

Health About Gone

Many thousands of women suffering from womanly troubles have been benefited by the use of **Cardui**, the woman's tonic, according to letters we receive, similar to this one from Mrs. Z. V. Spell, of Hayne, N. C. "I could not stand on my feet, and just suffered terribly," she says. "As my suffering was so great, and he had tried other remedies, Dr. had us get Cardui. I began improving, and I cured me. I know, and my doctor knows, what Cardui did for me, for my nerves and health were about gone."


TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

She writes further: "I am in splendid health... I owe it to Cardui, for I was in a deplorable condition." If you are nervous, run-down and weak, or suffer from headache, backache, etc., every month, try Cardui. Thousands of women praise this medicine for the good it has done them, and many physicians who have used Cardui successfully with their women patients, for years, endorse this medicine. Think what it means to be in splendid health, like Mrs. Spell. Give Cardui a trial.

All Drugists

COL. E. M. HOUSE.



New photograph of Col. E. M. House, who is studying for the present data and information gathered by diplomatic agents and others bearing especially on steps it will be necessary for this government to take that it may be fortified with facts and figures to deal with the trade war that is sure to follow a cessation of hostilities.

PRUNING NEWLY SET TREES

Work Should Be Done Just as Soon After Planting as Possible—Roots Are Not Strong.

(By J. G. MOORE, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Probably more trees die the first season after planting from lack of proper top-pruning than from any other one cause. Scarcely, if ever, does the grower prune his trees too severely at setting; in almost all cases not enough is removed.

Top-pruning should be done just as soon after planting as possible, as every day it is neglected lessens the chances for the tree to withstand the adverse conditions. When a tree is dug, not only is the root system mutilated, but by far the greater portion is removed. Often four-fifths of the root area is left in the nursery. It is evident that if the top of the tree is not reduced, this mutilated and greatly lessened root area will be called upon to supply as much top with moisture and food materials as the entire root system did previously. Since the roots cannot do this, the fruit trees should be heavily top-pruned immediately after planting.

BEST RETURNS FROM MANURE

In Orchard Planted on Slope Fall Application Must Be Wasteful—Much Washed Away.

Will manure give the best returns when applied in the fall? Evidently no single answer can be given that will fit all conditions, says Country Gentleman. In an orchard planted on a steep slope, the fall application of manure must necessarily be wasteful, for a large portion of it will be washed down to lower levels by the winter rains. In an orchard located on a sandy, open soil the fall application of manure will also be wasteful; in this case the soluble nitrogen and potassium compounds are easily washed into the deeper soil layers and are apt to be carried off in the drainage waters. Such soils should receive applications of readily available plant-food at the beginning of the growing season. On the other hand, level or slightly rolling clay soils, or clay loam soils should allow an economical utilization of manure when the latter is applied in the fall. To be sure, the indirect effect of the manure will be lost to some extent, because the fermentation will occur at the surface instead of within the soil; nevertheless, the improvement in the tilth and water-holding power of the land under the manure much should offset this drawback.

PROTECT YOUR FRUIT TREES

There Are Some Kinds of Mixtures That Keep Rabbits Away—Any Covering Is Good.

There are a number of ways to protect trees from rabbits. Some of these also protect against mice, and some do not. There are some kinds of paints and washes that will repel rabbits, but they are soon washed off by rain, and it is doubtful if they repel mice.

Any sort of covering that extends high enough and low enough to the trunk will do the work. It remains for the owner to decide for himself whether he will use corstals, paper, rags, wire screen or some other manufactured covering as a protector. It is doubtful whether a man saves anything by using some such make-shift as corstals or hay. The extra time required to put it on as it must be done to be effective, probably more than makes up the cost of a manufactured protector, which can be adjusted so much more quickly.

PASTURE SWINE IN ORCHARD

Pennsylvania Expert Says It Will Be Safe if Few Important Points Are Watched.

The Pennsylvania state zoologist, Prof. H. H. Surface, says that it will be safe to pasture hogs in the young orchard if you will watch two or three important points. One is to be sure that the hogs do not rub against the trees too hard in the process of scratching themselves. Another point is to watch that hogs do not root out the roots of young trees.

CONGESTION TO BE RELIEVED IN EAST

DIRECTOR GENERAL McADOO ORDERS CONGESTION IN EAST REMOVED.

MUST NOT BE HAMPERED

Food and Coal Must Move Regardless of Priority Regulations, Passenger Schedules or Any Other Hampering Practices.

Washington—Orders went to eastern railroads from Director General McAdoo to clear up freight congestion regardless of previous government priority regulations, passenger schedules and any hampering practices under the old competitive system and to pay special attention to movement of coal and food.

Lines of the west and south were called on for locomotives and other equipment to help lighten the traffic burden in the east, and a committee of government officials was created to work out a plan for diverting export freights to ports south of New York. Quantities of coal were started to New England to relieve the serious shortage there, and priority orders were suspended for roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers to the extent necessary to clear up congestion.

At the same time the director general dissolved the railroad war board at its own request and named a temporary advisory cabinet of five members. One of these, Hale Holden, president of the Burlington and a member of the war board, will be retained to supervise the machinery arising out of government operation; Henry Walters, chairman of the board of the Atlantic Coast Line, who will assist on operation problems; Edward Chambers, traffic director of the food administration, who will have general charge of traffic, and Walker D. Hines, assistant to the director general.

Other railway heads who made up the war board, Fairfax Harrison of the Southern, who was chairman; Rea of the Pennsylvania; Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific, and Elliott of New Haven, will return to the active supervision of their roads, but all the sub-committees and organizations of the board will be turned over to Mr. Holden.

The question of increased pay for railroad employees will be taken up soon by Mr. McAdoo, but he said he had given little thought to wages and did not know what his attitude would be. Heads of the four brotherhoods will confer with the director general Thursday at his invitation, and probably will urge that with the scarcity of railroad labor it will be necessary to pay higher wages to retain men. Many advisers of the director general advocate increasing wages, particularly for many unorganized classes.

WAGE DISPUTES.

The federal board of mediation and conciliation will continue to pass on wage disputes now pending, but eventually will probably will handle wage questions directly. The government's attitude toward wage changes will not be determined for several weeks at least, or until the pressing problems of speeding up transportation are threshed out.

Mr. McAdoo limited his comments on the labor situation to saying that he would "treat the men with justice and equity" and would give "just and square hearing" to the brotherhood heads.

BAKER OUTLINES WHAT NEW YEAR FINDS AT FRONT

Washington—What the beginning of the new year finds at the battle fronts is outlined by Secretary Baker in his review of military operations. In the west, he says, the British dominate the Planders plain with a great wedge into the principal German line of defense at Cambrai, while the French, with their own lines unbroken hold the key to the Lens area through the capture of Chemain Des Dames. Italy, supported by the allies, is holding firm, while the enemy is busy preparing for a renewed offensive. Of Russia, the review merely says the Germans are endeavoring to persuade that country that they are eager to assist in restoring normal conditions, and that the German embassy building at Petrograd is being made ready for occupancy. While the operation of American troops at the front has been confined to narrow limits, the secretary says their presence has heartened the allies and increased faith in final victory.

HERBERT HOOVER WON'T CAN THE COMING YEAR

Washington—Officials of the Virginia Cannery's exchange, summoned to explain certain papers found in their files by investigators for the federal trade commission in the course of the inquiry into charges of food speculation, agreed to withdraw all letters and papers which might be construed as suggestions for price-fixing, and to refrain in the future from all activities tending to such an effect.

Will Not Buy Mexican Silver.

Washington.—Negotiations under which this government had agreed to purchase 6,000,000 Mexican silver pesos from the Mexican government, to be melted and coined into subsidiary silver were declared off. Mexican representatives were understood to have signified their acquiescence in the arrangement, but acting under instructions from Mexico City, they presented new phases, which resulted in the withdrawal by the United States of its offer. The necessity for such a purchase has passed.


Where He Was Bound For.

"Do you think your boy Josh is going to remember the advice you gave him when he left home for the army?"

"Not this trip," replied Farmer Corn-tossed. "My sheer force of habit, his mother told him to be sure and keep out of trouble."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER

HAROLD BRADDOCK.



Harold Braddock, vice president of the American City Bureau, and an expert organizer of chambers of commerce, is director of the \$1,000,000 campaign for war libraries in every cantonment and training camp in the United States.

REMODELED HOUSE LIKE NEW

Dwelling That Is Made Over May Come Nearer Meeting Needs Than One Constructed to Order.

The remodeled house is often more comfortable, charming and satisfying than one built new. Buying a house already built is much like purchasing clothes ready-made; it is never quite a perfect fit; there is never perfect harmony with individual needs and requirements, says Noble Foster Hoggson in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Remodeling makes a virtually a new house, with the added advantage that the general plan being satisfactory. It is easier to see just what modifications and improvements are needed than to see them in imagination from a study of the architect's plans for a complete new building.

An old house, endeared through years of occupancy and association, grows into a familiar adjustment to the needs of the family. But usually there comes a growing realization of the many ways in which it might be altered and improved. The growing family requires more rooms and more space. The taste of the owner, becoming finer with the years, or bettered fortune making it easier to make his dreams a reality, brings him face to face with the problem of remodeling, should he not care to move to a new dwelling which might prove, when tested by occupancy, less satisfying.

The two principal reasons for remodeling are the utilitarian and the esthetic; the need of more space or more convenience and comfort and the natural desire to make the home more beautiful to the eye. Both requirements can be met perfectly by proper remodeling, which may really prove an actual transformation. Remodeling gives a stamp of individuality to a dwelling as nothing else can, for it means the revising of the building within and without to harmonize with individual tastes and needs.

COST SHOULD BE IN HARMONY

Amount Put in House Should Not Be Out of Proportion to the Value of the Site.

One of the most grievous mistakes the owner can make is to build a house which is out of proportion to the value of the land on which it is erected. The higher the cost of the land the better, as a rule, the character of future building operations in the neighborhood. For instance, it is generally unwise to build a house costing \$5,000 or \$6,000 on a site costing less than \$25 to \$40 a front foot. No one would consider the cost of building a cheap house on an expensive site, though that is governed by the restrictions which most developers of high-grade subdivisions impose. Cost of house and cost of site should be in fairly strict proportion.

By as much ground as you can reasonably afford, twenty-five-foot lots in a suburban section are an abomination. Fifty-foot frontage should be the minimum for any modern residence built for a home, and 100 feet with the added possibilities of attractive lawn and garden is better.

As a bit of advice here is an excerpt from a booklet recently issued by a realty broker:

"Forced growth in anything is hazardous; natural growth is a guaranty of stability and permanent values. Demand governs supply, not supply demand. A real estate has no fixed value until someone takes it to keep and improve."

Native Trees Are Desirable.

Many people have the decidedly mistaken idea that the only trees worth buying and setting out are the more or less expensive shrubs or evergreens which are not native to most sections of the country. The idea of paying out good money for a pine or a birch or a maple seems to go against the grain.

As a matter of fact there are many places where such trees are to be had for the trouble of digging them up and transplanting them, but even this is considered too high a price. And yet for many purposes pines and maples are as good trees as can be had, and there is nothing listed in the catalogue more beautiful and graceful than a well cared-for group of white birches.

Fall Best Time to Paint Houses.


The fall of the year is by far the best time to paint the exterior of a house, for paint dries more slowly in cool weather and consequently lasts longer. The heat of the summer sun on a house painted in the spring does such more harm than any winter weather and a fall painting is well seasoned before the next summer arrives. Small flies and insects are also a pest in spring painting.

Where He Was Bound For.

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The Dairy

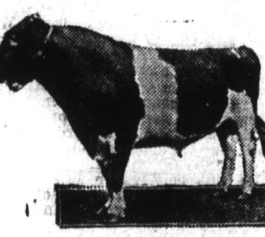


PUREBRED SIRE OF BENEFIT

Use of Animal Will Result in Great Improvement of Herd—Have Better Cattle.

There never has been a time when the common cow was at such a disadvantage to her owner as the present time. It takes a good cow to pay her way these times. A great many cows will be sold this fall because they would be unprofitable this winter, and yet every cow that will produce a calf is needed by the country.

Is it not a good time to make a recollection and live up to it, to have better cattle? The common cow was all right for cheap land and cheap feed. She must still do to mother better cows, for the great majority of farmers who still have common cows. Get a purebred sire for your herd, and you can, one that can be used this fall. The use of purebred sires for ten years will generally result in a herd that passes in appearance for purebreds. Surely it is worth while. A man is not as good a farmer as he can be, unless he is improving his herd.



Superior Purebred Bull.

FISH MEAL GOOD FOR COWS

Nutritive Value as Affecting Milk or Butter Production Compares Well With Cottonseed.

The use of fish meal as a feed for dairy cows is not strictly a new feed, but only lately has the government seriously undertaken a study of it as a practical ingredient in dairy rations. Fish meal is a by-product of the fish industry. Waste from salmon and sardine canneries is especially excellent for the manufacture of high-grade fish meal.

Preliminary experiments made by the U. S. Dairy Division show that the meal has no detrimental effect on the quality of milk or butter, and that the nutritive value of fish meal as affecting production compares favorably with cottonseed meal. An average analysis of fish meal is as follows: Water, 5 per cent; ash, 10; protein, 60; fat, 14; salt, 5.

Fish meal is manufactured from the fresh waste of fisheries by a process of steam cooking, pressing, and drying. It is preferably made from freshwater fish to avoid too high a content of salt. Dried-fish products known as fish scrap or "pomace," are used considerably for fertilizing purposes and fish meal fed to farm livestock retains all its valuable fertilizing properties.

COWS REQUIRE PURE WATER

Supply Constitutes Three-Fourths of Volume of Milk and Demands Dairyman's Attention.

All animals require plenty of good, pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the volume of milk. The water supply, therefore, demands the dairyman's most careful attention. Stale or impure water is distasteful to the cow and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Such water also may carry disease germs which might make the milk unsafe for human consumption or, during the winter, when cows are stabled the greater part of the time, and unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them all the time, they should be watered two or three times a day. If possible, the water should be 15 or 20 degrees above the freezing point, and should be supplied at practically the same temperature every day.

SUITABLE HOUSE FOR FOWLS

Most Essential That Hens Be Protected From Inclement Weather, and Their Enemies.

One of the most essential things in poultry keeping is to have a suitable house which will protect the fowls from inclement weather and from their natural enemies. It is well understood that no two farms will present exactly the same conditions; for instance, a farmer who desires to keep one hundred hens while another may want many more or less. Then again, some farms will present one kind of soil, whereas on other farms the character of the soil and drainage are entirely different. Some farmers will desire a house which presents an attractive appearance, whereas on other farms poultry houses will be so located that they are not conspicuous, and hence the matter of appearance is of little concern.


It must be remembered that from the standpoint of the hen, appearance makes very little difference, but the house must be so built and so arranged that it will be a comfortable place for the hens to live; otherwise they will not thrive and production will not be satisfactory. On many farms the hens are not provided with houses constructed especially for them but are housed in an old building originally made for some other purpose.

DISPOSE OF DEAD CHICKENS

Cremation Is Only Safe Method of Getting Rid of Carcasses—Old Carbide Can Is Handy.

There is only one safe method of disposal of the dead, and that is by burning. An ordinary wood fire does well, but an old carbide can or other such things made over slightly, makes

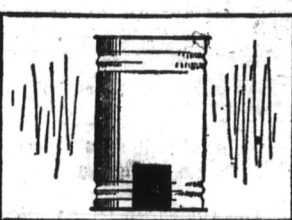
BRIG. GEN. JERVEY



Brigadier General Jervey, now stationed at Charlotte, N. C., is in command of the field artillery of the Forty-first division.

The job easier, more complete and less repulsive, writes Dale R. Van Horn in Farm and Home. Having procured the carbide can, make a hole in the bottom a little smaller than the hole in the top, and then on one side near the top make a door as shown.

Before starting operations, dig a small hole and set the can inverted over it. Fill with coals or wood and soak with cold oil. Then drop the dead fowl in the top and ignite. When all has burned, nothing will be left but the ashes, which have fallen into



Carbide Can Cremator.

the hole and may be then covered up. In this way only, can one safely handle contagious diseases in the chicken yard.

FATTEN POULTRY IN CRATES

Sending Chickens to Market Not Properly Fattened, Is Wasteful Practice of Farmers.

Sending chickens to market which have not been properly fattened is a wasteful practice. The weight of healthy, well grown chickens can be increased from 25 to 60 per cent in two weeks by proper feeding. Three pounds and fifty to four hundred pounds of mash moistened with skim milk or butter milk and properly fed to good fowls will produce 100 pounds of poultry meat in from 12 to 14 days. Proper feeding of the chickens before marketing improves the quality of the flesh. "Crate fed" and "milk fed" are synonymous with "high quality."

Chickens which have been milk fed in crates should sell for from 2 to 3 cents above the market price for unfattened chickens. At this price, they are cheaper to the consumer on account of the reduced waste in dressing.

MALE LACKING IN VITALITY

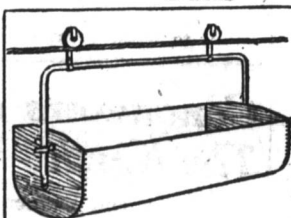
No Matter How Well Marked He Is He Will Be Failure as Breeder—Best Time for Culling.

No matter how well marked he is, a cockerel lacking in vitality will be a failure as a breeder. While the young still is growing up, and the age is unmistakable, is the time to cull. Later an early-hatched, stunted specimen may be thought to be a late-hatched prodigy.

PARASITES CAUSE OF WORRY

Hens and Chicks Worn Out With Constant Irritation Are Apt to Succumb to Disease.

Both hens and chicks worn out with the constant irritation of the skin caused by the parasites, and the loss of blood by actual sucking from the tissues lose vitality and are more apt to succumb to diseases which would otherwise be resisted.



Homemade Litter Carrier.

TWO AMERICAN ARMEN WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Washington.—American airmen fighting the German planes on the western front have suffered their first casualties. Two men, a corporal and a private were reported wounded.

BAND OF VILLISTAS AMBUSHED BY FEDERALS

Juarez, Mexico.—Combined columns of federal cavalry, in command of General Francisco Murguilla and General Federico Escobedo, ambushed a large band of Villa followers in Santa Clara canyon, 75 miles northwest of Chihuahua City according to an official statement given out at military headquarters. A total of 400 were killed and wounded on both sides. The Villa forces suffered the heaviest losses.

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JAMES H. COLLINS



James H. Collins, for 15 years a widely known writer on business subjects, has charge of the wood administration's publicity handled through trade papers.

GIVE SORE TEATS ATTENTION

Where Trouble Results From Improper Milking Ointment Made of Zinc and Vaseline.

When cows have sore teats caused by improper milking, applying an ointment made from 1 dram of oxide of zinc and 1 ounce of vaseline applied when the soreness is first apparent will probably be sufficient. If the teats break out in pimples which form scabs it is in all probability a case of cow pox, in which case the affected cows should be isolated from the remainder of the herd and due precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease, which is very contagious and can be carried to other cows in the herd on the hands or clothes of the milker. Treatment consists in applying, three times a day, an ointment made by mixing together 4 drams of boracic acid, 20 drops of carbolic acid.

WORD FOR BROWN SWISS COW

Animals Are Remarkably Strong, Healthy and Larger, and Coarser Than Other Dairy Breeds.

Brown Swiss cattle, as the name indicates, originated in Switzerland. They are remarkably strong, healthy animals, larger and coarser than any other dairy breed. While many individuals have made excellent dairy and



Champion Brown Swiss Cow.

milk records, the total number of the breed in this country is small and it has not, therefore, been as important a factor in the dairy industries here as it has been in Switzerland. The number of animals is rapidly increasing, and the breed is receiving more attention from dairymen.

CREAM THIEVES ARE FOUND

Minnesota Official Finds That 44 Farmers in Nine Associations Have Defective Machines.

"Have you a cream thief on your farm?" is a pertinent question at the head of a circular being sent out by W. A. McKerron of the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota.

In answer to the question, Mr. McKerron says that 44 farmers in 9 cow-testing associations in Minnesota did have cream thieves, or separators that waste butterfat. Out of 370 separators tested it was found that one in five was stealing from its owner.

To prove up on your separator, it is suggested that you take a sample of your skim milk from the spout and have it tested at your creamery or at the college of agriculture. There is no possible excuse for cream separator losses.

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