



TREES GO WITH GOOD ROADS

Washington School Teacher Contributed Striking Appeal in Federal Bulletin—Of Much Aid.

Good roads and their relation to the welfare of humanity, and the relation of trees to good roads, are the subjects with which Miss Susan B. Sipe, a teacher in the James Ormond Wilson Normal school and at the head of the school garden work, deals in a pamphlet just issued by the United States bureau of education. The bulletin is entitled "Good Road Arbor Day" and advocates the planting of trees in connection with good roads.

Miss Sipe points out that cities and towns are disliking along the sides of bad roads because they prevent the mud from drying quickly after a rain. This forms an objection when the roads are good, however, it is pointed out.

Reasons for planting trees by the roadside are given by Miss Sipe:

"One has only to pass through the glare of the dust and heat of the long stretch of unshaded road on a hot summer day to the relief afforded by trees to know the value of roadside planting. This same physical comfort comes to horses as well as to man."

"The effect of trees on the road itself is seldom thought of, except to the disadvantage of the trees. They keep the roads from drying out after wet weather, is the usual charge. On a poorly built road this is true. They are an aid on a well built one, if not planted too close. Roots constantly taking in water assist in drainage. That which is a protection from the sun is also a shelter from rain. The tree tops break the force of driving rains, thus preventing washes in the road. This more than counterbalances the occasional drip marks that are seen."

"The most important use of trees by the roadside is the prevention of dust. Dust is the cementing material in macadam roads, and if it is loosened and blown away, the road suffers. Properly planted, they form wind-breaks and prevent blowdrifts. They break the wind and serve as signs to mark the road."

Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, has the following to say by way of introduction to the book in his letter of transmittal:

"One of the greatest needs of our country is good public roads. The reason we do not have them wherever needed is not primarily because of the cost of building them, for in the last quarter of a century we have spent more money for other things than would be required to pay for the building of good roads to and through every three having any considerable population. Our annual road tax is greater than would be the tax necessary to pay the interest on bonds to build good roads."

"The roads are not built because the people do not understand their value nor comprehend how much beauty they would contribute to the country and how much pleasure to life. It is largely a matter of sentiment and idealism. These are most easily created in childhood. What one would have in the state of tomorrow must be put into the schools of today. Not only should we build good roads, we should also make them attractive and comfortable to travel over. In many European countries this is done by planting the roadside with rows of trees."

"On some of the broader and more important public highways there are double rows of trees on either side. The eye follows the road across country not as a broad wide road, with heat shimmering above it or dust hovering over it, but by rows of stately trees covered with foliage in the summer, their bare branches silhouetted against the sky in winter. On many of the roads fruit trees are planted. These add to the fruit supply of the people and to the resources of the state for the upkeep of the roads. This tree planting by the roadside has not yet become common in this country, as it should."

EARTH ROADS MOST POPULAR

Doubtless Will Be Commonly Used in Rural Districts Because of Their First Low Cost.

(By H. R. PLINT, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The earth road will doubtless be commonly used in rural communities for many years because of its low first cost. The ever-recurring problem of upkeep on such a road can be solved very largely by the use of the so-called split-log drag.

Careful use of the drag on a road that is already in reasonably good condition will almost entirely prevent trouble from ruts, mud holes or dust, and give good service at a reasonably low cost.

LIVE STOCK

CAUTION AT FARROWING TIME

Animal Should Be Carefully Watched and Fed on Stop Ration—Supply Fresh, Dry, Clean Bedding.

A few days before farrowing the sow should be placed in a clean, roomy pen in the central hog house or in a special portable house.

When the udder of the sow becomes distended and milk can be drawn from the teats she may be expected to farrow in 24 hours. She should then be closely watched and fed a stop ration rather than a dry feed, to keep her bowels open. She should have a medium supply of fresh, dry, clean, dustless bedding. Barley straw or wood shavings should be avoided.

Little pigs are very sensitive to cold and if they arrive during cold weather they must be given special attention.

If a litter is farrowed in a small portable house the air may be considerably warmed by hanging a lantern from the ceiling, and doors will add greatly to the comfort of the animals.

In a large hog house it is best practice to put the little pigs as soon as farrowed into a tight wooden box with clean straw and cover the box with a blanket. The pigs will nestle together and keep themselves warm. Should the weather be extremely cold hot bricks may be put in the bottom of the box and covered with an old blanket with dry straw on top for the pigs to rest in. Little pigs should be kept in the box for 24 hours longer, taking them out for a short time every two hours to nurse.

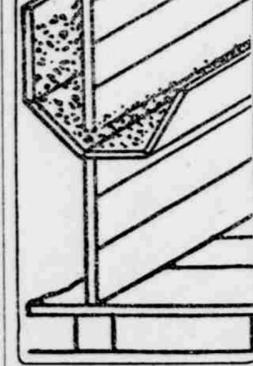
A sow should be kept quiet and fed little, if at all, during the first 24 hours after farrowing. She may be given a drink of water, followed by a light bran mash. The feed is then gradually increased up to the tenth day, when a full ration may be fed. By thus being careful milk fever in the sow and scours in the pigs are prevented.

TROUGH FOR GREEDY HORSES

When Animal Does Not Grind Its Feed Thoroughly Box May Be Arranged Like Illustration.

To prevent the greedy animal from eating so fast that it does not grind its grain well, the feed box may be arranged like the one shown here.

The box is built on both sides of the partition with only a narrow opening



Feed Box for Greedy Horse.

at the bottom. The feed is put into the outside half of the box and runs through the small opening slowly, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. Grain is thus fed more economically and to greater advantage, as it cannot be bolted quickly by the hungry or over eager horse. A slide on the outside can easily be arranged to regulate the size of the opening through which the grain passes to the inner feed box.

TREATMENT FOR LUMPY JAW

Removal of Growth While in Tissues by Use of Knife is Considered Satisfactory Method.

The most satisfactory way of treating lumpy jaw is to remove the growth with a knife when in the tissues only. The animal is thrown; the skin is cut over the tumor, and the swelling removed by cutting around it in the healthy tissues. If hemorrhage is large the vessel may be tied or taken up with the forceps; bleeding from smaller vessels may be sealed with a red-hot iron.

The wound should be washed with an antiseptic in one per cent solution after the tumor is removed, and then packed with antiseptic gauze or cotton, and the wound stitched up. The next day remove the stitches and treat as an open wound.

Segregate Cattle and Horses. Cattle and horses should not run together and be shut in the same small corral together. It may be all right to pasture them together, but in the corral, particularly during the cold weather, one is liable to hurt the other. Horses will run the cattle and cattle may hook the horses.

SAVE THE BEST SEEDS

Utmost Care Is Needed for Successful Results.

Amateur Will Do Well Not to Raise Several Varieties of Any Vegetable as They Are Sure to Mix and Deteriorate.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE) "No occupation," says Burbank, "requires more accuracy, foresight and skill than does scientific plant or animal breeding." This specialist has found out that it requires more than one generation of plant life to establish a cross that is permanent; that the union of two distinct types may prove a cross that is valuable or the reverse.

In our own good saving the utmost care is necessary to bring the result up to the standard. We have all seen two pieces of grain sown side by side, with seemingly similar conditions.

The one was treated with extra seed, thoroughly cleaned to remove all weeds. The other had only fair seed, sown as it was gathered from the field. Perhaps it had been tested and proved given that it would "grow." And this was deemed sufficient. But the harvest was on the side of the poor seed.

If you have an extra good crop of corn, the best ears, carefully selected, both as to the number of ears on a stalk and the size and shape of each ear, will bring much more next spring when sold by the bushel.

They must be carefully dried. If put in the bin with the bulk of the corn they may "grow," but the vitality will be impaired, and they will not bring the price that can be commanded if properly cared for.

It is the last end that is often the losing one. After a thing is raised it pays to care for it in the best possible manner and get the greatest profit.

Some think that pumpkin seed are pumpkin seed, no matter what pumpkin they come from. It is a safe rule that like begets like.

If you want to perpetuate your stock and have something that is really worth saving always select the best and the earliest for saving seed.

Select the smoothest tomatoes and scrape the seed into a can of cold water. Put it in some out-of-the-way place and let remain several days or until the seeds have sunk to the bottom of the water.

They are covered with a dark fuzz and when dry may be kept in paper packets, as supplied by the seedman. This is much preferable to the old fashion of keeping them on a cloth.

Cabbage, beets, turnips and other biennials are best purchased direct from the seedman. If your time is worth anything it is more profitable to buy than to raise these.

If you have any left-overs in the seed box, be sure to date each packet as saved, then there will be no chance of wondering which is best.

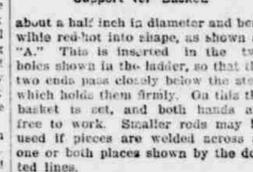
If among several tested varieties one is decidedly the best, save seeds from this only. The amateur will do well not to try to raise several varieties of any vegetable as they are sure to mix and deteriorate in quality.

If your seed is not up to the standard do not save it but buy next season of some reliable dealer. It is money ahead in the end.

LADDER FOR PICKING FRUIT

Much Inconvenience Avoided by Attaching Support for Basket—Both Hands Free to Work.

In picking fruit from a tree one is often inconvenienced by having to hold a basket with one hand and having only one hand for picking. The illustration shows how a basket support can be attached to the right hand board of the step ladder. This support is constructed of rod iron.



Support for Basket.

about a half inch in diameter and bent while red-hot into shape, as shown at "A." This is inserted in the two holes shown in the ladder, so that the two ends pass closely below the step, which holds them firmly. On this the basket is set, and both hands are free to work. Smaller rods may be used if pieces are welded across at one or both places shown by the dotted lines.

Pigs on Rape. Pigs will live and grow on rape without a supplement of grain, but a small addition of the latter is profitable. Dry sows will, however, do well on rape alone.

Best Insect Destroyer. The ruinous fowl is the best insect destroyer among fowls, as it eats many insects that other fowls will not touch.

FARM POULTRY

FREE RANGE FOR CHICKENS

Modern Wire Fencing, Which Has Neat Appearance, Will Keep All Fowls Out of the Garden.

The old method of free range need not necessarily be changed. The fowls should not, however, be allowed to run at will within the garden or in and about the farm buildings. Nothing is more irritating or disgusting than to have the nice vegetables or beautiful flowers scratched up, and the goosepots, the porch, the barn floor and the farm ranches fouled with poultry droppings. Separate the country also from the other live stock of the farm.

If the fowls are to be kept near the farm buildings, private simple range enclosed by modern poultry wire fencing. The latter requires ordinarily but a few posts, is easily put up and has a very neat appearance when in position.

Another way of separating the fowls from the center of farm operations is to place the henhouse at a considerable distance from the farmstead in a pasture where the fowls will have absolute range. The latter plan may entail some extra travel by the poultryman and there is the risk in some localities of depredations by foxes, hawks or other wild animals or by thieves. The young, strong farmer boy may find advantage in the second or so-called "colony plan," while the housewife will probably prefer the fenced inclosure near the farmhouse.

Thirdly, the farmer is too careless in the way he disposes of his poultry products. He is usually content to trade his eggs at the nearest grocery store when by a little extra effort he could gain a select private trade which would pay far better. His pure-bred stock of one breed of fowls in their well-kept house and capacious grassy yards will be a great advertisement for his egg products, and uniform clean appearance of the eggs in their attractive package will prove an additional help in making sales.

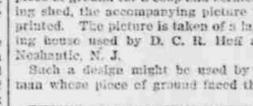
Then, too, in disposing of his fowls the farmer often sells the birds alive when by carefully dressing them on the farm and selling them to customers in orders he could realize far better prices.

PLAN FOR SCRATCHING SHED

Illustration Given of House for the Benefit of Small Poultryman Where Back Yard is Used.

To give the small poultryman (the back yard man especially) an idea of what is meant by using his small piece of ground for a coop and scratching shed, the accompanying picture is printed. The picture is taken of a laying house used by D. C. R. Heit at Neeshanic, N. J.

Each a design might be used by a man whose piece of ground faced the



Plan for a Scratching Shed.

south at the short side. That is if his piece of chicken ground was 10x18, and the 10-foot sides faced north and south. If his coop proper was ten feet wide by eight feet deep he would have a 10x10 scratching pen. These figures are of course taken emphatically, and the idea would have to conform with the ground.

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POULTRY NOTES

Push the pullets along to rapid maturity.

The comb is the chicken's health indicator.

Stimulate the hens to eat more by feeding a variety of foods.

Start with Fekins—they are the handiest and mature early.

Never allow ducklings to get wet until they have a good coat of feathers.

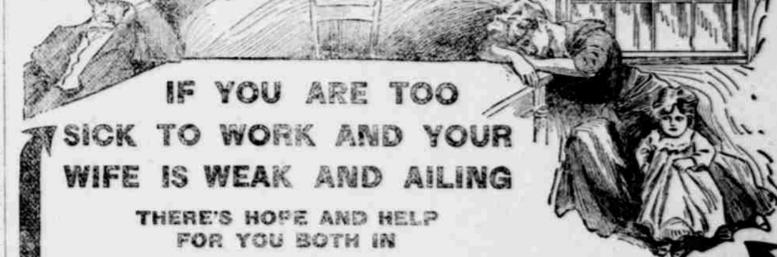
The nearer square you build a poultry house, the less the cost of construction.

Ducks are tight for food, and gobble down pretty nearly everything that comes in their way.

Pheasants do not need water for swimming, but they must have plenty of absolutely clean drinking water.

We could not think of a more simple or efficient method of improving the egg supply of this country than the production of inferior eggs.

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STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery. Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advice from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Theodor's Black-Draught, and quit taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it. I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it. I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me." Theodor's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest. Get a package today. Only a quarter.

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