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. Deala 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 been my

When I would try to hoe in my

"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 fhe directions and I began to improve after a few doses. My general condition was 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. 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

The Woman's Tonic

Carrots are just as good for horses es for bumans.

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 reharg the

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

The estimated annual value of New York's dairy products is more than \$184,000,000

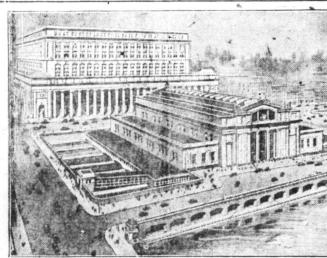
Canadian detectives have developed a system of communication which they

. . .

"Talk" With the Eyelids

call "eyelid talking" to balk criminals.

Latest Triumph in Railroading



worthy accomplishment in the history of important engineering undertakings. from which travelers from all parts of the United States will derive pleas- that the main building covers an area ure and-benefit.

The station is without doubt one of the finest and most efficiently designed | tire terminal facilities cover more than railroad terminals in the world. It 35 acres and will expedite the prompt forms a vital link in the realization of the "Chicago City Beautiful Plan." Sim-passengers, 400 tons of baggage and plicity, accessibility and convenience 300 trains daily with room for future for the traveling public are the essential expansion. Fifteen acres of glass tial virtues of the new terminal. Rest were used in the various coverings and recreation rooms, ticket offices, over the train sheds, which extend barber shop, dising rooms, stores of more than 1,200 feet beyond the main various kinds, and almost every con-structure. A total of 17,000 tons of venience known to travelers, are to be structural steel, 175,000 cubic feet of found on the one level, no steps to Indiana limestone and 10,000 cubic

tal type of building with a row of dation consists of 449 cylindrical conmassive columns of classic design crete piers from four to ten feet in along the entire east front. Once in- diameter, reaching to a depth of more side, the traveler finds himself in a than 60 feet below the level of the gigantic waiting room more than 100 Chicago river. through Skylights in the great arch of inspecting the new station proceiling. Colonnades inclose the room, nounce it a marvel in terminal con-the walls of which are patterned after struction and are urging their friends the architecture of ancient Rome. Bor- to see it on their next visit to Chicago. dering this room are the ultra-complete (sessenger terminal facilities. An inno- Pennsylvania Railroad; Chicago, Milseation in railway ferminal design is a waukee & St. Paul Ry.; Chicago, Burpeople, which is available, without cago & Alton R. R.

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 con-

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

Oftentimes the lambs are not separated from their mothers early enough. The ewes reach a point where they no longer give much milk, and the lambs, depending more than they should upon what little they can get, annoy them by persistently wanting to nurse. When a ewe without much milk nurses a pair of robust lambs weighing 65 pounds or more, she goes through a pretty rough experience that is none too good for her udder, because the lambs in suckling hunch at the udder so hard that the rear parts of the ewe are almost lifted from the ground. In hot weather, If only a little milk is to be had, it does a big lamb, old enough to wean, little good to keep thrusting its nose after the teat under the hot flanks of the ewe. Both mother and lamb are better off if separated. There is a natural weaning period, that is, there comes a time when the ewes will wean the lambs, but they ought to be

reaned before this time comes.

If the lambs are weaned fairly early and placed on pasture or forage that as not been grazed by the sheep, they

THE completion of the new Chicago | charge, to patrons of the Union Sta-Union Station marks a note- tion lines for conferences and other meetings.

To give some idea of the immensity of the new station, it may be stated of about three acres with a concourse covering 60,000 square feet. The enfeet of granite were used in the sta-The main station is a low monumen- tion building and concourse. The four-

Those who have had the privilege The station is used jointly by the

room accommodating 125 lington & Quincy R. R., and the Chi-

are less likely to become pancy in(estparasitic troubles must be kept con-stantly in mind. If the weaning is not delayed beyond the proper time, the ewes will have time to recuperate and get in proper condition for the breed-

If possible, all of the lambs should be weaned at the same time, but in case there are some very late ones, they should be allowed to stay with their mothers until they are of sufficient age not to be checked in growth or stunted by being deprived of milk.

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 ggests that the month of June is the est time to caponize young cockerels. At this season the market is usually

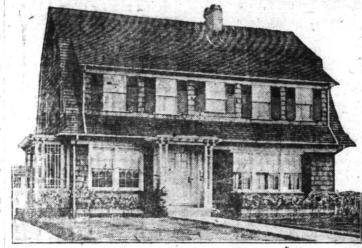
low for broilers and it will pay to ca ponize cockerels and keep them for In selling these capons the local market must be developed first. Some of our tourist towns are already providing good market for capons and are paying good prices for them. Several South Carolina are caponizing

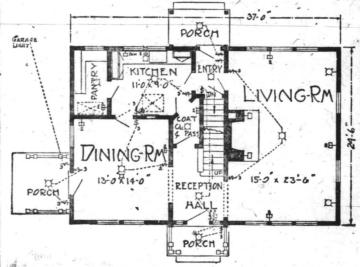
men is South Carolina are caponizing for the farmers, and are marketing

their products for them at a small

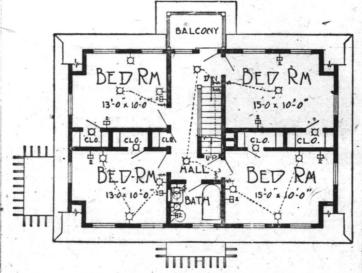
difficult usually, but should be per-formed with care. If the cockerels are starved out from 36 to 48 hours be-fore the operation, it will help greatly. If the intestines are full of food the operation is very difficult.

Seven-Room Dutch Colonial House Utilizes All the Available Space





First Floor Plan.



By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

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. for reply.

When it comes to getting the greatest possible space in the new 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 ed with parasites. This is an impor-tant consideration in places where the symmetrical placing of windows side walls wide to the weather while also aids. The foundation is low, base ment windows set in areaways 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. The interior arrangement is simple. The front entrance opens into a central reception hall which contains the stairs leading to the second floor and at the rear, the basement stairs, At one side of this ball is a large living room, 2314 by 15 feet, which occupies the whole side of the house and is well lighted by windows on three sides. A big fireplace is placed at one side of this room and is served by an inside chimney. This type of chimney means economy in building, as compared with a decorative outside chimney, and is also made for fuel economy by retain-ing much heat that is dissipated by the

outside chimney. On the opposite side of the hall is om with a small but ampie kitchen behind it. The kitchen is provided with a pantry containing built-in cupboards for food supplies. This kitchen also opens onto an entry which gives access to the basement stairs and the back porch. A coat closet off the central hall is also reached by means of a door from the

The upper floor, like that below stairs, is divided by a hall, at the Wisco

front end of which is located the bathroom. In each corner is a bedroom Those on the left are 14 by 10 feet while those at the right are 15 by 10 feet. Each bedroom is provided with a large closet and there is also another closet in the hall for the linen.
A balcony, over the back porch, is

reached by a door opening off the hall.
All these bedrooms are well lighted, having windows on two sides, and still retain ample wall space for the placing of all the usual pieces of bedroom furniture.

One feature of the yard is a garage, almost an essential part of the modern home. This garage is designed to harmonize with the house and is finished with the same style of shingled walls. This latter is a detail which is too often overlooked. Any garage or other small auxiliary building should be carefully designed in order that it shall harmonize with the house or other wise it m pearance of the home group.

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 pre vailing winds from the opposite po 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 spaded up around the tree, and the ground kept worked and properly fertilized.

Comfort First

Comfort and convenience are usual ly worth much more than they cost. The eyestrain avoided by properly placed lights; the satisfaction resu ing 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

Coal Chute

A coal chute the frame and botton of which are pressed out of one piece of heavy "copper steel" is a me improvement which protects the build ing from damage and defacement.

Utility Motor A general utility motor to run va-rious kinds of farm machines was re-cently developed at the University of

WHITE DIARRHEA IS CAUSED BY A GERM

White diarrhea in chickens, a very infectious disease which may be trans-mitted 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 fa-tal 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 n 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 disin fected. 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 treatmen 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 mer cury 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 un tiring 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 sun shine they mean sunshine that has not lost most of its effect by being sifted through glass or cloth. Leg-weaknes is at the seat of many chick troubles preventing sufficient exercise and mak ing 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 tha have been grown in the sunshine, yolks of egg laid by hens that have been 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 pouttry keeper will prefer to use sunshine when possible.—Cora Cake, Extension Poultry Specialist, University of Minne sota.

Seed Poultry Yards for

Prevention of Diseases Success with chicks depends large ly upon the condition of their runs The most effective prevention and cor trol of diseases and parasites trans mitted through the soil, is to provide a heavy growth of vegetation will clean up the soil. This applies particularly to coccidiosis, 'intestina worms, and tuberculosis.

Alsike, blue grass, and timothy or retch and rye are very satisfactory seed mixtures for brooder runs an poultry yards. A generous application of lime will aid in the growth of vege tation and cleansing the soil. Seeding the yards in this way not only over comes the disease contamination of the soil, but provides an abundance of green feed in the yards, which is so ntial for the chicks in the spring.

The brooder houses should be me so the ground occupied by chicks this year can be seeded now. They al be placed on new ground each spring and the following year they may be returned to the ground on which they

Free Range for Poults

Poults should not be allowed free range until they are about six weeks of age, after which time there is little danger from ordinary disease. Be-fore that time they should be in-closed 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 poults should be examined frequently for lice, and if they are found they should be dusted twice a week.



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 Chart Hetcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

RAISING GEESE IS QUITE PROFITABLE

During the past year I have been raising geese and I have found them to be profitable. There issa 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.

little goslings will seldom touch feed other than bits of grass until after three or four days. 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

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, hell and all, and mixed with the milk

The first month the goslings are fed about four times a day. I have always done this, for while young and growalthough sparingly fed each time. It is folly to overfeed and it is also in-

The breeding birds are fed carefully during winter. I give them clover, vegetables and sprouted oats, so they do not get too fat.

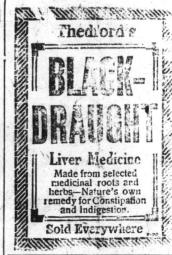
Young Turkeys Require

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

Turkey hens will lay when a Jean old if they are well matured. It is bably best to keep the majority of the flock older hens, but it is neces sary 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.

In feeding and caring for young poults there are as many different rations and methods advocated as there are for chicks.

No food should be given to th young poults for the first 36 to 48 bouls. During the first week hard-boiled infertile eggs chopped fine and mixed with equal parts of rolled oats and fed in limited quantities three times a day is a satisfactory ration Sour skimmed milk or buttermilk is excellent for drinking purposes. After the third or fourth day cracked corn, hulled or steel-cut oats, cracked wheat or other similar grains may be scattered in the light litter or in the short grass outside of the broad coop in order to encourage the poults to exercise in getting their feed.



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 use fulness. This point is well brought out by Professor Overton of the Purdue (Ind.) experiment station. Twentythree 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 36.9 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 en 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 con-tent. To a tablespoonful of sugar add warm water to dissolve, then three to five tablespoonfuls of limewater, 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?"