

CHANGE OF LIFE

Virginia Lady Improved After She Took Cardui.

"I had been going through the change of life and it seemed to me that everything got wrong," says Mrs. Desia Hawks, of Bristol, Va. "I suffered from shortness of breath and I could not go up the steps without stopping to rest several times."

"When I would try to hoe in my garden I would soon give out. I could scarcely hoe two rows before my breath was coming in gasps."

"My sister-in-law had taken Cardui and she thought it might do me good, so she told me to try it. I got a bottle (of Cardui) and began to take it by the directions and I began to improve after a few doses. My general condition was so much better after the first bottle that I got another, and another, until I had taken six. Now I am a well woman."

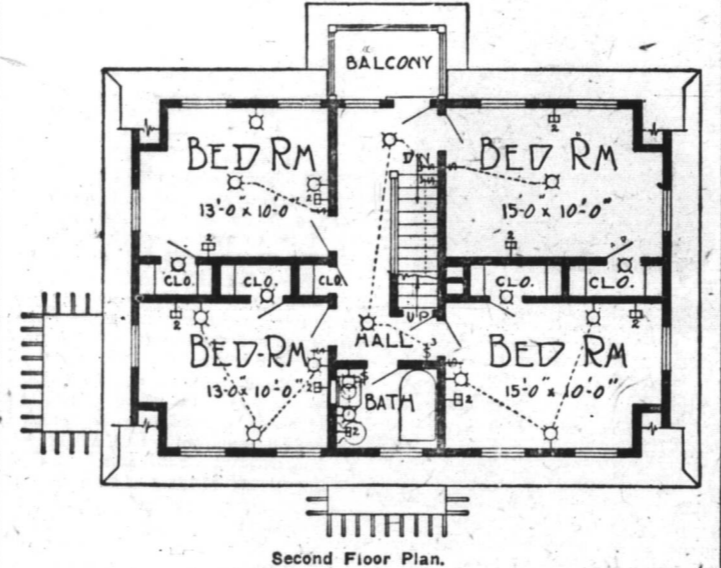
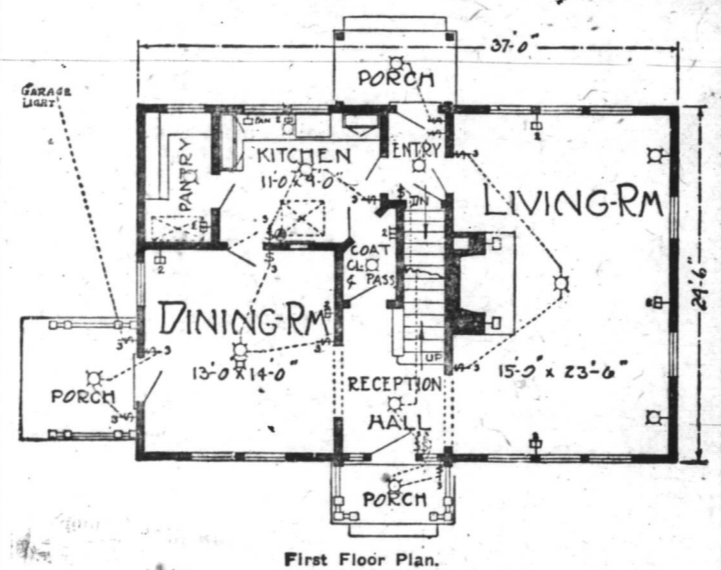
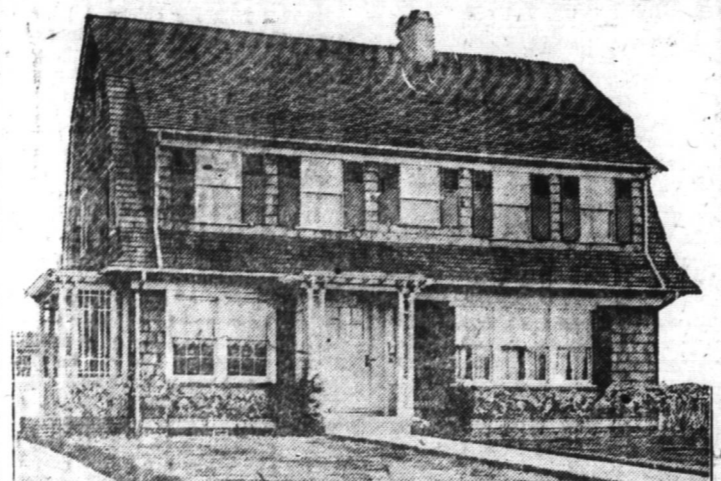
"Cardui is a great medicine. Since I took it I feel like a new woman. I had had female trouble for years. I am glad to recommend to other women a medicine which has helped me."

At all drug stores. C-36
CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

FARM NOTES

Acid soil eats away profits.
Carrots are just as good for horses as for humans.
Save eggs in the springtime—and money in the winter.
Arsenate of lead and lime, dust or spray, gets cabbage worms.
Oyster shell is good, but it won't take the place of grit for hens.
When screening the milk house, it might be a good idea to rehang the doors.
Watch out for American foul brood in your apiaries. It is dangerous to have around.
There were 10,000 farmers' co-operative associations in the United States in 1924.
The estimated annual value of New York's dairy products is more than \$184,000,000.
"Talk" With the Eyelids
Canadian detectives have developed a system of communication which they call "eyelid talking" to talk criminals.

Seven-Room Dutch Colonial House Utilizes All the Available Space



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.

When it comes to getting the greatest possible space in the new home there is nothing better than the Dutch colonial house with its gambrel roof and square, or nearly square, floor plan. Not only does such a house afford much space but it also lends itself admirably to building of an attractive small or medium-sized house with simple dignified lines.

The house shown is finished entirely in shingles. Monotony of appearance is avoided by laying the shingles of the side walls wide to the weather while the symmetrical placing of windows also aids. The foundation is low, basement windows set in archedways at the front and the shingled walls carried almost to the ground level.

Two small porches, one at the front entrance and the other leading from the driveway to a side entrance into the dining room, are built of concrete and brick and are approached by two low steps. Down spouts at each end of the front elevation are used to break the wall expanse and serve an ornamental as well as a practical purpose. Shrubbery planted all along the front breaks the line of foundation.

POULTRY

WHITE DIARRHEA IS CAUSED BY A GERM

White diarrhea in chickens, a very infectious disease which may be transmitted from chick to chick by contact, is caused by a germ which multiplies rapidly in the body of the chick, causing a severe diarrhea that proves fatal in a large majority of the infected flocks. It has been definitely proved that hens which appear healthy may carry in their organs of reproduction the germ which causes this disease and which manifests itself in the young chicks within two or three days after hatching. Healthy chicks in the same incubators or brooders may become infected by contact, or by eating food or drinking from vessels that have become contaminated with the droppings of these sick chicks.

White diarrhea usually develops quickly, causing a heavy loss in chicks that are a few days to a week or more of age. The chicks huddle together, appear sleepy or stupid, and have no appetite. The droppings are white in color and this causes a condition called "pasted up behind." The chicks die within a few hours or days after the disease is noticed.

All sick chicks should be killed and, along with all litter, refuse, and feed that is found in the brooder house, burned. All utensils used in and about the brooder house and the house itself, should be thoroughly cleaned, scalded with boiling water, and disinfected. Only healthy chicks should be put in the disinfected brooder house. It is best if possible to move them to entirely new quarters.

No satisfactory medical treatment for infected chicks has been found. The disease may be prevented by hatching eggs from disease-free flocks. Certain drugs used in the drinking water aid in preventing the spread of disease in chicks. Bichloride of mercury in the proportion of 20 grams to every gallon of water is recommended. Sour milk or buttermilk should form a good part of the ration. To save a flock when the infection has once started requires constant care and untiring efforts.

Direct Sunshine Is Fine Food for Young Chicks

Feed your chicks sunshine if you want them to grow rapidly and strong. Scientists say that leg-weakness in chicks reared indoors is caused, not by the wrong feed, but by the lack of direct sunshine which enables them to use their food in building a good, strong skeleton. And by direct sunshine they mean sunshine that has not lost most of its effect by being sifted through glass or cloth. Leg-weakness is at the seat of many chick troubles, preventing sufficient exercise and making it difficult for the chicks to secure their feed.

It is therefore important that the chicks be allowed outdoors on the sunny days as early as possible. A little while each day is better than not at all. A small yard can be provided so as to simplify getting them back into the house when desired. If, because of cold weather, the chicks cannot be outdoors, the windows should be opened at the bottom so as to allow the entrance of the sun's rays without interference.

Green stuff such as clover sods that have been grown in the sunshine, yolks of egg laid by hens that have been on range, and crude cod liver oil, fed at about 1 to 2 per cent of the ration, will help to make up for the lack of sunshine, but most poultry keepers will prefer to use sunshine whenever possible.—Cora Calk, Extension Poultry Specialist, University of Minnesota.

Seed Poultry Yards for Prevention of Diseases

Success with chicks depends largely upon the condition of their runs. The most effective prevention and control of diseases and parasites transmitted through the soil, is to provide a heavy growth of vegetation which will clean up the soil. This applies particularly to coccidiosis, intestinal worms, and tuberculosis.

Comfort First

Comfort and convenience are usually worth much more than they cost. The eyestrain avoided by properly placed lights; the satisfaction resulting from well-located switches, and the comfort and usefulness cannot be calculated in dollars and cents. In daily housework, the practical utility of complete wiring is a constant help to the housewife.

Coal Chute

A coal chute the frame and bottom of which are pressed out of one piece of heavy "copper steel" is a modern improvement which protects the building from damage and defacement.

Utility Motor

A general utility motor to run various kinds of farm machines was recently developed at the University of Wisconsin.

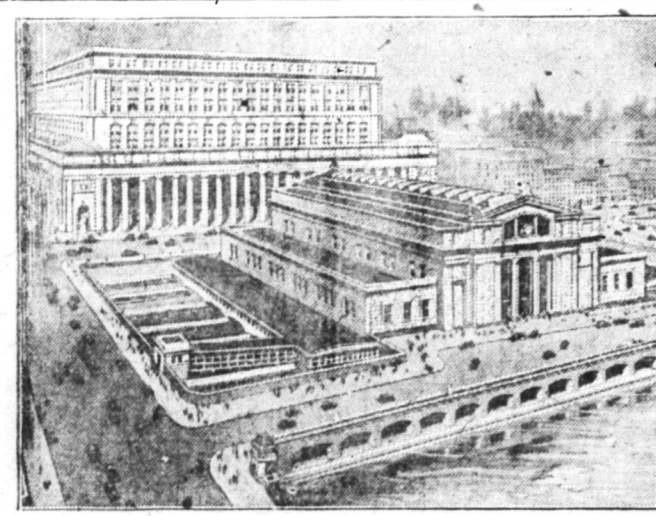


Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

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

Latest Triumph in Railroading



THE completion of the new Chicago Union Station marks a noteworthy accomplishment in the history of important engineering undertakings, from which travelers from all parts of the United States will derive pleasure and benefit.

The station is without doubt one of the finest and most efficiently designed railroad terminals in the world. It forms a vital link in the realization of the "Chicago City Beautiful Plan." Simplicity, accessibility and convenience for the traveling public are the essential virtues of the new terminal. Rest and recreation rooms, ticket offices, barber shop, dining rooms, stores of various kinds, and almost every convenience known to travelers, are to be found on the one level, no steps to climb.

The main station is a low monumental type of building with a row of massive columns of classic design along the entire east front. Once inside, the traveler finds himself in a gigantic waiting room more than 100 feet high and brilliantly lighted through skylights in the great arch ceiling. Colonnades inclose the roof, the walls of which are patterned after the architecture of ancient Rome. Bordering this room are the ultra-complete passenger terminal facilities. An innovation in railway terminal design is a conference room accommodating 125 people, which is available, without charge, to patrons of the Union Station lines for conferences and other meetings.

LAMBS AT WEANING TIME REQUIRE CARE

Lambs are no longer of that class of live stock that can be left to fend for itself. They assume rather the nature of the white hope of the live stock world under present market conditions.

Lamb profits, in fact, may be the only genuine profits to be credited to farm stock this fall, returns from other lines having to be largely charged to maintenance. They will then well repay a little extra attention through the summer and particularly at weaning.

June Is the Best Time to Caponize Cockerels

While capons are produced only in small number where their quality is known, they sell for fancy prices, according to D. H. Hall, extension poultry specialist of Clemson college, who suggests that the month of June is the best time to caponize young cockerels. At this season the market is usually low for broilers and it will pay to caponize cockerels and keep them for capons.

In selling these capons the local market must be developed first. Some of our tourist towns are already providing good markets for capons and are paying good prices for them. Several men in South Carolina are caponizing for the farmers, and are marketing their products for them at a small cost.

Prevent Irregular Growth of Trees

In the care of one's yard caution should be taken against irregular growth of trees and means adopted to rectify any fault in the tree's growth at the start. Many trees are inclined to lean in a certain direction through being forced into that position by prevailing winds from the opposite point, and, unless braced while young, it will be impossible for them to grow upright as they should. It is well that a sufficient space be spared up around the tree, and the ground kept worked and properly fertilized.

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Free Range for Poultry

Poultry should not be allowed free range until they are about six weeks of age, after which time there is little danger from ordinary disease. Before that time they should be inclosed in a pen about 18 inches high. They will need special care during storms and should not be allowed to go through the grass while the dew is heavy. Both hens and poulters should be examined frequently for lice, and if they are found they should be dusted twice a week.

RAISING GEESE IS QUITE PROFITABLE

During the past year I have been raising geese and I have found them to be profitable. There is a good market for geese.

In the first place geese require less grain than any other fowl. That is important. The geese derive a greater part of their living from pasture and roaming about, and they get just what they require in the way of feed. In winter it's different. We must feed them, but they do not eat like other fowls, and I have found they will fatten more quickly than other fowls, says a writer in the Indiana Farmer's Guide. The important thing that I do not want overlooked is the fact that the goslings are the easiest of all fowls to raise. That has been my experience of many years past, perhaps ten years or longer. Once they are hatched out, with ordinary care, they will thrive and grow with rapidity to maturity. The thing that is hardest is to get them hatched. I have found so many eggs that were infertile, so I always set plenty of them.

The little goslings will seldom touch feed other than bits of grass until after three or four days. One thing is essential, and that is having plenty of drinking water. They must have this, and require it, for that seems to be their very nature.

The hen and goslings are kept in their coop, where it is warm for the first week. Sometimes I keep them in ten days when it is damp and cold. After that they are allowed all the free range they want, except on rainy days.

The first feed I give the goslings is hard-boiled eggs mixed with milk and cornmeal. That is the best thing in the way of feed that I have ever tried. The milk must be sweet for best results. The eggs may be crushed up, shell and all, and mixed with the milk and cornmeal.

Young Turkeys Require Shelter in Wet Weather

Young turkeys are susceptible to wet weather. One precaution that must always be observed in handling the young points is to see that they have a dry place where they are protected from the rainstorms, and that they have a dry place to roost.

Turkey hens will lay when a year old if they are well matured. It is probably best to keep the majority of the flock older hens, but it is necessary to keep some of the better young hens to gradually replace the older hens. In this way the flock can be kept in the best of condition.

Raise More Horses for General Work on Farms

Farmers are facing a serious situation in respect to farm power. They must either decide to buy and use tractors almost entirely for their farm work or get busy and raise more horses. The horses on farms at present are for the most part getting on in years and there are few colts being born to take their places when they have passed the period of their usefulness. This point is well brought out by Professor Overton of the Purdue (Ind.) experiment station. Twenty-three per cent of the horses on the 238 farms investigated were at least fifteen years old, 29 per cent were from ten to fifteen years old, while 88.9 per cent were from five to ten years old. Slightly over 70 per cent were between five and ten years, an average of seven years old. Only 10.3 per cent were under five years and less than 2 per cent were yearlings and two-year-olds.

Professor Overton states that in four years from now 52 per cent of the farm work horses will be at least fifteen years old and will have about come to the time for their retirement. As it takes from three to five years to raise a colt to work age, isn't it time to begin thinking about the future supply? Tractors, useful as they may be, cannot entirely take the place of horses on all farms. There will always be a need for some draft animals. The man who raises some good colts will find a market for them when they are ready for the harness. Now is the time to start raising them.

Cow's Milk Favored for Raising Colt by Hand

Cow's milk may be used successfully to raise a colt by hand if treated in the following manner. In the first place it is best to use milk from a fresh cow if possible and preferably from a cow giving a milk low in fat content. To a tablespoonful of sugar add warm water to dissolve, then three to five tablespoonfuls of lime-water, which tends to correct digestive troubles, and enough fresh milk to make a pint. Feed about one-fourth pint every hour for the first few days, always warming to blood heat. An ordinary nursing bottle with a large nipple is a satisfactory utensil for feeding the colt, but whatever is used great care must be taken to thoroughly cleanse and scald it before each meal.

Backward Birds

Little Dorothy had a canary at home, and one day she went out to tea with her mother. In the room was a cage containing a pair of bright green little birds. Dorothy kept on looking at them, and presently asked: "Mummie, what's the matter with those canaries? Aren't they ripe?"