

# Children Cry for



**CASTORIA**  
**MOTHER:**—Fleischer's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Charles H. Fleischer* Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

### Wisdom and Leadership

There is no man so ignorant that he cannot give the wisest some information he does not possess. Yet this is no reason why the wisest man should not do all in his power to relieve ignorance. The wisest men should be leaders in popular education.—Grit.

A great many more people might get into fights than do if mind reading were perfected.

### An End to Bones

Grouch—What's become of that fellow Bones, who was known as the perfect driver?  
 Morgan—He met Jones, the imperfect one.

Why buy many bottles of other vermin-fuges when one bottle of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will work without fail? Adv.

Golden rule is still extant, though many seem to prove the rule of brass more worldly serviceable.

# POULTRY

## SELECT BREEDING STOCK FOR 1927

Early fall is none too early for poultry keepers to make plans for the 1928 breeding stock, says Cora Cooke, poultry specialist with the department of agriculture, University of Minnesota. A Wisconsin authority has said that the selection of breeders should begin as soon as the chicks are hatched.

Miss Cooke says the following requirements should be kept in mind when breeders are being selected: 1, of a pure breed; 2, high vitality; 3, high producing ability as shown by records or examination; 4, right size and type; 5, conforming as nearly as possible to the proper breed and variety characteristics.

Further information, such as may be obtained by trap-nesting and pedigree, is very valuable," says the specialist. "Absolute knowledge as to how many eggs a hen has laid in her pullet year, how many times she has been broody, and what kind of eggs she lays is a distinct help in selection. But when trap-nesting is not practicable, ordinary examination will achieve results, though in a somewhat smaller degree.

"After selecting the breeders it is important to keep them in the best physical condition for breeding. This calls for comfortable quarters with plenty of room, fresh air and sunshine. The birds should have an ordinary laying ration which will keep them in good flesh without their getting too fat."

### Bird Tick Very Serious Menace to Turkey Grower

Dr. W. A. Billings of the agricultural extension service, University of Minnesota, warns turkey growers to be on the lookout for the bird tick which has made its debut in Atkin county, its first appearance in Minnesota. This tick should not be confused with the common Minnesota wood tick or the fowl tick of the Southern states. It has the same general appearance, but is a distinct species.

"The ticks are seen most around the eyes and necks of the young turkeys," says Doctor Billings. "They are very destructive and in one outbreak killed 40 out of 46 poults. There is no successful treatment. The only thing that can be done is to go over the birds once or twice a week by hand and pick off the ticks.

"It is possible these parasites were introduced into Minnesota from wild fowl or through the interchange of breeding stock from other states. The tick appeared in Vermont in 1908."

### Teach Chicks to Roost as Early as Possible

As soon as possible chicks should be taught to roost. After they roost the dangers of crowding or piling in the corners is eliminated and a great problem of the poultry keeper is nearing solution. At the earliest opportunity roosts should be installed a foot or eighteen inches above the floor along the back of the house so as to encourage roosting. One should carefully observe the chicks and always provide an abundance of roosting space. The brooder house should be supplied with fresh air so as to afford comfort to the chicks. This discourages their roosting in trees. A good rule is to get the chicks on the roost at the earliest age possible.

### Discrimination Against Eggs in Cold Storage

An interesting argument has been going on recently over the question, "When Is an Egg Fresh?" Undue discrimination against eggs that have been kept in cold storage has aroused butter and egg dealers to an effort to change the public attitude. One suggestion is that storage eggs should be labeled "Kept Fresh in Cold Storage." It is pointed out that eggs which are placed in cold storage are of the finest quality, being produced in the spring, and may actually be better after several months of keeping than others which are fresh in the present use of that term.

### Roosts for Turkeys

A great many of the turkey growers build the roosts about 10 or 12 feet high for the large turkeys and about 5 or 6 feet high for the young ones; around these roosts is built a 6-foot fence with a large gate. When the turkeys get their feed and drink on return from the fields they are driven into this enclosure and the gate shut; in this way dew, worms and other animals are kept away, and the turkeys are amply protected against thieves.

# Need Standards for Live Stock

## Complete Set of Names and Terms to Describe Groups Desirable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The need for standard market classes and grades of live stock is emphasized by the United States Department of Agriculture in a bulletin which sets forth a standardization program.

"Even since the establishment of central live stock markets," says the bulletin, "there has been considerable confusion, much disappointment, and untold loss and waste, because of the difficulty in describing market transactions in such a way that the producer on the farm or on the range, the slaughterer at some distant packing center, the trader on another market, and the student in his classroom, may understand exactly what happened on the market.

### Have Own Standards.

"Practically every live stock market has its own standards, its individual preferences, and its own methods of doing business. All these matters are thoroughly understood by those on the market daily, but when an attempt is made to describe market transactions to some one at a distance, or to one who is unfamiliar with practices prevailing at that particular market, difficulties are encountered.

"Much of the confusion," the department continues, "arises from the fact that a certain set of names and trade terms are rather generally used to describe live stock at all markets. The meaning of the names and terms, however, varies between markets, between individuals on the same market, and frequently with the same individual on the same market at different times and different seasons.

"One result of this variety of definitions of terms and shifting of standards is that producers having shipped live stock to a certain market in the belief that prices were highest there, frequently are disappointed to find that prices actually are higher at some other market which they might have patronized. Frequently live stock is forwarded from one market to another because the shippers believe the second market is higher than the first, when subsequent events show the opposite to be the case. In most instances of this kind the difficulty is due, not to any intention to deceive on the part of anyone, but merely to the fact that the same or similar terms carry different meanings on different markets and when used by different individuals.

### Desirable Conditions.

"In view of such conditions it would seem highly desirable to have a complete set of terms and names with which to describe the various groups into which live stock is sorted at central markets and, for such names, definite and fixed definitions which can be understood and interpreted in the same way by producers, shippers, commission men, traders, packer buyers, or anyone else connected with the industry. Such an arrangement must facilitate live stock marketing and

tend to eliminate disappointment, loss, and waste."

The set of standards and definitions for the leading kinds of live stock are published in full in Department Bulletin 1950-D, "Market Classes and Grades of Live Stock," copies of which may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Lack of Potash Cause of Poor Clover Crops

Investigations in Wisconsin have shown that one of the causes for the decline in various clover crops is lack of sufficient potash. Alfalfa and all of the clovers use large quantities of potash, and cannot do their best when there is a shortage of this element. One of the indications of potash starvation in alfalfa is tiny white spots the size of small pin heads appearing on the leaves, while the same thing in clover is indicated by similar yellow and brown spots.

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture, pointing out that it takes four tons of farm manure to supply the potash needed by one ton of alfalfa or clover, says that it is more economical to use a potash fertilizer than to depend upon farm manure to keep up the supply of this element. From one hundred to two hundred pounds per acre of a potash fertilizer is sufficient for clover; alfalfa requires three hundred to five hundred pounds per acre. This may be applied as a top dressing in the spring or fall after the crop is started.

### Soy Beans Prove Great Value as Swine Forage

Ten years ago soy beans were little grown in Missouri. At that time the college of agriculture was experimenting with hundreds of strains and varieties, trying to determine the economic possibilities of the crop for Missouri farmers and trying to select out of this large number the best strains and varieties.

Today Missouri farmers grow 250,000 acres of soy beans for seed and forage and 500,000 acres in corn for hogging down and for silage. Eighty-five per cent of this great acreage is seeded with four varieties determined by the experiment station to be the best among the hundreds tested.

Man likes a variety of foods and a change in the menu. This applies also to pigs. Change to fresh pasture occasionally.

### Value of Lime

Tests made at the Pennsylvania station show in a practical way the results which may be obtained by applying lime in its different forms for the correction of soil acidity. Pulverized limestone was used in double the amount of burned lime. But even at this rate of application one ton of burned lime was more effective than two tons of pulverized stone, despite the fact that the stone was passed through a 100-mesh screen. Most of the limestone could be roughly classified as No. 4 material.

## ACID PHOSPHATE IS EXCELLENT TO INCREASE YIELD OF ALFALFA

### Tried With Satisfactory Results in All Cases.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers visiting the Yuma reclamation project near Bard, Calif., have been impressed with the results obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture in its investigations to determine the causes of the apparent decline in yield of alfalfa hay during the last few years. Simple fertilizer experiments indicated that where alfalfa was making unsatisfactory growth on the Yuma project acid phosphate could be used to very good advantage. Furthermore, preliminary tests indicate that seed production may be materially increased through the application of acid phosphate.

The farmers have tried acid phosphate on their own fields with such satisfactory results in practically all cases that the demand for the fertilizer has increased each year. Approximately 250 tons of 15 per cent acid phosphate was sold to the project farmers in 1924. This is equivalent to 250 pounds per acre on 1,000 acres.

All the tests showed a marked improvement in the growth of alfalfa from applications of acid phosphate. There seemed to be little difference between 15 per cent and 24 per cent acid phosphate, providing equivalent quantities

of phosphoric acid were applied. This being the case, says the department, it would appear that the farmer should use which ever form is the cheaper, based upon the relative proportions of this element.

### Manure Allowed to Pile Up Loses Its Fertility

There is always a loss when manure is permitted to pile up—be it summer or winter. The loss in the warm months is apt to be heavier than in the case of winter-stored manure except where the latter is held with no protection from the weather. But in summer, whether manure is kept under cover or not, it is certain to lose considerable of its fertility through heating. This is a purely bacterial and chemical change. The most effective way to check it is to keep the waste slightly moistened. But better than this is to get it to the fields if possible. It is no failure in economy to fertilize grass plots which one plans to use in the fall or following year. If manure is applied directly to the ground in small amounts and is spread so long as fertility is not lost, it will decay. Distribution is the key to the matter. Distribution is the key to the matter. Distribution is the key to the matter.



# ASPIRIN

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**DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART**

**Safe**—Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

**Brute!**  
 Husband—I am ruined.  
 Wife—How could you! And before I got my fall clothes.

**Excused for Cause**  
 "Are you prejudiced, sir?"  
 "Yes, your honor; the plaintiff sold me oil stock."

There are some things that are better said than done, but lovemaking isn't one of them.

A woman is seldom interested in her husband's letters unless they are marked "personal."



## "Purges" and "Physics" Bad for Old Folks

DR. W. B. CALDWELL AT THE AGE OF 83

While Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., a practicing physician for 47 years, knew that constipation was the curse of advancing age, he did not believe that a "purge" or "physic" every little while was necessary.

To him, it seemed cruel that so many constipated old people had to be kept constantly "stirred up" and half sick by taking cathartic pills, tablets, salts, calomel and nasty oils.

In Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin he discovered a laxative which helps to "regulate" the bowels of old folks. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin not only causes a gentle, easy bowel movement but each dose helps to strengthen the bowel muscles, shortly establishing

natural "regularity." It never gripes, sickens, or upsets the system. Besides, it is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take.

If past fifty, buy a large 60-cent bottle at any store that sells medicine or write "Syrup Pepsin," Monticello, Illinois, for a FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE and just see for yourself.

**Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN**

**WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC**

**A Fine Tonic Builds You Up**

**Malaria-Chills and Fever-Dengue**