

BACKACHE

Mississippi Lady Benefited by Taking Cardui.

"I took Cardui for backache and a weakened, run-down condition, and it strengthened and helped me," says Mrs. Mattie Hurt, of Coldwater, Miss.

"Before the birth of my children, when weak and nauseated, I took Cardui. After the birth of my children, when just getting up to do my work, I took a couple of bottles of Cardui and it never failed to strengthen and help me when taking it.

"I seemed to enjoy my food and my back would feel stronger. I don't believe I could have kept going had it not been for Cardui and the strength it gave me.

"When change of life came on I got down in bed. Life seemed to be just a terrible drag. I did not have strength for anything. My back hurt. My limbs hurt. I was so nervous I couldn't rest.

"I knew what Cardui had done, so I went straight for it and it did just as it had done before—strengthened and built me up."

At all drug stores. C-30

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Prevent Cows From Eating Garlic Tops

Disagreeable Flavor and Odor Spread Quickly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One minute after garlic is eaten by a cow the disagreeable flavor and odor of this pungent plant may be detected in the milk. This is one of the facts brought out in an investigation carried on by the bureau of dairying, United States Department of Agriculture, and reported in Department Bulletin 1326, Effect of Garlic on the Flavor of Milk, by C. J. Babcock. The only practical way to prevent the appearance of this flavor and odor in milk in regions where the weed infests pastures is to keep the cows from eating the plant.

In the tests, which were made by giving to several persons samples of milk from cows milked at different periods after having been fed garlic and from check cows, it was found that the intensity of the bad flavor and odor increased until it reached a maximum at ten minutes after feeding the odoriferous ration. Bad flavor and odor were present to an objectionable degree when the cows ate one-half pound of garlic tops four hours before milking. As the time between the eating of the garlic and milking time increased, the bad flavor and odor diminished and in seven hours practically disappeared.

Not only were the garlic flavor and odor taken in by eating, but it was shown that inhaling garlic for ten minutes gives strong flavor and odor to the milk. Milk drawn 90 minutes after inhalation of garlic was practically free from objectionable flavors and odors.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Bordeaux Mixture Spray

Will Protect Potatoes

When the potato plants are six inches high, spray with bordeaux mixture. See that every part of the plant, leaves, upper and under sides of the leaves, and stems are reached with the spray to protect them from blights and rust.

This spraying is very important, as it reaches the heart of the cluster of stems and leaves—which is hardest to reach as the plant grows.

Just as important is spraying to kill insect enemies. Use one-half pound of pure paris green in 50 gallons of the bordeaux mixture. Spray with the poison just as the eggs of the Colorado beetle first show signs of hatching. Make one or two more applications of the poison three to five days apart, as required.

Spray with bordeaux at least four times. Spray every ten days or two weeks until the potato tops get large enough to meet in the rows, or until they are as large as they ever will be. If you can't get in four sprayings ten days or two weeks apart while the plants are making this growth, spray softer.

That is, do this if you are planting potatoes for profit. Careful tests in New Jersey show a profit of \$40 an acre of potatoes by spraying, and similar results have been arrived at elsewhere. People who make a business of growing them for the market would never think of omitting the spraying. They know their business.

Witch Hazel

The bark of the shrub from which witch hazel is made was used by American Indians as a sedative application for external inflammation. Extract of which hazel is still extensively used for this purpose. The shrub grows from 5 to 15 feet high, and is found in all sections of the United States, usually on hills or in stony places, and often on banks of streams.

"Till Tell the World"

Isabella in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" — "With outstretched throat I'll tell the world aloud what kind of a man thou art."

POULTRY

FACTS OF POULTRY WORTH REMEMBERING

The poultry producers who do not give their flocks the run of the farm have a problem of yard management to consider in the handling of their flocks. Where the poultry have the run of the farm this problem is not so important, but, instead, the producer has the problem of keeping the ground immediately adjacent to the houses in a sanitary condition.

It has been demonstrated in all classes of live stock that rotation of pastures is an important means of lessening disease. This has been recognized for many years in the management of sheep and is becoming more recognized in the handling of hogs under the system which is known as the McClean county system.

In the handling of poultry it is well to have double yards so that one might rotate green crops. The yards may be sown to rye, oats, wheat or any quick-growing crop and while the fowls are using one yard the green feed in the other is getting a fresh start.

If the yards are only on one side of the house it is preferable that they be on the south side in order that the birds get the benefit of the dry ground and the warm sun in the early spring.

If the yards are in permanent sod it usually requires from 70 to 80 square feet for each bird. If part of the green feed is supplied in other forms half of this amount will be sufficient.

Shade of some type is needed in the poultry yards. Fruit trees are often used for this purpose. If trees are not available then some type of artificial shade should be supplied.

Select the best eggs for hatching. Use the mother hen when possible or hatch early chicks with incubators. Care for early hatched baby chicks well.

Feed early baby chicks properly to give them a good start.

It is always well to clean and disinfect the houses and pens thoroughly where the pullets are to live. This is especially true if the birds formerly occupying the building have been diseased or have had worms.

Artificial lights should not be used on pullets until they have had a chance to respond to normal conditions. If they do not respond quickly enough, or if neck molt starts, then lights can be used with good effect.

Lack of ventilation causes dampness in the houses and this in turn results in colds and roup.

Sunlight a Panacea for All Kansas Hen Flocks

"Why use the ultra-violet ray machine or cod-liver oil to stimulate egg production when Kansas sunlight is so available?" asks Prof. L. F. Payne, head of the department of poultry husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Experiments at the college have indicated that a vital element for egg production and for general vigor of poultry is provided by sunlight, by the ultra-violet ray, or by the vitamin contained in cod liver oil, and that if this element is lacking improper development results.

Professor Payne has conducted experiments which indicate that direct sunlight is more beneficial than that which comes through ordinary window glass. In an experiment contrasting egg production of pullets grown in an open house with those grown in a glass-front house the ones grown in the open house were heavier producers and had no trouble with colds or moulting, while those in the glass-front house suffered from colds and from moulting.

Palatability of Feeds Appreciated by Fowls

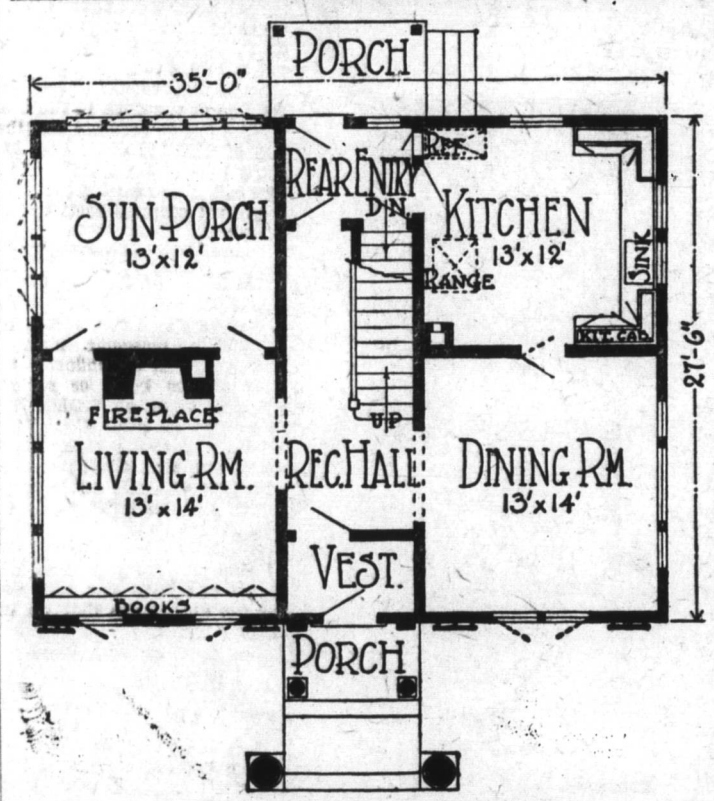
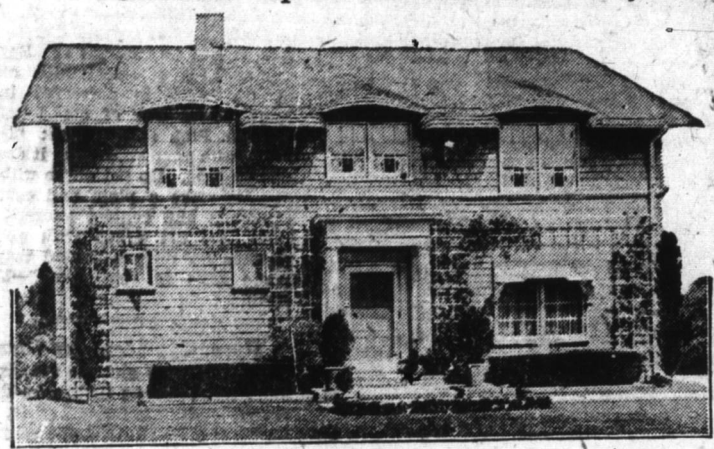
A hen does not have a keen sense of taste, but she does dislike certain feeds, and if they make up an appreciable part of the mash she will reduce the quantity eaten. Linseed meal, bean meal and ground hulls must be used only to a limited extent. Blood meal, rye and cottonseed meal should be left out of the ration. Wheat bran and millet are probably the best liked fibrous feeds. Light colored mashes are usually eaten more readily than dark ones.

Undoubtedly hens or flocks develop individual likes and dislikes. Birds raised on kafir, for instance, may like it, while another flock to which it is newly introduced may practically refuse to eat it. Hens do not enjoy feed or eat as heartily when it must be dug out of a filthy litter.—O. C. Krum, Colorado Agricultural College, in Extension Bulletin 234-A, "Feeding for Commercial Egg Production."

Feed for Young Chicks

The young chicks should not be fed until they are 48 hours old, whether they are with hen or in a brooder. The first feed should consist of baked Johnny-cake broken up into small pieces, or hard-boiled eggs mixed with stale bread crumbs or rolled oats, using a sufficient quantity of the latter to make a dry, crumbly mixture or a mash of two quarts of rolled oats, one part bran and one part middlings by weight, mixed with milk or with boiled eggs.

Plan of Seven-Room House Offers Greater Space at the Lowest Cost



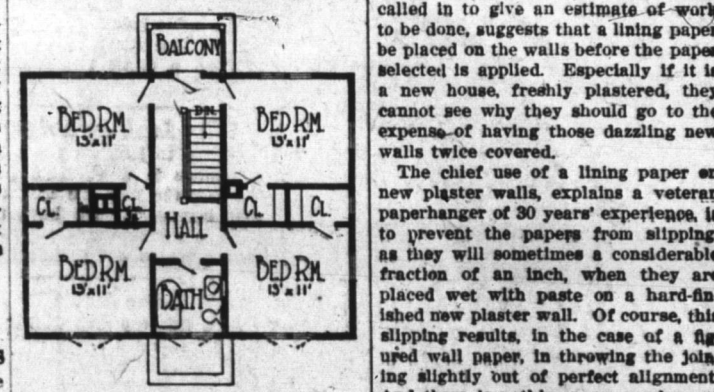
First Floor Plan.

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

In proportion to the amount of wall construction required, the square house affords more actual space than any other shape of building. Because of this fact, architects very frequently use the square, or nearly square, floor plan when designing a house where maximum space must be combined with low construction cost. At the same time the nearly square house can always be made attractive without the danger of awkward lines which may appear in the more irregular shapes unless most carefully designed.

In planning the square house, thought should be given to the exterior design to avoid monotony or what might be called a box-like appearance, and this can be done by means of lines which break the wall



Second Floor Plan.

surface as well as by ornamental features, porches and entrances, trellises, window awnings and shrubbery.

A fine example of this can be seen in this two-story seven-room and sun parlor house. While not absolutely square, this house is of the square type, being 35 feet wide and 27 feet 6 inches deep. The walls as well as the roof are shingled and the expanse of wall is broken by a belt course just below the second-story windows. Also, these windows break the line of the eaves, which are finished in an attractive thatch effect.

No foundation is visible, the walls running straight to the ground but the ground level is broken by the use of ledges extending out from either side of the terraced front porch. The front porch, with its pillar entrance is the main feature of the front elevation but is not so heavy as to be out of balance with the rest of the building. Though the windows at one side of the porch are large and those at the other side are small and placed high, the balance is maintained by means of the trellises supporting vines, which frame the wall at each side of the entrance.

The house is entered through a small vestibule which opens into a central hall extending clear through to the rear entry and porch. At one side is the living room and sun parlor, a novel arrangement in which a large fireplace, with a door at either side,

DAIRY FACTS

INCREASE PROFITS BY GROWING FEED

The dairy farmer who can raise all or a big proportion of the feed for his dairy cows has a distinct advantage over the dairyman who has to purchase his feed, according to Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department at the Kansas State Agricultural college. His feed will be cheaper, giving him greater profits on his milk products, and he has the chance of getting market prices for his surplus feed.

Alfalfa is the best hay for dairy cattle, Professor Fitch stated. In sections where alfalfa cannot be grown, sweet clover is being used to great advantage. Soy beans and cowpeas are being used in some sections, both as a hay crop and protein substitute.

Corn or "cane" silage is the best and cheapest feed with which to supplement legume hay. As to the use of corn, "cane" or kafir as a silage crop, Professor Fitch recommends the one which will give the largest yield with the greatest degree of certainty.

For higher production it is necessary to use grain in addition to the bulky feeds. Kansas produces corn, oats, barley, kafir, "cane," and wheat, all of which may be used in a dairy ration. Bran is another popular concentrated feed because of the large amount of wheat milled. Linseed oil meal and cotton-seed meal are both used as concentrated protein for high producers.

Besides the natural pasture crops, the use of wheat and rye for pasture is very extensive. Sweet clover and sudan grass, both of which are relatively new, have also become very popular as pasture for dairy cattle.

Future of Dairy Herds Depends on Heifer Care

Declaring that the future of the dairy herd depends a great deal upon the care given the heifer calves which will be the cows of tomorrow, H. M. Jones, dairy extension specialist at South Dakota State college points out that the usefulness of many a good cow is impaired by neglect or mistreatment as a calf.

"Feeding is of prime importance," he says. "On well-managed dairy farms, regularity in feeding is the rule, and the pails used for feeding calves are as clean as those into which milk is drawn for human use. The best insurance for the health of the calf is cleanliness in quarters and feeding pails."

Raising the calf on whole milk is not economical, according to Jones, but it is necessary that the whole milk be fed for at least the first two or three weeks of the calf's life. After that, he suggests a gradual shifting of skim milk plus a grain ration of ground oats and corn. The cause for an "undersized" cow, he says, can usually be traced to too scanty feeding during the early period of her life.

Butterfat and Feed Are Most Important Items

If a cow receives sufficient nutrients to maintain her body weight, the percentage of fat cannot materially change for any considerable period of feeding or by supplying any particular kind of feed. Cows that are greatly underfed may produce milk somewhat lower in fat percentage than normal. All experiments conducted up to the present time show that there is no positive evidence of any continued direct effect of a feed in stimulating milk production or increasing the percentage of fat. No kind of feed or care will cause a Holstein to give milk rich in fat like the Jersey. However, a cow may be fattened before freshening and caused to milk off this body fat in the first month of lactation, thereby raising the percent of butterfat in her milk.—From Colorado Experiment Station Bulletin 295, "Make the Dairy Pay."

Dairy Notes

Sometimes cow-testing shows that the cow you think is a "poor stick" is being misjudged.

See that the pasture fence is in good condition for the summer, making necessary repairs.

Freshen up the premises with whitewash—all buildings and fences which have not been painted.

The cost of producing milk may be reduced by using pastures. The feed cost is generally the biggest expense item in producing milk.

See that the salt boxes in the pastures are kept well filled. Milk cows need more salt when on green pasture.

Garage Doors

Rapid increase in the use of automobiles has brought garage building to an important place in construction activity. It has been truly stated that the garage door is the most important item of the garage, and the efficiency of the door is, of course, dependent upon the way it is supported. Manufacturers of garage-door equipment have risen to the occasion by producing types of hangers that not only permit ease of operation, but their cost is quite reasonable.

Why Women Wrangle

"Women quarrel, and they will always quarrel. It is part of their amusement in life, and you can't stop them having their amusement."—Judge Farry, in English Court.

Small birds are caught in trapdoor pitfalls made by big spiders in the Amazon valley.

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 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.

Trapping and Poisoning for Control of Gophers

Trapping and poisoning are methods recommended for the control of gophers, according to Fred D. Butcher, extension entomologist at Iowa State college. Traps set in runways should always be used to supplement other control measures. Special pocket gopher traps are advised.

For poisoning gophers, use a bait made by cutting sweet potatoes, carrots or parsnips into pieces about one inch long and about one-half inch in diameter. Wash and drain the pieces as soon as they are cut. Over one gallon of the bait sprinkle one-eighth of an ounce of powdered strychnine. Stir one or two pieces of bait into the gopher runways one or two feet from each mound. The runways may be located by means of a sharp stick or wagonbox endgate rod used as a probe and the bait dropped through the holes thus made. Close the holes after inserting the bait.

FARM NOTES

Spring is the best season for the planting of all kinds of nursery stock.

It is less costly to be prepared for apple scab than to be surprised by it.

Don't rely too much on your own opinion; men have been known to err.

Don't let the weeds get a start. It's worse than a large handicap in a foot-race. Sharpen the hoes and start from the same mark.

An incubator room that can maintain a temperature ranging between 60 and 70 degrees F. will increase the efficiency of the incubator.

Two-thirds of the seed corn sent to the New Jersey College of Agriculture for test has been found unfit to be used for planting. Play safe and have yours tested.

Grave Purpose Behind Writing of Fiction

Universal nature, too strong for the petty fiber of the bard, sits on his neck and writes through his hand; so that when he seems to vent a mere caprice and wild romance the issue is an exact allegory. Hence Plato said that "poets utter great and wise things which they do not themselves understand." All the fictions of the Middle Ages explain themselves as a masked or frolic expression of that which in grave earnest the mind of that period toiled to achieve. Magic, and all that is ascribed to it, is a deep presentment of the powers of science. The shoes of swiftness, the sword of sharpness, the power of subduing the elements, of using the secret virtues of minerals, of understanding the voices of birds, are the obscure gropings of the mind in a right direction. The preternatural prowess of the hero, the like are but the endeavor of the human spirit "to bend the shows of things to the desires of the mind."—Ralph Waldo Emerson in "Essay on History."

Spiders Trap Birds

Small birds are caught in trapdoor pitfalls made by big spiders in the Amazon valley.

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

Liver Medicine

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

Sold Everywhere

POULTRY

GETTING START IN POULTRY RAISING

The beginner in poultry raising should start in a small way. Mistakes are bound to be made by the beginner and difficult problems will be presented which must be solved before one can expect to make a success in the poultry business. There are two ways of starting in the business. One is to buy fowls in the fall of the year and the other is to buy eggs for hatching, or baby chicks in the spring. Perhaps the buying of fowls in the fall is the safer method, but for the money invested the starting with eggs or baby chicks in the spring offers a larger opportunity.

In starting with poultry the beginner should first of all consider the purpose for which he wants to use the fowls. There are four general classes of fowls, the egg breeds, the meat breeds, general-purpose breeds and fancy or ornamental breeds.

The egg breeds include the smaller or medium-sized fowls, which are very active, quick to mature and which produce white-shelled eggs. They are mostly sitters or poor sitters and other fowls are usually kept if natural methods of incubation are used. The Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas are typical breeds of this class.

The meat breeds represent the other extreme and are especially suitable for the production of roasters. Fowls of this class are slow and somewhat sluggish. They are easily confined with low fences, slow maturing, persistent sitters and rather indifferent layers. The Brahmans, Cochins and Langshans belong to this class.

The general-purpose breeds are medium in size and produce a good quantity of eggs, thereby making them appeal to those who want a bird which will supply both eggs and meat. The general-purpose fowls are usually good sitters and good mothers. They occupy a medium position between the egg and meat breeds in size, egg production and docility. However, it should be noted that in the recent work in breeding for high egg production some of the general-purpose fowls have made very creditable egg records. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons are typical representatives of the general-purpose fowls.