

Severe Pains in Side

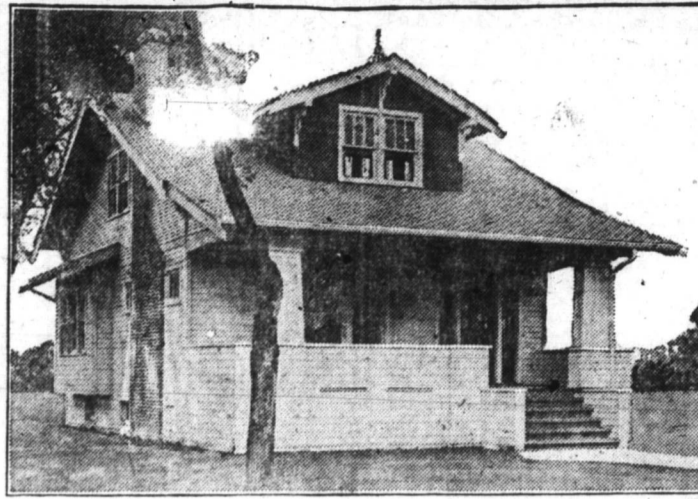
"I HAD had quite a bad spell and sickness," said Mrs. Emma Patrick, of Caney, Ky., "and it was an effort for me to go about my home. I had a very severe pain in my left side that almost took my breath at times. I lost my appetite. I grew thin, pale and lifeless. I fell off till I only weighed about 115 pounds. "Cardui was recommended to me and by the time I had taken one bottle I saw it was what I needed. I ate more and

rested better. I kept taking it and my skin and flesh took on a more healthy color. I felt stronger and, as the nervousness left me, the pain in my side was less severe. After taking nine bottles, I eat anything, go anywhere and feel fine. I weigh 160 pounds and am well. I feel that I owe it all to having used Cardui." Pain, in certain parts of the body, is a sure indication of female complications. The treatment needed is not the use of narcotic drugs, but—

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Story-and-a-Half House Provides Comfortable and Convenient Home



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. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

When the head of the family decides that he will build a home, there are a number of things to be considered. The most important two are the size of the family the house will accommodate and the amount of money available to build the home. Should the latter be a prime consideration, it is necessary to get just as much as possible in the house. That is why there are many story-and-a-half homes erected. There is a saving in side

and the dormers also add much to the appearance of the home.

The entrance door is placed near one end of the porch, which, by the way, is 8 feet deep and 24 feet 6 inches long. The entrance is directly into the living room, which, as it will be seen by the floor plans, is a large room, 23 feet 6 inches long and 13 feet wide. At one end is an open fireplace and at the other the stairs run to the second floor.

The dining room is connected with the living room by a double-cased opening. This room is 12 by 13 feet and has a window projection in which are three sets of double sash, making the room a light and cheerful one. The kitchen adjoins the dining room at the right. At the back are a bedroom on the corner, 8 by 11 feet, and a wash-room, for the accommodation of the laundry equipment. This room is 11 by 6 feet and has a lavatory adjoining it.

Upstairs are three bedrooms and a bathroom. Each of these rooms is rather large and has plenty of light and ventilation. It also will be noted that the shape of the house permits plenty of closet space, a feature that will appeal to the home maker.

The excellent exterior appearance of this home and the large amount of room it contains will appeal to many heads of rather large families who are looking for a good home-building design that will not cost a great amount of money.

Need of Care in Home Planning Emphasized

When a man has reached the desired goal in business and his standing is assured, it is then that he turns his attention toward a suitable abode. Noteworthy is the man who has attained this stage, but real success comes in his having erected not only a beautiful mansion, but something that will outlast the first dazzling splendor of beauty, and that is—comfort and convenience.

Most people go into a home-building proposition with a superficial knowledge of building conditions and expect to dictate at leisure and have every whim gratified; but this involves much more than merely signing check, or giving slight approval as the structure advances.

It means careful planning with each individual immediately concerned. Everyone has definite ideas and particular tastes and no matter how renowned the architect may be, he cannot carry out the important items without the help of the owner. A future home should be visualized in one's mind clearly and minutely and the important conveniences questioned before any action is taken. One can go so far as to even place the furniture in the rooms and in this way save the numerous complications that might otherwise appear later on.

Thus when you have built and rebuilt your ideal to your entire satisfaction, the architect may then more easily draw up the plans to your gratification. As the project progresses there are many advisory consultations to be considered with the architect and last but not least the contractor, with whom generally rests the working out of the detailed ideas of both the architect and the owner; for he has had years of practical experience.

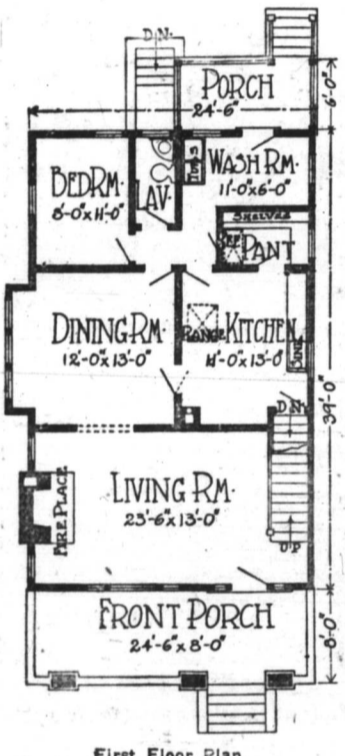
Another important consideration is that the owner should have final choice in the matter of choosing the contractor, for it is just as important to have a good contractor as it is to have a good architect.

In these busy times when there is an increased amount of energetic powers awakened, there is a tendency toward slipping up on the finer points of a construction—sooner to view the completion. It is sometimes the little details that are the keynotes to perfection.

The home is the center around which revolves the affairs of the world and better is your city, country and the nation itself when, with careful planning, it has become an inspiration—a dream realized.

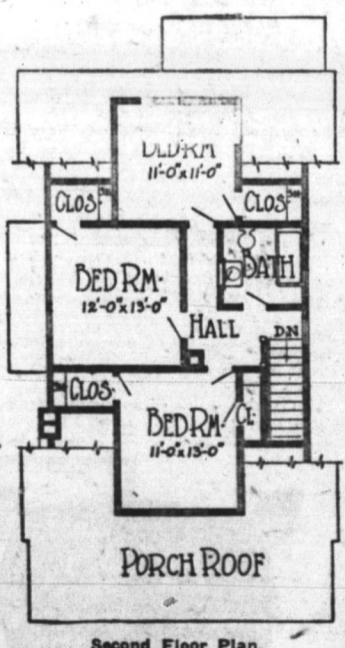
Protecting Floor
When painting mop boards or wainscoting or walls in general lay a strip of paper on the floor, tight against the mop-board to catch drops of paint. The paper can be moved along as the work progresses and, with reasonable care, no paint will reach the floor.

Should Resist an Hour
One-hour fire protection is needed to resist the fire generated by the ordinary contents of home or office occupancy. Proper use of metal lath and plaster provides this protection.



First Floor Plan.

walls and in roof in this type of home. But by the judicious use of dormer windows as many rooms may be provided.



Second Floor Plan.

there are four rooms to provide the necessary sleeping quarters for a rather large family.

This home is a frame building with a concrete foundation and basement. With the porch eliminated it would be much on the order of the old-fashioned two-gable houses that were so common thirty or forty years ago. But the roof at the front has been extended out over a porch, increasing the width of the house; dormer windows have been set into the pitched roof at both front and back, with the result that there are two extra bedrooms on the second floor. This roof extension

FARM POULTRY

EGG PRODUCTION IS AIDED BY DRY MASH

One of the most common mistakes which many poultry keepers make is to leave the dry mash out of the ration which they feed their laying hens. The most common mistake of those who feed a mash is that they leave animal food out of the mash.

To obtain economical egg production without a well-balanced mash is an uphill proposition. The principal reason for this is that a hen will eat more feed when a portion of it is fed in the form of a dry mash. When a mash is fed the hens will hold up in production longer, as it improves their physical condition and prevents early molting, which throws them out of laying condition. A well-balanced mash also helps the hens to molt quickly when the proper time comes.

A dry mash without animal food, such as tankage or meat scraps, or a substitute for such food in the form of skim milk, buttermilk, powdered milk, evaporated milk, etc., is but little better than no mash at all. Those who feed a mash of ground corn and oats without a protein feed might just about as well not feed mash at all.

For those who have not been using a dry mash it is suggested that they try the following simple mixture: 100 pounds ground corn, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds wheat middlings and 100 pounds of meat scraps or tankage. If plenty of skim milk or buttermilk is available, put only 50 pounds of the meat scraps or tankage in the mixture. For the scratch feed use a mixture of 200 pounds corn, 100 pounds oats and 100 pounds of wheat.

Feed the dry mash in a hopper from which the hens can eat at any time. Feed about one-third of the scratch feed in the morning and the remainder just before roosting time. Adjust the amount of scratch feed so that the hens will eat at least one and one-half pounds of the mash to two pounds of the scratch feed. If the hens do not take readily to the dry mash, feed a portion of it at noon in a slightly dampened, crumbly condition. A ration of this kind, supplemented by some succulent food, such as sprouted oats, will make the birds lay if they are reasonably well bred.

Undersized Pullets Are Low Producers of Eggs

Unlike chickens, turkeys do not lay during the winter and therefore no nests need to be provided for them until spring. Then, if at liberty and left to their own resources, they sometimes select locations for their nests that are much more suitable to the turkeys than to the owner. Often they are in such secluded places that the eggs are liable to get lost, chilled or broken.

Hence it is often advisable to place nests here and there about the place. Old barrels turned toward a fence or placed in a bush heap, or in the corner of a board pile and bedded with leaves or old hay with a china egg or two, will sometimes prove tempting. Old boxes with nests in them, placed in out-of-the-way corners or simply nests of hay containing china eggs in corners of the shed will prove satisfactory.

If any of these places are adopted by the turkey she will lay there and the eggs may be taken care of until she wants to sit. If the weather is cold the good eggs may be gathered and china eggs put in their places. The same thing may be done if they are in danger of being destroyed by rats, crows, or other varmints. However, it is never advisable to use new barrels or boxes, or anything which suggests the hand of man when making nests to attract the turkeys.

Standard Bred Poultry Should Always Be Used

In reply to the question, "What is the best breed of chickens?" the answer is, "There is no best breed." There is often a greater difference between strains of the same breed than there is between different breeds. From the 46 breeds and 125 varieties of chickens recognized by the American Standard of Perfection it should be easy to suit every one, no matter how discriminating. In choosing a breed or variety of chickens three things should influence the breeder. First, the availability and adaptability of the breed; second, personal preference; and third, choosing a breed or variety suitable to the purpose for which it is to be used. In any case decide on a standard breed because they are more efficient and profitable. Products from such a flock are uniform. There is nothing in the popular idea that cross breeds lay better or are healthier than standard breeds.

Mold in Oat Sprouter

The easiest method of stopping mold in the oat sprouter is to add ten drops of formalin to the water that is used to soak six quarts of oats or a similar proportion to other amounts. The formalin does not injure the feeding qualities of the oats, but helps to check the mold. In addition to the use of formalin, care should be exercised in keeping the containers sweet by cleaning. The use of only heavy duty will remove many which will not sprout.



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
Constipation, Wind Colic, Flatulency, To Sweeten Stomach, Diarrhea, Regulate Bowels.
Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and Natural Sleep without Opiates.
To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

John Gets His Last Chance

By WINIFRED DUNBAR

The telephone was jingling discordantly and Cleave was conscious of an acute presentiment of disaster as he took down the receiver.

"You wife... accident..." he heard a voice saying. "Thrown from the buggy... bend in the road... unconscious and grave fears... come home at once."

Cleave hung the receiver up and sat staring moodily at the papers upon his desk. It seemed like fate, this accident, for he had not expected to see Mary again for months, if ever.

They had been married two years, and had no child. If one had come things might have been different—they might not have quarreled so perpetually.

How she had loved him before their marriage, thought Cleave, as he sat at his desk. Then she had striven at first to make him happy! And he, too, had tried hard to be good to her, for Mary was very lovable and sweet. But at last they had both given up in despair. Cleave would always remember the words she had said to him that night, three months before:

"I can forgive you, John, and love you, but the memory of these two unhappy years must always be with me. It can never be quite the same again."

And after that everything had seemed hopeless. Things had gone from bad to worse. And finally they had decided that Mary should go back to her mother, to spend the summer with her. There was to be no scandal. Mary had been on her way to the station when the accident happened.

Suddenly there swept over him a fuller realization than had ever before come to him of his selfishness. If he could only have one chance more!

An hour's run and he was treading the streets of the country village in which he had seen his home; an automobile standing before the door. The doctor and a nurse, summoned, were in the hall, when the doctor had finished speaking, and the nurse had sped up the stairs, he turned to him.

"Your wife has had a very serious accident, Mr. Cleave," he said. "She was thrown out of the buggy when the horse swerved, and sustained a fracture of the skull. There is no immediate danger, I am happy to say. She may recover consciousness at any time. But we fear some brain injury."

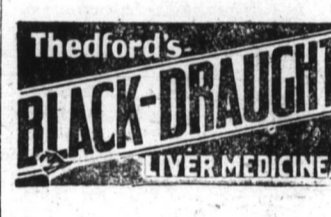
All through that afternoon John Cleave sat at his wife's bedside, staring into the wide-open eyes that saw nothing. She lay in a stupor.

It was not until the third afternoon that consciousness returned. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when she stirred and spoke. She smiled at him, and the smile was like that which she had worn upon their wedding morning.

"Dearest—where am I?" she asked. "At home," said John, thrilling at the faint clasp of her fingers. "At home, never to go away again." "She spoke to you, you say?" inquired the doctor of John that evening. "She knew you and spoke and seemed rational?"

"Absolutely rational," answered John Cleave, and turned away. He went into his room and on his knees thanked God for the chance that was to be his. His prayer was answered.

"How long have we been married, John?" Mary asked next day. "It seems such a long time, somehow, and yet I know that it can't really be an entire year as that calendar on the



wall seems to show. John looked at the calendar. It was an old one of the preceding year. "It is June," said Mary, "and we were married in June. Is it a whole year, dearest?"

John dared not tell her that it was two years. "Dearest," she whispered, presently. "Put your arms round me and let me tell you something. Do you know, all the time I was lying here this morning, I have been thinking how unkind I have been to you, and how unhappy I have made you. I want you to forgive me, John. And I believe you can forgive me, because the memories of this year of our marriage have been so dear."

"It is you who must forgive me, dearest," said John, humbly.

That night the doctor explained the situation to him.

"Your wife," he said, "is on the high road to recovery. Her mind is as sound as it has ever been. The brain trouble which I anticipated amounts simply to this: The whole of the past year has slipped out of her memory. Has she had any great trouble that could account for this?"

"Yes," answered John, humbly, and the doctor shot a keen glance at him. "Then that is the explanation," he said. "Her mind was troubled; she wishes to forget the episode, whatever it was. It is necessary for her to forget it in order that she may get well. Are you prepared to let her go through life with no memory of that one year?"

"Indeed, I am," said Cleave, "especially since you think it is for the best." "You have a very charming wife, Mr. Cleave," he added. "Guard her and care for her—and let the past bury its dead."

And John, kneeling at Mary's bedside, thanked God that his charge had come, and renewed his vows, never more to be broken.

Don't Wean Calves Too Early, Advises Hulce

Calves from the modern highly domesticated dairy cow are not overfed the first two weeks of their lives on the average Wisconsin dairy farm. "Calves are raised the most successfully at the Wisconsin station by letting them suck their dams until two to seven days old," states R. S. Hulce in charge of the Wisconsin dairy herd. Only where a reliable experienced man is in charge would he advise hand feeding before the calves are one or two weeks old.

The reason for fatalities among calves are improper hand feeding and lack of clean warm dry pens. Hulce advises against the use of any foreign matter to reduce the acidity of the average cow's milk. Only where calves are not born normal and careless feeding prevails is it necessary to add foreign material to the milk.

The DAIRY

FOUR QUALITIES OF HIGH PRODUCING COW

The farmer who is willing to milk cows at all, should milk only those animals that will give large yields of rich milk. These only are profitable; the rest will lose money for you as sure as you're alive.

The wise dairyman, therefore, demands cows with four outstanding qualities or signs. These are capacity, dairy temperament, well developed milk organs and constitution and vigor. If you will learn these four items by heart and find out what they mean and how to tell them when you examine a cow, you will make more money milking cows than most men.

Cows with feed capacity are full-sized for the age and breed. They will show plenty of room for the storage of feed. They will have long, deep, roomy middles, a wide forehead, broad muzzle, good-sized mouth, strong, sinewy jaws and a comparatively long face.

Cows with dairy temperament are best judged by the milk scale, Babcock tester and good yearly records. They have comparatively long, thin necks; sharp withers; prominent backs, hips and plinbones; thin, incurving thighs, and a wedge-shaped conformation; are free from marked coarseness; show alertness and marked activity; are not overfed.

Cows with well-developed milk organs have udders of good size for age and stage of lactation, with quarters of udder uniformly developed; have udder extended well forward underneath the body and high up behind and between the thighs; udder well attached to body and not pendulous; udder tissues plastic and free from coarseness and blemishes; udder combined with a good system of large veins underneath the body.

Cows with constitution and vigor are free from all diseases of an infectious nature; have a strong circulation of blood to all parts of the body, indicated by a healthy condition of the hair, oily secretions of the hide, and well-developed veins on the under side of the body and sometimes noticeable on the face and udder; show large, open nostrils, prominent bright eyes, and alertness of body. A good heart girth and a good width of body in the region of the heart further indicate constitution and vigor.

Feeding Value of Yeast Determined by Expert

Under the direction of Dr. C. H. Eckles of the dairy department of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, an experiment was carried on with calves to determine the supplementary feeding value of yeast. Several groups of calves were used to determine whether yeast would produce faster growth, stronger calves and otherwise be advantageous to use. The conclusions drawn from the experiment are as follows:

1. The addition of vitamin B in the form of dried yeast to the rations ordinarily fed on dairy farms did not increase the rate of growth of calves from the age of 20 to 180 days.
2. No definite effect was observed on the health of calves as a result of supplementing their rations with dried yeast.

Feed Milk and Water

No calf should receive more than 16 pounds of milk a day. Many dairymen make the mistake of thinking that because they are feeding skim milk they must give more than they would of whole milk. This is not a good practice. Calves should also be supplied with water and be given an opportunity to drink all the water they wish. If they can run to water at will, so much the better, but feeding water in a bucket twice a day will answer the purpose very well if it is done regularly.

POULTRY

PURE BRED POULTRY MOST PROFITABLE

It is often said that pure bred flocks are more profitable than mongrels and there is every reason to believe that they are; but there is one provision that must be taken into consideration; namely, pure bred poultry must be better cared for than are mongrels. Those who do not intend to care for pure breeds properly should stick to mongrels, but give care and attention pure breeds will repay doubly for it as compared with the mongrels.

There are reasons, says D. H. Hall, extension poultry husbandman of Clemson college.

Pure bred poultry will produce a uniform product and will bring a higher price. The eggs from pure breeds are uniform in size, shape and color. When eggs from pure breeds do vary the variation is considerably less than from mongrels.

Pure breeds are faster growers and when grown produce a more uniform flock. There is not a better advertisement for a farm than a flock of pure bred chickens. They will attract more attention than any other form of live stock.

Pure breeds will also lay more eggs if properly handled. This has been proved beyond all doubt by various experiment stations.

Pure bred poultry is also more economical with feed consumption. They lay more eggs, hence they pay more for their feed and give a higher profit.

Pure bred stock and eggs can be sold for breeding purposes. This will be a good source of income for the pure bred breeder. Mongrels and mongrel eggs can be sold only for market prices.

Pure breeds can be exhibited in poultry shows and thus compete for prizes. There is nothing like a blue ribbon from a poultry show. Mongrels cannot be placed in a show for prizes.

Pure breeds will create interest in poultry. Who is the enthusiast about poultry in any community? Why, the farmer with the pure bred, of course. Why are you not enthusiastic about your poultry? If you have mongrels that may be the reason. Get pure breeds and be proud of them.

Horticulture Notes

Pruning will clear the orchard and the conscience of undesirable burden.

The best way to knock the bottom out of the market is to throw bad produce on it.

Where disease of insects are present it will be found better to spray or paint the trunks of the trees with lime-sulphur wash. If insects, such as borers, are present, they should be dug out.

The farmer who does not have fruit and vegetables near at hand in his own gardens and orchards does not get these things when they are needed. The distance to them is too far, the price too high, or something else is wrong.

One of the best plans for protecting young trees from mice or rabbit injury is to trim the trees during the winter and leave the trimmings on the ground. The animals will usually make use of this prepared lunch and let the trees alone.

Economical Weeding

"There are men, I suppose," she remarked pensively, "who get engaged to more than one girl at a time." "Yes," he answered, "but I am not one of them." "I'm glad to hear you say that. It is so frivolous and insincere." "Of course. And there is no reason why a man shouldn't make one engagement ring go all the way around, if he only takes his time."