

WRIGLEYS AFTER EVERY MEAL affords benefit as well as pleasure. Healthful exercise for the teeth and a spur to digestion. A long-lasting refreshment, soothing to nerves and stomach.

LIVE STOCK NEWS IT PAYS TO FEED IODINE TO SWINE

Three experiments conducted during three different years at the Iowa experiment station, Ames, have shown that iodine fed to young growing swine, either on rape pasture or in dry lots, increased the rate of gain about 10 per cent and at the same time reduced the feed required for a hundred pounds of gain about 10 per cent.

From these results the station workers have concluded that it is a good plan for farmers in the northern half of the United States (in the goitrous region) to add sodium or potassium iodide to the ration of their growing swine. They recommend adding about one-third to an ounce of either sodium or potassium iodide to each hundred pounds of mineral mixture which is kept before the swine at all times.

The results and recommendations given above, are contained in a new research bulletin by the Iowa station, No. 88, "Studies in Iodine Feeding." The bulletin is written by John M. Eyraud and C. C. Culbertson. Although it is somewhat technical in nature, it contains practical suggestions for the swine grower. Copies may be secured by writing to the Bulletin Section, Ames.

In the Ames experiments, the pigs gained an average of 1.51 pounds per day when they had iodine in their ration, while those of similar lots, without iodine, gained on the average only 1.37 pounds per day. The feed required for a hundred pounds of gain was only 403 pounds on the average for the pigs in the lots getting potassium iodide, while those without the iodine required 450 pounds of feed to make a hundred pounds of gain.

The iodine-fed pigs not only gained faster with less feed per unit of gain, but also made greater dimensional growth in height, in length, and in leg circumference. Eyraud states that during the 15 years he has been at the Iowa station he has never observed any signs of goiter or hairless pigs in the swine. During that time, 300 is the least number of pigs farrowed per year and this number has run as high as 800. However, during these same years, ewes which drank of the same water and ate feed grown on the same fields, dropped lambs showing goitre four different years.

It appears that although goitre may not show up, pigs in this region may actually lack sufficient iodine in their ration. The water in Iowa (in fact the whole northern United States) is known to have a low content of iodine. The bulletin states that if a pig consumed 10 pounds of water per day of the iodine content which Ames water shows, it would require the pig 110-048 days to secure a single grain of iodine.

Castration of Pigs Is Usually Rainy-Day Job The castration of young pigs is generally a bad rainy day job on any farm, but it should not be looked at in this manner by the intelligent farmer. Castrating is practiced, as everyone knows, in order to improve the quality of the finished meat and also to make the animals more rapid gaining and the gains more economical.

Castrating can be practiced at almost any time from two weeks old up until long after weaning. The one mistake that many farmers make in this connection is to wean the pigs and castrate them all at the same time. This perhaps is an easy way to get a bad job off their hands, but the persons practicing it generally pay pretty dearly for their convenience, for this places a double burden on the young growing animal for they, at best, lose a good deal of flesh and become stunted in consequence.

Reasonable Profit Made in Raising Baby Beesves Beef cattle breeders are an enthusiastic bunch despite the fact that beef cattle have been selling low for some time. They have a ready market for their young stock as baby beef and it speaks well for the future of the industry that a goodly per cent of the product is nowadays going that route. If only the best are saved for breeding purposes constant improvement is the result. The beef market does not offer high prices, neither does it call for high overhead costs. Reduced to its simplest terms the breeding and feeding of good beef cattle for the baby beef market pays a reasonable profit and helps to turn into a cashable commodity much of the roughage of the farm and pastures. The greater crops that result, and the constant maintenance of soil fertility are questions for us to ponder.

Feed for Spring Pigs For spring pigs, soaked shelled corn seems to have no particular advantage over ear corn. In the case of pigs weighing over 140 pounds, however, it seems that soaked shelled corn may have a slight advantage. Older pigs apparently do not chew their food quite as thoroughly as younger pigs. At any rate, experiments at the Iowa station proved that soaking the shelled corn seemed to be of some help with the older pigs, but not with the younger pigs.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

- Horizontal. 1-A place of entertainment 7-Filaments 14-Walked with an easy gait 15-To rebound 16-Front hair (plural) 18-Scorches 19-A preposition 21-A letter representing a phonogram 22-I am (contraction) 23-A Scotch forename 24-The female sheep 27-A full-length vestment 28-A crustacea 30-Punitive 32-A trick or stratagem 33-A break (slang) 34-King of the underworld 37-A cereal grain 38-Assistance 40-A perfume made from flowers 42-Made of wood 43-To strip off the skin 47-A dead language 48-Christmas (French) 51-A dried and preserved fruit 52-A large vehicle 53-A Portuguese territory in India 56-An indefinite article 57-A reddish glow seen on the summit of mountains 61-A northwestern state 62-Once more 63-A large sea duck having very fine soft down 65-Clothes made of flax 67-A piece of wood used for striking children 68-To implore 70-Pertaining to a section of the U. S. Vertical. 1-Adroit devices for accomplishing an end 2-His majesty 3-To stave back 4-An exclamation of distress 5-Portable lodgings 6-The margin 8-A card of three spots 9-Cats with a speckle 10-A measure of land 11-Numbers (abbr.) 12-The Roman god 13-Sleep 17-An expression of contempt 18-Place or spot, in general 20-A means of propelling a boat 22-To possess 23-To seize suddenly 27-To be indisposed 28-A black bird 31-To acquire knowledge 32-To make broader 34-A Burmese demon 36-To contend 38-Assistant adjutant general 41-A black bird 42-To color slightly 43-A wooden peg or pin 44-To make joyful 46-The Linden 48-An immeasurable period of time 52-A flat or level material surface 54-Fashions 57-An apparatus for aging material with steam 58-An Italian city 59-Existence 60-Part of the verb "to be" (poetic) 62-An insect 64-To regret 65-A preposition 66-Lloyd's register (abbr.)

The solution will appear in next issue.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle. GAINS STAIRS TARTUTE NORM FARM TRIPS NAIL RIP PHEN TO GUN IL REINDERS TR E ARCS E PITS I DIM U T R E G AND OMELET GRIMLY ADO A SAC N T E D R NOTE C MANY A RE REBUTALS AT CAF SE I DS ARE WRAP NOBE BITS LION NNE FADS READS STAYS

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.

THE RETURN OF THE COLLEGE BRED

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK THERE is a wide difference between what we actually teach people in college, or anywhere else for that matter, and what we think we teach them. My first experience illustrates the point to my own satisfaction at least. The exact subject I was presenting does not matter; it was only the fact that I thought I was interesting my students, that I was putting certain literary facts clearly and forcefully before them, that I was actually giving them something definite and specific. I was really proud of the manner in which I was carrying it off—that is, I was until I read my first final examination papers; then I revised my mental attitude toward my talents as an instructor. No one really passed the examination. Possibly I had conveyed to them some sort of information—they often tell me I was a good teacher—but it was certainly not the things that I had imagined I was teaching. I believe this result is not an uncommon one.

Last summer near the regular time of the return of the college student to his old home town, I visited in the village in which I had spent my childhood. Most of the young people who graduate from the local high school go off to college, and most of these who go off ultimately come back—some of them, sad to say, somewhat sooner than their friends anticipate. I was down at the station when Bob Lord returned from a short stay at Michigan. He was dragging a reluctant bull pup by a chain, he was carrying a heavy golf bag resplendent in the tartan of the McGregors or some other Scotch clan, and he was gotten up in togs of a cut and color never before seen on the streets of that town. There was not a golf links within fifteen miles, or a dog fancier in the country, so that what Bob brought home from college was likely to do him little good at home.

A few days later George Fosbenner blew in from Northwestern lugging a xylophone and a keeley. From ten in the morning when George got up, until midnight or later when he went to rest, the strains of the latest ragtime could be heard welling from the Fosbenner front porch. It had been currently reported by George's mother that he had been perfecting himself along commercial lines at college and that he had done well in his studies, but his homecoming gave no evidence of that fact.

DAIRY FACTS

SANITARY FLOORS FOR DAIRY BARN

Sanitary floors are a first requirement to a cleanly dairy. Non-absorbent material and without crevices where dirt and filth can lodge is recommended. It should be easily washed and disinfected.

In building a dairy barn floor, all rubbish and refuse within the enclosure should be removed and the floor area graded to the required level, allowing, of course, for the thickness of the floor. The soil should be thoroughly compacted. If it is possible for water to get under the floor at any time, this possibility should be reduced by using a fill of clean gravel, cinders or crushed stone and providing suitable drainage. The gravel or cinder sub-base, if used, must be thoroughly compacted and consolidated by tamping or rolling.

Forms for defining floor slabs, alleyways or other areas to be concreted should be of smooth lumber, rigidly braced in line and carefully set to proper grade. The manger curb is usually placed first. It should be not less than four inches thick and is usually made about six inches high on the stall side. Uprights supporting stanchions are of several types. Some are attached to anchors which are set in the curb and others are embedded in the concrete. Feed and litter alleys are usually placed after the curb, then the stall platform and manger are placed.

The length of stall platform, that is, the distance from manger curb to gutter, will depend upon the breed of cattle kept. For Jerseys or Guernseys the average length is about four feet eight inches; for Holsteins about five feet is necessary. The platform should be pitched about one inch from the curb toward the gutter.

The surface of the manger should be finished smooth, with corners carefully rounded to make cleaning out easy and to provide a comfortable surface for the animals to eat from. Litter and feed alleys should be finished with a wood float to secure an even but gritty surface, thus providing secure footing for the animals.

Good Appearing Cows Not Always Most Profitable

In dairying it is entirely possible to get nothing for something. This is the conclusion of the New Jersey state dairy specialist after reviewing records of dairy herds in the Mercer County Cow-Testing association. It was found that though some cows had unsatiable appetites and good appearance they were miserably in their milk output, whereas other cows eating but little more would give four and one-half times as much milk.

Three cows ate \$79 worth of feed apiece in one year and returned their owners 3,292 pounds of milk each. Two other cows each ate \$168 worth of feed and gave their owners 14,817 pounds of milk each. Thus, for 2.1 times as much feed the good cows gave four and one-half times as much milk.

By calculating further, the specialist found that it cost the owners of the poor cows \$2.40 in feed for each 100 pounds of milk, against \$1.13 for an equal amount of milk from the good cows. When labor, housing and haulage expenses were added, it was found that the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk with the poor cows was greater than prevailing sale prices. Hence, these low-yielding animals were eating up the profits made on the high-producers.

This is a clear case, concludes the state specialist, of wasting feed, labor and barn space on worthless cows, or of getting nothing for something.

Save Young Live Stock to Increase Net Profit

Cutting down the high and costly death rate among infant live stock is one of the farm problems for which the farmer must apply the solution himself. The causes of early deaths in live stock fall into three general classes:

- 1. Conditions little influenced by treatment: Malformation, extreme feebleness or extreme prematurity, certain accidents during birth.
- 2. Conditions capable of considerable reduction, chiefly through proper hygiene sanitary isolation, and medical treatment: Tuberculosis, acute respiratory diseases, certain acute contagious diseases, some forms of animal parasitism.
- 3. Conditions capable of a very great reduction through proper feeding, care, and sanitation: Acute gastrointestinal diseases, colic troubles, prematurity (if not extreme), many forms of animal parasitism.

Failure to Breed

Failure of cows to breed may be due to one of many causes. The chief cause, however, is infection with contagious abortion. This disease brings about changes in the maternal organs which make conception either uncertain or entirely impossible. The treatment consists of manual manipulation of the uterus and ovaries and regular irrigation. A cure can be brought about only by a prolonged course of treatment at a considerable expense to the owner.

SICK WOMEN SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

Letters Like This Prove the Reliability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Turtle Lake, Wisconsin. "I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weakness, backache and nervousness. I had these troubles for years and had taken other medicines for them, but I have found no medicine so good as the Vegetable Compound and I recommend it to my friends who have troubles similar to mine. I saw it advertised and thought I would try it and it has helped me in all my troubles. I have had six children and I have taken the Lydia E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound before each one was born, for weakness, vomiting, poor appetite and backache, and again after childbirth because of dizzy headaches. It is a good medicine for it always helps me. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills for the last eight years for constipation." - Mrs. MABEL LA POINT, R. F. D. No. 1, Turtle Lake, Wisconsin.

In a recent canvass, 98 out of every 100 women say they were benefited by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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Subject to Release

She—But, Algy, I'm very cross with you, really! You promised faithfully to bring your engagement ring tonight. He—Believe me, dear, I'm sorry. The truth is—the other girl hasn't returned it yet.—Stray Stories.

ALL RUN DOWN, NOW HEALTHY

"Honestly, in all my 15 years of experience as a nurse I have never known of a medicine that compares with Tanlac. It is the glowing tribute of Nurse M. E. Chappell. "Time and again I have recommended Tanlac and always with surprising results. Some time ago my Mother complained of being generally run down and on the verge of a nervous breakdown. She had no appetite, her stomach was disordered, digestion weakened and her bowels were most irregular. "Tanlac came to her aid at once, brought on a vigorous appetite so that she began to eat with the greatest relish, and made the digestive organs function properly once more. In a short time she was well, happy and strong, and although over 80 years of age she is now vigorous enough to look after her household duties, and go out quite a little, too. This is why I praise Tanlac and consider it the best tonic and health builder ever discovered. "What Tanlac has done for others it can also do for you. Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold. Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation. Made and recommended by the manufacturers of Tanlac.

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