

Chills, & Stomach Trouble

MR. N. A. SMITH, of Shaw, Miss., says he can't remember being without Theodor's Black-Draught liver medicine since he and Mrs. Smith began keeping house, many years ago. "When we have chills," says Mr. Smith, "Black-Draught is what we use and we find it just splendid. I had a bad case of stomach trouble. I couldn't eat enough and was very weak. Everything I ate hurt me, formed gas and I spit up my food. I would feel stupid or staggy. I didn't feel like doing any work. I knew what Black-Draught had done in colds and I began taking small

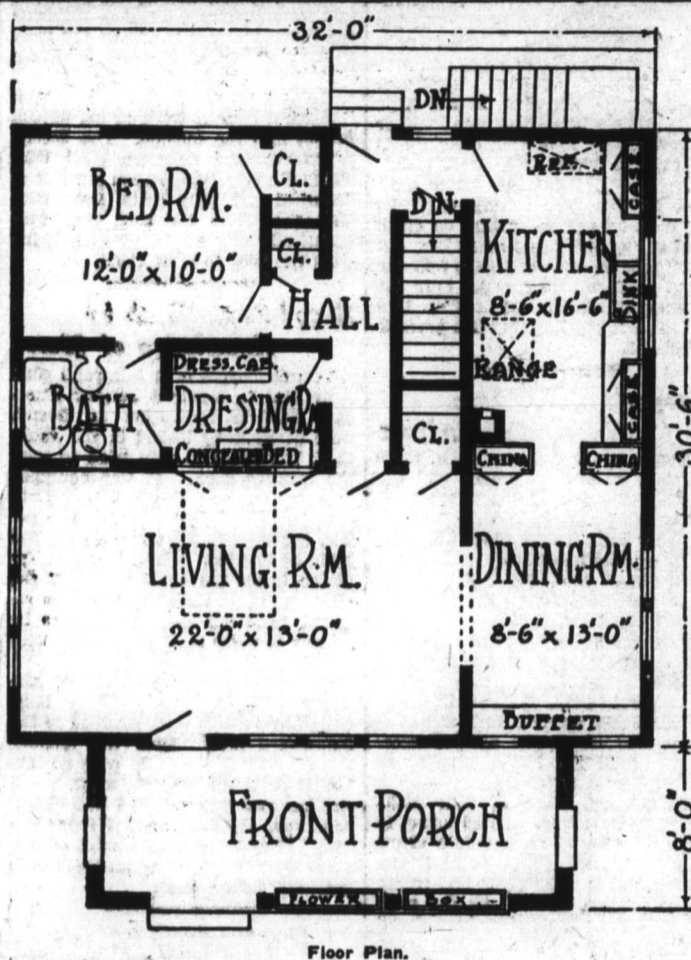
doses. I certainly got relief. It did me lots of good. "When I go to town, I look first to see how near out of Black-Draught we are, and then get more. We are a good way from the doctor and keep our home remedies and the main one is Black-Draught."

In hundreds of thousands of homes, housekeepers keep Black-Draught on the shelf, handy for use when needed, as a household remedy to relieve constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and many other simple ailments. "A dose in time saves time." A dose of Black-Draught costs only one cent. It may save you a big bill for medicine later on. Keep it on your shelf. Buy it at your store. Get a package today.

BLACK-DRAUGHT

A Purely Vegetable Liver Medicine

Apartment House Methods Used in Small Modern Bungalows



Floor Plan.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The cost of building has followed the rise in prices of everything else. At the same time ingenious home designers have made it possible to have the same amount of accommodations in smaller homes as was included in the larger homes of a generation ago. This is accomplished by making two rooms serve as one. No room in any house usually gives 24-hour service. But by so building the home that the living or other rooms may serve as a bedroom, the fullest use of the room is secured.

Space-saving beds, or concealed beds as they are sometimes called, have made it possible to get extra efficiency from the standard rooms in the home. In the small bungalow shown in the illustration, only four rooms are shown. However, it will be noted by the floor plan that there is a concealed bed in the closet adjoining the living room. This bed turns through the closet door into the living room. So at night after the living room has done its daytime duty, it can be turned into a sleeping room, with a comfortable double bed.

The elimination of one room, and at the same time having the service that room would give, will save the home builder in the neighborhood of \$1,000. There also is another consideration. The home will be smaller and consequently will require less labor from the housekeeper to take care of it.

The example illustrated of a small home that has this modern feature is an excellent one. It is a small home, 30 by 32 feet, and contains living and dining rooms and kitchen and one bedroom. Being practically square with no angles in the foundation walls this home can be built at a very low cost. It is of frame construction set on a concrete foundation and has a basement the same size as the house itself. The exterior walls are covered with stucco which may be applied over metal or wood lath, or any of the patent stucco bases. While the house itself is square there is an 8-foot porch at the front, which is partially enclosed. When flower boxes are placed on the rails and the usual porch furniture installed this makes a very pleasant summer sitting room.

The entrance door leads directly into the living room, which is large, its dimensions being 22 by 13 feet. At the end of the room and connected by a double-cased opening is the dining room, 8 feet 6 inches by 13 feet. Back of the dining room and connected with it by an opening on either side of which are china cases, is the kitchen, which is large, 16 feet 6 inches long and 8 feet 6 inches wide.

Consider Position of Room in Color Scheme

Harmony in decoration is primarily achieved through the proper blending of colors. Nothing will make or mar the appearance of a room more surely than the combination of colors used in it. The color scheme, therefore, is most important and should be decided upon only after careful thought and before the actual work of decorating is even approached.

The position of the room should always be considered in connection with the color scheme. A room with a dark outlook should be treated in light colors, which will attract the light. Conversely, a bright room needs soft colors to tone down the glare.

Foundations
Concrete foundation walls are of two general types—monolithic, concrete and concrete block. The monolithic foundation is cast in place, the concrete being placed in wooden forms. The concrete blocks are manufactured in the locality or in some instances by individual block machines owned by the home builder. Concrete block walls are usually less expensive to erect than monolithic walls, but where the loads to be supported are exceptionally great the monolithic wall will be found satisfactory.

DAIRY FACTS

GIVE DAIRY HEIFER BEST OF ATTENTION

Well-bred dairy heifers that have been well fed while carrying their first calf should freshen in good condition, but some may have calved udders. The whole udder may be caked, or one-quarter or one side. Still others may have a round, hard place on the bottom or in the rear. Where large seven-day records are desired it is sometimes the practice to make no attempt to remove this swelling, trusting it will milk down and increase the per cent of fat. Where high protein feed is started too soon after calving with this kind of an udder, these hard places never disappear.

If one side is large or the swelling is low down in the rear, a tilted udder is the result. If it is bulging on the bottom, a broken-down udder is bound to follow, going a little lower with each succeeding calving.

In some cases it may go so low that it is not possible to milk the cow from one side. The result is no one wants such an animal to milk or for a breeder.

After studying the conditions that cause udders to lose their natural shape and get more deformed with each calving, we are interested to know how to check these conditions before the udder is ruined.

When a heifer's udder is badly swollen before calving, feed only light, laxative feeds for a few days before and after freshening, such as bran, ground oats, oil meal, beef pulp, or fresh beets with good legume hay and silage.

Having provided the right feeds, reduce the swelling in the udder as soon after freshening as possible. Next in importance is to get all the milk at all times. Good milkers always massage each quarter with one hand and milk with the other to bring down the last drop of milk. This is a quicker and more thorough way than thumb and finger stripping. Get the inflammation out soon after calving and always get all the milk if you want good udders that will stand crowding for any kind of records.

If you expect a heifer to do her best as a full-age cow, feed her liberally during this first lactation and as soon as her udder seems normal. If possible, milk her three times a day for at least a part of her lactation.—F. H. Peabody, Cornell College of Agriculture.

Excellent Plan to Heat Water for Dairy Cows

It is cheaper to heat water for dairy cows with a good tank heater than to compel them to change ice water to body heat by consuming extra grain, according to Dean Larsen of South Dakota State college. He asserts that when the cow is required to change about 80 pounds of water daily from freezing temperature to that of the body, or 102 degrees Fahrenheit, much of the feed she has eaten for milk production is necessarily diverted to keeping up bodily heat.

"Grain is too expensive to use as a fuel for heating water," declares Professor Larsen, "and the body of the cow is altogether too useful for other purposes than that of being used as a stove. Furthermore, when a cow is compelled to drink ice cold water she is usually obliged to stand in frosty air; thus she is not only heating the water she drinks but she is also trying to heat the universe. This is impossible from a standpoint of getting economic returns from the cow.

Dairy Facts

A dairy barn doesn't need to be costly to be clean. May is usually the best time to sell fat cows. Silage balanced with cottonseed cake is a cheap ration. If a cow gives less than 200 pounds of butter a year she is hardly a great profit producer. Unfortunately there are those that do.

Do not milk cows completely dry for 48 hours after calving. This method lessens danger of milk fever. Feed sparingly the first few days.

Seasons during which the cows do not secure the normal amount of minerals are usually followed by a large number of retained afterbirths among the cows fed on the feeds produced during such season.

How long will it be before we discover the 20 per cent of our cows that make us no profit?

The calf's stomach is delicate and many of the difficulties met in raising calves are traceable directly to irregularities in feeding that can easily be avoided.

While a calf may be weaned as early as four months of age it is better to continue feeding skim milk until six or eight months old, if that is possible.



Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of

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 - Wind Colic
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ORCHARD GLEANINGS

FIELD MICE HARMFUL TO APPLE ORCHARDS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Look out for short-tailed field mice this year, is the admonition of the biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture. Injury to trees and other plant life by these mice occurs at more or less regular intervals or cycles. Following a year of maximum abundance there is apt to be a year of comparative scarcity, after which several years are usually required to recuperate the losses and to restore the mice to their usual abundance. These mice are among the most prolific of all mammals and during a single exceptionally favorable season they may increase as if by magic to menacing proportions, and this tends to shorten the interval between periods of great abundance and destructiveness. Large numbers of mice in a locality not only set up conditions favorable for epizootic diseases among them, but also attract unusual numbers of their natural enemies, and these conditions account for the equally sudden disappearance of the mice.

During the last two seasons there has been relatively little field-mouse injury, so that considerable damage may be expected within the next season or two. That some injury at least is due for the present winter is certain, according to the rodent-control workers of the biological survey, who found a number of large apple trees as well as small ones girdled by field mice. These observers have found the mice to be abundant in certain sections this year while relatively scarce in others. They advise that every orchardist examine his trees and where signs of mice are present take action to prevent injury and serious future losses.

Pruning Young Orchards

Is Very Important Work

Trees which have reached the age of three to five years probably require the least pruning of any age, provided they have been given the right start. This does not mean, of course, that none will be required, but such cutting as is done will be light and corrective in nature.

The pruning of an apple tree during the first two years of its life is very important. It is at this time that the shape of the tree will be determined, including such important items as height of head, number and distribution of scaffold branches, and removal of all bad crotches which may occur early in the life of the tree. The next two or three years, then, compose the so-called growing period of the tree, after which time fruit production begins. It is during this period of rapid growth that little or no pruning is given, not only because it is not usually necessary, but because it may delay fruiting if not properly done. Once the tree comes into heavy fruiting, however, pruning may be resumed with the purpose of thinning out the branches to open up the tree, and also to keep up the vigor of new growth.

Pruning is handled at all times so as to promote bearing, but early in the life of the tree there are times when growth counts more than anything else. This should be combined with attention to the proper training of the tree, so as to produce a strong framework, free from the weaknesses of narrow crotches and badly located branches.

Mulch Strawberry Bed

Mulching of the strawberry bed is desirable because it prevents frost damage, keeps down weeds, retains moisture, keeps the berries clean and improves the soil. To be suitable, a mulch must be cheap, must contain few weed seeds, must not be easily moved by winds, should be easy to apply and compact, but not so compact that the plants are smothered, according to horticulture specialists at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The best mulching materials are marsh hay or prairie grass, straw manure, corn fodder and oats, and wheat or barley straw which contains no grain.

Whitewashing of Trees

The whitewashing of fruit trees has only slight value for the control of diseases as well as insect pests. The use of it does no harm. It is doubtful if enough good is done to pay for the effort. At any rate, the effect is far from pleasing. Some claim is put forth to the effect that whitewashed trees will not suffer from winter injury to the bark as much as those not treated, but so far very little proof is at hand to substantiate the claim.

All Prunes Are Plums

All prunes are plums, just as game is meat. Game is a particular kind of meat, and in somewhat the same way prunes are particular kinds of plums. Pacific, Tennant, and Agen are just as much prunes as are the German and Italian prunes. The reason why folks usually associate prunes with warmer or drier climates is because most of the drying is done in those sections and the name "prune" has been given to any plum which will dry for commercial purposes.

Skilled and Unskilled

Skilled laborers are those requiring such training in a particular occupation as would involve material industrial loss in a transference to other occupations. Any laborer who do not have to serve an apprenticeship to learn a trade are unskilled laborers.

Diver Carries Weight

The type of diver's suit most generally used in Great Britain and the United States is made of waterproof cloth, with a helmet of tinued copper, having circular glasses in front, and valves to admit and discharge air. Its weight is about 275 pounds.

Yes, We've Met Them

"An invalid was cured instantly when a wild bear dashed into his bedroom." We've also known tame bears that any self-respecting invalid would recover to escape.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

POULTRY

FEEDING FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION

The wild fowl of India, from which the domestic hen originated, lays about two dozen eggs in a season. In order to secure the high production expected of our flocks today, we are calling upon them to digest food more rapidly, and more efficiently. To make this possible some of the feed must be ground, and a high or economical production cannot be secured unless this is done. It is still necessary, however, to give some unground grains to induce exercise and maintain the bird's appetite. Exercise and appetite are necessary to health and production. Let us keep in mind, then, that we are to feed a mash of such a nature and in such a manner that the maximum of eggs can be produced, and feed the grains in a way which will provide the greatest inducement for exercise.

Ground feed may be fed in a trough or bucket to keep it clean and to save labor, but the value of grain is largely lost when it is made easily accessible on the floor or ground. Feed the eight inches of dry, clean litter should be maintained on the floor and the grain buried in this both winter and summer. About 20 per cent of the grain mixture can consist of feeds like oats, barley, cane, or millet, which are more slowly eaten, lengthening the scratching period, and providing a gauge as to whether too much or too little is being fed.

A change from day to day in what is fed will upset the bird's digestive system. This is often done to stimulate her appetite, but a much safer means is the feeding of a good variety every day. There should be a minimum of three grains in the scratch feed and foreign ingredients to the main ration, accompanied by a supply of water, minerals, and green feed. A small flock benefits very much from table scraps in providing variety.—O. C. Kram, Poultry Specialist, Colorado Agricultural College.

Scaly Leg of Chickens

Caused by Small Mite

Scaly leg in chickens is caused by a small mite that burrows under the scales on the legs causing the formation of a spongy or powdery substance that, raises the scales, causing severe inflammation. In bad cases the joints are affected, the bird becomes so lame that it can hardly walk and because it is unable to scratch it may lose flesh and die from hunger and exhaustion. In the treatment of scaly leg it is advised to smear the roasts with crude petroleum as a precautionary measure to prevent further spread of the disease. The infested birds should be isolated and have their legs washed with soap and warm water, removing all loose scales. Dry the legs and apply an ointment made by mixing oil of caraway one part with five parts of vaseline. If large numbers are affected make a mixture of one-half pint of kerosene and one pint of linseed oil in a quart can and dip the legs in this solution at night and set the towels on the roost. Care should be taken not to wet the feathers. Repeat the treatment in three or four days. Crude petroleum may be used in the same manner and is very effective.

Paint Pays Dividends

Painting serves three very fundamental purposes. It protects the woodwork, it adds cash value to the home and lot, making the home an asset to the community, and it establishes a firmer credit rating for your home. Any banker will tell you that well-painted buildings are an indication of thrift. Appearances in many cases may make or break the business transaction.

Three Classes of Fowls on Average Farm Today

There are three classes of hens on most farms today which should be marketed at once. The first group are those which are five years old or more and which have very low vitality. It is almost useless to try and fatten or prepare them for the market. They should be picked out and sold at once as they are wasting feed. The second group is composed of the ones from one to two years old which are large and fat. They could also be put on the market at once as they are not producing returns equal to the feed that is being given them. The third group is made up of those of medium age which are in fair condition but are very poor layers. These can be shut up and fattened for a short while and then command a fair price on the market.

Epsom Salts for Hens

Epsom salts given to the flock at stated intervals is an excellent tonic. It should be given at least once each month at the rate of about one-half pound to each 100 adult fowls. It may be dissolved in the drinking water and put before the birds for a few hours in the morning, during which time no other drink is given. Most poultrymen, however, prefer dissolving the salts in water and mixing a moist mash to put before the flock.

Feed for Ducklings

When the ducklings are at least thirty-six hours old, give them a mixture of equal parts of bread crumbs and rolled oats, to which 3 per cent sand has been added. From the fourth to the seventh day use equal parts of corn meal, rolled oats, bread crumbs and bran. After they are a week old try using a mash of three parts bran, one part low-grade flour and one part corn meal. Add 10 per cent green feed, 5 per cent beef scraps and 3 per cent sand.

Take Baths in Tea

Bathing in tea is the latest fad of some Parisian beauties. The idea was greeted with great laughter when first heard of, but its advocates explained that their doctors assured them the pores of the skin acted as so many little mouths, and they had concluded that if the stimulation of tea was worth while when taken internally it ought to have a wonderful effect if the whole body could have a chance at it. Another argument, and not the least, was that the fashionable ochre skin tint and the expensive beach tan could thus be had at home.

The Nut Gives Up

A rich but very eccentric man died. The clergyman, who was young and new to the parish, thought it a fitting opportunity to call and comfort the widow. "You must not grieve," he told her. "The body that lies here is not your husband. It is merely a husk, an empty shell—the nut has gone to heaven."—Pickup.

"Fresh" Eggs in France

When is an egg fresh? After three days' deliberation, which shows how serious the question is, a French court has decided that an egg is fresh when it is not more than two weeks old in summer or more than three weeks old in winter. Hereafter eggs in France will bear in red ink the date when they were laid.—Youth's Companion.

Dog's Acute Hearing

An anthropologist of note has invented a whistle with an adjustable plug which can be rendered more and more shrill until the vibrations are so rapid that they no longer affect the human ear. But a dog can still hear them, and will respond readily to their call.

Cunning Neighbor Worth

Cunning signifies, especially, a habit or gift of overreaching, accompanied with enjoyment and a sense of superiority. It is associated with small and dull conceit, and with an absolute want of sympathy or affection. It is the intensest rendering of vulgarity, absolute and utter.—Ruskin.