

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

Meat Is Chief Use for Pure Breeds

Animals Marketed Directly Cost Slightly Less to Raise Than Scrubs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

About 62 per cent of pure-bred live stock is marketed directly for meat purposes.

Pure-bred meat animals cost slightly less than scrubs to raise to maturity; pure-bred dairy cattle cost slightly more.

Only about one-half of the pure-bred animals in the country eligible to registration are actually registered.

Pure breeds are much more profitable to raise than scrubs, and somewhat more so than grades, the degree depending on the proportion of pure blood the grades possess.

About 96 per cent of persons who give the use of pure-bred sires a fair trial stick to the general principle of using them for all classes of stock.

Improving the quality of pure-bred live stock by rigid culling and by selling only worthy animals for breeding purposes is urged and also is being practiced by progressive farmers.

Results of Questionnaire.

These statements are based on the results of a questionnaire inquiry, covering 45 states, conducted by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose was to obtain directly from farmers information on the current trend of the live-stock industry with respect to the quality of stock. An analysis of the detailed replies on 633 report forms of three pages each, supplemented by numerous letters and explanatory comments, shows an unmistakable trend toward the raising of pure-bred animals for utility purposes.

Marketing Pure Breeds as Meat Animals.
The extent to which pure breeds are sold as meat animals is seen in the following figures: Swine, 75.1 per cent; sheep, 62.3 per cent; cattle, 41.8 per cent. The foregoing figures represent the records or estimates of pure-bred live-stock owners who sell a considerable proportion of their pure-bred animals for slaughter. The weighted average for all classes of these animals is 62.0 per cent.

The remainder were sold chiefly for breeding purposes. In this connection it may be explained that the majority of persons answering the questionnaire were average progressive farmers rather than professional or especially skilled breeders. Some told of their preference for selling their surplus pure breeds only as breeding stock, but such owners were in the minority.

Judging from numerous comments, the reasons for using the market outlet so extensively, as well as selling stock for breeding purposes, were the greater convenience and equally satisfactory returns.

Spraying Potato Vines for Control of Beetle

Spraying of potato vines is very necessary if insect damage is to be avoided. Any of the arsenical insecticides will control the striped Colorado potato beetle and the gray blatter beetle. The usual spray is 50 gallons of water with 1.5 pounds of Paris green, 2 pounds of calcium arsenate or 3 pounds of lead arsenate. If Paris green or calcium arsenate is used, an equal quantity of lime should be used, to prevent burning. These poisons are frequently applied in the form of a dust, mixing 1 part of poison with 20 parts of hydrated lime. In a home garden Paris green and flour is sometimes used.

Setting Out Raspberry

Raspberry plants may be set out in either fall or spring, spring preferred. Keep them free from weeds by cultivation until late in June, then cease cultivation and let the late weeds grow until the next spring, and cultivate again. The tops should be cut back in early spring before any growth has started, to help or wait health.

Grass Seed Comes From Many Different States

Where does the grass seed come from?

Illinois steps out with practically all the red-top seed that supplies the demand in this country and Europe. It is produced down in the southern end of the state, with southern Iowa and Missouri contributing a small quantity. Illinois is the big red-top center.

Kentucky bluegrass doesn't necessarily come from old Kentucky. This seed, main constituent for lawn-grass mixtures in the northern two-thirds of the country, is produced by northern Kentucky, northwestern Missouri and southwestern Iowa for the most part, special machinery having been introduced into the last-named section for harvesting the seed. Meadow fescue or English bluegrass seed is produced in surplus quantities in eastern Kansas and to a much less extent in Missouri.

Kentucky and southern Indiana contribute most of the orchard grass seed. Other much-less-used varieties of grasses are furnished by scattering sections of various states, so that a well-balanced lawn-grass mixture represents considerable territory when it is assembled.

Arizona and California furnish most of the Bermuda grass seed for southern consumption.

Cutworms Cause Serious Damage to Many Crops

Cutworms often cause serious damage to some small fruits, vegetables and other crops. Because of reports of serious damage to strawberries and blackberries in 1924, the entomologists of the New York State agricultural experiment station at Geneva gave the following directions for controlling this insect.

For quick results an inexpensive poison bait is recommended, either broadcast in the field or, in the case of small fruits, sprinkled about the bases of the plants. The following formula will provide enough material for five acres:

Bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, one pound; cheap sirup, two quarts; three lemons and three one-half gallons of water. The bran and Paris green are mixed dry. The juice of the lemons is squeezed into the water and the peel and pulp chopped to fine bits and added to the water. The sirup is then dissolved in the water and fruit mixture and the liquid stirred into the bran thoroughly in order to dampen it evenly. If a smaller quantity is wanted, the amounts of the different ingredients may be reduced proportionately. It is recommended that the poison bait be applied in the evening, because the cutworms are night feeders and the bait will thus be in a fresher condition than if applied earlier in the day.

Paint an Economical Necessity for a Home
The good appearance of the house usually proves to be the strongest point in persuading anyone to paint his home. The matter of preserving the surface does not enter into consideration as it should. The common desire to have one's home at its best cannot be condemned, but paint means much more than this. Paint is not a luxury by any means; it is a necessity and an economic one.

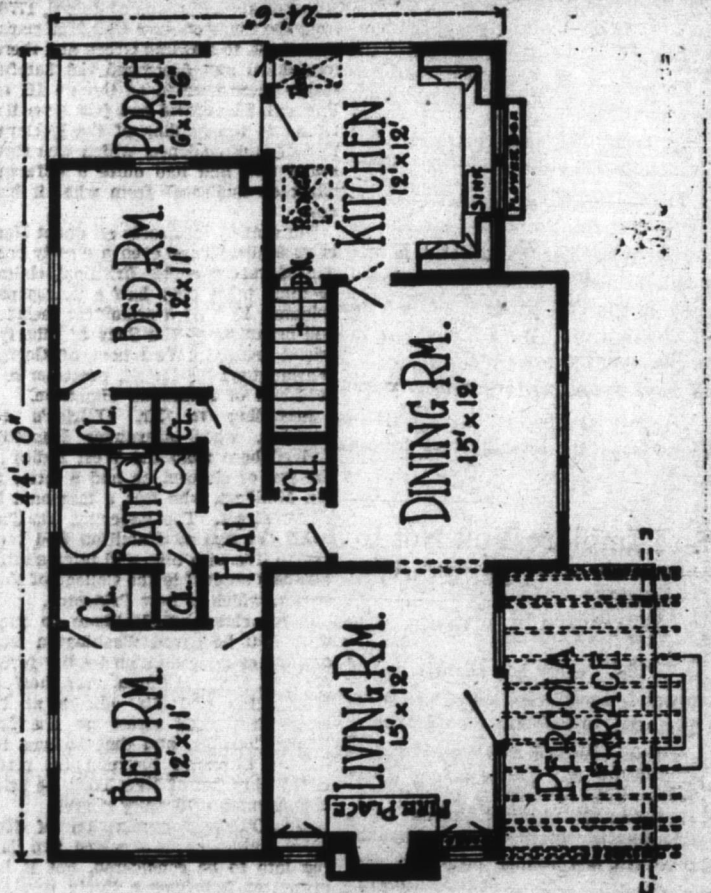
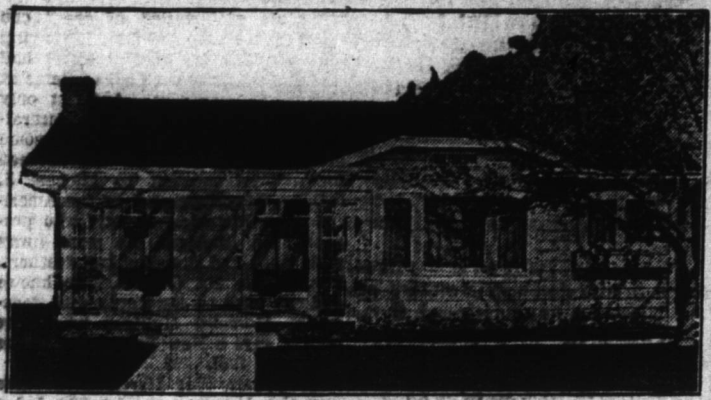
Wood is porous. While growing these pores are filled with sap. When the tree is cut into lumber the sap dries out, leaving the pores open. The protective coating of bark is also removed. If the wood is allowed to remain in this unprotected state, fungi and insects soon begin to rot and destroy it. Paint penetrates the pores and forms, when dry, a tough, elastic coating which is "sealed" to the surface by means of little "hooks" that extend into pores of the wood, and this coating of paint preserves the wood by preventing it from those things which would otherwise quickly and surely destroy it.

The physiological value, the insulating effect of paint, brightly painted property, is another factor we cannot afford to neglect, and this alone would be sufficient cause to warrant painting in cases of temporary beauty and appearance.

The price that should be paid for the paint is another consideration.

Cleaning Fine Glassware
Use eggshells to wash bottles or vinegar cruet. Crust them fine, put into the cruet with warm, soapy water and shake well. This will clean the finest glass without scratching it.

Proper Design and Setting, Not Cost, Produces Attractive Home



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. 1127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

There is no reason why the small, inexpensive home cannot be made just as attractive, just as beautiful as the larger and more pretentious residence. The whole thing is simply a question of design. Adaptation of the building to its site, proper selection and combination of materials, correct line in planning and artistic decoration, are what make beauty, not the lavish use of money. This truth is evidenced in the solid, simplicity of the early colonial homes many of which are still to be found in the Eastern states and are considered models of architectural design.

First remember that the house must fit its site and environment. A high narrow structure does not fit a site at the top of a hill with no surrounding buildings or trees. Neither is the flat-roofed, one-story Spanish design appropriate in the rugged New England environment. Strong colors for walls may be used on the house which is set in the shade of a mass of trees, but where the house is silhouetted against a light blue sky they are incongruous.

In planning the interior, consideration should be given to making it harmonious with the exterior style. For the small house a careful arrangement

of rooms is essential as by taking advantage of all available space it is possible to secure roomy accommodations in a comparatively small building. In this way the small house may actually serve the purpose of a much larger one, at a smaller cost.

All these points have been considered in designing the bungalow shown here. The result is a most attractive little home, thoroughly harmonized with its surroundings. It occupies a space of only 44 feet by 24 feet 6 inches but its five rooms are ample accommodation for a family of four. The walls are finished in wide clapboard, though shingles might be effectively applied in the same manner. The pergola terrace porch and window box add just the right touch of ornament to the front view while shrubbery is used to break the line at the ground level.

The entrance opens directly into the living room, which is made attractive by a large fireplace with built-in bookcases flanking it on each side. From the living room one passes into a dining room of the same size, which is well lighted by windows across most of one side. The dining room in turn opens into an ample kitchen, equipped with sink, built-in cupboard, range, and an icebox which can be filled from the back porch without tracking up the kitchen floor. A stairway leads down to the basement.

Another door from the dining room connects with a hall off of which open two bedrooms and the bathroom. Each of these bedrooms is provided with a large closet and there are two more closets in the hall as well as one in the bathroom.

Built-in Seats
Built-in seats have been popular with the home owner for generations, but never more so than now, with the dearth of houses and rooms decreasing and the need for something using every square foot of space, with the regard for economy and beauty. Seats or bookcases, or a combination of both at either side of a hearth, for instance, produce a most homelike effect.

Bookcase and Seats
A good built-in furniture arrangement is to have a bookcase at each side of a window or group of windows, with a window seat substituting them. In this case the seat may be used as an incubator for a few potatoes. If such a group is necessarily close to the fireplace the cozy, homelike effect is enhanced.

DAIRY FACTS

SURFACE COOLER IS BEST FOR COOLING

Prompt cooling to 50 degrees Fahrenheit is absolutely essential for producing milk of low bacteria count, warns F. C. Burton, professor of dairying at the New Jersey College of Agriculture in New Brunswick.

The quickest and therefore best way of cooling milk is to run it over a surface cooler. On such a cooler the milk passes over the outside surface in a thin layer. Cold water is circulated through the inside and thus chills the milk. By this means the temperature of the milk can be brought within two or three degrees of the temperature of the water. Ice water will be needed in hot weather to bring milk to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Morning's milk should be cooled to at least 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Night's milk may, however, be cooled within two or three degrees of the temperature of spring or well water, since it is afterward placed in the cooling tank where further chilling can take place. The water in this vat should not be above 45 degrees.

After milk has been cooled by a surface cooler it can be held at 50 degrees Fahrenheit by placing in the vat two to two and a half pounds of ice for every gallon of milk. If the milk is not pre-cooled before being placed in the vat, four pounds or more of ice are needed to cool each gallon of milk. This pre-cooling will cut in half the amount of ice required in the tank.

The use of small-top milk pails and clean, sterilized utensils, and the milking of clean, healthy cows help to keep bacteria out of milk. Some always get in, however, and unless the milk is cooled quickly they multiply rapidly. In warm milk bacteria double their number every half-hour. At 50 degrees they reproduce very slowly.

Cows Swallow All Sorts of Dangerous Objects

Cows swallow all sorts of strange things, including clothes off the fence, rags, bones, leather, crockery, bits of metal, pebbles, bark, wood and, unfortunately, sharp objects, such as nails, wires, pins, needles, tacks, hairpins and staples. A swallowed sharp object is extremely dangerous. It lodges in the second stomach, is churned about there, at length may work through the stomach wall, pierce the diaphragm and then the sac to the heart. If that happens incurable and often fatal inflammation of the sac results, causing a disease of the heart called traumatic pericarditis.

Wires that fasten labels to feed pails are a real menace. Shingle nails have caused many losses. The practical farmer makes it a habit to dispose of every sharp object he sees where it can do no harm. Punctures of the hoof often end in fatal lockjaw, horses being the commonest sufferers. People may contract the disease in the same way. A dairyman of my acquaintance used a wire brush to scrub the cow mangers. Wires fell out and got into the feed. Seven fine cows died.—Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin.

Various Roots Are Good Feed for the Dairy Cow

Roots of all kinds are good feed for dairy cows. Beets are especially valuable, for they not only supply nutrients in a good form, but they do not in any way affect the quality of milk. Rutabagas and turnips do affect the quality of milk, and especially if fed just before milking. If they are fed after milking, it is difficult to discern any flavor in the milk, but butter made from it will, upon standing a few weeks or months, develop an objectionable flavor. This has led some creameries producing high-quality butter to request their patrons not to feed turnips or rutabagas.

Dairy Notes

Cows do not enjoy moldy silage, and it makes horses sick.

Feeding minerals to dairy cows is relatively new, and we have not learned about it yet.

Clean the barn lots and dairy premises and haul off litter in order to destroy breeding places for flies.

The choice of a herd sire may make or break a man in the dairy business, say dairy specialists of the Pennsylvania State college. The future herd is dependent upon influences in operation now.

Remove the cows from pastures infested with wild onions and bitter weeds three hours before milking, to prevent bad odors and flavors to milk and cream.

Seed or sod the pastures with Bermuda, legumes or other desirable grasses. Native pasture grasses cannot be depended on.

The good cow shows femininity in conduct, in disposition and in appearance.



Fletcher's CASTORIA

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To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*
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POULTRY FACTS

POULTRY DAMAGED BY DISINFECTANTS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
As a result of the widespread use of cheap coal tar products with a strong carbolic acid odor for disinfecting poultry houses and coops, large quantities of poultry contaminated with the odor have been received at some of the big markets. The bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has received complaints from handlers of market poultry who have suffered heavy losses because of the unsalability of tainted fowl, one large firm reporting a loss of \$10,000 on four cars.

Because of the appearance of European fowl pests in certain parts of the country, farmers throughout the East and Middle West, through fear of this disease, have been doing much more disinfecting than usual. In many instances chemicals with strong and offensive odors have been used, many of them not in the list approved by the department, and in some cases the results have been aggravated by the failure to dilute the product. Birds kept in houses so treated, or shipped in crates reeking with the odors, absorb them into their bodies, where they remain after the birds have been killed and dressed. It is thought that another source of the contamination in dressed birds may have been feed on which the chemicals have been sprayed. When such penetrating odors are present in the disinfectant used the birds should not be marketed within less than two weeks of the time it was used and then not in crates recently so treated.

Coops and poultry houses should always be thoroughly cleaned before disinfecting. A good plan is where possible to scrub the interior with hot lye solution or scalding hot water. Such cleaning solutions are themselves good disinfectants. If scalding hot water is not available, the coops may be disinfected with a 4 per cent solution of formaldehyde. While this disinfectant has a very pungent, disagreeable smell, the odor soon disappears. If the poultry are marketed for several weeks a three per cent solution of compound solution of cresol or a product of similar composition may be employed. Any coal tar disinfectant is apt to leave an odor which will gradually disappear.

Many cheap products are now being sold in response to the unusual demand which has arisen since the appearance of the fowl pest. In certain sections peddlers are taking advantage of the situation and are going to the farms with a great variety of cheap disinfectants, sometimes doing the work for the farmer. Some of them are selling strong smelling by-products from local gas plants.

The department wishes to encourage efforts at disease prevention, even though much of this work is being done in regions far removed from any point where fowl pest has been found, but urges farmers to use the above-mentioned methods, which will not leave a taint in the fowls when offered to the consumer.

Education for Travelers
In 1895 the English poet, Sir Francis Kynaston, founded the Museum of Manners, a college intended to give instruction to gentlemen before their taking long journeys into foreign parts.

Take CARDUI THE WOMAN'S TONIC

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT LIVER MEDICINE

Sodium Fluorid Useful in Treating Poultry

Sodium fluorid is an insecticide used in treating poultry for lice by placing just a small bit of it at different points in the feathers of the fowl where lice are usually found. Although it is a poisonous substance, the poultry do not seem to get enough of it into their digestive system to cause trouble. If used on cattle there would be more danger of poisoning, because cattle would be more likely to get it into their digestive system by licking themselves.

For cattle a mixture of one-half powdered sabadilla seed and one-half sulphur is favored. This can be spread along the backs and necks of cattle where the lice are most likely to be, and will be found quite effective in keeping them in check so that they will cause very little trouble to the cattle.

Poultry Facts

Caponize the cockerels.

Goslings never eat much during the first few days.

Chicks given the right kind of start in life have many advantages over those receiving only indifferent care.

It is very important not to feed the poult too heavily, especially the first few weeks. Keep them just a little hungry.

Buttermilk is an almost indispensable feed for growing chicks and may be given in any one of a number of forms.

Pullets which are well grown and matured are the ones which make profitable layers during the coming winter.

Young turkeys seem to have a great fondness for new corn when it is just past the milk stage, and they probably could not get anything that is worse for them if they wanted it.

Water Supply on Ships
Big ocean liners now carry sufficient fresh water for passengers and crew to last a town of 3,000 population a week.

Cutting Moving Cost
The burden of moving may be lightened by first taking home the things you have borrowed.—Hartford Times.

Not Likely to Have Any
The generous mind least regards money and yet most feels want of it.—Benjamin Franklin.