

DREADFUL PAINS

This Lady Suffered Severely, Took Cardui, and Got Well.

Mrs. George S. Hunter, of Columbus, Ga., writes:

"I suffered with dreadful pains in my sides during . . . My side hurt so bad it nearly killed me. I had to go to bed and stay sometimes two weeks at a time. I could not work and I just dragged around the house."

"I got very thin—I went from 125 pounds down to less than 100. My mother had long been a user of Cardui and she knew what a good medicine it was for this trouble, so she told me to get some and take it. I sent to the store after it and before I had taken the first bottle I began to improve."

"My sides hurt less and I began to improve in health. . . The Cardui acted as a fine tonic and I do not feel like the same person. I am so much better. I am well now."

"I have gained 10 pounds and am still gaining. My sides do not trouble me at all."

"I wish every suffering woman knew about Cardui."

At all drug stores.



Popular System for Sanitation

Plan Originated Few Years Ago Is Saving Hog Raisers Much Money.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That the system of swine sanitation originated in the United States Department of Agriculture a few years ago is saving hog raisers large numbers of pigs and much money is shown by reports coming in continuously from various parts of the Middle West. Illinois, where the system was first tried out in McLean county, has been taking up this new method of handling sows and young pigs with a great deal of energy, and the results obtained no doubt will stimulate increasing numbers of farmers to raise pigs under sanitary precautions which will keep them free of worms.

Pigs Given Good Start.

This spring 500 farmers in 57 Illinois counties gave all the pigs farrowed a good start by having them come to clean farrowing houses after the sows had been thoroughly scrubbed. The live stock extension specialist of the University of Illinois considers that with this start half the battle in the economical production of pork has been won. He says the other half consists merely in keeping the pigs away from worm eggs until they are at least four months of age, and to do that does not require skill, but merely determination and persistence.

Reports indicate that farmers who have raised pigs the sanitation way will not go back to the old careless method. They saved more pigs, the pigs grew faster, and gain costs less, the pigs were ready for market sooner, and the profit was greater. At the experiment station farm at Urbana, Ill., a lot of sanitation pigs gained 85 pounds each while others allowed to run in old hog lots where they picked up worm eggs gained only 18 pounds. Dr. H. B. Raffensperger, of Bloomington, Ill., representative of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, reports a lot of sanitation hogs that reached a weight of 218 pounds, while others frequenting an old hog lot grew to only 162 pounds. In this case the sanitation method increased the size of the pigs 35 per cent. Hundreds of farmers in various parts of the state have reported similar and even greater gains. One man raised sanitation hogs to a weight of 300 pounds in the same time that his hogs formerly grew to only 200 pounds; another reported a ton litter of sanitation pigs averaging 272 pounds when others in the old hog pastures weighed only 150 pounds, a gain of 30 per cent. A farmer who adopted the sanitation system last year had two sows which raised 13 pigs on a half-acre of old pasture land which had been plowed and sowed to oats and rape. As this man expressed it, he had the best "luck" with these pigs that he had had in ten years.

Easiest Way to Raise Pigs.

With such enthusiasts as these men scattered throughout the state, it is highly probable that the sanitation method of hog raising will be the common method in a few years. The method is not complicated and, as one Illinois farmer expressed it, once you are fixed for handling hogs in this way, it is the easiest way to raise pigs. Briefly, all that is necessary is to have the pigs farrowed in a pen that has been thoroughly cleaned with lye and hot water, from sows that have been thoroughly scrubbed before the pigs are born. From this point on the pigs must be handled so as not to be brought in contact with old hog-lot soil polluted with worm eggs. They should be moved to clean pastures and kept away from contact with other hogs until they are four months of age, and have a good enough start to resist any worm infection that may come later.

Keeping Up Milk Flow

Cows at the beginning of their lactation period are more sensitive to change in feed, water and weather than when they are nearer to the end of lactation. If a cow is so affected that her milk production drops down after calving, it is almost impossible by the most careful management to bring her production back. This means that a successful dairyman must plan in advance so that his cows will be properly fed on a balancing ration.

Original "Money" The word "money" originated in Rome, where coin was coined in the temple of Minerva.

DAIRY

SATISFACTORY WAY OF MARKING CANS

In checking milk and cream shipments at depots, dairies, and creameries, we find that quite a number of the milk and cream cans are not properly marked so that they can positively be identified. Most any farmer or dairyman can tell his own can by some peculiar mark or particular dent or scratch on the can, but he must remember these marks mean nothing to a stranger.

Milk cans that are shipped in by truck sometimes have no marks on them or are partly worn off.

Usually the truck driver or the man at the milk plant can tell whose can it is, but if a strange truck driver or new man at the milk plant be on the job, he would be unable to recognize these cans.

Farmers who ship cream by truck or rail should not depend too much on the common tag that is usually used. It may get wet and the writing on it be obliterated or it may become torn off and lost.

There are several ways of marking your cans that are satisfactory. A brass name plate may be soldered on the can or a brass tag attached to the link which holds the cover to the can, bearing the owner's name and address.

Another way is to have your name and address embossed in the body of the can. This can be done when you buy a new can. The cost of embossing the name and address in the body of the can is about 50 cents for a single can and less when more are done at the same time.

If for some reason you prefer to paint your name and address on the cans, be sure to put it on plainly and look it over occasionally to assure yourself it can be understood by others.

If a can of cream should arrive without any tag or identification as to who sent the can, the only thing the express company can do is to sell the cream and await developments which come only after long delay and annoyance to all concerned. Remember the express company and the creameries and milk plants handle thousands of cans every day and they all look alike to them, if not properly marked.—W. H. Skitt, Dairy Inspector, Colorado State Dairy Commission.

Cow at Calving Time Is Entitled to Right Care

A Wisconsin dairy expert recommends the following care of the milk cow at calving time:

Have cows in good condition to insure reserve energy and body tissues for milk production.

Provide a comfortable box stall or suitable place for calving.

Be prepared to treat an attack of milk fever by having a milk-fever outfit to infuse udder with air.

Blanket cow immediately after calving if weather endangers her becoming chilled.

Do not milk cows completely dry for 48 hours after calving.

Feed cows sparingly the first few days after calving.

Warm water and a few quarts of scalded bran or oats and good hay is sufficient for the first day or two after calving. Gradually work cows on to full feed, which ordinarily requires two to three weeks.

Be careful not to overfeed.

Remove the afterbirth if necessary inside of 48 hours after calving, and do not allow the cow to eat it.

Remove the calf from its mother after the first two to four days, and teach it to drink from a pail.

Produce High Producers to Make Cow Profitable

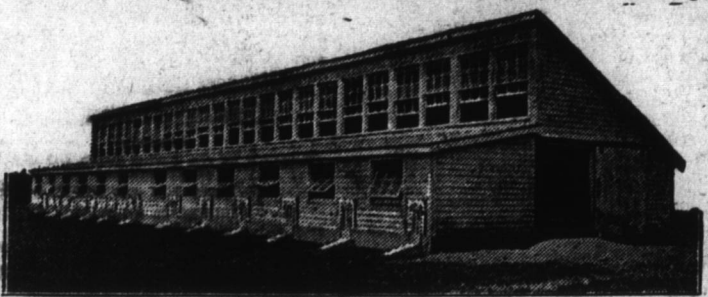
No one can tell with certainty just what the daughters of a pure bred dairy sire will produce until after they have been milked, but it can be stated with certainty that the daughters of common or scrub cows sired by a good pure bred dairy sire will be better than their dams. As nearly as can be estimated the average production of the western dairy cow is under 2,000 pounds of milk per year. If this milk tested 4 per cent the average butterfat yield per year would be 104 pounds. With feed at present prices, approximately one-half the dairy cows are below the production that will yield a satisfactory profit. Economy and logic indicate that the most satisfactory method of obtaining higher-yielding dairy cattle is to breed them. The poorer cows can be replaced by better ones and then pure-bred sires from high-producing cows can be used to bring up the production of the present herds of the state.

Keeping Up Milk Flow

Cows at the beginning of their lactation period are more sensitive to change in feed, water and weather than when they are nearer to the end of lactation. If a cow is so affected that her milk production drops down after calving, it is almost impossible by the most careful management to bring her production back. This means that a successful dairyman must plan in advance so that his cows will be properly fed on a balancing ration.

Original "Money" The word "money" originated in Rome, where coin was coined in the temple of Minerva.

Hog House Should Be Built Right to Insure Profits From Industry



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 work on the farm, 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. 1137 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

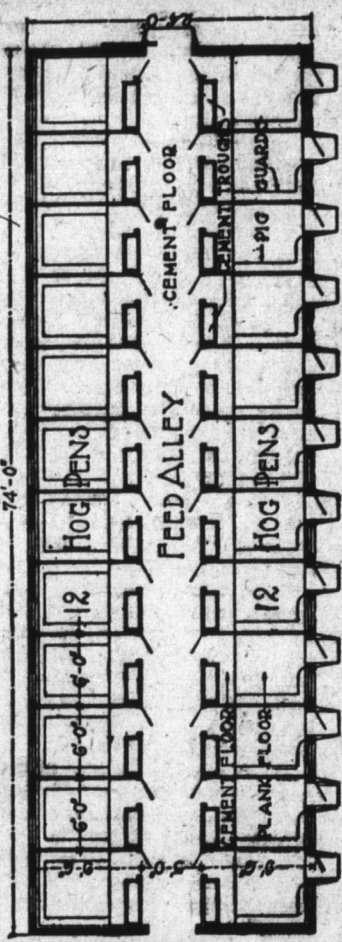
"Pigs Is Pigs" was the name of a short story of some years ago, and the phrase caught the popular fancy and still lives. But to the modern farmer, pigs are something more than pigs. They are a highly profitable stock investment and every care should be taken to make them pay the greatest possible profit. The day is gone when hogs are kept in dirty mud pens, placed anywhere at all and left to take care of themselves as best they can. Such handling is really expensive, for hogs respond most generously to proper housing and breeding conditions and pay liberally for the investment and labor required.

Proper housing for hogs means clean, dry, roomy pens with plenty of ventilation and sunshine. To meet the conditions a well placed and well built hog house must be provided. The principle on which such houses are planned are quite well established and are really quite simple. Two types are commonly accepted. One of these is placed to run north and south and get the advantage of the sun during the entire day's course. Another is placed east and west with windows arranged to get the benefit of the full south exposure to the sun.

It is the second type which is illustrated here. This hog house should be placed facing the south. The upper row of windows, spanning the entire side of the building, floods the pens along the far side with sunlight while the lower row gives an equally good lighting to the pens along the front side. This saw-tooth roof is always the best type for use on a hog house with southern exposure.

This house is a large one, having 24 pens, 12 on each side. A feed alley runs down the center between the two rows of pens, making it easy to fill the feed troughs at each pen with the least labor. The floor is of cement throughout, but plank flooring is laid over the cement inside the pens. This affords a warmer resting place for the hogs and if made in sections is easily taken off for cleaning. A gutter should run along each side of the feed alley to assist the regular cleaning and a feed carrier may also be installed as a labor-saving piece of equipment.

Good ventilation, without injurious



Floor Plan.

drafts, can be secured by opening and closing the two rows of windows as required. It is also possible to install ventilators in the roof which afford a draftless ventilation and are to a large extent automatic in their adjustment. It is well to make the partitions between the pens in the form of gates which can be swung out of the way when cleaning time comes and also permit a better circulation of air because of the open construction. Of course a hog yard must be provided in front of the building with plenty of space for the whole herd. This may be either a single yard or may be divided into smaller sections running out from the pens. Small doors are provided in each pen of the front row to admit the hogs from the yard while entrance to the house is provided by regular doors at each end of the building.

Most Important Piece of Woodwork Is Stair

In every two-story house the largest and most important single piece of woodwork is the stair. In most houses the stair has a very prominent location in the entrance hall or living room, where it is the first object that meets the view of all who enter.

So the appearance is of paramount importance, for it is the key to the whole interior. No other part of the house gets so much wear as the stair, so they need to be strongly made to stand hard and constant usage, the materials must be good, and they must be kept polished for reasons of economy and beauty.

More than a hundred pieces, of various sizes and shapes, have to be fitted together to make a complete stair. The fitting of these into a perfect unit that is absolutely rigid and strong requires expert skill. In fact, stairbuilding is a distinct trade in itself and always should be done by a specialist in stair work. At the same time, a stair that has elegance, dignity and grace of appearance requires a mind trained in designing.

The parts of a stair—treads, risers, balusters, newel, rail, and so on—are bought from woodwork factories. A complete stair can be secured from these factories, but it is better to get the particular house plans and detailed designs for the reason given.

It is preferable to buy your stair in this way, because it comes to the job with all parts properly fitted together and machine finished. This saving in carpenter labor alone more than makes up for the slight additional cost of the "complete stair," to say nothing of the fact that all shavings and averages of material are eliminated, and instead of having the stair pieces put together in a haphazard way, you get a finished, "square" stair.

Stairs are two general types—"open" and "boxed." The latter add no feature of beauty to the home, but serve merely as a means of reaching the second floor. They have the advantage of saving space, being inclosed between two walls, and, of course, are less expensive than open stairs. However, there is a decorative—not to say romantic—quality about a graceful, open, or sturdy English stair, which

Change Good Hardware, It is Most Important

Hardware to many home builders is such a small item in the entire cost of a building that they often neglect it to attend to larger things like foundations, roofs, walls and other parts of their new home.

And that is where they make their mistake. In the first place give particular attention to the hardware on the front door. This is the first thing a visitor sees while waiting for a door bell to be answered, and one should remember it is the little things that give the lasting impression.

Choose hardware that harmonizes with the general architecture of the house. Your hardware should be all of one piece, and it should be carried away with hardware that is attractive for itself as well as for its use.

Remember hardware has two important roles in your home. The first is, it protects your property; therefore, have it strong enough to resist the invader; second, it serves as an extra decoration.

Dark Rooms

Light, warm colors make a bright, acid room appear just the opposite. For rooms on the sunny side of the house use the cooler colors. Blue, green and gray make rooms appear larger; yellow, red and orange make them appear smaller. Large areas should always be in subdued tones. Horizontal panels of wood or color appear to lower the height of rooms, while stripes suggest height.

FARM POULTRY

CONTROL OF ROUP BY SANITARY RULES

Contagious roup is probably caused by unsanitary conditions of the hen-house and yards. It is aggravated by cold, damp weather. Correction of the causes, so far as possible, is most advisable, as remedies are slow working and not sure in effect.

It causes a loss, not only from a heavy death rate, but also from the interference with egg production and weakened vitality in breeding. It is very contagious, especially in damp, cold weather, and attacks both young and old stock.

Contagious roup is probably easier to identify than any other poultry disease. It usually starts like a simple cold, with a thin, watery discharge from the nose and eyes. This secretion has a peculiar, offensive odor. Inflammation sets into the nasal passages, eyes and spaces just below the eyeballs. The birds then often cough and sneeze, breathing becomes noisy, and if the air passages of the nose become entirely blocked, they breathe through their mouths. The birds soon lose their appetite and become depressed, their wings drooping and their feathers ruffled. The secretions from the nose and eye change from fluid to a yellowish cheese-like mass. This grows rapidly about the eyelids and the nostrils. One or both eyes become enlarged and swelling may appear on the head.

The exact cause is not known. Whatever it is, the organism is hard to kill, because it penetrates into the tissues. If the formations about the head are removed, the uneven bleeding surface which is left forms a new mass in 24 to 48 hours.

Infected birds carry the disease from place to place and infect others by contact. Food and water may become contaminated by the secretions from sick birds and healthy birds become infected in this way.

Roup is easily controlled by proper management and housing. Damp, unsanitary, poorly ventilated, overcrowded, drafty quarters are conducive to its spread. The first treatment is to remove the cause at once. Only valuable birds should have individual treatment. A simple cure for the sick bird is as follows: Place it in a dry, well-ventilated place away from the other birds, and give it plenty of fresh water and feed. Every morning and evening remove all the matter from the eyes and nostrils of the bird and dip its head into a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-1000). This is made by placing one 7.5 mercury bichloride tablet in a pint of water. Hold the bird firmly and immerse the head with the eyes and nostrils in the solution for a few seconds or until it struggles. In most cases, the following procedure is advisable: Dispose of bad cases by killing and burning them.

Isolate birds having colds. Be sure quarters are dry and tight on all sides, with adequate opening in the front for ventilation and light to reach every part of the house.

Allow at least three square feet floor space per bird.

Place a little kerosene on the top of the drinking water or one 7.5-gram mercury bichloride tablet in a gallon of water in a nonmetal container. This should never be used more than ten days in succession.

Place one pound spawn salts per 100 birds in the drinking water or in wet mash.

Judgment in Feeding

Good judgment must be exercised in feeding the pullets after they are mature and see to their winter housing. Usually eight quarts of hard grain is fed to one hundred birds a day. One-third or one-fourth of this amount should be fed in the morning and the balance at night. When about half the birds are laying well they may require as much as ten or twelve quarts per day. Sometimes, however, eight quarts is too much and it is necessary to cut down on this amount. Mash should always be kept before them in hoppers or feeders.

Poultry Notes

Owl nonproducing hens.

Chickens need sunlight to prevent rickets.

It is a good plan during warm weather to keep a little earth spaded up in the shade of a tree for the fowls' dust bath.

Hygiene and hygiene are most profitable when they reach the market before the slower-grown chicks are ready.

There are a good many different systems of feeding the young chicks and a good many feeds which are used for this purpose.

Commercial baby chicks scratch and chick mash may be fed to advantage in place of the home-mixed feeds and can be bought from almost any feed dealer.

The use of the large colony brooder stoves makes it possible to raise chicks in larger numbers and with less labor than can be done when the chicks are brooded with hens.



Children Cry for 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, Diarrhea, To Sweeten Stomach, 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.

Power for the Farm From Small Stream

Neglected Sources May Be Put to Good Uses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Small streams frequently are neglected sources of power that may be utilized in generating electricity to light buildings and grounds and possibly to operate a number of small machines, says the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin 1490, "Power for the Farm From Small Streams," just published. Electrical equipment on the farm saves time and labor in the household and farm work. To be a sound investment, however, the cost of installation should not be greater than the benefits obtained would justify. In this respect, the bureau points out by way of caution, farm water-power electric outfits have their limitations.

In the new bulletin an attempt is made to acquaint farmers with the possibilities of developing the power of small streams by converting it into electrical energy. It discusses the uses to which the power can be put. The bulletin gives information that will enable prospective water-power users to avoid unnecessary expense, and explains how to determine the power a stream will supply. Copies of the bulletin may be had free, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Toad of Great Value on Farms and in Orchards

We say that life is made up of the little things, yet we are not aware of the value that many little animals are to us. How many of us ever stop to consider the toad? In most instances he is considered just a little nuisance, put here to be in the way just as other harmful animals are. But the next time you see hopping along, stop and watch him perform his duties. The toad the student will learn that he is of great value to the farmer and orchardist, writes J. W. Reckner, Jr., in the Farm and Ranch.

The tongue of the toad is half an inch long or longer, and he can use it to perfection, too, when it comes to catching flies. I admit that the toad seems to be a very lazy creature hopping about, but that is the very time when he is busy. The toad has about 20,000 taste buds on his tongue, and an immense number of eyes. He is a scavenger, carrying trash and garbage to well people's dining rooms, is stopped.

Mr. Toad is an eater of insects and is valuable to the farmer in his crop. It is estimated that the toad is worth \$19 per year to the farmer. If he is worth only half this much, then the toad is a valuable little fellow to us rural people. Toads should be given all the protection possible so their number will increase. Some people think they should be killed, but this should not be. Protect the toad, for he is our good little friend.

Arkansas Diamond

The Arkansas diamond mine in Pike county, Ark., produced a brilliant diamond weighing 1.35 carats in color in the west produced in other parts of the world and 1 per cent heavier than the hardest from other parts of the world. In the Arkansas diamond mines the gems have been found "in place," as the geologists put it, and nowhere else on this hemisphere have they been so found. The Arkansas mines are being worked only enough to pay overhead, so the management has decided that the per cent recovery of diamonds is not sufficient to justify the operation of the mine at this time.

Christianity in China

It cannot be definitely stated who was the first Christian missionary to China, since a tablet found in Yeh A. D. indicated that Nestorian missionaries operated in China as early as 635 A. D. There are, however, no definite records. The first definite record is that of Peter Pater, an Italian, who came to Peking in 1600. He was followed by Francis Xavier who went alone to China in 1582 shortly after the return of the Pao family to Europe, and he remained in China for many years, when his effort was reinforced by the pope of Rome and by a learned archbishop of Camballe (Peking).

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

Made from selected medicinal roots and herbs—Nature's own remedy for Constipation and indigestion. Sold Everywhere.

Odd Species of Fish That Passes Lungs

We are so accustomed to think of fish breathing by means of gills that it is difficult to imagine a species which has lungs and can breathe air like the higher land animals. There are the Dipnoi (meaning double-breathers). At one time numerous, they are now almost extinct. There are three species of them. Two are found in different parts of the world—one group in Queensland, another in Africa, and the third in South America.

They inhabit the tropical rivers, which, though full in the wet season, are parched up when the heat comes. During the dry season they bury themselves in the mud of the river bed and wait in the mud for the water to rise again. They are able to do this by means of a swim-bladder, similar in structure to our own lungs, though naturally not so highly developed.

Their internal structure is certainly illuminating. As well as in their lung or swim-bladder, they show resemblances to amphibians and land vertebrates in the skull, heart, and blood vessels. In spite of these resemblances, however, it is not certain that they are really a link between fish and amphibians. It is thought that the latter have been evolved through a different line, even the lungs of land vertebrates being of supposedly different origin to the lung of the Dipnoi.

Arkansas Diamond

The Arkansas diamond mine in Pike county, Ark., produced a brilliant diamond weighing 1.35 carats in color in the west produced in other parts of the world and 1 per cent heavier than the hardest from other parts of the world. In the Arkansas diamond mines the gems have been found "in place," as the geologists put it, and nowhere else on this hemisphere have they been so found. The Arkansas mines are being worked only enough to pay overhead, so the management has decided that the per cent recovery of diamonds is not sufficient to justify the operation of the mine at this time.

Christianity in China

It cannot be definitely stated who was the first Christian missionary to China, since a tablet found in Yeh A. D. indicated that Nestorian missionaries operated in China as early as 635 A. D. There are, however, no definite records. The first definite record is that of Peter Pater, an Italian, who came to Peking in 1600. He was followed by Francis Xavier who went alone to China in 1582 shortly after the return of the Pao family to Europe, and he remained in China for many years, when his effort was reinforced by the pope of Rome and by a learned archbishop of Camballe (Peking).