suggestions must be put into practice about two months before market time to be most beneficial.