

Pain In Back & Sides

"FOR A LONG TIME," says Mrs. Dora Payne, of Huntington, Tenn., "I felt listless, tired and worn-out. I did not feel like doing my work, visiting or anything. I suffered much pain in my back and sides. My limbs hurt, my knees would tremble without apparent cause and I would have to sit down. I was very nervous. I would have a tired, dull headache. I had read so much about Cardui I asked my husband

to get it for me. The very first bottle seemed to help me. After the second... I was better than I had been in months. I certainly can praise Cardui. I have taken three bottles. Now I hardly wait when the sun shines, to garden. I am feeling fine." Similar results to those described above have been reported by thousands of other women. Cardui's 40 years of success should encourage you to give it a thorough trial for the relief of any common female ailments. For sale everywhere.

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

LIVE STOCK

Breeding Ewe's Fleece Pays for Maintenance

With fair prices for wool, a breeding ewe almost pays with her fleece for her maintenance during the year, and her one, two, or even three, lambs are a net profit to her owner, the sheep men at Cornell say. Sheep also require less labor than other farm animals, they declare, especially during the busy summer months, less outlay for shelter, and less feed to produce a pound of gain than the average for other live stock. They eat nearly all common weeds and their manure is more valuable than that of any other farm animals except poultry. Spreading the manure more evenly on pasture than by any method man has been able to devise, sheep build up and improve the land which feeds them.

A good shepherd, however, learns by experience, and his life is by no means all roses. The sheep specialist of the State College of Agriculture, in his talks with shepherds about the state, finds that farmers who keep even a few sheep welcome help in making the most of their flocks.

A new study course in sheep and wool production prepared at the college collects the experiences of successful shepherds all over the state; those who take it not only exchange experiences but also have the results of scientific study in New York and other states.

The course is free to any resident of New York state, the only requirement being that he must have animals to work with, on either his own or a nearby farm. As in the other study courses from the college, those who take this one send in written reports of their own work which are returned with suggestions and ideas gained from scientific study and from meeting and corresponding with other sheep men all over the state, yet adapted to each individual.

Stunted Colt Can Never Overcome Loss in Winter

The high price of grain is cheating many young colts which are bred right of their ability to develop. It is admitted by everyone that the growth attained in the first year of a horse's life determines his final size. Colts stunted during the first winter can never make up the loss. Most colts do well as long as they are sucking. Too often they are taken off the dam and placed in a pasture which has been picked over all summer. Colts are entitled to a chance when they first come off the dam and if the first pasture into which they are placed is not fresh, it should be supplemented with a bite of hay in the evening. Grain will bring a greater return fed to colts during their first year than fed to any other class of stock. Teach them to eat when running with the mares, by using a colt creep, through which the youngsters will have access to a feed box, but which will keep out the mares. If salt is placed outside the creep, the mothers will be attracted thereto and the colts assured of an occasional chance to nibble at the grain in the boxes. As they grow older they will become more independent and go further from their dams to reach the creep. To produce a finished horse of the maximum weight this grain feeding must be continued the whole of the first winter and up to the time when green grass appears.

Practical Farmers Dock Lambs to Prevent Filth

A number of farmers seem to be unable to fathom the reason for docking young lambs, and quite a few questions have been asked G. P. Williams, sheep field agent for the North Carolina State college and department of agriculture, as to the need for this practice.

Mr. Williams says that most of the farmers who ask this question have

never cut the tails from their lambs and can't understand why it should be done. He explains, however, that the docking of lambs was not started by any experiment station or agricultural college. "Before any agricultural college was ever established," he says, "practical farmers docked their lambs to keep them free from filth and from soiling the wool. Whenever sheep are raised now in a commercial way the lambs are always docked to prevent their accumulating this filth and becoming untidy."

Mr. Williams states that the tail of a sheep serves no practical purpose anyway, and that the wool from the tail is of an inferior quality and has a large percentage of worthless hair mixed up with the commercial fiber. When the tail is cut off at one week of age the lamb hardly notices the operation and suffers much less than he would if allowed to carry around a filthy tail for a number of years.

Barley Profitable for Feeding Herd of Swine

Hogs do well on barley. Some have thought that barley contains enough more protein than corn so that tankage or other protein feed is not necessary. While barley does contain 20 per cent more digestible protein than corn, yet it does not contain enough more so that the supplemental protein feed may be left out of the fattening hog's ration. In one experiment it required 850 pounds of corn and \$4 of tankage to make 100 pounds' gain.

POULTRY NOTES

The necessity of cooling hatching eggs is a disputed point.

When the ducks are hatched, make them comfortable, but do not feed for 30 to 48 hours.

A bird with closely worn toenails is considered a better layer than one with long nails.

A pullet is a female bird less than a year old, while a cockerel is a male bird less than a year old.

Hens that show the least broodiness are better layers than those that are broody a large part of the time.

A fowl must carry a little fat in order to be in a laying condition. A poor or lean hen can never be a laying hen.

Diseases of Poultry, farmers' bulletin 1337, may be had by writing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Hens that molt late and quickly are the best layers. By this is meant that hens molting during the latter part of September, October and November are better layers than those molting earlier.

Portable Stove for Skaters. For coasting or skating parties an excellent stove can be made from an old metal bucket and a discarded kettle, says Popular Science Monthly. The kettle is inverted and riveted to the bucket, bottom to bottom. Holes are punched about the base of the bucket to aid combustion. A charcoal or wood-burning stove will be sufficient to heat the hands, but will not be so hot that the stove cannot be carried from place to place by the handle.

Good Advice, Anyway. A famous bishop had the trick of pronouncing "o" like "u" thus: "I am fond of but coffee." Once he was giving advice to a working girl's club and impressed on the members the necessity for arranging full occupation of their spare time. "Above all, girls," he said earnestly, "try by all means available to cultivate a hobby!"

Not So Painful. "Young man," began the boss, "you told me yesterday afternoon you had an engagement with your dentist."

"Yes, sir, I did," replied the other.

"Well, I saw you at a football match."

"Yes, sir. The tall man sitting next to me was my dentist."

IS AN ORNAMENT IN ANY LOCATION

Neat, Substantial Home of Type Sure to Appeal to Builders and Home Owners.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects 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 all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

More and more, in recent years, we are seeing the erection of homes which measure up to the best American traditions. It is not that they are growing larger, for modern living conditions seem to favor the smaller house; but there is no denying the fact that there has arisen a more critical standard of what constitutes good taste.

No one could accuse the owner of this handsome dwelling of anything approaching extravagance in building and living in it. Could they? It seems a simple, unobtrusive place, such as you might find occupied by the town bank-

terms in mahogany, birch, maple and hickory furniture, now so much in vogue do not cost much, and would fit in well here; spindle and splay-backed chairs, maybe a longish table for the long living room, and a cozy upholstered chair to flank the fireplace on either side. The wall finish should not be too obvious; by staying close to neutral grays, tans, gray-browns and creams, one would not go far wrong. The woodwork could be white enamel, or the wood could be stained lightly and then varnished or waxed.

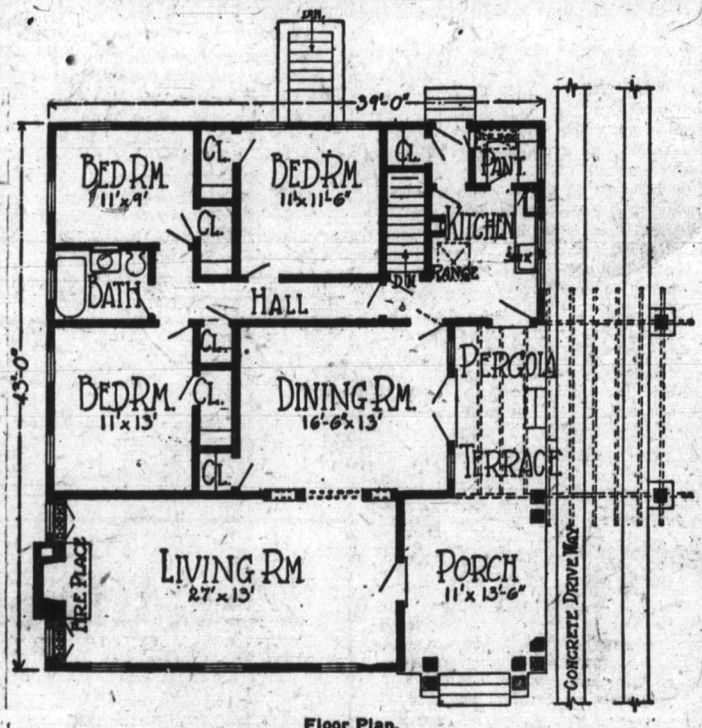
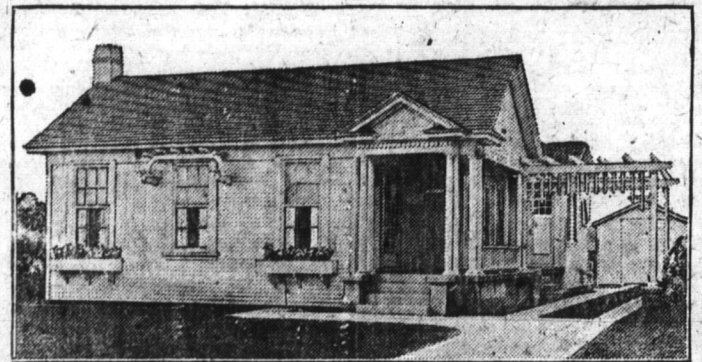
JEWEL SHRINE AT RANCOON

Graceful, Golden Pile Towers 370 Feet Above City in Eastern Asia.

The jewel shrine of eastern India, in Rangoon, towers above the city 370 feet from a platform, itself more than 150 feet higher than the surrounding level.

The graceful golden pile, flashing in the blaze of an Indian sun, is surmounted by a jeweled umbrella hung with a chime of bells which may be tinkled by the gentlest breath of wind, says a bulletin of the National Geographic society. The material in this canopy alone is valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

Tradition has it that men who had acquired eight precious hairs from the beard of Gautama decided to bury them on the already sacred knoll and



Floor Plan.

er or business man. Yet the average workman need not find it beyond his means, either.

No, it simply has been well designed and built; that is all. We look at its well-balanced exterior, at the symmetrical gabling of the porch, the distinctive touch of the little pergola decoration above the middle window, the pergola at the side, extending from the terrace over the driveway—all have been so well thought out that they add their attractiveness to the whole, making it complete and pleasing to the eye.

There are seven rooms. The recessed porch leads directly into the living room, which extends the whole width of the house, with a fireplace at the end, and the windows set at proper distances, so that there is excellent wall backgrounding for the proper display of pictures and furniture. Separating it from the dining room is a colonnaded double doorway, making the whole interior view here extremely pleasing with the French windows and doors of the dining room opening into the outer pergola terrace.

By a very good hall arrangement we have convenient access to every bedroom, and yet they are isolated from the rest of the house. The kitchen is reached across this same hall, and one can safely assume that the cooking odors will never be too obvious in the dining room of this house. While it is small, the kitchen is very efficiently arranged. The sink is by a double window, with cabinet shelving at one end; immediately behind is the range, and the pantry has the ice box so placed as to enable outside icing from the rear hallway.

Throughout the house there is ample provision made for closet space. A good housewife knows that she can never have too many of these. There are six, all told, the one in the dining room especially being very handy.

This house is in such simple good taste exteriorly that it would be a shame to have its interior cluttered with nondescript, ill-chosen furnishings. Bear in mind that, if it is an inexpensive house to build, it is no less expensive to furnish well and pleasingly. The simple Colonial pat-

terns in mahogany, birch, maple and hickory furniture, now so much in vogue do not cost much, and would fit in well here; spindle and splay-backed chairs, maybe a longish table for the long living room, and a cozy upholstered chair to flank the fireplace on either side. The wall finish should not be too obvious; by staying close to neutral grays, tans, gray-browns and creams, one would not go far wrong. The woodwork could be white enamel, or the wood could be stained lightly and then varnished or waxed.

Among the figureheads of famous ships still preserved at Chatham dockyards is that of the Chesapeake, the American frigate defeated and captured in the day-long fight with the British ship, Shannon, in 1813.

The battle was fought within sight of Boston harbor. Capt. Sir Phillip Broke brought home the Chesapeake. The figurehead of his ship, the Shannon, became his perquisite and was housed in his county seat, Broke Hall, Nacton, near Ipswich.

The Chesapeake figurehead is a fine specimen of the art. The head is crowned with the American Indian head dress of feathers.—Detroit News.

Blowing into Patient's Ears. In Zululand, South Africa, native doctors collect rich fees by blowing into the ears of their patients to cast out evil spirits.

The victim on the blanketed floor of the outdoor surgery, after announcing that he is to dispel the wicked demons causing sickness. He places a horn to the patient's ear and blows. The ill one generally makes a bad face, cries "enough," and, being convinced that he has been cured, is troubled no more.

In severe cases herbs are used as a remedy, when the horn is not effective.—Detroit News.

Too Slow. The young Londoner was taking his slow country cousin out to dinner at a French restaurant in Soho.

"These," he said, as a dish was brought, "are snails."

"Oh," said the countryman, "we never get them in Sussex."

"No," said the Londoner, "of course not. You couldn't catch them."

POULTRY FACTS

Right Feeding Vital to Get Eggs During Winter

The poultryman who wants to keep his pullets laying during the winter must give careful attention to feeding, say the chicken men at the State Agricultural college at Cornell.

The birds, they say, must be fat, as this gives them strength and endurance. Three-fourths of the food they eat should be hard grain. Mash is not as important during the latter part of their development as when they are ready to lay. If milk is fed, little mash is necessary. They should have plenty of green food at all times.

When the first eggs are found on the range at least one-third or one-half of the best-developed birds should be placed in their winter quarters, whether it be September 1 or November 1.

Good judgment must then be exercised in feeding the pullets after they are mature and are in their winter houses. Usually eight quarts of hard grain a day is fed to 100 birds.

One-third or one-fourth of this amount should be fed in the morning and the balance at night. When about half the birds are laying well they may require as much as twelve quarts a day.

Sometimes, however, eight quarts is too much and it is necessary to cut down on this amount until the birds can easily clean it up. Mash should always be kept before them in hoppers or feeders.

Pullets at Cornell have been found to lay best when fed three parts of hard grain to two parts of mash by weight. It is necessary to feed green food in some form, such as sprouted oats, or beets or cabbage. A small amount of milk is a valuable addition to the ration and helps to keep the birds in good condition. The birds should never be starved, but on the other hand they should be hungry at feeding time.

The secret of long and continuous laying with a pure bred flock is to keep the birds always reasonably fat, the college concludes.

Chicken Mineral Mixture Superior for Laying Hens

A mixture of salt, lime and bone-meal added to soybean meal or other vegetable protein nearly doubled its value in the feed for laying hens or growing chicks, in recent tests at the Ohio experiment station.

These minerals though making up only 4 per cent of the mash and costing less than 4 cents a year per hen, proved as necessary as any other part of the feed.

Grains and seeds are deficient in protein and minerals. These are supplied by the addition of meat scrap, skim milk or other animal supplement to the feed of grain and mash. Soybean meal, peanut meal, cotton-seed meal, and the like supply protein but are deficient in minerals.

When the mineral mixture was added to soybean meal at the rate of 4 pounds per hundred its value was doubled, making it almost equal to meat scrap or milk for egg production and growth.

The station mineral mixture is made up of 60 parts of bonemeal, 20 of limestone, and 20 of common salt.

Feeding Good Balanced Ration to Secure Eggs

Feed the chickens a good balanced ration. Feed scratch grain in the litter, mash in hoppers (available all the time). Green succulence is necessary for egg production and hatchable eggs during breeding season. Have fresh water always available; oyster shell, charcoal and grit in hoppers. Provide milk in some form either as a beverage in addition to regular mash or to take place of part of protein element; it contains vitamins which are essential for laying hens.

The above in brief is the advice of poultry authorities on care of laying stock. Some formulas for mashes for egg production are suggested below:

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|-----|----------------------|--------------------|
| I | 1 part wheat bran | 1 part ground oats |
| 1 | part wheat middlings | 1 part cornmeal |
| | 1 part bran | 1 part meat scrap |
| II | 2 parts cornmeal | 1 part middlings |
| 1 | part bran | 1 part meat scrap |
| III | 3 parts cornmeal | 1 part meat scrap |

Adult Geese Should Be Fed for Eggs Very Early

Adult geese should be fed for eggs about February 1, or so that the goslings will be hatched by the time there is good grass pasture. Feed a mash in the morning of equal parts by weight of corn meal, bran and middlings, or low-grade flour, with 10 per cent of beef scrap, and give whole or cracked corn at night.

Corn for Fattening Geese. Cracked corn is good for fattening geese but should be fed sparingly to breeders. Goslings should have only fresh young grass for the first day or two; after that three small feeds daily of mash or scalded, cracked corn with plenty of green stuff. After six weeks goslings being fattened for market may have cornmeal, one part and bran one part.

Old Hens Seldom Lay. Hens more than thirty months old seldom lay.



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DAIRY FACTS

Give Strict Attention to Feeding Dairy Cows

"In order to get economical production, farmers must pay strict attention to the feeding of their dairy cattle during the winter months, for feeding comprises more than one-half the cost of producing milk," says the dairy specialist at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. "Home-grown feeds are the cheapest feeds the dairyman can get, and roughages, even at the high price of hay, are the cheapest of home-grown feeds. Alfalfa, clover and corn silage are the best milk producers; yet mixed hay and stalks can be fed to advantage if they are present on the farm."

Those who have a supply of corn ears are fortunate. Corn and cob meal should furnish the basis of the ration. By the purchase of bran or oats and a few high protein concentrates a good milk-making ration can be compounded according to the following recommended proportions: Ten pounds of alfalfa or clover hay, 80 pounds of corn silage with all the bright stalks the cow will clean up daily, together with 600 pounds of even and cob meal, 300 pounds of bran or oats, 200 pounds of gluten, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 100 pounds of oil meal. The cost of this mixture will vary, depending upon local prices.

If neither alfalfa nor clover hay is available it will be necessary to double the amount of linseed or cottonseed meal. If no silage or succulent feed is being fed, linseed meal should be substituted for the cottonseed meal. It is advisable also to feed beet pulp at the rate of three pounds per cow if silage is not available. The beet pulp should be fed when in a soaked condition.

There is a distinction between cottonseed meal and cottonseed feed. Cottonseed feed contains a large proportion of hulls and has a very inferior feeding value, and should not be purchased if cottonseed meal can be bought.

It is always poor economy to underfeed dairy stock; feed them enough to keep them in a good, thrifty condition. Cows in milk should be fed all the roughage they will eat and, in addition, one pound of grain daily for each three and one-half pounds of milk they give each day.

Uniform Laws Urged to Stop Spread of Disease

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
At the recent World's Dairy congress, held at Washington, D. C., Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, suggested to the delegates that efforts should be made to obtain some uniformity in the laws of the various countries regulating international trade in live stock. Some move of this sort is needed now, said Doctor Mohler, because of the great extent of international trade in live stock, and because of prevalence of destructive animal diseases in many parts of the world.

Certain fundamental features which probably would be desirable for all countries were brought out in the statement made to the delegates. It was suggested that each country engaged in domestic and foreign commerce in live stock and its products should establish a competent veterinary service and follow up to its

should have no right to expect its animals to be received in other countries; provisions should be made to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the country, the introduction of infection from abroad, or the transmission of diseases to other countries; and there should be an international co-operative system of exchange of information in regard to animal health in the various countries.

All Insanitary Dairy Practices Unprofitable

Below are listed a few practices which are insanitary, injurious and unprofitable for the dairy farmer:

To milk cows that have dirty flanks and udders, so that at every movement of the milker, dirt falls into the milk pail.
To milk with wet hands, so that the milk, saturated with filth, falls into the milk pail.
To use separators and utensils which have not been thoroughly sterilized and aired.
Pouring freshly separated cream into previous skimmings before cooling.

Keeping cream in root cellars, pantries, kitchens, stables, back porches or in any room where bad air exists.—L. K. Crowe, Animal Husbandry Department, Colorado Agricultural College.

Rapidity Is One of Big Essentials in Milking

Tests have shown that rapidity is one of the essentials in milking a cow. Massaging the cow's udder with the hand excites nervous action which in turn stimulates action of the milk glands. The more rapid the massage movements, the greater is the nervous stimulation of gland action, and a greater amount of milk will be yielded. Not only is the quantity of milk increased, but the faster the milk is drawn the richer it is in butterfat.

To Build Houses on Hotel. On the roof of a hotel to be erected in Chicago five bungalows will be built, with gardens and tennis and handball courts.

New Substitute for Rubber. "Fractice" is the name given to a new rubber substitute formed by combining sulphur chloride with any of the various vegetable oils.

First Zinc Made in 1838. The first zinc made in the United States was from the red oxide of New Jersey at the arsenal in Washington, D. C., in 1838.

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