

## LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift so-  
touchy corns off with  
fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little  
Freezone on an aching corn, instantly  
that corn stops hurting, then you lift  
it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but  
a few cents at any drug store, but is  
sufficient to remove every hard corn,  
soft corn, or corn between the toes,  
and the calluses, without soreness or  
irritation.

Freezone is the sensational dis-  
covery of a Cincinnati genius. It is  
wonderful. Adv.

Rest in the Newspapers.  
"When I tried my wife reads o-  
me the news of the day."  
"I've tried that once."  
"Yes!"  
"But my wife couldn't see any news  
except about bargain sales and cook-  
ing hints."—London Answers.

DOCTOR ADVISED  
CHANGE OF CLIMATE

Run Down and Lungs Hurt—Stayed  
Home and Gained 22  
Pounds.

"In November, 1931, I had a severe cold  
and a gripe, which left me with a bad  
cough. My lungs and shoulder blades  
hurt so I couldn't sleep and I finally had  
to give up my job and was ordered to  
change climate. In April, 1932, I began  
taking Mils Emulsion. On the second  
bottle I could see a change. My appetite  
was better and I commenced to gain  
strength and weight. Now (August 22,  
1932) I have used 25 bottles and have  
gained 22 pounds in weight and believe  
I am permanently cured."—W. F. Bour-  
land, Route 2, Wolf City, Texas.

Mr. Bourland was fortunate in com-  
mencing to use Mils Emulsion when he  
did. A run-down system invites disease.  
Mils Emulsion costs nothing to try.  
Mils Emulsion is a pleasant, nutritive  
food and a corrective medicine. It re-  
stores healthy, natural bowel action, dis-  
turbance away with all need of pills and  
purgatives. It promotes appetite and quick-  
ly puts the digestive organs in shape to  
assimilate food. It builds up strength  
and strength Mils Emulsion is strongly re-  
commended to those with stomach weakness,  
and is a powerful aid in healing  
and repairing the effects of waiting  
diseases. Chronic stomach trouble and  
constipation are promptly relieved—usu-  
ally in one day.

This is the only solid emulsion made,  
and so palatable that it is eaten with a  
spoon like ice cream. Truly wonderful  
for weak, sickly children.

No matter how severe your case, you  
are urged to try Mils Emulsion under  
"Take guarantee"—Take it for 10 days  
with you, use it according to directions,  
and if not satisfied with the results your  
money will be promptly refunded. Buy  
60c and \$1.20 per bottle. Mils Emulsion  
Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Sold by drug-  
gists everywhere. Adv.

The Fuel Supply.  
"A man said find fuel supply at this  
own fireless."  
"Yes," answered the woman with  
the positive face; "only, if a man  
spends too much time at the fireless,  
there isn't going to be any fire."

IF BACK HURTS USE  
SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

Eat least if kidneys feel like  
lead or bladder  
bothers.

Most folks forget that the kidneys,  
like the bowels, get sluggish and  
clogged and need a flushing occasion-  
ally, else we have backache and head-  
aches, rheumatic twinges, uric acid  
liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and  
all sorts of bladder disorders.

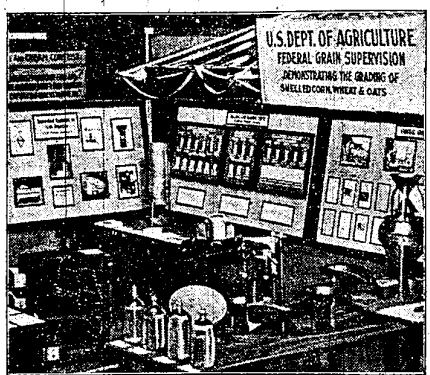
You simply must keep your kidneys  
active and clear, and the most sure way  
you can do is to take a few of these  
your kidneys will then act fine. This  
famous salts is made from the seed of  
grapes and lemon juice, combined with  
lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged  
kidneys and stimulates them to normal  
activity. It also neutralizes the acids  
in the urine so it no longer irritates,  
thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive;  
and the most delightful effervescent lithia  
water drink which everybody should  
take now and then to keep the kidneys  
clean, thus avoiding serious compli-  
cations.

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Philosophical.  
"Wife—Tomorrow is the anniversary  
of our wedding day. What shall we  
do about it?"  
The Professor (absently)—I sup-  
pose we shall have to make the best  
of it.—London Blighly.

When a man is really in love he im-  
agines that he neither eats nor sleeps.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS EXPLAIN METHODS  
OF GRADING DIFFERENT KINDS OF GRAIN

One of the Exhibits Sent Out by the United States Department of Agriculture to Help Growers, Buyers, Millers and Others Understand Grain Grading Under the Federal Standards.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Hagling in one of the rooms oc-  
cupied by the main office of the bu-  
reau of markets, United States depart-  
ment of agriculture, in Washington, is  
a map showing an important phase of  
the government's work in interesting  
grain growers, dealers and millers in  
grain grading. The map is dotted  
with many colored pins, indicating  
towns and villages, scattered north,  
south, east and west, where this truth  
has been emphasized in connection  
with grain-grading demonstrations, given  
by representatives of the bureau.  
The map is an epitome of the grain  
exporting work in spreading the gospel of  
grain grading.

Grading Made Understandable.

It is not easy to explain grain grad-  
ing if one attempts it without samples or  
apparatus, but with the equipment  
included in traveling exhibits sent out  
by the department it is a much simpler  
matter. With the help of information  
given by the demonstrators a farmer  
familiar with grain can soon learn to  
grade his own crop satisfactorily.

Prior to the establishment of fed-  
eral grades, growers and interior buy-  
ers knew little of the various methods  
and interpretations of different local  
grades at the grain terminals. Under  
federal standards the government  
shows how the grading is done accord-  
ing to definite rules of one national  
standard, so that the farmer and in-  
terior dealer have access to the same  
knowledge of grain grading as a whole-  
saler had by the terminal dealer. The  
exhibits are designed to show the cor-  
rect methods of applying the federal  
grades for oats, wheat and shelled  
corn. The apparatus displayed in-  
cludes a moisture tester, scales for  
weighing samples and separations, a  
test weighing-per-bushel device, a "50-  
60" separating device, sieves and a  
wild-out "kicker."

To visitors interested in learning  
how samples of grain from a car or  
bin are secured which are truly repre-  
sentative, it is explained that a  
sampler makes probes in five or more  
different places of a car with a sampler  
instrument containing five compart-  
ments. With this he secures grain  
from various depths of the load. The  
contents of each probe is emptied upon  
a sampling cloth and examined for  
color, temperature and condition. A  
portion of the sample is put in an air-  
tight can and the remainder in a cloth  
bag. These two lots are then brought  
to the inspection office for examina-  
tion, testing and grading.

But, the visitor objects, such sam-  
ples are too large for testing and for a  
detailed examination of the kernels.  
That is true. That is just the reason  
for the "50-60" machine. The demon-  
strator explains. The sample from the  
bag is poured into the hopper at the  
top of this two-story cylindrical ma-  
chine and a cone-shaped chute, located  
just below the hopper, divides the sam-  
ple into two equal parts, one half be-  
cause the grain to spread evenly over  
its surface. At its base are a series of  
"ducts," each alternate duct flowing into  
one of the spouts below, which ac-  
curately divides the sample in half so  
that one portion of it will grade ex-  
actly the same as the other. Five or  
six divisions of the sample are made  
in this way to reduce the portion to  
be examined to a few ounces, depending  
on the test to be made. This enables the  
inspector to analyze the sample rapid-  
ly. Part of the loose sample is put  
into the test weight-bushel machine  
through the test weight-bushel machine  
the fact that with all devices weighed  
the kettle is filled under uniform con-  
ditions. The sample falls into the  
kettle from a hopper to the quart size  
lot, passed through an opening 1 1/2  
inches in diameter.

Use of Test Trays.  
When the examination of the individ-  
ual kernels is undertaken the test  
tray is used. The test tray is made of  
the glass-covered top trays to be  
demonstration. If corn is being ex-  
amined the demonstrator picks up a  
tray showing kernels that serve as  
types to determine whether the sam-  
ples are "white," "yellow" or  
"mixed." Another group of kernels  
shows various types of damaged ker-  
nels.

If the grading of white oats is being  
demonstrated, another tray is used.  
If wheat is under discussion the in-  
quirer is shown one or more of a large num-

ber of wheat type trays which illustrate  
the various classes and subclasses of  
wheat, the principal varieties in each  
class and types of foreign material and  
damages.

For Benefit of Visitor.  
A portion of the sample retained in  
the six-inch can is placed in the moist-  
ure tester for the benefit of the vis-  
itor. He sees how the inspector deter-  
mines the percentage of moisture in  
the grain and learns that definite per-  
centages are allowed for each grade.  
All the other tests described above are  
made on the large sample in the cloth  
bag. The oat kicker is a mechanical  
device which separates the oats, weed  
stems, chaff, straw and other foreign  
matter known as dockage from wheat  
samples. This is the first test for  
wheat samples. In corn and oats sam-  
ples the foreign material is separated by  
screwing with hand sieves.

Thousands of farmers and others in-  
terested in grain have tested these  
exhibits, which are helping producers,  
dealers, millers and others understand  
the principles of grain grading. After  
talking with the demonstrators they  
realize that the application of the fed-  
eral grades is not merely a mere mar-  
keting cost, and so is a direct benefit  
to both grower and consumer.

HELP IN MARKETING  
PUREBRED ANIMALS

Plan Inaugurated to Give Buyers  
Necessary Information.

Success Dependent on Co-operation of  
Breeder in County or Community  
With Each Other and With  
the County Agent.

The live stock farmer having only a  
few purebred animals for sale at  
rather infrequent intervals, often has  
difficulty in disposing of his surplus  
production. He is not, however, help-  
less. The bureau of markets, United  
States department of agriculture, has  
a plan which assists buyers in obtain-  
ing information regarding the location,  
character and number of purebred ani-  
mals. The success of this plan is de-  
pendent on the co-operation of the  
breeder in a county or community  
with each other and with the county  
agent. The latter's office should be  
in the headquarters for the associa-  
tion. In this office should be filed com-  
plete information regarding the pure-  
bred animals belonging to the mem-  
bers. Through the county agent, ac-  
cording to the plan, the state agent  
in marketing and the bureau of mar-  
kets at Washington are kept in touch with  
the supply. These agencies likewise  
keep in touch with buyers and so are  
able to serve an increasing number of  
buyers and sellers effectively.

The bureau of markets, United  
States department of agriculture, in  
co-operation with the state, county  
and local agents, has inaugurated a  
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## EASTERN SUPPLY OF TIMBER

Quantity in Far West Does Not Mean  
That the Country Is Not Al-  
ready Suffering.

The fact that there are still large  
quantities of standing timber in the  
far West does not mean that our coun-  
try is not already suffering from the  
consequences of forest destruction.  
Europe will look first to our eastern  
states for lumber, because of the  
shorter distance. And the eastern  
supplies of old timber are rapidly ap-  
proaching exhaustion.

GENERAL  
FARM NOTES

Is your machinery ready for use?

Do some of the repair work now.

Our best bug swatters are the birds.

Better get that planter ready for duty.

Nearly all of those who have tried  
soy beans in connection with corn are  
enthusiastic over results.

The KITCHEN  
CABINET

The heights by great men reached  
and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight;  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward in the night.  
—Longfellow.

SALAD GREENS AND SALADS.

Salads will always be in style, for  
they are generally popular, refreshing,  
and with a good dress-  
ing also nourishing.  
Very early salads may  
include the vegetables  
which we have always  
considered as greens.

Young chickens  
which have grown up  
under boards or the wood  
pile make the most  
delicious and succulent of salad plants.  
Serve with a good French dressing,  
with or without a sprinkling of minced  
onion.

One may use any desired salad dress-  
ing, but oil is so appetizing, moist and  
full of nourishment that everybody  
should learn to like good olive oil.  
The corn oils are much less expensive  
than a good grade of olive oil just now,  
and they are good and can be used  
in the same manner in making a may-  
onnaise dressing.

If one is fortunate enough to live  
near a small brook or creek where  
the watercourses grow, there is always  
a most wholesome supply of a most  
wholesome green. Serve with lamb  
chops just as a garnish. When eaten  
without any dressing it is a most  
palatable and tasty salad. Mixed with  
lettuce or peppercorn or served alone  
with French dressing, three or four  
parts oil and one part vinegar will  
salt and pepper to taste, it is a salad  
par excellence.

Outside leaves of lettuce rolled and  
cut with a sharp knife, left unrolled,  
make very attractive salads. A most  
delicious garnish for many different com-  
binations. The leaves should be fresh  
and crisp; let the lettuce stand in cold  
water to freshen.

Radishes cut to simulate tulips make  
very pretty arrangements. Radishes cut  
in thin slices and arranged in overlap-  
ping rows are another pretty garnish.  
The red of the radish should not be  
used with the red of beets or the or-  
ange of carrots, as too many of such  
colors close together one may use the artist's  
taste in the arrangement of food as  
effectively as with paints.

Beet Salad.—Boil eight small beets  
in boiling salted water; salt with  
nearly closed. Remove the skins and  
cut in one-fourth-inch cubes; mix with  
shelled pecans and serve with mayon-  
naise, colored red. Serve in nests of  
lettuce.

Cottage Cheese Salad.—On bread  
slices arrange a ring of seasoned  
cottage cheese; put through a ricer or  
sieve. In the center place dried hard-  
cooked egg yolk and serve with a  
highly seasoned dressing, passed in a  
bowl.

Beautiful thoughts make beautiful  
lives.  
Lies in the thought that prompted it.  
As the flowers lie in the soil.  
—A. E. Godfrey.

## SEASONABLE DISHES.

A good meat extender will be found  
in the following dish:

Beef and Oatmeal  
Scrapie.—Take two  
pounds of any of the  
upper part of the shank  
is good because of the  
tender meat. Save the mar-  
row to fry the scrapie or  
chop it with the  
cooked meat. Cover the  
meat and bone with boil-  
ing water and cook until  
tender. It will take several hours.  
Let the meat stand until the next day,  
then chop fine. There should be three  
or four cups of broth; add a tea-  
spoonful of salt and each cup of  
broth and when boiling stir in about  
three cups of oatmeal to make  
smooth mush, neither too thick  
nor too thin. When the meal is thor-  
oughly cooked, stir in the chopped meat  
and each seasoning as is desired, cel-  
ery salt, pepper, paprika, onion juice  
or poultry dressing. Let cook over  
hot water until hot throughout, then  
turn into well greased baking dish  
and serve to eat. When cold, slice  
in even slices and fry brown on both  
sides.

Delmonico Pudding.—Turn a pint  
can of peaches with the syrup into a  
pudding dish. Slice half a pound of  
butter in a double boiler; stir one-third of  
a cupful of cornstarch to a smooth paste  
with half a teaspoonful of salt and  
one-half cupful of cold milk, then stir  
and cook in the hot milk until thick  
and creamy. Cover and let cook 15  
minutes. Beat the yolks of two eggs,  
add one-third of a cupful of sugar and  
beaten egg, then stir in the hot mix-  
ture; continue beating until the eggs  
are cooked, then pour over the peaches.  
Beat the whites of two eggs very light,  
then beat in four tablespoonfuls of  
sugar and let cook in a slow oven ten  
minutes. Then increase the heat to  
color the meringue. Serve neither hot  
nor cold.

Potatoes and Bacon.—Place a layer  
of thinly sliced potatoes in a buttered  
baking dish; pour over them a thin  
white sauce. Over the top lay slices  
of bacon and cook in the oven until  
the potatoes are tender and bacon  
crisp.

Neenie Maxwell

## DAIRY



## CHANGING COWS TO PASTURE

Caution Must Be Observed to Avoid  
Drop in Flow of Milk—Re-  
duce Grain Gradually.

Prepared by the United States Depart-  
ment of Agriculture.

Farmers welcome the season when  
fairy cattle can be turned out on pasture,  
as they feel that the heavy expense  
of winter feeding is over, and expect  
that during the late spring and early  
summer months the cows will reach  
their maximum flow of milk at a  
minimum cost. This is true within  
certain limits, but caution must be  
observed in making the change from  
dry feed to pasture conditions. The  
change should not be made too early  
in the spring, nor too abruptly, espe-  
cially in the case of cows that are  
producing a relatively high flow of  
milk and that have been fed liberally  
during the winter. Unless the change  
is made gradually there will be a de-  
cided drop in the flow of milk.

Pasture grasses, in the early spring  
are immature and contain a high per-  
centage of water and but a small  
amount of dry matter. This makes it  
physically impossible for cows pro-  
ducing a large amount of milk to eat  
enough of such grass to supply the  
necessary amount of nutrients. The  
cows should be allowed on pasture  
only a few hours a day and the ration  
should be reduced gradually. After  
the change has been made cows  
which are producing only an average  
amount of milk and butterfat will  
find a sufficient supply of feed on good  
pasture. High producers, however,  
will require some grain throughout the  
season. While direct results may not  
show immediately it is the general  
consensus of opinion that cows are  
brought to a better body condition and  
are likely to maintain their flow of  
milk longer during the balance of the  
lactation period if they receive some  
grain. Three to five pounds daily of  
grain, such as a mixture of oats, corn  
and corn or barley, may be used to  
supplement pasture.

Records of cow-feeding associations  
to show that it is the well fed cow  
that returns the greatest profit. "It  
would be advisable often for the man  
who is milking cows to keep a list of  
them and give all the feed to the  
rest," says J. B. Fitch, head of the  
dairy department at the Kansas State  
Agricultural college.

"It requires a long time for some  
cattle owners to realize that it is prob-  
ably to feed a cow well. It is a  
fact that the average cow requires

Difficult for Some Owners to Realize  
That Greatest Returns Come  
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112 Millions  
used last year  
to KILL COLDS

HILL'S  
CASCARA QUININE  
BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years

Standard cold remedy for 20 years  
—a tablet form—safe, sure, no  
opiates—kills up a cold in 24  
hours—cleans grip in 3 days.  
Money back if it fails. The  
cough has a Red  
cap with Mr. Hill's  
picture.  
At All Drug Stores

That's Right, Say "I Want"

## CELERY KING

Take a cup to regulate your bowels,  
to purify your blood and make you  
strong so you can withstand an at-  
tack of grippe if it happens to come  
along this winter. It's one great vege-  
table laxative and it won't cost you  
but a few cents to find it out. Chil-  
dren like it.

UNCLE SAM  
a SCRAP chew  
in PLUG form  
MOIST & FRESH

Lippitt & Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Kellogg's  
Asthma  
Remedy

For the prompt relief of Asthma and  
Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it.  
25 cents and one dollar. Write for  
FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

A doctor who tells you your sym-  
ptoms before you can tell them wins  
your eternal faith.

OUCH! LUMBAGO PAIN!  
RUB BACKACHE AWAY

Instant Relief With a Small Trial  
Bottle of Old "St.  
Jacob's Oil"

Kidneys cause Backache? No!  
They have no nerves, therefore can  
not cause pain. Listen! Your back-  
ache is caused by lumbago, sciatica  
or a strain, and the quickest relief is  
in applying, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil."  
Rub it right on your painful back,  
and instantly the soreness, stiffness  
and lameness disappears. Don't stay  
crippled! Get a small trial bottle of  
"St. Jacob's Oil" from your druggist  
and lumber up. A moment after it is  
applied you'll wonder what became of  
the backache or lumbago pain.

One has to be able to resist some-  
thing in order to know when he is  
unreasonable.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP.

A cold is probably the most com-  
mon of all disorders and when neg-  
lected is apt to become the most dan-  
gerous. Statistics show that more than  
three times as many people died from  
influenza last year as were killed in  
the greatest war the world has ever  
known. For the last fifty-three years  
Boschee's Syrup has been used for  
coughs, bronchitis, colds, throat ir-  
ritation and especially lung troubles.  
It gives the patient a good night's  
rest, free from cough, and is a safe  
expectoration in the morning. Made  
in America and used in the homes of  
thousands of families all over the  
civilized world. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Don't have too many opinions.  
They are a frequent source of op-  
pression of others.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.  
To kill the hair of the head, mix a  
small box of Borax Compound, and 1/4  
oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice  
a week until it becomes the desired shade.  
Wash with soap and water. It will  
keep it at home at very little cost. It will  
gradually cleanse, feed, and grow gray hair  
and will make hair soft and glossy.  
It will not harm the scalp, is not sticky or  
greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Double-Action Lumbasting.  
A sweating bath is not to be trusted.  
A man who will not pay his lumbast  
bills is almost always a sweating man.  
—Williamsport Index.

USE MURINE  
At Night  
Keep Your Eyes  
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