

PRESCRIPTION in use over 47 Years Really Helps Bowels

Don't you want this way of making the bowels behave? A doctor's way to make the bowels move so well that you feel better all over! Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin doesn't turn everything to water, but cleans out all that hard waste clogging your system. It cleans you out without any shock, for it's only fresh laxative herbs a famous doctor found so good for the bowels, combined with pure pepsin and other harmless ingredients.

A doctor should know what is best for the bowels. Let Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin show you how soon you can train the bowels to move freely, every day, the way they should. It's wonderful the way this prescription works, but it's perfectly harmless; so you can use it whenever a coated tongue or sick headache tells you that you're billious. Fine for children, too (it tastes so nice) and they ought to have a spoonful the minute they seem fretful, feverish, or sluggish, or have a sallow look.

You can get the original prescription Dr. Caldwell wrote so many years ago; your druggist keeps it all ready in big bottles. Just ask for Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and use it always for constipation.

DR. W. B. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN A Doctor's Family Laxative

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to use. They go on smoothly and evenly; do not spot or streak; never give things that re-dyed look. Just true, even, new colors that keep their depth and brilliance in spite of wear and washing. 15c packages. All drug stores.

Diamond Dyes Highest Quality for 50 Years

Strange to say, the coming man is the one who has already arrived.



Restless CHILDREN

CHILDREN will fret, often for no apparent reason. But there's always Castoria! Harmless as the recipe on the wrapper; mild and bland as it tastes. But its gentle action soothes a youngster more surely than a more

powerful medicine.

That's the beauty of this special children's remedy! It may be given the tiniest infant—as often as there is need. In cases of colic, diarrhea or similar disturbance, it is invaluable. A coated tongue calls for just a few draps to word off constination; so drops to ward off constipation; so does any suggestion of bad breath. Whenever children don't eat well, don't rest well, or have any little upset—this pure vegetable preparation is usually all that's needed.



PAVING THE BARNYARD

It is easy to pave the barnyard in

sections during spare time, paving a 20-foot strip next to the barn first and other strips in future spare time. The mud, which is certainly bad enough at times of the year, will be eliminated and the stock will be a whole lot more healthy with a paved yard. An unpaved barnyard can't be yard. An unpaved barnyard can't be kept sanitary, no matter how hard you try. The value of manure saved is also another point to consider, and this one serving has been known to pay off the entire cost of the paving within a few years' time. In building barnyard paving, the site must be cleared of all trash and brought to grade. Cut off the humps and fill up the hollows, taking care to see that all fills are tamped solid. If the soil is well drained the pavement can is well drained the pavement can be laid directly on the earth, but in tight soils a 6-inch fill of cinders or gravel is best. For ordinary use, barnyard paving will be four inches thick, but if the traffic is heavy, six inches of thickness will be better. Two-by-fours will be used as form lumber, and these should be carefully set to grade and held in place with stakes. It is easiest to have the yard in sections 10 feet square. Conyard in sections 10 feet square. Concrete for the yard, whether made by hand or machine, should contain not more than 5½ gallens of water per sack of cement when sand and pebbles are thoroughly dry. If the sand and pebbles are moist, add only 4¼ gallons of water per sack of cement. If the sand and pebbles are dripping wet, add only 3¾ gallons of water per sack of cement. It is a ment. If the sand and peobles are dripping wet, add only 3½ gallons of water per sack of cement. It is a little-inconvenient to mix the water sand and peobles are added, so make a trial batch by mixing one sack cement, two cubic feet of sand, and three cubic feet dry peobles. Then add the correct amount of mixing water. If the mix is too dry, use less sand and peobles in future batches. If too wet, use more sand and peobles, but don't change the specified amount of water per sack of cement after the right proportions have been found. A word about the sand and peobles: they should be hard and sound and free from dirt or vegetable matter. Water that is fit for drinking is also fit for making concrete. The concrete mix should be fairly stiff, requiring some tamping to settle it into place. Build up the full thickness for the section all at one time. When forms are filled, even off the surface with a straightedge, passing it back and forth across the form boards with a straightedge, passing it back and forth across the form boards with a saw-like motion. Let the concrete stiffen somewhat and then work the surface with a wood float. This produces an even, gritty non-skid top. Expansion joints may be used between the sections, but these are not entirely necessary. Proper current entirely necessary. ing is as much a part of a good barnyard pavement as any other step in the concrete making process Curing increases hardness and watertightness of concrete. Cover the payement with moist sand or earth as soon as the surface can stand covering without being damaged, and keep the covering moist for at least 10 days. A 10-foot square section of concrete paving can be built in a short time, and by keeping at the job in odd periods the farmer can soon have his yard paved permanently. There are many good fea-tures about barnyard paving that become apparent with its continued use. As an investment which will return dollar for dollar value to the builder, and some more money be-sides, the paved barnyard is a worthy element of equipment for

any modern dairy farm. WHICH BEST LAYERS

As long as chickens are kept there will doubtless be people to ask, "What breed shall I keep?" or, "Which is the best breed?" These are perfectly natural questions that have probably puzzled every poultryman some time in his experience. A beginner will not be likely to get the same answer from every perthe same answer from every person to whom he may put the question, so that in the end he will have to answer it for himself on the basis of what facts he can secure. Several different breechs are kept in large numbers on the farms of the country teday, so that it would appear that there is no single breed that is best, although there may very well be a best breed for a particular set of circumstances. Comparity there is more interest in mercially, there is more interest in the queston of comparatve egg yields than in other production fac-tors. After studying in detail the records of several thousand hens records of several thousand hens that were entered in the international egg laying contest, the conclusion is that the similarity between the chief egg producing breeds (Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns) in the average number of eggs they lay as pullets amounts almost to equality. Among these four popular breeds there is little, if any, choice as egg layers under contest popular breeds there is little, if any, choice as egg layers under contest conditions. Records above 300 eggs have been made by individuals of all four breeds. A decision as to what breed may be best for an individual is more likely to depend on the number of hens to be kept, the market demands with respect to egg color, the type of meat chicken, and last, though not least, on the preference of the owner. It nearly always is true that one will succeed best with a breed that he likes best.

That some farmers have too little power for farm operations, and don't know it, is more than likely. One progressive grower has this to say on the subject: "I was getting along with three-horse equipment, turning all my cornstalk ground without breaking stalks or disking—time dish't permit. When I sold my time didn't permit .When I sold my horses and bought a tractor, I found I could get my field work done faster, and had time for extra work. er, and had time for extra work. The county agent advised me to put the extra work into seedbed preparation, which I did, and I got better yields than ever before. With horses my plan was plow, harrow and plant; with the tractor it is

COST OF FEEDING PIGS Swine producers, as a rule, do not seep records of the costs of raising pigs to weanling age. We are inclined to the opinion that if they did keep such records they would double their efforts to safeguard the lives of pigs during the suckling period The relation of the number of pigs per litter weared to the cost per pig at itter weaned to the cost per pig at that age is of such importance that one cannot afford to ignore its meaning in terms of economic value. One experiment station has kept ost records on the sows and litters at the central and sub-stations for a number of years. The records in-clude costs on 244 litters of pigs. Among these 244 litters were 1s that

disk, plow, disk, roll and plant. I pull disk harrow and roller at the same time after plowing." It took a tractor to show this man his mistake. Maybe a couple more horses could have done the same thing. the question of horse displacement keeps coming up when you say "tractor" to a farmer using only horses. On this subject, the head of one of our experiment stations, who one of our experiment stations, who tabulates and interprets the data secured on 128 farms, offers the following: "On the larger farms a tractor, for use in the busy seasons, permitted keeping a smaller number of horses and working each horse more hours per year. A tractor seemed to become profitable when it permitted reducing the number of horses by three, unless there was a good deal of belt work in addition to drawbar work." The average cost of keeping a horse on in addition to drawbar work." The average cost of keeping a horse on these farms was \$90 a year, and the cost of operating a tractor 300 hours a year was \$280—hence the conclusion, reduction of horses by three or more. At the rates of expense mentioned, it is pointed out, it would cost about the same amount to keep eight horses as to keep five horses and a tractor; but keep five horses and a tractor; but five horses and a tractor are able to do more than eight horses.

FAULTY SEPARATORS COSTLY More than \$2,000 worth of fat has been left in the skimmilk by faulty separators or careless operation during the first four months of the year among the members of herd improvement associations, according to reports of testers covering this period. Some associations have reported an average loss of \$21 per member while in others there is no loss. Since these are checked each month and some effort made to remedy the trouble, it is evident that the losses from the average would be tremend-ous. In addition to worn-out sep-arators or those in which the bowl may be out of balance, losses may be due to flushing with cold water instead of lukewarm water and to lack of proper care. It has been found that losses of fat may be three times greater in separators which have not been washed after each use. If plenty of warm water is available, there is no drudgery in washing the separator if done at once. If this is impossible, the bowl should be inverted in cold water until it is washed. The tinware should be carefully dried, especially when the separator is new. Spots of rust on the disks make cleaning more difficult and result in some loss of fat. Lack of proper care of the separator and milk utensils also cause waste due to poor quality of cream. It is estimated that every year approximately \$40,000,000 are lost to the dairy industry through low grade products. Because this factor greatly affects consumption, much of this loss is suffered by the

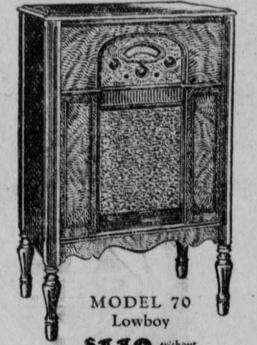
FEEDING BROOD SOWS The spread between costs of producing market hogs and the prices received requires that producers the corners on costs. One can, of course, go too far in this as to practice false economy. Carrying blood sows from spring work (farrowing and suckling) to fall or spring farrowing is a necessary part of swine management. It costs something to carry these sews over a period dur-ing which it appears they do not earn their salt. Because of this very thing, false appearance, some farm-ers apparently expect their sows to wasther through mostly on wind weather through mostly on wind and water. This is false economy. and water. This is false economy. It will not do to starve brood sows to a point where they turn hog lots and pastures upside down with their noses looking for feed. It does not take very much feed to carry mature sows over this period. If one has good pasture a little corn or ground barley will do the trick very nicely. Without good pasture it will cost more to properly feed them. They will need some skimmlik, or tankage, or better than straight tankage and cheaper is a mixture of 50 parts tankage, 20 parts linseed meal, 20 parts middlings, and 10 parts alfalfa meal, together with corn or ground barley. Brood sows should be so fed as to make them should be so fed as to make them gain at least the weight lost be-cause of and during their previous farrowing and suckling period.

LIGHT YOLKS PREFERRED Light colored yolks are becoming a requirement of a fine grade of white eggs and, other factors being equal, will outsell those with dark yolks. In the New York market the consuming public has been educated to associate light yolks with high quality, and the premium there is several cents per dozen for light color. Some other markets are less particular, but the trend is in that direction. Since feeding controls the color of the yolk to a large extent, those who approduce white aggs will those who produce white eggs will find that it pays to keep this mar-ket preference in mind. The big co-operatives west of the Rockies have given this matter attention for several years and it is a factor that has contributed to their success in eastern markets. The color of the yolks makes less difference with brown eggs, but even with browns the live with the live w brown eggs, but even with browns the light yolks probably offer some advantages. Many eggs are candled after reaching market and eardlers are prone to regard all dark yolks as defective in some respect and classify them a grade or two lower. Over a period of a year the shipper who sends in eggs with light yolks is apt to be a good many dollars ahead.

GUARD AGAINST FLXES There is evidence that the stable fly is concerned, in part at least, with the transmission of certain diseases in man—the most serious being infantile paralysis. The stable fly most commonly breeds in straw and piles of horse manure. If manure and filth are allowed to accumulate around the barnyard dur-ing the fly season, a constant sup-ply of flies is insured.

averaged only 3 pigs per litter at eight weeks of age. It cost \$11.45 to raise each pig in these litters to weanling age. The cost per pig of larger litters weaned were' four pigs, \$8.24; five pigs, \$6.27; six pigs, \$5.36; seven pigs, \$4.97; eight pigs, \$4.21; nine pigs, \$3.71; ten pigs \$3.59. It makes a lot of difference whether one bagins the feeding or fattening period with pigs that cost \$11.45 or with pigs that cost \$3.59. A lot of the death loss of pigs during the suckling period may be prevented. Keeping three sows to do the work that might well be done by one sow that might well be done by one sow

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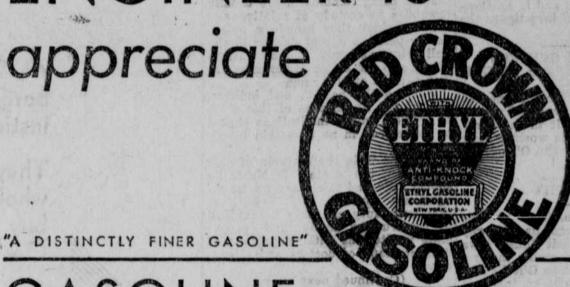
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In a disaster, we'd rather follow the lead of a man who has a good opinion of himself.

From June to September is called the silly season because so many serious matters are put off till fall.



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