

BADLY RUN-DOWN

Lady Was Very Depressed on Account of Poor Health.

Mrs. H. S. Miller, of Spindale, N. C., says: "Five years ago I was very much run-down in health. I would give out with the least exertion. At times I would have to go to bed.
"I read of Cardui. . . My husband got me a bottle and encouraged me to take it. I was almost a skeleton, I was so thin. I was run-down and my general health was very poor. This was very depressing and I was in low spirits. My husband had to help me around. He did all he could for me and had me keep up Cardui.
"I continued taking the medicine for several months and it was wonderful the improvement I made. I gained over twenty pounds in weight, and I felt so much better besides. This gain was permanent, too. I have never lost it and my general health has been much better since I took Cardui."
At all drug stores. C-34

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

Inoculation for Different Crops

Value of Having the Entire Farm Treated Gradually Becoming Apparent.

That New Jersey growers are firm believers in the value of legume inoculants is apparent from the flood of inquiries recently coming in to the experiment station, at New Brunswick, asking for inoculation material. This is probably due to a recent article in one of the farm papers which erroneously stated that legume inoculants could be obtained from the station.

Available Inoculants.

Since no appropriations are made for the distribution of inoculants by the experiment station or college of agriculture, these inoculants are necessarily referred either to the various commercial sources or to the United States Department of Agriculture. Good inoculants are now available from several commercial sources at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1 an acre, depending on the quantity desired and the kind of material ordered. To a limited extent, inoculation material may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture on request of the county agent. Names and addresses of commercial firms selling inoculants may be obtained from the county agent, or from the college of agriculture at New Brunswick.

Inoculate Entire Farm.

The value of having the entire farm inoculated for all of the legumes commonly grown on it is becoming increasingly apparent, and many farmers have thoroughly inoculated all fields which grow crops needing inoculation. Whether this is done by commercial culture or soil from other inoculated ground makes little difference—the important thing is to inoculate. Those interested in the methods of applying the material will find *Descriptions in Extension Bulletin 32, "How to Inoculate Legumes,"* copies of which may be obtained free by addressing the mailing clerk, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

High Grade Fertilizers Are Cheaper for Farmer

The high analysis fertilizers are nearly always cheaper than the low analysis goods, says E. L. Worthen of the state college of agriculture of Idaho. The new concentrated mixtures, however, do not offer any savings over those containing a total of 15 to 20 per cent of plant food.

In mixing and marketing fertilizers at the factory there are certain expenses which depend on the volume rather than on the concentration of the product. It costs as much to make bags, print the guarantee on the bags, mix, handle, analyze, load, and ship a low grade fertilizer as it does a high grade product.

Freight costs just as much for 4-8-4 fertilizer as for 5-10-5, but it is not as much bother to the farmer to handle, and it really is cheaper on an actual cost basis.
The 5-10-5 costs \$6.50 a ton more than the 4-8-4. For this \$6.50 one gets in each ton of 5-10-5 an additional 500 pounds equivalent to the 4-8-4. In other words, the extra plant food secured in the 5-10-5 costs at the rate of \$26.00 a ton for the 4-8-4 mixture. And the retail prices of these two grades this season are \$49.30 and \$42.80 respectively.

Dish in Ancient Times

In ancient Egypt, and also in Judea, guests at the table handed their food with their fingers. The same is the case in modern Egypt. Each person breaks off a small piece of bread, dips it in the dish, and then conveys it to his mouth, together with a small portion of the meat, or other contents of the dish. To pick out a delicate morsel and hand it to a friend is esteemed a compliment, and to refuse such an offering is contrary to good manners.

POULTRY

CHECK BLACKHEAD IN TURKEY FLOCK

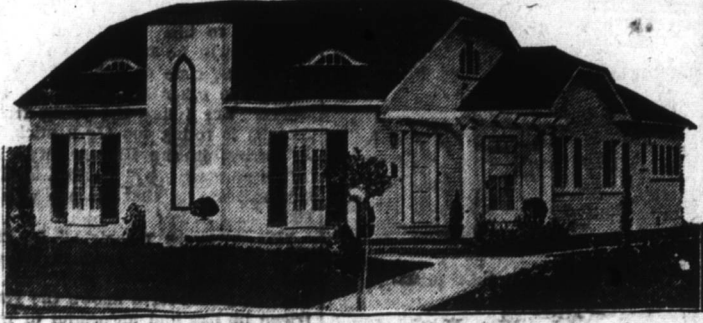
Every year blackhead in turkey flocks becomes a little more common, and every year the losses from the dread disease are a little larger. And while no positive treatment has ever been discovered, a remedy is being used by hundreds of successful turkey growers that proves very satisfactory if used before the fowls are in the last stages of the disease, says a writer in *Successful Farming*.
A slight lameness is usually discernible in a turkey coming down with blackhead. The bird gradually grows weaker, refuses to eat, but drinks an unusual amount. Diarrhea is usually present, and when the disease is in an advanced stage, the droppings are usually a bright yellow. The wings and tail are not held up. The head is drawn close to the body.
Sometimes the flesh parts of the head turn a bluish-black. If you are not sure whether it is blackhead or some other ailment that is affecting the bird, it will be wise to make a post-mortem examination. If the liver is covered with black or gangrene spots it will not be necessary to look further for the trouble. You may be sure blackhead is the trouble, and begin treatment accordingly.

Powdered ipecac may be used either as a remedy for blackhead or as a preventive. We prefer to use it as a preventive, as any disease is better prevented than cured. When blackhead enters our flock it usually causes the greatest losses before the poult is six weeks of age. For this reason we begin feeding the ipecac to the poults as soon as we begin feeding mash. It is fed in a wet mash—one teaspoonful of powdered ipecac to enough mash for 20 turkeys—twice a week. The same amount is given to the young birds and the mature fowls. This treatment will prevent blackhead entering your flock, though the youngsters are allowed to range with the older birds, and on infected ground.

If blackhead has entered your flock before treatment is begun, the sick birds should be fed half a teaspoonful of powdered ipecac in wet mash (for each bird) for three successive days. If the disease is not in the advanced stage it will not be difficult to remedy, but if the fowls are nearly dead when the treatment is begun, you cannot expect a large percentage of cures.
Heretofore, the only cure for blackhead has been to move to new, uninfected land, and this is usually only effective for the first season.

signed for a broad lot, with open space about it, which is squeezed into a small lot barely able to accommodate it and with other houses crowding it on either hand.
"A bungalow which meets this requirement should be welcomed by many who are planning to build and the one illustrated here is admirably adapted to the purpose. The building itself occupies a space just 30 feet wide. The front is centered on the chimney which serves the fireplace and this is flanked by two shuttered windows. The expanse of roof is

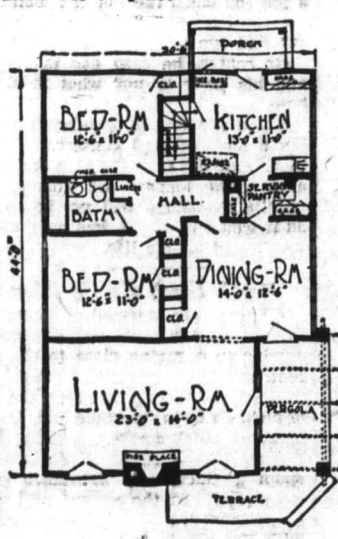
Bungalow Specially Designed to Be Constructed on Narrow Lot



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.

Wide lots are becoming quite rare in most of the residence neighborhoods and with the present high level of real estate prices the prospective home builder must adapt his future residence to a rather narrow lot in many cases. In order that the house shall not look out of place in its setting it should be especially designed with this in mind. Nothing looks more out of place than a house de-



Floor Plan.

signed for a broad lot, with open space about it, which is squeezed into a small lot barely able to accommodate it and with other houses crowding it on either hand.
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Colored Roof Adds to Charm of Any House

The roof is adding its quota of brightness and gay charm to the landscape in this age which is so colorful both literally and metaphorically speaking.
No matter how demure a color scheme is chosen for the house, itself, the roof may blossom forth like a rose or a bluebell on a quiet Quaker bonnet.
For the new house the painted or stained shingles are best. These are colored before being put on, and may be had in a variety of tones. Some of the very newest roofs have shingles variegated in color. That is, shades of green and blue, soft browns and dull purple will overlap and seem to blend into each other with charming effect.
Such an arrangement is especially good on a house that is painted cream or white. The gray house needs a brighter touch of color on the roof to relieve its drabness. A certain shade of light red is particularly effective on the house that is painted in a neutral shade. So, also, is a rather bright green roof.

Plumbing Equipment Is Important Item

The choice of plumbing equipment is one of the most important, if not the most important, item in home building. Equipment recommended as just as good as the more expensive or medium-priced should not be considered.
Manufacturers of high-grade plumbing equipment have established exhibit rooms in the larger cities where one may see all types of equipment for bathroom, kitchen and laundry.
Every piece of plumbing equipment to be installed in the home should be designated in the specifications by manufacturers' name and number to avoid any chance of substitution.

Ash Chute Necessary

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 a build one which is so small it clogs up and makes more work than to shovel out the ash in the first place. An automatic ash door is on the market which opens through the weight of the ash and dumps automatically.

Kitchen Ventilation

Ventilation of the kitchen is being given consideration in modern homes. An exhaust fan is installed close to the ceiling which carries away all smoke and odors from the cooking which would otherwise be carried throughout the home.

broken by two small "eyebrow" windows. At one corner a pergola style of terrace is approached by a combined walk and automobile drive. From it doors open into both the living room and dining room.
The living room is large, occupying almost the entire front of the house. It is 23 by 14 feet and a large fireplace is placed in the center of one side. There is also a door from the living room into the dining room, to the right, rear. Back of the living room the house is divided into rooms which practically pair. The dining room and a bedroom, a serving pantry and the bathroom and last the kitchen and second bedroom.
Between the dining room and front bedroom are three closets. One opens off of the dining room, another off the bedroom while the third opens off a hall about which these rooms are grouped. There is a second closet, for linen, opening off this hall beside the door to the bathroom. The rear bedroom, of course, is provided with a closet of its own. Both of the bedrooms, which measure 12½ by 11 feet, are reached from the central hall, as is also the bathroom.
The dining room also has a door into this hall and another which leads to the kitchen through the serving pantry. This serving pantry is well equipped with built-in cases and cupboards which afford ample storage space for household supplies. The kitchen, too, is well equipped in this way and is also supplied with a refrigerator which can be reached from the back porch without entering the house.
From the kitchen there is a stairway which leads to the basement where heating plant, laundry and other household machinery are installed.
Returning to the front of the house it will be noted that brick has been effectively used for ornamental work on the chimney and porch, and that small tubed trees and shrubbery have been carefully placed to give the best effect. It will always pay to give considerable thought to this matter of landscaping the ground about the new home. When well done it adds the finishing touch and makes the view complete. When neglected or poorly done the result is an unfinished appearance which detracts greatly from even the best designed and well built home.

Paint Increases Value of Property

It is surprising how prevalent the idea is that paint is merely applied for the sake of looks. Therefore, many persons have come to regard paint as more or less a matter of artistic expression and have relegated it to the realm of luxury.
Exposed wood quickly deteriorates. Prolonged neglect will mean a repair bill. Paint is by far cheaper than repairs.
Paint has a curious effect. Many an architectural eyesore has been entirely changed within the space of a few days and has become an asset instead of a liability to the community and its owners. On the other hand, many an architectural masterpiece has been ruined by the lack of paint used at the right time.
Painting serves three very fundamental purposes. It protects the woodwork, it adds cash value to the home and lot, making the home an asset to the community, and it establishes a firmer credit rating for your home.
Any banker will tell you that well-painted buildings are an indication of thrift. Appearances in many cases may make or break the business transaction.

Ice Boxes Are Saved by Applying New Paint

Are there little beads of glistening moisture on the outside of your ice-box? Even in the well-made refrigerator it is almost impossible to prevent "sweating." It is quite impossible to prevent a difference in temperature between the outside casing and that of the room. Consequently any moisture held in the room atmosphere is bound to condense on the outside of the box.
If the refrigerator is kept well finished with varnish or shellac, this moisture is prevented from seeping into the box; causing the panels to warp, seams to open, wood to rot. This condition offers germs an opportunity to develop and causes ice to melt more rapidly.

Live Stock Hints

The scrub bull makes the best quality beef when slaughtered under six months of age.
As a general rule cattle eat sweet clover hay cut from the first year's growth as readily as other clover hay.
Plenty of skim milk for growing pigs will replace more expensive feeds. It will build strong muscle and bone, giving the pig a healthy body, most needed if the young porker is to go through to market and return a profit.
Spring lambs that make the most money are those that receive all the grain they will eat from the time they are two or three weeks old until they are marketed. Lambs thus fed will weigh at least 70 pounds by the time they are ninety days old and will command top market prices.
Good rations for the colts are crushed oats with bran, or four parts corn, three parts crushed oats and one part linseed meal. Colts should be given alfalfa hay as soon as they will.

FARM STOCK

PROBLEM TO SAVE YOUNG LIVE STOCK

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cutting down the high and costly death rate among infant live stock is one of the farm problems for which the farmer must apply the solution himself. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine recently declared that less than 10 per cent of the farmers' problems can be remedied by legislation; the remaining 90 per cent can best be solved or approached for solution through the business of farming. The prevention of the high mortality among young stock is among the latter.

Before birth the young animal is in an environment where it is fairly well protected from shock, injury, and infection. It has practically a uniform temperature, and under normal conditions has an adequate and suitable food supply. But once launched into the world for itself it is surrounded with danger—infectious organisms; changing temperature, with storms, wind, snow, hail, rain, and extreme heat; the possibilities of inadequate or improper foods, overfeeding, and the presence of actual poisons of various sorts. The threat against an animal's life is greatest at birth.

Breeding from good stock is fundamental. But it is not practical to put off the problem until all the live stock in the country is pure bred. And the tremendous losses amongst our live-stock infants are due to a very limited extent to faulty breeding, according to Dr. Maurice C. Hall, of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture.
"Whatever the objection to scrubs, and similar animals of cross breeds and no breeds at all, may be, a lack of toughness is hardly their leading characteristic. The highest infant mortality, all other things being equal, would probably be among our pure breeds, not our scrubs and mongrels. Of course, all other things are not equal. Our pure breeds receive better care because they are more valuable, and they are usually the property of the more intelligent stockmen. Equally good care should be extended to young animals in general, regardless of whether they are pure bred. The bulk of our live stock today is not pure bred, and the protection of that live stock industry is our business. We must drop our attitude of fatalism and indifference toward the deaths of young animals, and challenge every death to show cause why it occurred. We will usually find the answer to be misunderstanding and lack of proper care and sanitation."

Iodine Is an Important Element in Stock Feed

Iodine is an important element in animal nutrition, but is needed in small quantities, according to A. R. Lamb of the Iowa State college. Like some drugs, a little is valuable, but too much harmful.
Successful reproduction, better gains, and prevention of goitre, which sometimes cause serious troubles, are best promoted by supplying the iodine to the breeding stock. This method will prevent the farrowing of dead and hairless pigs, and big-necked calves and lambs.
The best way to give the iodine to live stock is to mix one-third of an ounce of potassium iodide with 100 pounds of mineral mixture fed to the stock, or about one grain per week to a sheep or hog. This should be fed throughout the gestation period.

Big Dairy Factors

Milk and fat production records, appearance and type—these are the factors which dairymen consider in buying cows for their herds.
W. E. Peterson of the dairy division, university of Minnesota, is author of Special Bulletin No. 92, "Judging Dairy Cattle," which affords a general study of the dairy conformation. It contains many pictures, illustrating and contrasting good and poor dairy types.

Renovating Strawberry Bed Soon After Harvest

The strawberry patch which has borne one crop should be renovated soon after harvest. This is done by plowing out the plants on either one or both sides of the row, leaving a strip only about four inches wide. The soil of the plowed land is thoroughly cultivated and if a spike-toothed harrow is used, cross-cultivation may be practiced so that a good bed is made for the new runner plants. Under good soil conditions these will start to row within a short time and will make a row of new plants 12 to 16 inches wide by early fall. The new plants are confined to the proper width by continuing cultivation until they cease to grow. Usually it does not pay to renovate a commercial strawberry patch that has already produced two crops, although a home patch, under very favorable conditions, may be allowed to yield three and sometimes four crops.

Man, 99, Gets Fortune

Spokane, Wash.—John Hackett, aged ninety-nine, a pioneer of the Coeur d'Alene mine district, has received word of an inheritance of an estate of \$3,000,000 from a brother in Venezuela, information received here recently from Kellogg, Idaho, said. The brother, Pat Hackett, died recently at the age of one hundred and four.

Degree by Radio

Iowa City, Iowa.—Clifford Liden, an invalid in his home at Burlington, Iowa, recently was awarded the first B. A. degree given by the University of Iowa for work taken through radio. Although unable to attend commencement, the university radio station carried Dean Kay's words of praise in the box in Burlington "listening in."



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 *Chas. H. Fletcher*. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Prepare Early for Filling the Silo

Arrange for Help, Power and Cutting Equipment.

Plan early for the important work of filling the silo. Arrange for your help, power and cutting equipment. Make measurements for placing cutter and power. Plan to have a clear road to the cutter and also one leaving, so that the loads of fodder can easily be brought to the machine and leave without requiring backing or difficulties in getting away. Select a good foundation for the cutter and set up blower pipe as nearly vertical as possible so as to avoid friction and unnecessary length of pipe. The machine should be set level and securely fastened by stakes and by sinking grooves for wheels. In putting up blower pipe or carrier, care should be taken to securely fasten top at entrance to roof. In building your silo it is well to construct a ladder reaching from top door to outside opening at roof so that it will be easy for a man to go to the top of an empty silo and open the roof door to lower rope or pulley for elevating pipe or carrier.
Corn should be fairly well matured, for at this time the plant contains its greatest amount of food material. This stage may be determined by observing the denting of the corn, the drying of the bottom leaves or some of the outside husks.
The early dent stage is that period when the corn is best matured for putting in shocks. If the corn be sowed thick in drills or broadcast, its maturity can be determined by tassel and silk. With cane, kafir corn or milo maize the same rule will hold true as to maturity. If the corn is overmatured it will be necessary to add water which can best be done by using a hose and putting the water in at the blower, using from one-half to one barrel per load according to the dryness of the fodder. Where the silage is to be used for fattening, rather than milk production, it is important that the corn be mature, and for this purpose it is best to plant an early variety in those sections where a later one will not mature.

Watch the garden for unwelcome insect visitors. A bug in time saves nine—and the garden sass.

Alfalfa is not only a soil enricher of outstanding merit; it is the best of all forage crops for dairy cattle.

Lots of loose talk about the poor class of help on the farms made one farmer inquire if better living quarters wouldn't attract a better grade of men.

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"Hard Luck" With Pigs Result of Wrong Feeds

A great deal of so-called "hard luck" with young pigs soon after farrowing can be traced directly to improper feeding and in most cases to over-feeding of the sows. Just because a

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