up. That's just what happens some-

advice on buying is the best guide-

hand during the winter, otherwise

you may run out during a period of bad weather that makes hauling

difficult. If you use 10 tons during the winter, put in three before win-

ter sets in-now's a good time. Keep

a low balance in summer because

of the danger of loss from weevils

naturally, that credit, warehousing

and delivery cost money and that the feed dealer who is on to his job

is going to charge for these items.

Why not, then, buy on the basis of

cash, take the feed from the car,

and haul it yourself? If you're looking for a chance to save, there it is. Three chances, strictly speak-

Most feed dealers will walcome

the opportunity of figuring with

a group of farmers whose orders

total a carload. The dealer can

give better service and offer you

bigger savings when he is able to

sell in greater volume, when he

sells for cash, and when he is

spared the cost of handling and

Just one thing more-changing

rations is bad policy. Get a good feed, the one that enables you to

make the most money, and stick

SEPARATE RANGES

We should never rear birds of different ages and different sexes

in the same houses or let them run

together on the same range. Noth-

ing is more detrimental to the de

velopment of uniform growth and

vigor. Chicks that vary more than

a week or two in age should not

run together on the same range

during spring and summer. The

older chicks will rob the younger

ones of feed, annoy them and re-tard their growth. If it is necessary to put chicks of different ages on

one range, some means of keeping

them separate by temporary wire

fences should be used. Keep young pullets and cockerels apart after

they are old enough to do away with artificial heat. Oftentimes the

cockerels which are to be used as

roasters are left on the range with

the pullets. Where this is done the

pullets will never attain maximum

size and development, principally

as a result of early maturity. The

cockerels will also cease to grow

at an early age. Allowing turkeys,

capons or other poultry being grown principaly for meat, to run

on the range with young cockerels or pullets, is detrimental in that the different groups of birds re-

quire different feeding and hand-

ling. Contagion may also be spread

from one group to another. We

males which are of different breeds

Inevitably the lighter birds, such as Leghorns, will tease and chase

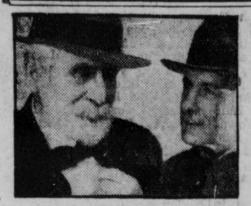
the slower, heavier, more docile breeds, and maximum dexelopment of none of them will be obtained.

EXPERT CULLING

The wide-awake buyer realizes,

and worms

With these added suggestions:



### OLDER PEOPLE Must watch bowels Constantly!

As we grow older the bonels become more sluggish. They don't get rld of all the waste. Some days they do not move at all. So older people need to watch their bowels constantly. Only by doing this can they hope to avoid the many forms of sickness caused by constipation.

When your bowels need help remember a doctor should know what is best for them, and get a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin from your drugstore. Syrup Pepsin is a doctor's prescription for lagging bowels, good for all ages.

No restriction of habits or diet is necessary while taking Syrup Pepsin. Made from fresh, laxative herbs, pure pepsin and other valuable ingredients, it is absolutely safe. It will not gripe, sicken or weaken you.

Take a spoonful next time your tongue is coated, or you have a bad taste in your mouth. It clears up a bilious, headachy, dull, weak, gassy condition every time. When you see how good it tastes and how nice it acts, you'll know why Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the world's most popular laxative for every member of the family.

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

No Surprise

"Her house is exactly what you'd expect."

"My dear, it would be, wouldn't h?"-The New Yorker.



How Old Are You?

# Today Said She-I'm

Am I Fat?-Not Me

Yes! A year ago I had twentytwo more pounds of fat than I needed-I was fat-and very sensitive about it-but now I say it is foolish for anyone to be overweight.

What did I do? Nothing very hard, I can assure you-I cut out pies-candy and all sweets-ate moderately and every morning before breakfast I took one-half teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water-Never missed a

I lost fat-gained in energy-vigor-charm-and vivaciousness and have a shapely figure I am proud of-anyone can do the same.

A North Carolina woman lost 47 pounds in 3 months-a Montana woman lost 19 pounds in 4 weeks-Wisconsin woman 11 pounds in 6

Every druggist in the world sells Kruschen Salts-a Bottle that lasts ¥ weeks—costs 85 cents.

He who steals a woman's purse acquires a job lot of dress goods samples and cooking recipes.

Men are born, but husbands are

### True dyes are easiest to use!

Dresses, drapes or lingerie look new when they're re-dyed with Diamond Dyes. No spotting or streaking; never a trace of that re-dyed look. Just rich, even, bright colors that hold amazingly through wear and washing.

Diamond Dyes are the highest quality dyes you can buy because they're so rich in pure anilines. That's what makes them so easy to use. That's what they've been famous for 50 years. 15 cent packages—all drug stores.

# Diamond Dyes Highest Quality for 50 Years

Sunshine \*\*\*\* -All Winter Long

AT the Foremost Desert Resort of file West-marvelous climate-warm sunny days-clear starlit nights-dry invigorating splendid roads — gorgeous mountain es—finest hotels—the ideal winter home. Write Cree & Chaffey .

PALM SPRINGS California

Sioux City Ptg Co., No. 43--1980.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

HUMOR TURKEYS

The turkey hen is accused of being whimsical and uncertain in her habits. She likes to change her sleeping quarters every night on range. She likes to keep her family bout her. Even when she is laving her second clutch of eggs, it pleases her to have her first brood in at-tendance. She dislikes to see a sister hen moping, and fights her away. She is fond of helpless young things and will take half a brooder of baby chicks and mother them like her own. These tastes of hers are unchangeable. The successful turkey grower recognizes them and adapts them to his own advantage. He has suitable nests for her turkey majesty scattered around in places most convenient for him before she begins looking for a nest. He makes a triangle of boards a foot or more high with which he restrains hen and poults until the poults are large enough to fly over; the hen will not leave them. Then he can safely let her take them on the range, and hover them at night. While the poults are still young, he moves his triangle to clean ground every day, following the tip the turkey hen gives us. Some turkey growers don't care whether or not their turkeys come up at night. The trouble we found when turkeys are not accustomed to coming home to roost is that in time our flock and the neighbor's flocks would get to-gether, depending on which wheat field had the better range. If tur-keys all roost out in the field, the time will come when it is hard to tell Peter's from Paul's, even when the poults have been punch marked. One hesitates to ask a neighbor's permission to look at the feet of the turkeys in his feed lot. That is why you should mix a good supply of an unusual shade of paint and give each of our poults and old birds a wide splash on one wing as soon as the adult feathers

WHEAT AS POULTRY FEED Many farm poultry keepers may find the price relation between corn and wheat this fall and winter enables them to reduce their cost of egg production by the liberal use wheat for layers. Wheat is practically equal to corn for poultry feeding except that yellow corn carries an appreciable amount of vitumin A, whereas wheat, oats or barley do not. However, this vitamin can be provided by a liberal feeding of green feed, high quality, green leafy legume hay, or alfalfa meal or leaf meal. When a grain and mash ration is to be fed the whole grain may consist of wheat alone or a 4 to 1 mixture of wheat and heavy oats, when it is desired to avoid feeding corn. In addition this the desired dry mash, whether it be ready prepared or home mixed, may be fed as usual, if it contains a green feed substi-tute such as alfalfa meal; otherwise the mash will need to be supplemented with green feed or legume hay or alfalfa meal to provide the vitamin A usually supplied by yellow corn. In case of a home-mixed feed the bran and middlings may be replaced by coarsely-ground wheat, although it is well to include 10 per cent wheat bran to lighten and improve the texture of the feed and improve the texture of the feed. Oyster shells or limestone grit are to be fed separately and always kept before the birds. The cod-liver

of feed, such as replacing one grain by another, or changing from one commercial feed to another, much precaution need be taken to avoid

lessened egg production. Laying birds take very unkindly to such changes. For this reason the change

is best made before the pullets start

to lay many eggs. In case of hens the change can be made when they are in low production on account of the molt.

BUYING FEED RIGHT Buying feed right is one of the first essentials to profit in the use

of mixed feeds. And right buying

does not mean buying the feed with lowest initial cost. Buy on the

basis of results-there's an oppor-

basis of results—there's an opportunity for saving.

When to buy—that's too hard a question. The prices of mixed feeds are based on the actual market prices of the mill feeds and concentrate feeds that go into the mixed article. The manufacturers review daily the market value of each ingredient that goes into the mixed feed, and the final calculation shows whether an increase or

tion shows whether an increase or

reduction in selling price is neces-

"But isn't there one time each year when bran, gluten feed, lin-

seed meal, cottonseed meal, molas-

ses, etc., are lower than at any other time?" This question comes

other time?" This question comes from a man who has been advised by his cow tester to "buy feed in the summer, because prices are lower then."

Sometimes feed values are lower in summer—but not always. The sales manager of one line of feeds recalls that three years ago the price of dairy feed declined steadily from summer throughout fall and

from summer throughout fall and

winter. "It is a mistaken notion," he says, "that all feed prices are

lower in summer. Besides, some ingredients are on the market at only

"Prices are not low in summer because it is summer, but because of a lessened demand. If all dairymen were to get into the habit of buying their feed in summer, then the price would be higher in summer than in winter. Or, suppose there is a drought in June, July and August. This may reduce the pastures so that the increased demand for feed would shove prices

HIGH EARNING FLOCKS
How much money should a
flock of chickens make? No answer

can be given that will apply to all flocks, because conditions vary so

widely; but some idea may be had for flocks kept under similar con-

ditions, from a summary of 331 farmflock records kept for the year.

farmflock records kept for the year. The average size of flocks was 177 hens and production averaged slightly over 147 eggs per hen. The total income per farm was \$843.17, of which \$611.70 was from sale of eggs and \$231.47 from sale of poultry. The feed cost per farm was \$398.94, or \$2.25 per hen, which left the income per farm above the cost

"Prices are not low in summer

oil can be omitted if the layers receive considerable exposure to di-rect sunlight. In making changes

One of the most practical results of culling demonstrations by ex-tension workers and discussion of tension workers and discussion of culling on the part of farm papers is the development of culling service. As yet, a comparatively low percentage of ordinary farm flock owners feel qualified to do a good job of culling. This feeling plus pressure of other work, usually results in putting off the job from week to week until late fall. At this late season, it is difficult to do the job well and most of its value has been lost. County Farm Buhas been lost. County Farm Bu-reaus and the poultry improvement associations send qualified men in-to a large number of counties to do a rapid and effective job of culling at a modest fee. A very effective lice treatment service also is com-monly offered. Individuals who are really qualified and who started by culling for a few neighbors as an accommodation now have an increasing number of flocks to cull each June and July. Hatcheries are offering this service in increasing numbers each year. It fits well into the slack period in the work of community hatchery and serves to give full-time employment. Poultry give full-time employment. Poultry culling is becoming rather general but not by the method commonly assumed when this practice was first introduced. Prospects for lower egg prices and the promise of a sharp decline in fowl prices during the late summer should be reasons enough for the liberal use of culling experts in every midwest county this season. It will pay well to cull

in June or July. CLUB CALF RATIONS

4-H calf clubs have become an important factor in promoting the dairy industry. Started three years ago in four counties, the movement has now spread to half the counties of every state. Preferably a boy or a girl starts with a heifer about six months old; and here is how one college tells them to feed: 1. Keep it on a good pasture. 2. Give it a grain mixture of three parts by weight of corn, oats and wheat brain and one part of cottonseed meal. Rate of feeding: One pound mixture first 100 pounds live weight and one half pound each addition 100 pounds. 3. In addition, give it all the good legume hay it will eat. This ration is continued until near calving time when it is replaced by a dairy ration for milk production rather than growth. The two rations are very similar except that rather than growth. The two rations are very similar except that the calf ration contains more protein, which is needed for growth. Club members are taught that this ration is for calves the calf. ration is for calves six months old and up. How to feed younger calves is taught before and after calving.

of feed \$444.23, or \$2.50 per hen. The price of eggs ranged from 25c a dozen in April to 39c in October, with an average of 29c a dozen; the feed cost per dozen eggs ranged from 11c in March to 34c in Oc-tober, with an average of 18c.

PACKING EGGS

Eggs packed in dry road dust small end down, put in a cool place, will keep fresh until the price goes up. Lime, grease or varnish is not as good as road dust.

Dairymen who feed high protein feeds may add more fertility to the soil through manure than is taken out by cross



# Healthiest

"Arthur had a bad case of measles," says Mrs. Clara Gilliam, 4137 Bowdoin St., Des Moines, Iowa. "He was having a hard time until I gave him California Fig Syrup. It regulated his bowels, seemed to give

him new strength and energy. "I have since used it for all his colds or upsets, and it has helped make him the healthiest boy I know."

For over fifty years, mothers have praised California Fig Syrup. Doctors advise its use when children are billous, headachy, constipated; and to keep bowels open during colds or upsets. Every child loves its rich, fruity flavor. It is mild in action. Look for the name California when buying. That marks the genuine.

### CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP LAXATIVE-TONIC for CHILDREN

Cause of Costly Quake

commission, the immediate cause of entists believe. When the climate the San Francisco earthquake of gradually changed from a tropical to 1906 was displacement of strata a colder one the pterodactyls sucalong an extensive fault line. In cumbed because they were coldmany places the movement amounted blooded .- New York Herald Tribune. to a permanent shift of 10 to 20 feet. The line was well marked and understood before the earthquake. It has been associated with the process of uplifting the coast range, but cuts independently across some of the ridges.

Chickens as Gleaners

Russia's model mechanized 300,-000-acre farm utilizes the waste ern. It reminds me of a story. from the reaper threshers by having 1,000,000 chickens as gleaners.

that becomes boss.

Study of Pterodactyls of Value in Aviation Further study of the structural details of the bodies of the pterodactyls, extinct flying reptiles, would bring to light new secrets of flight resulting in greater efficiency in modern aircraft, is the belief of Prof. D. M. Watson of the University of London, In a recent lecture before the Royal society, Professor Watson said that these creatures were the largest flying animals that ever lived, some of them attaining wing spreads of more than 20 feet. It also said that researches on the skeletal remains of a number of varieties seemed to indicate they were much better adapted

for flying than are the modern birds. The wings of the pterodactyls consisted of sheets of leathery skin of a very tough texture quite similar to the material of the wings of a bat. The bones of these creatures were hollow and spongy, with internal ribs added throughout to give strength and lightness at the same time. The wings were not covered with feathers as are the wings of the presentday birds.

The bones along the back and breast were equipped with enormous projecting ridges to which strong muscles were attached and which indicate by their size and shape the speed and agility possessed by these

early flyers. Professor Watson thinks that careful study of these bones, as well as an intensive research into other features of the skeletons found as fossils, would help greatly in modern airplane design. These ancient reptiles evidently flew by a combination of gliding and wing-flapping, although they probably used the principle of gliding to a much greater extent.

These admirable flyers became extinct and were replaced by the less efficient flying machines of the birds According to the state earthquake because of climatic changes, sci-

### Youth Selected Stone

According to Custom Will H. Hays, the mogul of the movies, said at a dinner in Los An-

"A young society woman has just divorced her sixth husband and married her seventh. That's very mod-

"'Bully for you!' a society woman said to her intended, a society man, as she gazed at the superb ring he It is the most discreet politician had just slipped on her finger.



FEEN-A-MINT Veine 50¢ DILLARD'S ASPERGUM The Right and Rasy Way

Feen-a-mint is America's most Popular Laxative. Pleasant, safe, dependable, non-habit forming. Keep it handy in this attractive economical bottle. Aspergum is the new and better way to take aspirin. No bitter tablet to swallow. Effective in smaller doces for every aspirin use. At your druggis HEALTH PRODUCTS CORPORATION 113 North 13th Street Newark, N. J.

That's more than any of the other

"The young man nodded in a com placent way.

"'It's the stone I always use,' be

Ain't It the Truth

"What made you give up your job with the geneological society?" "There's no future in the work."



Possibly

Jones-Why! Brown, your wife has a voice as sweet as velve. Brown-Hush, or she will want . dress to match it!-Southpost Guar

# EXPENSIVES

Tests show that on gas cost per mile Red Crown Ethyl is a truly economical fuel.

Your motor develops more power. You shift gears less frequently. You run a lot less on the gas-wasting low and second gears. You don't have the expense of removing carbon. Gas knocks are eliminated. Engine wear and strain are reduced.

Far from being expensive, new Red Crown Ethyl is regularly used by thousands of Nebraska motorists in town and country because it gives more power and more work from their motors per dollar of fuel. Use it and find out how much better your motors run on this distinctly finer gasoline.

At Red Crown Service Stations and Dealers everywhere in Nebraska.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA

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COMPLETE REST ROOMS AT STANDARD OIL SERVICE STATIONS