

WOMANLY AILS

Kentucky Lady Got Well After Taking Cardui

"I got down in health—suffering from womanly troubles which caused me much pain and worry," says Mrs. Rhoda Canary, of R. F. D. 6, Owensboro, Ky.

"My stepmother had taken Cardui when she was in my same condition, so I got to inquiring around among my friends about it and found several women who were taking it at that time.

"They all told me how good it was, so I told my husband to get me a bottle to try. That night he came home with a bottle of Cardui.

"I had a... which left me in a very serious condition. I had been in bed eight weeks and was unable to move in bed without help.

"By the time I had taken half a bottle (of Cardui), my strength began to come back. I could sit up in bed.

"I finished up that bottle and by that time I was able to walk across the floor. I continued taking Cardui for several months and I got well."

At all drug stores. C-5

Take **CARDUI**

WOMANLY TROUBLE

The DAIRY

PROPER FEEDING OF BULL IS IMPORTANT

Proper feeding of the herd bull is just as important as the proper feeding of the milk cows. Too often the spoiled or musty hay is put to one side to be fed to the bull. Again we find dairymen giving the waste feed, left by other animals, to the herd sire. All of which is a very poor practice, writes R. D. Canan in the Indiana Farmer's Guide.

The herd bull old enough for service should be fed enough to keep him in a vigorous, healthy condition, free from any excess fat. Most breeders feed their regular grain mixture to the bull at the rate of four to ten pounds daily depending upon the size and condition of the animal and the variety of roughage. A good grain mixture to use consists of three parts ground corn, three parts ground oats, three parts wheat bran, and one part linseed oil meal. Ground oats are especially good for bulls. Cottonseed meal is generally looked upon with disfavor, since it may cause impotency.

Legume hay, whenever available, should be fed at the rate of ten to twenty pounds a day. Legumes are high in protein and mineral matter, and will keep the heavily used bull in excellent condition. When nonlegume roughages, such as timothy hay, fodder or straw are fed, it is necessary to feed more linseed oil meal than with the legume roughages.

Breeders differ as to the breeding powers of the bull when silage is fed. Silage fed in large amounts will have a tendency to distend the stomach, which is very undesirable. However, when silage is fed in moderate amounts, it may be safely fed along with other roughages.

It is essential that the herd bull receive plenty of water, and where it has been found necessary to keep the bull in a stall or pen, he should be watered at least twice a day.

The value and importance of using good bulls is essential to the economical development of the dairy industry. The present use of good bulls is entirely too limited, and when a good bull is once in service his usefulness may be prolonged for an indefinite period through proper feeding and plenty of exercise.

Farm Shop and Implement House Essential for Efficient Work



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. 1187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The good workman takes the best possible care of his tools because he knows that only by keeping his tools always in perfect condition can he expect to have them always ready to do good work without loss of time. He also knows that tools well cared for require fewer replacements. This is the practical, utilitarian basis of the workman's pride in his tools and for the same reasons the farmer takes pride in his tools and implements.

Any implement which is not properly protected against the weather and is not kept in good repair at all times is likely to be found out of commission just at the time when it is most urgently needed for work that cannot wait. Besides this, implements that are neglected soon deteriorate and have to be replaced. It is economy to keep every implement in the best condition all the time.

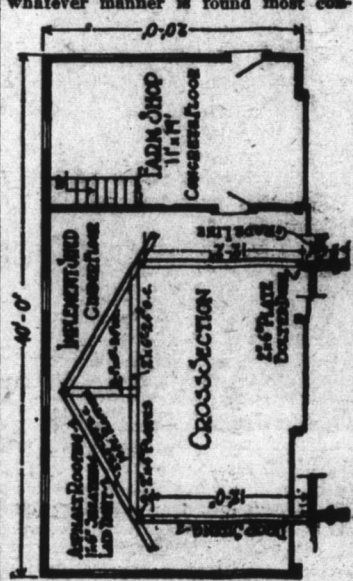
In order to accomplish this, two things are needed, a well constructed implement house for protection against the elements and a workshop conveniently placed and equipped, where implements can be given the care that they require and repairs can be made when needed. With a properly constructed building of this kind the farmer can spend many profitable hours overhauling his machinery during the winter when other work is slack. With such a building he can work in comfort because it will be weather-proof and the workshop will be well heated.

A good building of this kind is shown in the accompanying plan and illustration. It is of frame construction on a concrete foundation and has a concrete floor. The entire building is 40 by 20 feet, providing a shop 11 by 19 feet and an implement storage space of 29 by 19 feet. It is a design which is economical in first cost and will more

than pay for itself in the service which it gives.

At one end there is a small entrance door to the shop and another door leads to the implement storage room through the partition separating it from the shop. Large sliding doors form practically the whole of one side of the building and make it easy to get machines into the storage space or into the shop for overhauling.

The storage space is, of course, merely a large room where machines can be kept well protected. The shop section, however, should be equipped with a workbench and tool cabinet placed in whatever manner is found most con-



venient. From this room there is a stair leading to an attic space under the roof. This not only keeps the shop warmer in winter but also affords considerable space for storing of small tools and the many things which are not in constant use but must be handy when wanted.

The plan includes a cross section which shows the method of framing the building and the dimensions of the materials required in its construction. This also shows the height of the shop and storage rooms, which is 12 feet.

Ten Commandments for Lighting of the Home

Ten commandments for the householder who would have his home well lighted have just been compiled by home-lighting experts. Attention to these commandments, without reference to scientific or technical knowledge of illumination, will result in bringing the lighting of any home to a high standard, according to those who compiled them.

Here are the rules:

1. Keep your lamps and shades clean. Dirt and dust absorb large quantities of light. That's why many a fixture that seemed perfect at first doesn't suit you so well after a few weeks' use. Clean lamps and reflectors at least once a week.

2. See that the lamp shade really shades the lamp. Use no shade that either fails to conceal the light source or to diffuse the light. Clear glass does not protect the eye and is quite useless.

3. Don't choose shades that absorb too much light. If a shade is too dark in color, don't pick it, even though it may be beautiful and may fit in with your other decorations.

4. Use frosted or enameled bulbs in all cases where the shade does not shield the bulb entirely from view. The coating on the lamp bulb will diffuse the light and conceal the glaring glare of the filament.

5. Change slanting fixtures. The old-fashioned chandelier or bracket with lights sticking out at every angle is bound to be glaring and unattractive as well as having its element of restlessness. Sometimes it is possible to lead such fixtures so that the lights are perpendicular to the ceiling or floor. Then, when properly shaded, the lamps no longer will produce glare.

6. Do not have any lamps in the house without shades. This applies to the bulb in the attic and cellar as well as to the ornamental fixtures in the living room. Any unshaded light is a menace to vision.

7. Have enough light but avoid glare.

8. For your kitchen choose a reflector that surrounds the entire lamp with no openings anywhere. This will prevent dirt and dust from getting inside. Also have the outer surface smooth so that it will be easy to clean.

9. Use daylight bulbs in the laundry. They enable you to distinguish colors—and that's important in laundry work.

10. Use plenty of portable lamps to give flexibility to your lighting arrangements.

Breakfast Nook Should Be Carefully Planned

For the small and maidless family the breakfast nook is an undesirable labor saver. Yet many men hate them, because their shining enameled efficiency is strongly reminiscent of the bathroom or, if the table and benches be brightly painted, of some modern tea room—and most men hate tea rooms.

The breakfast nook is not attractive unless it has a window large enough for those seated to gaze through, and the view should be attractive if you want your toast and eggs to digest properly. Even though you bother your architect not a little, insist on having the breakfast nook so placed that the view is attractive.

Then give the breakfast nook some real decorative treatment. Let the kitchen and pantry be of shining tile-work if they must, but start the day right by eating in a really decorative and cheery alcove with the brightest, gayest wall paper you can find to greet your eyes as you come in, and again when you tip your head back for the last, well-advertised good drop of your breakfast coffee.

Heating Unit

In your plan and in your budget do not overlook the heating system for your new home. This is the greatest comfort feature of the home and its neglect will be felt in more ways than one.

The finest heating plant in the market is the one you want for your home. The first cost will seem small when you only think of the fuel economy, but after a year you will thank your wisdom in selecting an efficient heater.

Buy delivery heat, heat by gas source where it is wanted, not heat that is stored up the chimney and wasted, and to this add safety with an overhead boiler.

Look to Cellar

Taking it for granted that the interior of the house and basement are satisfactory in number and size, then what? First, consider the cellar and its construction. Are the walls thick enough to act as a good foundation for the house? Are the windows located so as to provide good ventilation in summer and tightly fitted so that they will keep out cold air in winter? Further, what about height? The underside of the floor beams of the first floor should be not less than seven feet above the cellar floor.

POULTRY

COMFORTABLE HENS ALWAYS LAY WELL

Do everything you can to make your hens comfortable. If their health and vitality are kept at the highest level, it will add many eggs to your basket. If your hens are worried by lice and mites, then they cannot lay the maximum number of eggs. An ounce of prevention just now is worth a pound of cure later on.

This is good poultry gospel, according to D. H. Hall, extension poultry specialist, who warns us that with the warm weather coming on we will have more trouble with lice and mites than we had during the cooler months, and that everybody should take extra precaution at this time of the year to get rid of these parasites.

Mites can be controlled by spraying the house with whitewash to which has been added enough disinfectant to make a 5 per cent solution. A good coal-tar product, such as cresote or tarolium, may be used as a disinfectant. Garbolic acid is also good. In spraying the house be sure to spray every square inch of surface. If you miss a few mites, then you will have a multitude to deal with the following week. It is also a good idea to paint the perch poles with a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and used engine oil.

Lice are found on the individual hens. They spend their entire life on the body, laying their eggs and sticking them to the feathers in small colonies. They can be found in the fluff feathers and under the wings. No hen will go about her business of producing eggs with any degree of efficiency with lice covering her body. The best method of getting rid of lice is by dusting with a good insect powder. Sodium fluoride is a good parasite killer. Take a pinch of sodium fluoride and dust it into the fluff feathers under each wing, on the neck, back and body of the fowl. Work the powder down into the feathers to the skin. Another good powder can be made from one pound of snuff and one-half pound of sulphur mixed with one gallon of road dust or ashes. It is a good idea to build a dust box and allow each hen to dust herself.

Look over the hens in about ten days to see if all the lice were killed, and if necessary give them another good dusting.

Feed Poultry With Eyes Open and Watch Closely

Experience counts with poultry, declared poultrymen at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. They say it is easy to tell how it should be done, but that it is a different matter to do it, and that doing it over and over again with one's eyes open is the way to gain the knowledge that makes poultry pay.

Immature and underfed pullets are often the cause of low egg production in many flocks, say men at the state college. And some poultrymen, they say, try to make themselves believe that they have a flock of good-sized pullets by weighing the largest ones. The only persons they fool are themselves, and that to no avail.

A pullet which is underfed or immature will not lay enough to be profitable. And what one man considers a small pullet may be considered large enough by another man. It is not wholly a matter of opinion, however, as there are standards of weight which are about right for egg production.

The tips chicks should be hatched depends on the man who is going to do the feeding. Chicks may mature much earlier under the care of one man than under that of another. The general rule should be followed of maturing the pullets so that they will come into laying in the early winter months when egg prices are highest.

As with every other kind of live stock, eternal vigilance is the price of success, and the poultryman who makes a profit is the one who "cares" for his flock in both senses of the word.

Chicken Production of Last Year Very Heavy

Some 678,000,000 chickens were produced in the United States last year, which was 29,400,000 more than in 1923, according to estimates just released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Despite this increased production there were on farms January 1, 1925, approximately 47,000,000 chickens as compared with 60,200,000 on January 1, 1924.

The decrease in stocks on hand January 1 is attributed to increased consumption, and to larger stocks going into storage.

Total stocks of frozen poultry in storage February 1 were reported at 138,250,000 pounds compared with 98,400,000 pounds February 1 a year ago.

Tankage for Breeders

It is customary to include in the ration for laying hens tankage at about 100 to 150 pounds a year. It is usually mixed in with mill feeds to form a dry mash which is available to the birds at all times. Where the eggs are to be used for hatching it is not advisable to make the proportion of tankage more than 20 to 25 per cent. Where milk is available it can take the place of the tankage in the mash, three gallons of milk a day for each 100 hens being equivalent.



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, 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.

DAIRY PROFITABLE WITH SMALL HERDS

Many creameries at the present time are losing money because they cannot get enough cream for the farmers in their territory to pay their overhead expenses. The volume of butterfat necessary to put these plants on a profitable basis is not likely to be secured until a large number of farmers begin to appreciate the value of the income from a few cows.

In the opinion of Prof. J. P. LaMaster, chief of the dairy division at Clemson college, the creamery development must depend on farmers who will milk from four to six good cows, and there is no doubt a place for such a number of cows on every farm which is operated by its owner living on the land. These few cows can be milked and cared for in a very few minutes before and after working hours each day. No extra hired labor is necessary.

The feed which these cows need and which the farmer saves for them, and the pasture they consume, would yield no income for him if he did not have the dairy cows. When a farmer gets many more cows than is indicated above, says Professor LaMaster, the labor problem becomes important, as does also the feed problem. The dairy herd then becomes a major project on the farm and requires sufficient time and labor to make it interfere with the other plans of operation. It is often just large enough to be burdensome and yet not large enough to be profitable.

There is very little place for herds between six or eight and twenty cows for cream production. Many a farmer has made money and has been satisfied while milking four or five cows, but when he increased his herd to twelve or fourteen cows, he did not make as much money in proportion and was dissatisfied with the results. A large number of farmers with four or five cows each will make dairying profitable.

The good dairyman, the bulletin says, tries to maintain summer conditions the year round. The conditions of early summer which make possible maximum production are: Abundance of feed, palatable feed, a succulent ration, a sufficient amount of protein, moderate temperatures and comfortable surroundings.

Beans Fail to Improve Silage for Dairy Cows

Comparisons of corn silage and corn and soy bean silage for dairy cows at the Iowa station fail to show much advantage for the corn and bean silage. In the first two trials, the cows produced about 2 per cent more milk and butterfat when on the corn and bean silage ration as compared with their production of corn silage, the grain and hay rations being kept constant. In this trial the returns over feed cost were nearly 4 per cent greater when the cows were on the mixed silage.

In a second trial, however, there was a slight advantage for corn silage in weight of the cows and production of milk and butterfat when on the corn silage ration. The dairy husbandry authorities concluded that there is little, if any, difference in the usefulness of the two kinds of silage, so far as feeding to dairy cows is concerned. No apparent differences in palatability were noted and the differences in production were not consistently in favor of either brand of silage.

Papyrus and Paper

Papyrus, the feathery reed that more than 2,000 years ago supplied the world with its principal writing material, is again being used in the manufacture of paper. According to jobbers' reports, mills are being built in Zululand and other parts of Africa where the growth is plentiful.

Suez a Leckless Canal

Suez canal has no locks and is 100 miles long, while the Panama canal is 50 miles in length.

Theodore's BLACK DRAUGHT

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

How to Feed Dairy Cows to Obtain Big Profits

Feed all the roughage a cow will eat. This should include succulent feed and a legume hay.

With a good roughage—as alfalfa, soy bean, or clover hay—feed a Jersey or Guernsey one pound of grain to each two and one-half to three pounds of milk; a Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, or Shorthorn, one pound of grain for each three to three and one-half pounds of milk.

With a poor roughage, such as timothy or wild hay, feed a Jersey or Guernsey one pound of grain for each two pounds of milk; a Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, or Shorthorn, one pound of grain for each two and one-half to three pounds of milk.

These rules for feeding dairy cattle are laid down in Bulletin 218, "Feeding the Dairy Herd," prepared by C. H. Eckles and O. G. Schrader of the dairy division, University of Minnesota, and just issued by the Minnesota agricultural experiment station. Copies can be obtained by addressing the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.

Stringy Milk Caused by Certain Bacteria Form

Stringy milk, or milk that gets thick after standing awhile, is caused by a certain form of bacteria that get into the milk, either through the water used in washing the milk utensils, from the udder of the cow or cows, or from the dust of the feed given the animals. The source of the infection may be the cream separator, especially if care is not used to have this utensil carefully cleaned and sterilized each day. It may be well to keep the milk from each cow separate for a few days to determine whether or not the infection came from a single cow. It may take some investigation to discover the source of the trouble, and in the meantime all vessels used for the milk should be washed thoroughly and scalded after each using.

Countries Once United

During the Roman period Spain and Portugal were united, the territory being known as Hispania. The Greek name was Iberia. Portugal was conquered by Spain and lost its independence in 1580. It recovered its independence by the revolution of 1640.

Treatment Outlined to Cure Egg-Eating Habit

Hens sometimes acquire a vice of eating their eggs, learning to do this from eating an accidentally broken egg. If one hen learns how to eat eggs the whole flock soon learns from her. Egg shells should never be fed to hens unless they are very finely broken or are mixed with soft food of some kind.

To cure this costly habit cut off the points of the mandibles of the beak, using a very sharp knife. Cut back a little at a time until enough is cut off to leave the tender flesh slightly exposed. As soon as a tiny drop of blood exudes from the cut enough has been removed. Then beat some eggs very hard, selecting those with the thickest shells, and put them on the floor of the poultry house, where the hens can easily get them. They try to break the shells by pecking at them and this hurts the nerves in the shortened beak so they will give it up after a few trials, and thereafter not try to break an egg. In a short time the beak will grow into its normal shape and the hens will have forgotten the vice.

Supplying First Feeds to the Young Goslings

Goslings should not be fed until they are more than 26 hours old when they should be given stale bread soaked in milk or water, to which finely chopped boiled eggs may be added. This should be fed three or four times daily for the first two or three weeks, with chopped grass or some other green feed added. Plenty of fresh, clean water should be supplied, and 5 per cent fine grit or sharp sand may be added to the feed or kept in a hopper before the goslings. After two or three weeks they will need a light feed daily of a mash made up of two parts shorts and one part of cornmeal. When the grass range is good other feed need not be given until fattening time. While the goslings are young great care should be practiced to prevent them from getting wet. They should be left in the coop until after the dew dries in the morning and should not be allowed to get caught in a rain. It is better to keep them separated from the old stock after they are about two weeks old.

Hen Lots Adjoining

Where it is necessary to have lots adjacent to one another it is advisable to use fine-meshed wire for the bottom two feet in order to keep the roosters from fighting. For the remainder of the fence the regular two-inch mesh is satisfactory. The heavy breeds may be kept in a lot with a four-foot fence, but the light breeds often require a fence seven feet high. One wing of the birds can be clipped to keep the birds from flying over the fence.

Dairy Notes

It takes only 12 minutes to tell whether or not a dairy herd is profitable.

None but high-producing cows are profitable, and the use of pure-bred sires is the shortest road.

Care of good, well-fed dairy stock covers many items, such as handling, breeding, housing, grooming, etc. In short, the dairyman must provide all the necessary conditions for good production.

Missing windows in the dairy barn mean missing dollars in your milk check.

A cow that has to use her energy warming the ice cold water she drinks can't use that energy to make milk.

Butter making begins with the production of good, clean-flavored cream. To obtain practically all the cream from the milk and have it in the best condition requires the use of a good separator.