

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

MEDICINAL PLANT SPECIALIST



Interest in the sources of our drug supply, stimulated by the European war, has brought into some prominence one of Uncle Sam's most useful woman employees, Miss Alice Henkel, a botanist of the bureau of plant industry, who has made a specialty of investigations of medicinal plants. Miss Henkel's work has had a widespread influence through the bulletins she has written. These, nine in number, have been among the most popular bulletins issued by the department of agriculture. In fact, they are in such demand that many reprints have been made of each, and they are classed among the "best sellers" of the office of the superintendent of documents.

One of the most popular bulletins deals with weeds that are used in medicine. Miss Henkel's pamphlets have been used as reference books by many of the leading pharmaceutical colleges and dealers in crude drugs, and have been widely quoted not only in the pharmaceutical press of this country, but also abroad.

One example of the far-reaching influence of her work, which holds special gratification for Miss Henkel, came to her recently in a letter from a small mining town of Pennsylvania. She was told by the writer, a young man who had become a cripple in a mine explosion, that after reading her bulletins he decided to follow the business of collecting medicinal plants to sell to drug firms, and find out if he could become self-supporting. He said that he had been successful and was able to make a small amount of money—enough, at least, to keep his mind off of his condition and lift him out of the helpless class.

OLLIE JAMES' START

When Ollie James, the giant senator, had finished the high school at Marion at the age of sixteen, he sought a position as page in the Kentucky senate chamber. His immediate state senator promised him a place through the good offices of the lieutenant governor.

When the legislature assembled young James presented himself. The lieutenant governor declared he had forgotten the matter entirely and had appointed all the pages.

"But," said he, "I find, in looking them over, that they are a lot of spindle-legged weaklings, scarcely able to carry themselves. There ought to be one page strong enough to lift heavy records and newspaper files."

"Come and look my candidate over," said James' representative.

When the lieutenant governor had a look at the giant youngster outside he gasped.

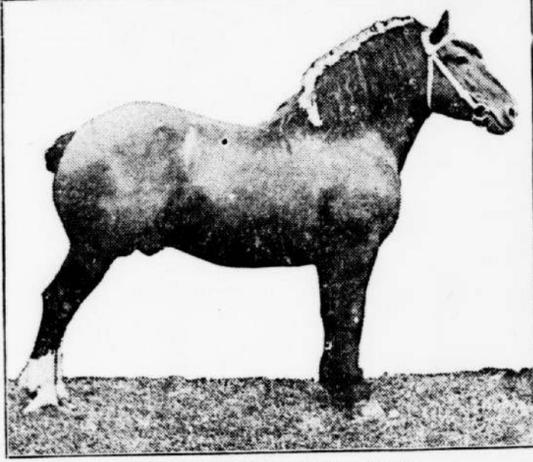
"Show the governor how strong you are, Ollie," said his senator. Whereupon Ollie James picked up the lieutenant governor in one arm and his senator in another and trotted upstairs with them.

"Heavens!" said the presiding officer, "make a place for the boy? Make two places for him!"

As soon as Ollie James was installed he organized the pages of the senate and house and established them at once as a power in the legislature. This was the beginning of a career which has already progressed to a leading place in the United States senate.



STALLION OUT OF THE BREEDING SEASON



Richelieu, Prize-Winning Belgian Stallion.

(By W. L. BLIZZARD, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

Many stallions are at least partially ruined between seasons. This is due to improper feeding and care. Some men starve their stallions after the breeding season on the theory that they cannot afford to feed liberally when there is no income. This is certainly a mistake. It does not even result in a saving of feed, as it will cost more to put the horse back into the proper condition when the breeding season opens. It is cheaper to keep a horse in good flesh all the time than to allow him to run down during a part of the year and then by heavy feeding for a few months bring him back to the required condition.

Crushed oats and bran with good hay is hard to beat. Ground corn or kafir, together with plenty of bran and oilmeal also makes a splendid ration. Horses that are overfed on corn or kafir are never sure foal-getters. Bran is always a valuable supplement to any grain ration. It relaxes the system generally, corrects or prevents digestive disorders, and at the same time furnishes an abundance of bone and tissue-building material. Soft, warm bran mash once or twice a week will serve to keep the bowels in good condition, and a little epsom salts may be added. Roots should be used in some form during the fall and winter seasons. They certainly help to keep the stallion in good condition and to keep his digestive tract in a good, healthy condition. In the spring a few pounds of grass or other green feed may take their place.

Conditioning a stallion is not laying on flesh, but it is getting him in good health, improving his muscles and putting plenty of vigor and vitality into him.

The amount of grain that should be

fed horses will vary so much in their requirements that it is difficult to name any definite quantity which a horse should have as his daily ration. It should be regulated by the man feeding the horse, and should be governed by the capacity and needs of the horse. A stallion should not be given more than he will clean up within half an hour after feeding. Always leave him a little hungry. Do not overfeed on hay, as it is not necessary to crowd the horse full of hay all the time. Do not stuff his manger full of hay once or twice a day and allow him to eat till he cleans it up. That is a poor way to feed hay. Chopped hay, mixed with the grain, increases the efficiency of the ration. The horse should be supplied with plenty of good, fresh, clean water. During the hot weather the horse should be watered quite frequently. Overfeeding and little or no exercise tends to cause swollen legs, scratches, grease; a wet stall causes thrush and canker.

When you have done your part so far as feeding is concerned, remember that the horse needs exercise. If you have a paddock in which he can run, so much the better. If there is no other way to furnish exercise, the horse should be walked. He must have exercise if you expect results from him. A horse that is confined is not a very sure foal-getter. The very best exercise for a stallion is to work him daily at some light work. If every stallion received a moderate amount of exercise, the number of foals would increase from 15 to 20 per cent. Keep him in a well lighted stable, and don't have him alone away from the other horses.

Another thing some people forget is grooming. Frequent and thorough grooming is very essential to keep the stallion comfortable and the skin in good, healthy condition.

PRODUCT OF THE DAIRY COW

Infection of Milk Comes From Body of Animal—Concrete Floor Is Most Sanitary for Barn.

(Prepared by Dairy Division of Clemson College.)

The Babcock test was first announced to the world in 1890.

The greatest source of infection in milk comes from the body of the animal and the air of the stable.

Anything that will make it easier to clean the stable will aid in the production of pure milk.

The concrete floor is by long odds the most sanitary for a dairy barn and should be used wherever possible.

In building a dairy barn, remember that one is providing a place where human food is to be produced.

Early breeding stunts growth. Heifers should be bred to drop their calves when about two years old or older.

As a rule, it is desirable to have cows go dry at least a month before calving. This has a beneficial effect on the calf.

Dehorning is a good practice. It makes cows quiet and docile and saves them much pain that may be inflicted when horns are retained.

Dairy cows have little spare flesh to protect them from the cold. Comfortable housing in winter is, therefore, very important.

The liquid manure of a cow is much more valuable than the solid. It can be saved by having watertight flooring and clean straw bedding.

When Silage is to Stand for Some Time Before Feeding Covering of Some Kind is Made.

(By J. G. WATSON, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

There is always some loss on the top of the silage unless feeding is begun as soon as the silo is filled. Where the silage is to stand for some time before feeding it is customary to run in three or four loads of cornstalks from which the ears have been removed. This material is packed thoroughly; then a liberal supply of water is added, which will help to seal the silo, and only a very small amount of waste will result. Some farmers use oat straw as a covering; others soak the top of the silage with water and sow oats, which, when they germinate, form a dense mass, which shuts out the air and keeps the silage from spoiling.

Fumigating Poultry House. A quart of a pound of sulphur burned in the chicken house will destroy every insect in it. The doors and windows should be closed, and of course the hens must be carefully excluded. They should not be allowed to re-enter the house for at least three hours after fumigation.

Milking Period of Heifers. Give heifers a long milking period the first year, that they may get the habit of milking for a long period permanently fixed.

HOGS IN HEALTHY CONDITION

Mixture Given for Keeping Animals Free From Intestinal Worms and Supplying Mineral Matter.

(By DR. W. H. DALRYMPLE, Professor of Veterinary Science, Louisiana State University.)

The following mixture should be placed in every hog lot as it will help to keep the hogs free from intestinal worms and other parasites as well as supply mineral matter needed for the building of bones and other tissues:

One bushel of wood ashes.
Six bushels of corn cob charcoal.
Three bushels of common charcoal.
Eight pounds of common salt.
Two quarts of air-slaked lime.
Fifty pounds of raw rock phosphate.

After these ingredients are thoroughly mixed and broken up, 1 1/2 pounds of copperas, dissolved in water, should be sprayed over the mass and thoroughly mixed with it. Any quantity may be prepared by following the proportions given. It is fed by being placed in troughs, protected from the rain.

DORMANT PRUNING OF TREES

Most Fruit Growers Will Trim Off Sprouts Whenever Seen Regardless of the Season.

(By N. O. BOUTH, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

Fruit trees, and, in fact, all trees, should be pruned during the winter at the time when the trees are thoroughly dormant. Most fruit growers will trim off sprouts, starting at the foot of a tree or the trunk whenever the sprouts are seen, regardless of the season. Where branches of any size are to be removed the work should be done during the winter.

In case the trees are tender, such as peach or apricot trees, the pruning should be done in the latter part of the winter, after all danger of freezing is over.

It is a mistake to prune cherry trees except to keep sprouts away from the foot of the tree and from growing on the trunk. The only pruning that cherries should ever receive is that given at the time of setting.

Kerosene Emulsion. Kerosene emulsion is made up as follows: Stock solution: One gallon soft water, one-half pound soap, two gallons kerosene. Thoroughly dissolve soap in boiling water and add kerosene and churn violently. Dilute with five parts of water.

A Poor System. Sometimes it seems a saving of time to haul the corn up beside the pasture fence, throw it over and leave the cows to take care of it. It is a bad practice in a number of ways. For one thing, it may lead to the cows tearing the fence down to get over where the corn grows. Better feed in the barn.

No Use for Roosters. After the hatching season is over, there is no longer any reasonable excuse for keeping the males with the laying hens.

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

Unused land is a liability. Forget the faults of other people. Every big job seems at first impossible.

Pick cotton quickly and sell it slowly. Farm tests are worth more than all the theories. No man nor no business can build securely in a hurry.

We're too apt to think our neighbor has the best neighbor. A friend is a man you can call a liar and get away with it.

The best way to ascend steadily in the world is to keep on the level. It takes but a few minutes to make a bad impression and years to outlive it.

Men often swear to keep from crying, and women often cry to keep from swearing. Encourage the boy if he is interested in good corn. He can pick the seed for next year.

One may love the friend whose faults he points out, but there are several more effective ways to prove it. "Success lies in thinking individually and acting collectively." This applies to farmers and merchants as a whole.

Dabbling in stocks and leaving the farm to run itself is not a good way to do business. It is the surest way to trouble and loss.

The farmer must view the profession of agriculture as one of vast economic value. It is the profession upon which all others depend for their sustenance.

Learn by the experience of others; take some good farm papers and do not expect to get first-class papers for nothing; it costs money to employ expert writers.

KEEP COTTONSEED AT HOME

Exportation of Meal and Cake Is Agricultural Crime—Not Enough Produced for Domestic Use.

One of the many agricultural crimes of America, it is well stated, is the exportation of cottonseed meal and cake. It would be a wise law, if it were constitutional, which should prohibit all exportation of these products. There is not enough for home consumption in spite of the enormous cotton crop of the South, says Baltimore American. In fact, there could not be a surplus as long as there remains a single worn-out acre in the United States. Yet we continue to sell a large portion every year of our very birthright. Denmark, for instance, has largely built up her wonderful dairy industry through the purchase of a large share of the 1,200,000,000 pounds of cottonseed meal and cake which the United States annually exports. At current prices the seed alone from an acre of cotton is worth as much as all the corn that could be produced upon that acre. Every ounce of cottonseed grown in America should be fed on American farms and its enormous fertilizing strength thus returned to the soil. Cottonseed meal contains over 40 per cent of protein, or meat and muscle-forming material, while cornmeal contains about 9 per cent and oats and wheat less than 12 per cent. Cottonseed meal contains about 7 per cent of nitrogen, and as a fertilizer is worth about \$32 a ton. However, it should not be applied as a fertilizer; it should be fed to stock on the farm, and if the resulting manure is properly handled the great bulk of this \$32 will be found in the manure. Poor food makes poor manure and rich food rich manure.

COTTON AS A PEACE FACTOR

Any Nation Running Out of Staple Is Just About at End of String in Matter of Warfare.

How much of a factor the efforts of the allies to keep cotton away from Germany may prove to be in the promotion of peace depends upon two things; viz., the magnitude of the cotton stock now held in Germany and the extent to which further supplies may be prevented, says Pittsburgh Dispatch. What the exact situation is in Germany in this respect only Germany knows, and she is saying nothing.

Guncotton is so essential now in the manufacture of ammunition that it is difficult to realize that its development to successful use by Schenbein, a Swiss chemist, only dates back to 1845. The first step in the invention had been taken by Pelouze in 1838, but it was Schenbein who established its utility. He treated cotton wool with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then washed with water and dried it, making practically little change in its appearance. It makes guncotton disintegrate suddenly it has to be detonated. It will not explode from mere ignition by fire, but simply burns with a rapid flare.

Any nation that runs out of guncotton, with no more in sight, is just about at the end of its string in the matter of warfare. So protracted warfare by any nation of Europe depends on the cotton supply of the rest of the world.

Tip for Cotton Farmer. Let the cotton farmer ignore the politicians, maintain a stiff upper lip, keep a cool head and warm feet, sit steady in the boat, keep his eye on the gun and have his eye peeled for events, and he will see cotton commanding a good price before the "possums" are fat enough to eat.—Houston Post.

Cement Post Never Rot. Whatever else may be said of the cement post it cannot be said of it that it rots down.

GOOD AIDS IN CO-OPERATION

Strong Capable Management and Support of All Its Members Essential to Any Market Association.

The growing feeling that there is too much difference between the price paid to the producer of food and the price paid by the consumer has turned the attention of American farmers more and more to co-operative marketing associations as a promising remedy. Producers of perishable products have advanced the furthest in this direction, and the best organized co-operative marketing associations are now to be found among the California citrus fruit growers and among the deciduous fruit growers of the Pacific Northwest. In general it may be said that the most promising field for such associations is in the marketing of highly specialized and localized crops.

The work of the marketing associations includes the establishing of grades and standards; the adoption of brands and trade marks; the securing of capital and credit; proper advertising to encourage consumption of a meritorious but little known product; discovery of new and extension of old markets; securing information as to crop and market conditions; the equitable division of profits; adapting production to meet market requirements; the use of by-products; securing cold and common storage facilities; the co-operative buying and manufacturing of supplies; co-operative use of expensive farm machinery; securing of lower freight rates, more equitable refrigeration charges, and more efficient transportation service; the securing of more and better labor; and the general cultivation of a spirit of co-operation in all community affairs.

These objects can not be achieved without strong, capable management. If a farmer has not sufficient faith in the co-operative idea to go into the enterprise with his whole heart, to hold up energetically the hands of the manager and work disinterestedly for the success of the association as a whole, he had better not become a member, for he will be far from a source of comfort to his partners.

The manager should be employed by the board of directors and should have large powers. He should employ and discharge all labor. He should secure information as to crop and market conditions and furnish same to the members on request. He should encourage the production of the best varieties of products demanded by the trade. He should conduct packing schools, in order that growers may become trained in the best methods of grading, packing, and labeling their products. He should have charge of the grading, packing, and inspection of all association products, and should have control of the brands and labels, and their use on the association packages, in accordance with the rules of the association. He should enter into contracts for the sale of the association goods, subject only to the action of the board of directors and the by-laws and rules of the association. He can not be held responsible if he is to be dictated to at will by each member or the officers are constantly to meddle with his work. This does not imply that the manager should be a dictator. From the suggestions of the officers and members together with those from his own experience he constructs a business plan. Whenever a manager loses the confidence of the members, it is better to replace him with a manager who possesses that confidence. But no manager, however competent he may be, can lead a co-operative association to success unless he has real co-operation from the members. In co-operative circles the disloyal member is the chief element of failure.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR COTTON

For First Time in History Southern Bankers Have Financial Ability to Market Crop Gradually.

The earnest determination of the bankers of the South in their conference at Galveston to co-operate with the farmers in order that cotton may be sold for a reasonable price is highly encouraging. Conditions are ripe for successful co-operation. There is abundant foundation for the faith of John T. Scott of Houston that cotton will sell for 10 cents, for it is true, as Mr. Joseph Hirsch, president of the Texas Bankers' association, said: "For the first time in the history of the South, the southern bankers have the financial ability to market gradually this crop. It would appear almost as if the federal reserve act had been drafted for the benefit of the southern producers."

For a Galled Horse

Try It After Others Fail. Keeps Him Working.

Money for financing the crop is abundant. The warehouse capacity of Texas, Nathan Adams gives assurance, will have been increased by 500,000 bales in time for this year's crop.

Two things only are necessary: First, that farmers shall use the warehouse facilities, and this they seem inclined to do. Second, that bankers shall get the money to farmers abundantly and at reasonable rates. This the bankers who assembled at Galveston pledge themselves to effect, and the Evening Journal feels confident they will do it.—Dallas Evening Journal.

Planter Not Worrying. The cotton planter this year is not worrying about who will buy his cotton. It is the other fellow who is doing the worrying—the spinner and textile weaver. Reason why—crop 4,000,000 bales short.

Another Little Slip. News item few days ago: Peaches are so plentiful that farmers are letting them rot on the ground. Market page yesterday: Peaches are still scarce and high. Just another little slip twist the cup of the producer and the lip of the ultimate consumer.

Southwest Feeding Industry. Now that kafir, milo and better farming is building up a feeding industry in the Southwest, what are the northern and eastern farmers going to do for feeders and stockers?

Going It Too Hard

We are inclined nowadays to "go it too hard;" to overwork, worry, eat and drink too much, and to neglect our rest and sleep. This fills the blood with uric acid. The kidneys weaken and then it is a siege of backache, dizzy, nervous spells, rheumatic pains and distressing urinary disorders. Don't wait for worse troubles. Strengthen the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

A Louisiana Case

Alphonse Hainebach, 137 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La., says: "From childhood I suffered terribly from kidney trouble and doctors were unable to help me. My body bloated and I always felt tired and nervous. Finally the doctors gave me up. At that critical time, Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to health and strength and the cure has lasted for nine years."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Reasonable. "I suppose you study a subject thoroughly before you make a speech on it?" said an admiring constituent. "Well, not too thoroughly," said the senator. "You see, if I did, my conscience might not let me make the speech."

ALMOST FAINTED WHILE STANDING

And Suffered Dreadfully From Headache, Backache and Dizziness. Says Now That Women Are Foolish To Suffer and Tell Why.

New Augusta, Miss.—In relating her experience, Miss Irene H. Craft, of this town, says: "I have been troubled for a right smart while with female weakness. I was irregular . . . and was down in bed about all the time. I had chills and fever with these troubles for at least a year, and a great deal of dizziness, headache and backache."

When I was sick at each month, I had to stay in bed all the time, because my back would ache and my head would swim so that I would almost faint if I stood on my feet.

I endured this for about three years. Finally, I began to doctor with a doctor. He did not help me much. Then he recommended Cardui, and I began to take it. I took about one bottle and felt much better. I have taken a whole lot now, and feel just all right. I have no backache, headache, or dizziness now.

I think women are foolish to suffer when they can take so helpful a remedy as Cardui, and I surely praise it to every one."

If you suffer from any of the ailments so common to women, why not give Cardui a trial?

Such earnest statements as the above speak for themselves, and we receive thousands of similar ones every year.

Your druggist sells Cardui. Get a bottle today. Full directions in every package.

Why He Wasn't Good. "I hope you are always a good boy, Tommy." "Well, I don't, sir. I don't want to die young."

How Is Your Liver?

If your liver is inactive you will be bilious, dizzy, have headaches, bad breath, pimples, etc. One BOND'S LIVER PILL at bed time will cure these troubles promptly. They are small, mild, safe and inexpensive. If your dealer will not supply you, send 5c to Bond's Pharmacy Co., Little Rock, Ark. Adv.

Comparisons. "I have a big wheat acre on hand." "That's nothing to the big corn acre I have on foot."

IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY but like counterfeit money the imitation has not the worth of the original. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressing—it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

If all men were compelled to practice what they preach the majority would discontinue the preaching habit.

Most particular women use Red Cross Ball Blue, American made. Sure to please. At all good grocers. Adv.

A term in office will in most cases kill the reform bug in a man.

For a Galled Horse. Try It After Others Fail. Keeps Him Working.

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh ALINMENT.

For Galls, Wires, Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc., Etc. Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody About It. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

All Dealers & C. Hanford Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

TRY THE OLD RELIABLE WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC.

For MALARIA CHILLS & FEVER. A PURE GENERAL STRENGTHENING TONIC.

WORTH KNOWING

American business men in Shanghai have formed an association. The world's Sunday schools number 577,364, with 26,076,593 pupils.

Australia's trade since July has fallen off \$175,000,000 because of war. Freemasonry of this country included 1,671,477 members at a count made last year.

The Indian population of the United States at the end of June last year totaled 281,350.

"The Marseillaise," the national anthem of the French republic, was written and composed in 1792.

Psalm cxviii, besides being the middle chapter in the Bible, is also the shortest chapter.

The Philippine islands have had this year one of the best crops in their history, but great hardship has been worked by lack of ships in which to carry hemp and sugar to foreign markets. Quantities of agricultural products are lying useless in warehouses or on the ground.