

CALLED HER FAMILY TO HER BEDSIDE

Six Years Ago, Thinking She Might Die, Says Texas Lady, But Now She Is a Well, Strong Woman and Praises Cardui For Her Recovery.

Royce City, Tex.—Mrs. Mary Kilman, of this place, says: "After the birth of my little girl...my side commenced to hurt me. I had to get back to bed. We called the doctor. He treated me...but I got no better. I got worse and worse until the misery was unbearable...I was in bed for three months and suffered such agony that I was just drawn up in a knot... I told my husband if he would get me a bottle of Cardui I would try it... I commenced taking it, however, that evening I called my family about me... for I knew I could not last many days unless I had a change for

the better. That was six years ago and I am still here and am a well, strong woman, and I owe my life to Cardui. I had only taken half the bottle when I began to feel better. The misery in my side got less... I continued right on taking the Cardui until I had taken three bottles and I did not need any more for I was well and never felt better in my life... I have never had any trouble from that day to this." Do you suffer from headache, backache, pains in sides, or other discomforts, each month? Or do you feel weak, nervous and fagged-out? If so, give Cardui, the woman's tonic, a trial.



LIVE STOCK

HORSES PREPARED FOR SHOW

Some Extra Care and Attention Needed for Draft Animals—Feed Brood Mares Some Grain.

Draft horses that are to be shown at the county fairs need some extra care and attention. To show at an advantage horses should be in good condition, well mannered and well groomed. Brood mares and young horses on pasture should be fed some grain for a considerable time before they are shown. The amount of grain will depend on the condition of the animal and also on the pasture. Equal parts of corn and oats have been found to be a good mixture to feed. Stallions and work horses that are to be shown should be fed enough grain and hay to put them in good condition. A little extra or green feed of some kind is useful as a conditioner and as an appetizer.

DEMAND FOR PORK IS SHARP

Farmer Who Does Not Raise Hogs Is Losing Chance to Expand Profitable Phase of Farming.

Disease, such as cholera, has been taking a smaller toll the past season than in recent years; more purebred and high-grade hogs are available than ever before; prices of hogs are now past the 10-cent level; demand for pork for home consumption and for export is keen. All of which means that the farmer who does not raise hogs is losing a chance to increase the supply of pork and thus serve the country and at the same time expand a profitable phase of farming.—United States Department of Agriculture.



Horticultural Advice

APPLE POMACE FOR FEEDING

Has Value Almost Equal to Corn Silage—Dairy Farmers Will Do Well to Get Supply.

Apple pomace has a feeding value about equal to good corn silage. It contains a little less fiber, but a larger amount of extract matter and fat. It also has about the same digestibility. Dairy farmers who live near cider mills would do well to secure and save all the apple pomace possible. The best way to keep it is to put it in a silo, but it will keep for one or two months in a pile out of doors. After the silo has been filled with corn and has settled, there is generally room to put in several tons of apple pomace. Feeding tests in Massachusetts and Vermont have given quite satisfactory results. In the latter state the pomace was shoveled into the silo, leveled off and kept in good condition without further care. The quantity varied from 10 pounds per day at the start to 35 pounds daily after the cows became accustomed to it. Possibly the best way to feed it is to give about 15 pounds daily with as much corn silage and what hay the cows will eat, which will usually be from 10 to 16 pounds. In addition, dairy cows in milk should have five to ten pounds of a suitable grain mixture.

WOVEN WIRE SHEEP FENCE

Two or Three Additional Strands at Bottom of Barb-Wire Fence Is All That Is Needed.

Woven wire makes an ideal sheep fence, but if you have a good, three-strand barb-wire fence, such as every one should have, keeps cutting and desires to be on good terms with his neighbor, all that is needed is two or three additional wires at the bottom, and you have a good sheep fence.

FEED TROUGHS OF CONCRETE

Doors, Sides and Tops of Device Illustrated Were Constructed of Red Elm Lumber.

My earliest recollections of hog feeding remind me of the unsatisfactory troughs provided on the doors of hog troughs. When we built a new hog house with 22 farrowing pens we made the one shown in the cut after considerable thought, writes F. O. Schroeder in Wisconsin Agriculturist. The troughs were built of concrete. The doors, sides and tops were made of red elm lumber. The 2 by 4s were hemlock. Elm lumber will withstand very much abuse and is excellent for such purposes.

POWER SPRAYERS ARE HANDY

Outfit Needed for Each Thirty Acres—Lightness is Important on Rough Ground.

A large orchard should be provided with a power sprayer, if the orchard is considered worth giving good care. In a large orchard, generally speaking, it would be best if there were a power sprayer for each 30 acres at most, and many of the best orchardists who are spraying carefully, maintain that 20 or 25 acres is enough for one power sprayer.

MICE INJURE FRUIT TREES

Excellent Hiding Place Afforded by Piling Loose Soil Around Base—Keep It Smooth.

Mice are likely to make nests around the trunks of trees, provided they have loose material at the base of the trees in which to make a nest. If the young orchard is plowed, the loose soil turned up against the base of the trees makes an excellent hiding place for mice. Soil ought to be scraped bare and smooth around the base of the trees so no loose soil, weeds, grass, or litter can collect and enable the mice to nest close to the trunks where they will eat through the growing layer thus girdling the tree. This precaution should be taken whether wrappers are used or not, as mice frequently burrow in beneath the wrappers, if the soil is loose, and find shelter behind the wrapper.

SPRAY FOR SAN JOSE SCALE

Best Material for Insect is Lime-Sulphur and May Be Applied in November or December.

Orchards known to be infested with San Jose scale should be sprayed as soon as the trees are defoliated by frosts. The sooner this is done the better it will be for the trees as scale insects do not winter on the trees so no marketable fruit may be expected. The best spray material for scale insects is lime-sulphur.

APPLES FOR FAMILY TABLE

One-Half Acre Could Be Pieces of the Most Satisfactory Pieces of Ground on Farm.

Broadly speaking, there are two kinds of apple orchards, one run for profit and one for the family. The commercial orchard is a specialty requiring skill, experience, and above all, a peculiar mental bent. As to the small family orchard, there are two possible conclusions, namely this: Every farmer should have at least twenty-five bearing trees of mixed varieties for his own use. That would require just one-half an acre and by doing the right thing at the right time it could be made one of the most satisfactory pieces of ground on the whole farm.

CHOOSING SITE FOR ORCHARD

Great Caution Should Be Exercised in Selecting Location—Soil is Most Important.

A person planning to set out an orchard in the future should exercise great caution in choosing the site, because his success largely depends upon it. The first thing to consider is the soil. He should examine both the surface and the subsoil as to the sourness and the ease of working and fertility. He should examine the surface and the sub-drainage. Another important point that few people consider is the air drainage. If the orchard is at the foot of a long slope it is more liable to frost damage. It is also important which way the orchard slopes. If it is so the sun can shine directly upon it in the early morning the frost is apt to do more injury. The slope also has much to do with the coloring and ripening of the fruit. The land should not slope toward the prevailing wind because the winds will do the trees much injury.

BERRIES GOOD FOR ORCHARD

Place is Not Complete Without Generous Selection—No Other Fruit to Replace.

An orchard is not complete without a generous selection as to kind and varieties of berries. Without the berry patch the orchard will hardly come up to your expectations in supplying fruits during the fruit-bearing season. In fact you will miss the berries and there will be no other fruit to take their place.

PROBLEM OF FRUIT GROWING

Possibilities of Country Are Great and Yet Slightly Tested—Plant Some Trees.

The fruit-growing possibilities of this country are so great and as yet so slightly tested that it is a big question that should be taken up as seriously as the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic showed, when the call from the government came, what it could do in the line of vegetables and wheat. Do not neglect to plant fruit, make as serious a study of it as you have of this year's planting and the results will be a delightful surprise.

FIX MULCH FOR STRAWBERRY

Covering of Straw Stable Manure Enriches Soil and Protects Plants During Winter.

It is the habit of many strawberry growers to cover the plants in winter with straw or stable manure, which answers the double purpose of enriching the soil and protecting the plants from heaving, which danger of heaving occurs most seriously in the spring months. For home supply plenty of strawberries can be grown on ordinary soil without the application of any fertilizers.

BORERS HARM APPLE TREES

If Round-Headed Variety Is Not Destroyed at Once They Often Destroy Tree Entirely.

The borers rank among the most destructive enemies of the apple trees. There are two classes of them, the round-headed borer, which works at the base of the tree, and the flat-headed borer, which works up on the trunk and in the crotches of large limbs. Round-Headed Borer.—The presence of this insect is usually detected at the base of the tree by the little pile of sawdust castings thrown out from an opening through the bark into its burrow. Often, several borers can be found in one tree. This borer works near the base of the trunk, burrowing up and down, often going below the surface of the soil. The burrow begins in the bark and sap wood, but



CASTINGS OF ROUND-HEADED BORER.

Heart of small trees. If the borers are not destroyed they often become so numerous as to destroy the tree entirely.

Flat-Headed Borer.—This insect is found on the upper portion of the trunk of the tree and in the crotch of large limbs. While the damage done by it is sometimes very great, yet it is hardly so destructive as the round-headed borer. This borer does not go in so deep as the round-headed, yet it sometimes girdles a limb and even the trunk. Healthy trees are rarely attacked by this borer. Therefore farmers who are careful with their trees need not fear it to any great extent.

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FARM

Automatic Tank for Fowls. Device Shown in Illustration Invented for Purpose of Furnishing Clean, Pure Water.

Many types of automatic tanks have been invented to provide fresh clean water for the fowls all during the day. Several of these must be tipped upside down in the dish, B, come just above the opening of the faucet. The accompanying sketch presents a type of tank in which the water may be poured in through the top. The tank can be made of galvanized iron.



KEEP POULTRY HOUSE CLEAN

Quarters of Adult Fowls Should Be Thoroughly Renovated and Sprayed Twice Annually.

The quarters of adult birds should be thoroughly cleaned, sprayed and renovated twice annually. Many poultrymen find it advantageous to spray their houses bimonthly, thus insuring greater cleanliness. Any of the coal tar products make excellent disinfectants. They can be purchased at hardware stores in convenient packages. Give the birds clean, comfortable quarters and good results will follow.

RETAIN LATE MOLTING HENS

Contrary to Opinion of Few Years Ago, They Are Best Layers—Fatten Early Motters.

The late molting hens are often better layers than the early molting hens. Fatten the early motters and put them on the market. Keep the late motters. The hen that molts in October and November, as a rule, is a better layer than the one that molts in July and August. This is contrary to the opinion of some years ago.

TO ERADICATE SMALL MITES

Paint or Spray With Whitewash, Making Generous Addition of Some Effective Poison.

If small mites get the start of you burn every particle of loose litter, then paint or spray with whitewash with a generous addition of some such poison as creolin, crude carbolic acid or some proprietary preparation, giving especial soakings to all cracks.

OPEN FRONT POULTRY HOUSE

Burlap Curtain Is Placed Over Opening to Keep Out Wind and Snow During Stormy Weather.

As I believe the housing of poultry fully as important as their daily feed, I am sending the picture of the poultry house my husband built for me, writes Mrs. J. M. Freeman of Sawyer, Mich., in Farm Progress.

HEAD AND THROAT TROUBLES

Colds and Catarrh Are Most Common Among Poultry—Breed Constantly for Health and Vigor.

The most common head and throat troubles of fowls are colds, and catarrh. The symptoms of colds are running, dirty and stopped up nostrils. The symptoms of catarrh are difficult and rapid breathing, with mouth open, and whistling or bubbling in throat due to phlegm. These troubles are most common in fall and early winter, and are easily overcome.

SUITABLE HOUSE FOR DUCKS

Fowls Forced to Sit on Damp Ground Are Liable to Take Cramps and Other Diseases.

Ducks, both old and young, should have a dry, comfortable place to stay in at night. If forced to sit on the damp ground they are liable to take cramps and cold in the head. The latter is almost certain to turn to roup.

WINTER HOUSE FOR TURKEYS

Shed With Curtain Front for Use in Severe Weather is Sufficient—Avoid Warm Building.

Although turkeys do not need a good house for winter, they should have a shed of some kind. Simply a shed with a curtain front, to be let down in severe weather, and a roost well up toward the top is all that is needed. In such a place they would be comfortable in most any weather and will have conditions nearly like outdoors. Tightly built, warm houses are not necessary or advisable.

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PREMIUM FOR SELECT EGGS

Those of Best Quality, Newly Laid, Are Worth More Than Market Price to Customer.

If average quality fresh eggs are selling on the market for 35 cents per dozen, selected, best quality new laid eggs, should be worth twice as much to those who appreciate what is best in foods. At no time should high grade new-laid eggs bring less than 50 cents a dozen at the point of production.

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ARE LITTLE PIGS OFF FEED?

Look Out for Germ Disease Affecting Soft Tissues of Mouth—Trouble is Contagious.

(By DR. F. B. HADLEY, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.)

Watch out for some mouth disease in little pigs this year. A germ disease which affects the soft tissues of the mouth, causing ulcers with dark red borders, is common in many brood pens. Unless treated right and without delay the disease may cause death. Some months ago a solution of potassium permanganate made by dissolving one ounce of crystals in two quarts of freshly boiled warm water. Then wash out the mouth with this disinfectant fluid. Treat bad cases twice daily, others once a day.

CAUSE OF SCOURS IN LAMBS

Very Often an Examination of Water Supply Will Be Profitable With Young Animals.

One of the causes of scours in lambs is filthy water. We generally look for the cause in the feed, but quite often it is due to impure water. Everybody is familiar with the disturbance of the human family which follows the use of bad water. The stomach of the lamb and even the sheep, is quite as susceptible to danger from this source as is that of the shepherd. We often see flocks on fairly good pastures, that die of scours, and the cause is water. The weight to do well so far as feed is concerned, showing a lack of thrift and a general dullness for which there seems to be, at first thought, no apparent reason. Very often an examination of the water supply will reveal the cause.

SUPERIOR RATION FOR SWINE

Pigs Fattening More Rapidly on Pea Ration Than on Any Other at Washington Station.

(By FRED SCHROEDER.)

Experiments being conducted at the Washington state college farm with a pea ration for pigs shows that the hogs are fattening more quickly than on other standard rations. Fifty hogs are being used in the experiment being conducted by Benton M. Bangs, who is in charge of the experiment. The animals are divided into four lots, and are being fed as follows: Lot 1, barley 80 per cent, shorts 30 per cent and oil meal 10 per cent; lot 2, peas 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, tankage 10 per cent; lot 3, peas 80 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent; lot 4, barley 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, tankage 10 per cent.

GOOD CONDITION OF HORSES

Proper Care and Feeding, With Good Grooming, Are Essential for Securing Best Work.

The better the care that is given to horses the easier they can be kept in good condition with moderate feeding. Proper care and feeding, with good grooming, are the essentials necessary to securing the best conditions for work.

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