GEESE ARE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD RANGERS

pay on every farm, in the opinion of ple have not learned to relish goose N. L. Harris, superintendent of the meat in the middle West. Raising Kansas State Agricultural college geese in large numbers would not be poultry farm.

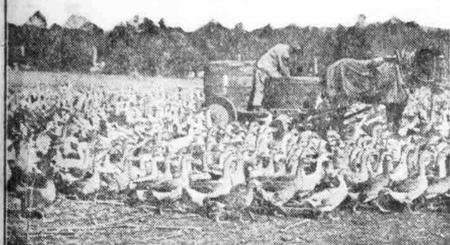
"Geese are exceptionally good rangers and can be raised more economically than any other kind of poultry,' said Mr. Harris.

"Waste ground may be inclosed with 24-inch hog wire and the geese allowed to feed at will on grass and insects. If the ground is damp or wet are the Emden, a white goose, and and the supply of tender, green feed is the Toulouse, a gray goose, in the plentiful, the geese grow rapidly and opinion of Mr. Harris. These are the are ready for market when twelve to largest geese. Because no water need sixteen weeks old.

"When the geese are six weeks of they are called "dry land" geese. age they get their living from grass, bugs, and worms, and require little if any grain. They may be turned out to for egg production further than breedforage during the day.

"The goose industry has not been developed in the West because the from 30 to 40 is an exceptionally high market price is so low. The price, record for an older goose. Geese for however, is almost twice as high as breeding purposes can be profitably that paid a few years ago.

"While they produce the meat cheap- teen years old.



RAISING GEESE ON A LARGE SCALE.

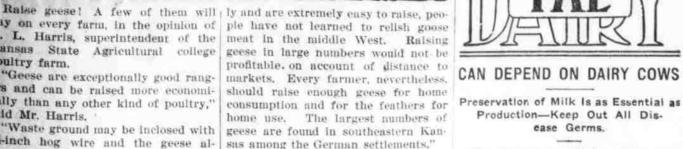
COMBINATION FOR HEN KEEP FLIES FROM CHICKENS

Buckwheat and Rye Are Recommended as Being All Right.

Former Supplies Crop of Seed in Fall, While Latter Supplies Green Forage During Winter-Sow First of August.

Buckwheat and rye seems a funny combination, but it is all right when you come to think about it. The buckwheat will not be detrimental to the rye and will give a crop of seed in the fall while the rye will give a crop of green foliage during the winter. Then, if you have bees, you will get another profit from the buckwheat.

Sow your buckwheat and rye togeth-



The best breeds to raise in Kansas be provided for swimming purposes,

While geese forage well and produce meat cheaply, they are of little value ing purposes. The young geese seldom lay more than 20 eggs a year and kept until they are from eight to four-

fore lt can be put to use. To prevent the entrance of disease germs into milk, healthy, tuberculintested cows free from any udder inflammation or garget are the first essentials. Healthy men, and pure water from a protected well or spring are of second importance. Clean utensils, covered pails and clean cows come

ease Germs.

Keeping milk sweet is entirely a regulation. Cows free from manure and dirt especially in the region of the udder and flanks; utensils that are carefully cleansed, scalded and dried; and careful protection of the milk from rotation, and with care in the selection, flies and dirt after production, will handling and bedding of seed potatoes, prevent the entrance of bacteria into much of the loss from diseases can be

Milk is soured by bacterial development and multiplication. Bacteria cannot reproduce fast enough to sour milk in 24 hours if it is kept below a temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore, milk should be cooled as soon after production as possible. The easiest and most practical plan of the stem is pinched open it will be cooling is to sink the cans to the level found blackened inside. This discolorof the milk in a tub or running spring of cold water and to stir the milk fre- hill, and is soon followed by wilting quently for five or ten minutes until cool. It should be held at or below 55 degrees Fahrenheit if possible until used.

The five essentials for production of first grade milk, as given by Percy Werner, Jr, of the Missouri college of agriculture, are: 1. Healthy cows and men; 2. Clean cows and men; 3. Clean cans and palls; 4. Covered milking pails; 5. Cooling milk to 55 degrees Fahrenheit or below within an hour after production and holding it as low as possible until delivered.

IMPROVEMENT ON MILK PAIL.

Arranged to Minimize Possibility of



EXCELLENT YIELD OF POTATOES, FOLLOWING VETCH.

ter.

Crop Rotation .- Healthy plants may

be grown by careful seed selection and

proper care in the preparation of the

hotbed, but if these plants are set in

soil that is infected with disease, much

of the effort toward control is wasted.

Black Rot (Black Shank, Black Root).

Sphaeronema fimbriatum and may oc-

cur on any underground part of the

plant. On the potatoes the disease is

characterized by dark, slightly sunken,

more or less circular spots, while on

the stems it appears as small black

spots which soon enlarge until the

whole stem is rotted off. On the po-

tatoes the surface of the diseased spots

is of a metallic luster and just under-

neath the spots the tissue is green.

Control,-Black rot is disseminated

Black rot is caused by the fungus

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The sweet potato is attacked by a number of fungus diseases, some of which attack the vine and others the tubers. Some of these diseases develmatter of cleanliness and temperature op and cause losses in the field, while

Sweet potatoes should be set in new others appear after the potatoes are ground or ground upon which potatoes placed in storage. With a knowledge of the different diseases and how they It is not known how long the fungus of spread, with a proper system of crop stem rot will live in the soil in the absence of sweet potatoes, but if they are not planted oftener than once in four years the fungus will undoubtedly be avoided. greatly reduced.

Stem Rot (Wilt, Blue Stem, Yellow Blight).

This disense is caused by the fungi Fusarium batatatis and Fusarium hyperoxysporum. The stem rot is first noticed as a yellowish discoloration of the leaves at the tips of the vines. If ation often extends 3 to 5 feet from the and collapse of the vine. Later the stem ruptures and the surface becomes blackened and rotted, though the plant When cooked the potatoes are very bitmay produce a few potatoes. The fungus causing the disease may invade the

potatoes also, forming a blackened ring in about the same general way as stem about a quarter of an inch below the rot, but unlike stem rot it spreads freesurface. ly in the storage house if conditions Control.-The fungus causing stem are favorable. The fungus may be

rot lives through the winter on dead spread in the storage house by handling sweet-potato vines left in the field and the potatoes, by settling in the bins, in potatoes put in storage. The dis- and by flies and other insects which ease may be spread by insects, farm may carry the spores on their bodies, animals, farm implements and wind, or The same methods of control used for by dumping discarded diseased pota- stem rot will control black rot, emtoes on the fields as fertilizer either phasis being laid on preparation of the before or after feeding to live stock. hotbed, proper selection and handling

Stem rot may be controlled by of seed, and crop rotation. Where cult. oner selection and handling of seed black rot is prevalent the potatoes aftpotatoes, by using clean hotbeds, and er being dipped should be picked over by crop rotation. The fungus causing carefully, and all that show suspiciousstem rot invades the potatoes; there- looking black spots should be discardfore, if plants are produced from these ed. Treating the fields with lime, sulpotatoes, they will become diseased. It phur, etc., has no effect on the disease, is very hard to detect the disease on and dipping the plants in bordeaux Road, Tiberius Many Wounds, Plus young plants when pulled from the bed, mixture or lime-sulphur mixture is not therefore many diseased plants are set to be recommended. in the field and continue the spread of stem rot. It is necessary, then, to have seed potatoes free from disease, and these can be secured by growing seed from vine cuttings on new land or in black spots on the stem of the plant selecting the seed in the field at time of near the soll line. These spots spread digging. In selecting the seed each hill very slowly, but eventually girdle the should be tested by splitting the stem. and if no black streaks appear the po- stem. tatoes may be used for seed. This selection should be done before frost has the same manner as stem rot and black blackened the vines. The seed potatoes | rot, but unlike black rot it does not should be placed in the storage house separate from other potatoes. Dipping Seed .- In the spring at bedding time the seed potatoes should be dipped for 5 to 10 minutes in a solution stem rot and black rot. of corrosive sublimate, made by dissolving one ounce in eight gallons of water. The solution should be placed fungus Monilochaetes infuscans and is in a wooden container, such as a keg characterized by a brown discoloration or barrel, and the potatoes may be of the surface of the underground parts dipped by using a burlap sack or a wire of the plant. The discolored areas may basket. After dipping the potatoes be spots of varying size and shape, or should be rinsed in clean water and al- there may be a uniform discoloration lowed to dry before being bedded. This of the entire surface of the potato. dipping will not kill the fungi that may be in the potatoes, but it will destroy the winter on potatoes in storage and all spores on the surface. Preparation of the Hotbed .- The use infected pointoes are used for seed, the of the same hothed year after year is fungus grows from them onto the probably one of the chief ways of plants and is carried to the field. No spreading stem rot. In localities where injury is caused to the plants in the the disease is prevalent the soll in the bed or in the field, but the growth folhotbed should be changed every year, lows down from the stem of the plant and the framework of the bed and to the potatoes. Dipping the seed as surrounding ground should be thor- for stem rot will destroy all spores that oughly soaked with a solution of one may be on the surface of the potatoes. pint of formalin to thirty gallons of Deep, clean cultivation, crop rotation, water or a solution of one pound of and the selection of disease-free seed copper sulphate to twenty-five gallons potatoes will aid in controlling scurf. of water. New soll or sand for the hotbed Soft rot is caused by a mold known should be procured from a field where as Rhizopus nigricans, and this fungus potatoes have never been grown. As is one of the most destructive diseases ric' lirt is not necessary for the bed, in the storage house. The fungus ensand may be procured from a sand bank ters at one end of the potato and grows and thus danger of infection consider- rapidly. With a high temperature and ably lessened. The same wagon or a relative high humidity a few days are tools used in hauling away infected dirt sufficient to destroy the entire potato. should not be used for hauling in new The potatoes become soft, watery and sand, unless they have been disinfected stringy at first, but as the moisture in with a solution of formalin or copper the roots evaporates they become hard sulphate of the strength previously and brittle. When the skin is ruptured mentioned. In localities where sweet-potato diseases are prevalent fire-heated hotbeds the fungus may be spread by handling are preferable to those heated by may the potatoes, or they may be carried nure on account of the chances that about the storage house by files and inthe manure may have become infected. sects. Discarded diseased pointoes usually find their way to the manure pile, and if any diseased potatoes are left any- bruises, and proper management of the where about the farm, infected parts storage house, as recommended under may be carried around on the feet of "Storage," will aid in controlling soft chickens and other farm animals.

MRS. KIESO SICK **SEVEN MONTHS**

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with



to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever be-ing well, when my sister asktd me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."-Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill. The great number of unsolicited tes-timonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time

to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in the United States is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

ave not been grown for several years. SOME STRANGE INDIAN NAMES

That Red Men's Cognomens Retain Picturesqueness Is Shown by Those Figuring in Recent Land Sale.

That Indian names still possess their early strength and picturesqueness is shown by the names that figured prominently in the recent sale of Indian lands in the Standing Rock reservation in North and South Dakota.

An inspection of the list reveals such names as Kate Good Crow, whose nearest neighbor is Barney Two Bears. Mary Yellow Fat adjoins Melda Crowghost, while Mrs. Crazy Walking, on the southeast quarter of section 19,23-25, has probably reached the state indicated by her name by being in the same section with Elk Ghost.

Mary Lean Dog rather envies Agatha Big Shield, her aristocratic name. In like manner, Jennie Dog Man and Mary Shave Head may be all too willing to assume on short notice the heroic name borne by Morris Thundershield, heir apparent to Long Step Thundershield.

Mrs. Did Not Butcher, judging from her name, is in no condition to supply the wants for her nearest neighbor, Mrs. Frosted Red Fish, who lives on a half section, not far from Helen Diffi-

And on festal days there gather

Are Observed.

Poultry houses and poultry yards constitute bad fly hatcheries, unless preventive measures are taken.

The accumulations on the dropping boards and under the roosts left for only a few days become a live mass of maggots which in a short time increase the fly population of the farm by mil-Hons.

Even, when the poultry houses are regularly cleaned every few days and the manure stored in ordinary boxes or barrels, the eggs continue to hatch and the maggots wriggle through cracks to the ground, and the fly increase goes on just the same unless the manure is treated with borax, hellebore, or some other effective prepara-Experiments have shown that borax The plan followed in treating manure In this way is to have can dusters of borax in the poultry houses and sift a little of the borax over the dropping boards, or under the roosts, where no dropping boards are used, making sure to sift the borax thoroughly along the when leaving the manure to escape in-Only a small quantity of the powdered borax is required-an ounce or a trifle more being sufficient for each The cost of borax in 100-pound lots obtained from mail-order houses or ing the manure during the fly-breeding senson need not exceed a half-cent

Houses and Yards Constitute Hatcheries Unless Preventive Measures

mille

next.

er along about the first of August. The buckwheat should be rather thin so it will not shade the rye when it is is the most reliable and effective prepsmall, and one buckwheat plant will aration, and the expense is also less. spread enough to take up a foot of space. The foliage is not dense and rye will grow beneath it.

It is not necessary to harvest the seeds of buckwheat. It is best, though, to keep the hens off it until the crop is well set or they will destroy the Inter bloom in harvesting the first edges where the fly maggots will move seeds when in the milk. If the first seeds ripen and drop it is no disad- to the ground. vantage, for the hens will gather them all up when they are admitted. The rye gets a better start also from having the hens shut off during the time it | bushel of manure treated. is starting. Hens love the small tender shoots and will keep them eaten close if allowed to do so. They do not other wholesale channels should not be need them in the fall, but they will over five or six cents a pound, and need all the growth the rye will make about nine cents purchased by the sinduring winter when there is no other gle pound. The cost per hen for treatgreen.

If you will provide a field of rye and buckwheat and will turn the hens a bird. into it just before it gets cold in the fall and let them put themselves in SELECTED EGGS FOR MARKET good condition for winter laying, they cannot help but give a good account of Steadily Increasing Demand for Fresh themselves. Feed some ment scraps or milk in addition to their regular grain ration and this extra green and seed, and you give them an ideal start. The crop of buckwheat is worth more than its grain value at this season. Then it is a splendid feed supplied ing demand for fresh eggs of good without the cost of harvesting, and on | quality at profitable prices. In addiground that would not be used for anything else at this season.

Rye will keep green all winter and will carry the hens well into the spring with a succulent green feed so necessary to secure the best fertility in the ent conditions, the larger part of the reggs. One of the reasons why early poultry meat produced on most farms eggs lack in fertility is the lack of green feed at this season.

answer very well in its place, but rye gives a heavier growth. If sown early eggs for market, he may obtain conand given a good start, wheat will give a good account of itself.

USEFUL RUNWAY FOR CHICKS

Portable Inclosure Is Most Convenient Where Few Chickens Are Raised By Mother Hen.

A portable runway is a most convenient thing to have around a place where few chickens are raised by mother hen. It gives an opportunity to get them away from the regular chicken yard, where they will get fresh earth to dig in and still be safe. The loss of young chicks from cats. hawks and other pests is as great as baked hard and fed dry, or dry grain loss from sickness. This loss can be chick feed. Some poulterers assert that averted at a very moderate expense. a feed of clabbered milk is good be-

way of common lath which is prefer, ency to kill any germs that may exist able to some other kinds of material.) in the digestive organs.

Product of Good Quality-Little Labor Required.

Eggs for market should be the most important source of income from the farm flock. There is a steadily increastion, eggs are produced with less labor than other poultry products and are more conveniently marketed.

Poultry for market should be the second source of income. Under presis a by-product produced and sold with little regard to the cost of pro-If rye cannot be had, wheat will duction. The poultry man should plan for his work so that while producing siderable revenue from the sale of broilers during June and July, fowls during September and October, and capons from January to April.

WATER AND GRIT FOR CHICKS Best Not to Feed Youngsters Anything

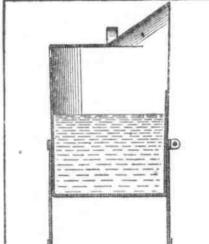
Until They Get Accustomed to New Surroundings.

Chicks may have water and grit Immediately after being placed in the hover, but it is best not to feed them for a few hours until they get accustomed to the brooder. The first food may be bread and milk, johnny-cake Any man or woman can make a run- cause the acid in the milk has a tend-

Dirt Entering Milk-Very Simple in Construction.

In Illustrating and describing a milk pail, the invention of W. G. Parmele, 4025 North Kostner avenue, Chicago, the Scientific American says:

The main object of the inventor is to provide a milk pail which minimizes the possibility of dirt entering the



Improved Milk Pall.

milk, as from the switching of the cow's tail, which prevents the milk from reaching the milker, which is convenient for carriage, which serves as a seat for the milker, which is very simple in construction, highly efficient in use, and thoroughly practical, and which is comparatively inexpensive.

COMPLETE RATION FOR COWS

Animal Weighing Approximately 1,000 Pounds Should Be Given Wide Variety of Feeds.

A complete ration for a cow weighing approximately 1,000 pounds may be made by feeding one pound of grain mixture for every three or four pounds of milk produced in addition to: (1) 30 pounds of corn silage and 10 pounds of hay (clover or alfalfa preferred), or (2) 30 pounds roots and 15 pounds of hay, or (3) 8 pounds dried beet pulp soaked 12 to 24 hours prior to feeding and 10 pounds of hay, or (4) 20 pounds of hay with 1 to 2 pounds of ollmeal added to her grafh.

RAISE BEST HEIFER CALVES

Good Cows Are Becoming Scarce and High in Price-Young Animals Will Replace Thorn.

It pays to raise the helfer calves from cows of high producing ability as good cows are becoming scarce and high in price. These heifers can then replace any cows that may not be paying well and the cows when sold will bring a good price and add to the tarm income.

Foot Rot (Die-Off).

This disease is caused by a fungus called Plenodomus destruens. The disease first appears as small brown-toplant and extend 4 or 5 lnches up the

Control .- Foot rot is distributed in cause heavy damage in the storage house. Proper seed selection, care in preparing the hotbed, and crop rotation will aid in controlling foot the same as

Scurf (Soil Stain, Rust, Jersey Mark). This is a disease caused by the Control .- The fungus lives through

on decayed vines left in the field. If Soft Rot.

while the potato is soft a moldy growth appears on the surface. The spores of

Control .- Careful handling of the potatoes when stored, so as to avoid rot

such notables as Francis Many Horses, Joseph Shoot the Bear, Mrs. Stanton Grindstone, Mrs. No Two Horns, Plus Broguth, Good Voice Elk, See the Bear, Married to Santee, Her Holy Shoot First and Shave on One Side.

Whitewash.

Mayor Hosey sat at a dinner in Fort Wayne beside a pretty girl. "Oh, Mayor Hosey," she said. "I saw such a good film play last week-"The Man Who Failed.' You certainly must take it in."

Mayor Hosey frowned. "Humph," he said. "They're always

screening failures."

Two Spendthrifts.

Mary-I spend as much as you do. Alice-Perhaps, but I have less to show for the money .--- Life.

Both weddings and funerals admit men to the silent majority.

Instant Postum

A table drink that has taken the place of coffee in thousands of American homes.

"There's a Reason"



Delightful flavor Rich aroma Healthful Economical

Sold by grocers everywhere.