

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-31



Timely Facts on Meat Production

Food Animals Slaughtered in 1924 Reached Highest Peak in History.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A compilation of figures on meat production and consumption, by the United States Department of Agriculture, contains the following information:

During 1924 the estimated number of food animals slaughtered in the United States reached the highest peak in history, totaling 119,989,500, or about 1.1 animals for every man, woman and child of the population.

Federally inspected. About two-thirds of all food animals slaughtered are federally inspected; the remaining one-third, which do not enter interstate or foreign commerce, are not subject to federal inspection.

More swine than any other kind of animals were slaughtered last year, the total exceeding 80,000,000.

The smallest slaughter of food animals was for goats, of which 92,300 were converted into meat; but goats showed a larger per cent of increase in slaughter over the previous year than the other classes of food animals.

The United States stands first among the stock-raising countries of the world, but Argentina and Australia, which are sparsely populated, have large surpluses of beef and mutton and are the principal factors in supplying the European deficit in these classes of meat.

The United States habitually exports from 12 to 15 per cent of its total production of pork.

The United States has approximately one-sixteenth of the world's population, but has within its borders about one-seventh of the food animals.

Meat Consumed. The total quantity of meat consumed in the United States has increased steadily each year for the last six years, but the ever-increasing population reduced the per capita consumption about one pound in 1924 compared with the previous year. Per capita consumption was 164.9 pounds exclusive of 15.8 pounds of lard.

Indications point to a somewhat shorter supply of meat for the next year or two at least.

Plant Bermuda Grass to Check Blight on Pears

For blight on pear trees the best thing to do is to cut out the blighted parts and destroy them. Cut from six to eight inches below the blighted part, otherwise you may spread the disease by having the knife or shears become infected. Pear trees always blight worse on rich soil, or when they are in a vigorous growing condition, therefore, in order to check the blight we must check the growth of the trees. This may be done by sowing grain around the trees in the fall, allowing it to mature on the land, and turning it under in the spring. If you have only a few trees you may easily check the growth by planting Bermuda grass around them and letting the trees remain in sod permanently.

Poisoning Outworms to Save the Garden Truck

Watch for the lowly outworm on cabbages and tomatoes, for great may be the destruction it causes.

Plants set out on newly plowed soil are likely to be especially subject to attack by this pest, states H. E. Hodgkins, extension entomologist of the Pennsylvania State college. If the worms appear destroy them quickly by using sweetened poison bait.

The formula given by Hodgkins is as follows: 20 parts of bran, two quarts of cheap molasses, one pound of paris green or white arsenic, and 3½ gallons of water, or enough to make a "sloppy" mixture.

Universal Lament

Clothes Shape Our Ends—Fashion caption. Possibly, but they make them harder to meet.—Exchange.

The DAIRY

PROPER FEEDS FOR RAISING DAIRY COW

The calf should receive the first milk, or colostrum, as it is called, during its first three or four days of life. This is laxative in its nature and is of great help in keeping the calf in good healthy condition. For this reason it is probably best to leave the calf with the cow for these first few days. There has been much discussion on whether or not it is best to leave the calf with its dam, but it is most generally agreed that the calf will do better if allowed to remain for the first day or two at least. After the calf is taken away from the cow it should receive warm fresh whole milk from two to four times daily. This should be continued until the calf is about three weeks of age, when you may begin to substitute sweet skim milk with a grain ration for part of the whole. Gradually, as the calf ages, increase the ration of skim milk until the calf is receiving a full feed of it. After six weeks of age, sixteen pounds daily will be about the right amount, if it doesn't cause scouring.

During the time the calf is on milk encourage it to eat grain. A grain mixture quite widely advised is corn, bran and oats in equal parts, with a small amount of oilmeal, or the whole oats and corn chop may be fed. The corn chop should be replaced by shelled corn in a month or month and a half. Cornmeal with bran also makes a good feed in combination with skim milk. In fact the feeder has an almost unlimited number of rations at hand, depending on the sort of feed he has.

At an early age the calf will begin to nibble at hay and such forage. Alfalfa and good bright clover are excellent feeds, though a trifle rich in proteins. Too liberal use of alfalfa will cause scouring. Clover is better from this standpoint and is excellent when mixed with alfalfa. Clean bright mixed hay is as good from the standpoint of forage as anything else. Good corn silage, absolutely free from all mold and spoilage, will prove excellent in small quantities. It provides succulence in excellent form, and if the calf is started out slowly at first will prove a valuable feed.

When it comes to raising the dairy heifer, her purpose in life must be considered. An excessive amount of fat will not be conducive to usefulness when the heifer becomes a cow. Therefore feeds rich in protein or muscle builders must be fed rather than fattening feeds. Much depends on the time of the year, of course. Liberal feeding of alfalfa or clover supplemented by a small amount of grain will provide for good growth. If silage is available, about fifteen pounds of that, seven of alfalfa, and about three pounds of grain, will provide an excellent ration for the dairy heifer.

In addition to proper feed, a point to watch in the building of a herd is a proper water supply. Without water, the feed consumed will not be properly assimilated. Calves like water frequently and in small quantities. Another thing often lacking is salt, which is absolutely required for the best results. It should be given to calves and heifers all the time.

It is not so difficult to provide the proper feeds for best development of the dairy cow. All that is really necessary is a realization of the necessity for good care and then the application of sound principles of feeding. Remember that a heifer of known ancestry, raised by proper methods, will prove more valuable to you than any other animal you could buy for any reasonable amount.

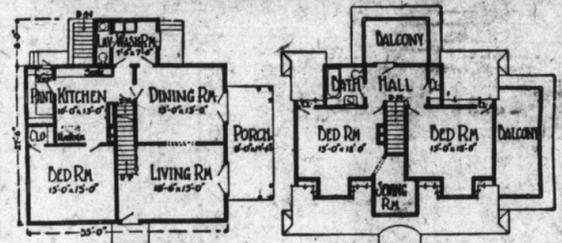
Swollen Udders Caused by Various Conditions

Swollen udders may be caused by many different things such as exposure to cold or wet weather, sudden changes of temperature, blows, kicks, bruises or abrasions of the udder, an injudicious allowance of rich feed, the retention of the milk, infrequent or irregular milking, the introduction of contaminated instruments into the udder, local infection, indigestion or any serious disturbance of the animal's health. Good care to avoid all of these causes prevents the occurrence of the trouble. An udder that is in perfectly normal condition is not any more likely to become inflamed if it has been swollen at some former time than if it has been perfectly normal at all times. A copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1422, entitled "Udder Diseases of Dairy Cows," should be in the home of every farmer who owns a cow. It may be obtained by sending 6 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington.

Value of Pasture Crop

A good pasture crop that will feed the cows for one-half of the year, without supplement, except for high-producing cows, is certainly supreme in the realm of economy. It relieves the dairyman of much labor in feeding his cows, right in the cropping season and, in addition, cuts almost in half the acreage of crops that must be raised, harvested and stored for barn feeding during the year by permitting the cows to gather their own feed for six months in the open.

This Quaint Six-Room Frame House Suggests Old-Fashioned Farm Home



First Floor Plan. Second 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. 1527 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The attractiveness that marked the old-fashioned farm home, especially those that were common in the eastern section of the country many years ago, is revealed in the modern farm home shown here. This suggests the Dutch type of architecture. Its squat appearance with the side entrance and dormer windows and the balcony over the porch are reminiscent of the homes the Dutch farmers built in the neighborhood of New York in early days.

However, a glance at the floor plans will show that this is a strictly modern type of home. The good-sized living and dining rooms at the front of the house, the French windows that open out of each onto the porch, and the conveniences indicated on the plans, mark it as the type of home that will suit the needs of the modern farm family.

The house is of frame construction throughout and is 35 feet deep and 27 feet 6 inches wide. The side entrance leads directly into the living

room, while an open stair opposite the entrance leads to the second floor. The living room and dining room at the front are connected by a chanced opening, which makes one large room partially divided in the center. Both of these rooms are large and well lighted, each having windows at the side as well as those opening on the porch. Back of the dining room is the kitchen, and at the side of the house is a large washroom and entry, doors leading from the washroom into both the kitchen and dining room. One bedroom, 13 by 15 feet is shown on the first floor. This is a corner room and adjoins the kitchen.

Upstairs the slope of the roof gives space for only two bedrooms, one in each gable. Both of these rooms are large for bedrooms, being 12 by 15 feet. In the dormer at the front is a sewing or storage room, while the corresponding space on the opposite side of the house is used for a bathroom.

While this is not a large home, the space in it has been so well planned that it will accommodate a good-sized family. Many farm owners like a downstairs bedroom, while others may desire to use the extra room as the first floor as a farm office.

A basement of the same dimensions as the house itself provides plenty of space for basement heating plant and storage room for fuel, and for fruits and vegetables.

Architectural Beauty Depends on Location

It is seldom that we find a street where the homes collectively form a really artistic architectural plan. Individual examples of artistic beauty are everywhere evident, but an entire block of homes built and planned for their particular setting and in relation to the other homes is hard to find.

Many builders follow a given line of sameness in the exterior plan of their buildings, leaving the artistic touch to the individual landscaping of each particular location. It works out in some instances, but not to a degree which would be termed a success.

Some day a building organization will purchase a tract of land and develop the entire property in accordance with the proper placing of homes in relation to the lot and the surrounding structures, and when this is done it will present such a real departure from modern subdivision development and will meet with such a ready response from the buying public that it will be followed by many other organizations as good business procedure.

Closets Built in on Rear Porch Valuable

Closets in the service entry at the rear of the home, on the back porch, or even built in under the back porch provide a safe and cool place in which to keep certain provisions or articles that are needed about the back yard. You will find such closets so convenient you will wonder how you got along without them. The butcher and other delivery men can place their packages in the closet when you are not at home and the contents will be safe from dogs and cats.

Such closets can be placed on porches already built and can be located across the end, or against the wall of the house. Almost any good, serviceable color will be satisfactory for the exterior, but it should be in keeping with the house. You will probably want to enamel in white or ivory for the sake of cleanliness.

If you desire to decorate the front or visible portions, simply outline the door panels or other portions in a contrasting color, or a lighter tint of the ground color.

Mottled Effects

Rough or smooth plaster walls of the home today; fabric walls—that is walls covered with canvas, burlap or oilcloth—wall board, smooth or rough, lend themselves after the priming coat has been properly applied, to mottled, blended or two-toned effects.

House Kept in Repair With Proper Painting

When you consider the painting of your property, be sure to look at the matter from the standpoint of economy and conservation.

Any piece of property not painted at least once in four years depreciates in value and costs from five to ten times as much in repairs as the paint and varnish required to keep it permanently in good condition.

For example, a well-painted house will last from five to ten times as long as an unpainted structure. In other words, a house that is protected with paint at regular intervals will be in perfect condition after five or ten unpainted houses have in turn become uninhabitable. This applies to painting and varnishing inside as well as outside.

While outside surfaces have to resist weather, inside surfaces have to resist wear—the touch of hands, the grinding of feet, the contact of furniture—and a thin film of paint or varnish 1-400th of an inch thick will give ten times better protection than a sheet of steel of equal thickness.

Examine Oak Floor Lumber Before Laying

It is well that you examine the oak flooring lumber before it is laid, as in many cases it is not of the same color, and while you have ordered clear lumber, you will in many instances, find pieces which will not match, and result in a poor floor.

Oak is one of the best flooring lumbars. It has color and the necessary hardness to stand up against hard usage, and can be finished to blend in with almost any color scheme of interior decoration.

The treatments of oak flooring are many, and can be left to the home owner's choice. Some prefer to wax the lumber without any varnish or shellac, while others prefer that the wood be varnished and rubbed smooth before waxing; either is satisfactory.

Ash Chute

Never build a fireplace without an ash chute, and in building the chute make it of sufficient size to take care of all sizes of ash and wood. The greatest mistake is to build one which is so small that it clogs up and makes more work than to shovel out the ash in the first place.

Came From India

One-story houses or bungalows, as we know them, had their origin in India, according to some authorities.

POULTRY FACTS

CURE BROODINESS IN OPEN YARD IS BEST

As the hatching season is ended the problem of broody hens will be confronting most poultry raisers for the following months.

Numerous methods have been advocated from time to time for handling broody hens. Almost every one in any neighborhood has a pet plan for breaking the hens of this condition, which is guaranteed to work. Many of these are founded on sense and will give results, while a good many are founded on abuse of the hens, which should not be practiced.

One favorite method we used to have on the farm was to dip the hens in a tub filled with water, says a writer in the Michigan Farmer. We kept them under the water just as long as we dared without drowning them. This was supposed to scare the hen so badly that she forgot about wanting to set. Sometimes it worked and sometimes it didn't. When it didn't, something else had to be tried. The broody trait of hens is not a "motion" but a natural condition in response to natural laws. The longer the hens are tolerated in this condition, the longer it will be before they return to laying and the less the profit realized from the investment.

It is foolish to think that mistreatment and abuse which breaks up the tendency is a wise one. One idea sometimes used was to starve the hens when they became broody in order to break them up and get them back to laying. We now know that this was the exact opposite of what we should have done in order to encourage early laying. What is advisable is to feed the hens liberally on a good egg ration which would within a few days have induced the hens to lay. Once laying is resumed the broody trait will disappear.

The open-yard method of breaking up broody hens is one of the most humane treatments we can give the fowls and is also most productive of results. The method is simple. A small area is fenced off in a grassy and shady corner in which a box is placed for protection in bad weather. The hens are turned loose in this yard and plenty of fresh water and feed is given, and as a rule the broodiness ceases in a short time.

Slatted and wire mesh coops indoors or out work fairly well when the bird is caught in time, but in warm weather do not give satisfaction. According to my judgment, the best method for curing broodiness is the open yard. There is less expense, work and trouble involved in this plan than in any other tried. It breaks up the birds more quickly and thus gets them back into the laying class with a minimum loss of time.

Prevent Limberneck by Removal of Carcasses

If poultrymen would spend a little time in looking over their range during the summer months to keep it free from dead carcasses they would undoubtedly prevent a great many outbreaks of so-called "limberneck," or botulism, in poultry.

This is the advice of Dr. F. R. Beaudette, poultry pathologist of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, who says:

"At this time of the year decomposition takes place quite rapidly. Flies are attracted to carcasses and there lay the eggs which later hatch forth maggots. If these maggots are eaten by a fowl an outbreak of botulism is very apt to occur. The outstanding symptom is the limberneck, and generally the affected bird shows a bright red comb. The temperature of such a bird is usually always subnormal. This is of considerable importance in making a diagnosis. The disease is not spread from one fowl to another, and therefore can easily be controlled by eliminating the source of poisoning. It is still a question whether the maggots themselves are responsible or whether the poisoning is due to the botulism toxin which the maggot mechanically carries.

"Ranges which are overrun with weeds or with anything that would obscure a dead carcass are more dangerous than a range relatively free from tall vegetation; hence, it is a good practice to keep weeds mowed during the summer months. Of course there is no danger of botulism in flocks that are confined to runs.

"The disease cannot be cured after marked symptoms have made their appearance, though mild cases will often make a spontaneous recovery. Epsom salts in the usual dose aids in early cases. Confinement in a cool dark place seems to give good results."

Green Feed for Fowls

If possible, rest the poultry yards for a month and grow a green crop to purify the soil. A certain amount of green food is essential to the health of the poultry. When in addition to the food value, we can have the service of purifying the soil, it is thrifty to sow oats, or wheat, or rye in the poultry yard. Even when the yards cannot be spared, and the chickens must have their usual run, by heavy seeding there will be growth enough to benefit the soil.



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Hog Production Costs Reduced

Lower Capital Investment Needed Where Two Litters Are Raised.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hog production costs are lower when two litters of pigs are raised each year than when only one litter is raised. Adding fall pigs to the production plan means a slight increase in feed and labor costs for each 100 pounds of pork produced. Other costs, however, are decreased chiefly because it is easier to save pigs at weaning time in the summer than in the spring. The economy of producing two litters a year is also shown in a lower necessary capital investment. Maintenance costs of the breeding herds are slightly higher when two litters are raised, largely because sows are on the farm for a longer time. On a monthly basis there is practically no difference.

Interesting Lights

These facts and many other interesting lights on hog-production costs are brought out by the Department of Agriculture in a study recently completed on hog raising in Iowa and Illinois. Farmers in Henry county, Iowa, and Warren county, Illinois, co-operated with the department representatives in making exact records of their hog-production costs in 1921 and 1922. These counties are large producers of corn, hogs and cattle. Although the actual cost figures obtained in this study are out of date now, the methods of efficient practice that were revealed and the light thrown on sources of loss in the hog-raising business have permanent interest.

Besides demonstrating the superior efficiency of the two-litter system, the study showed that there is a regular increase in corn consumed when pigs are fed heavier weights. In other words, it took on an average less feed to produce the first 50 pounds of pork than it took to produce the second, and less to produce the second than the third, and so on. Thus, to raise a herd of pigs averaging 125 pounds in weight took only 294.3 pounds of corn for each 100 pounds of hog. When hogs were raised to the average weight of 275 pounds, the amount of feed necessary to produce each hundredweight of hog was 405.2 pounds. Although the investigation did not entirely bear out the theory that the meat-producing power of feed declines in a steady proportion as animals are raised to greater weights, it did confirm the generally accepted idea that it progressively takes more corn to increase the weight of hogs as they approach maturity.

Effect on Profits

Reduced costs of production have obviously the same effect on profits as an increased sale price. This is strikingly demonstrated by the department in an analysis of effects of production costs on profits. Production costs varied widely on the farms studied. The cost in 1921 ranged from \$3.07 to \$13.55 per 100 pounds of hog. Profits in the lowest cost group averaged (\$3.03 cents) for 100 pounds, compared with a loss of \$5.27 per 100 pounds in the highest cost group. In 1922 the range of costs was from \$4.88 to \$10.02 per hundred pounds of hog. Farmers in the low-cost group made a profit of \$2.96 a hundred pounds, whereas those in the high-cost group suffered a loss of \$2.04 per hundred pounds. It was shown that each increase in costs means a distinct decrease in profits and a decrease in the return for each bushel of corn fed.

For farms raising two litters a year, the spread was smaller although considerable. No fewer than 21.5 per

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Sold Everywhere

cent of the pigs farrowed in the spring of 1921 were lost before weaning time. In 1922 the proportion of loss before weaning was 40.3 per cent. Average losses before weaning out of the total number of spring and fall pigs farrowed in both years was 35.4 per cent. The number of pigs that died before and after weaning was 41.4 per cent of the total number farrowed. Severe weather in the spring of 1922 increased the death losses.

Cost of Pork

The 1921 costs were gathered from 44 farms producing 1,033,744 pounds of marketable pork, or an average of 23,494 pounds per farm. The net cost of this pork was \$5.42 a hundred pounds. The 1922 costs were obtained from 39 farms producing 1,004,003 pounds of marketable pork, or an average of 25,744 pounds per farm. The net cost in 1922 was \$5.86 a hundred pounds. In general, better feed and wise management showed a saving in that more and better pigs were produced, even though sometimes the increased care meant an increased cost of maintaining the breeding herds. The producers who raised the largest number of pigs per sow had a great initial advantage in the effort to keep production costs down. Some hog raisers made little effort to save the pigs, and others who tried were not thorough in their sanitary methods and failed.

Feed constituted the largest item of cost, amounting to 64 per cent of the total in 1921 and 75 per cent in 1922. Labor charges were the second largest item, constituting 8.4 per cent of the total in 1921 and 7.1 per cent of the total in 1922. Cost of equipment was the third largest item. Where fall pigs were produced the cost of equipment for each hundred pounds of hog raised was below the cost of equipment on one-litter farms. Equipment valuations on the farms varied in 1922 from \$152 to \$1,909. The average was \$571 per farm. It was shown that the use of expensive equipment did not always mean more economical production.

Noxious Plants Are Bane of Almost Every Farmer

Pasturing with sheep will kill lots of weeds, for sheep like the tender plants of white top.

Red sorrel is a sign that soil needs lime and manure. A good growth of grass will crowd out sorrel. Mowing sorrel twice a year before seed forms, in connection with liming, manuring and crop rotation, will soon get rid of it.

Prickly lettuce will soon disappear if no seeds are allowed to ripen, for it is an annual plant. A few plants in a fence corner may seed a large field—hence keep down all weeds in fence corners. The same goes for other weeds, too. One of the best ways to keep your farm clear of weeds is to sow clean seed.