

Rest Those Worn Nerves

Don't give up. When you feel all unstrung, when family cares seem too hard to bear, and backache, dizzy headaches and irregular kidney action mystify you, remember that such troubles often come from weak kidneys and it may be that you only need Doan's Kidney Pills to make you well. Don't delay. Profit by other people's experiences.

An Illinois Case Mrs. C. G. Peterson, 333 S. Marshall Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "I suffered from weak back, pains in my sides and disordered kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills drove away the ailments in a short time. Several years later, I felt poorly again, tired easily and my back bothered me. I had dizzy spells, too. Doan's Kidney Pills again relieved me and my kidneys haven't troubled me since."

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

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hoek or Bursitis FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 free.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

How did old Mr. Doppel act when you asked him for his daughter's hand? "Splendidly. I've seen people on the stage who couldn't simulate sorrow any better than he did."

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH. You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzled, gray hairs by using "La Crocle" Hair Dressing—Adv.

VICTIMS OF THE WANDERLUST Marine Officers Complain That Cooks Who Enlist in the Service Have Mania to "Keep Moving."

No, you aren't the only victim of the servant problem. Here is another sufferer. Uncle Sam, rich and powerful, good to his "help," and the surest pay in the world, can't keep his cooks any longer or better than the ordinary suburban commuter. He offers them good pay, easy hours and lots of "nights out," but they simply will not overlook the fact that they are cooks, bred and born, and so keep moving on.

United States marine corps statistics covering the last two years show a greater percentage of men deserted who gave occupation prior to entry as "cooks" than any other class enlisted during the period.

Desertions from the marine corps are very light at all times. The average marine considers that the service offers better advantages than anything he could find in civil life, says an exchange, and he believes the opportunities for travel and adventure to be unexcelled, and, were it not for the cooks, marine corps officials believe that the "oldest branch of the service" would have an almost clean slate with regard to desertions. No class of men looks so lightly on the oath of obligation as these self-same "knights of the frying pan," marine corps recruiters declare.

Proprietorship. "I won \$50 on the races yesterday." "How do you know?" "I've got the fifty. I'm going to bet it on a sure thing tomorrow."

"That brings up the real question. Is it your fifty, or are you only holding it in trust for the bookmakers?"

His satanic majesty loves a cheerful liar.

"He who has health has hope, And he who has hope has everything." (Arabian Proverb)

Sound health is largely a matter of proper food—which must include certain mineral elements best derived from the field grains, but lacking in many foods.

Grape-Nuts

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the rich nourishment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc., most necessary for building and energizing the mental and physical forces.

"There's a Reason" Sold by Grocers everywhere.

FARM STOCK

GIVE BOAR GOOD ATTENTION

As He Matures, Litters Will Be Stronger and Larger—Keep Him Separated From the Sows.

It is not best to let the boar run with the rest of the herd. It is too common a practice to sell the boar when the season is over. This is largely the cause of so many small litters and weakborn pigs. It is best to get a good boar, and keep him for a few years, and as he matures his pigs will be stronger and litters larger.

Feed sparingly of fattening feeds, but give him feed that will keep him growing if he is not fully developed. Mill stuff, skim milk, clover, alfalfa or anything that furnishes protein is advisable. At all times keep a supply of ashes, salt and charcoal where he can obtain it at will. It will do much toward keeping him in good health.

RAISE RAPE FOR PASTURAGE

Splendid Feed for Sheep and Hogs—Good Use Can Be Made of the Temporary Fences.

Rape is a splendid feed for sheep and hogs as well. It is usually pastured, but when the acreage is small and one wishes to get the most from the crop, it is cut and fed to the stock and then when it grows up again, is pastured.

Rape is generally broadcasted in the early spring on well prepared ground at the rate of five pounds of seed per acre. When the plants are about eight inches high turn the sheep into the field. Most pasturage can be obtained if temporary fences are used to allow only a part of the field to be pastured at a time.

BREEDING CRATE FOR SWINE

Device is Easily Transported and is Splendid Combination for Carrying or Ringing.

A splendid crate for handling swine and for use as a breeding crate is made according to the accompanying drawing. Any ordinary light material may be used. It is easily transported and is a combination for carrying or ringing and adjustable to both large and small boar or sow in mating, writes George W. Brown of Hancock

county, Ohio, in Farm and Home. It meets these demands with but slight adjustments. The bridge serves as well to close up the rear end in confining an animal and by inserting in varied slots readily admits the use of different sizes of animals in breeding. The false floor which hangs upon hooks over the slats makes a support for small animals in the crate and also is used as a top in shipping. Hook and eye devices hold the top and rear bridges together in transportation.

Practical Breeding Crate.

Feeding the Idle Horses High-Priced Feeds Should Be Avoided in Order to Keep Animals in Best Condition.

In the feeding of idle horses the high-priced feeds should be avoided in order to keep them in proper condition at the lowest cost. It has been found that idle horses do very well on a winter feed consisting of all the hay, oat straw, cornstalks or sorghums they will consume, so that little grain is necessary. Idleness also permits of a more thorough mastication of the feed, thus insuring proper digestion.

RENEWING THE RHUBARB BED

Where Plants Stand for Number of Years Bed Becomes Rootbound—Replanting is Best.

The rhubarb bed that has stood for a number of years in the same place should be taken up and the clumps cut into pieces with at least one or two good eyes and these replanted in a new spot, or if space is limited, even on the old spot, but in a well-prepared but very thoroughly enriched bed. Rhubarb beds become rootbound and the soil becomes so full of roots that there is no area left for feeding. Replanting is the only remedy.

HOW TO TRIM BERRY BUSHES

Prune Raspberry and Blackberry Plants Down to About Three Canes—To Stop Growth.

In pruning raspberries and blackberries, trim down to about three canes. A cane that has once borne fruit has served its purpose and will die and decay. These canes are replaced by new ones and will bear fruit the next year. Stop the growth of raspberries at three feet, the blackberries at about five feet, by pinching out the tips of the canes.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR TABLE

Yellow Skin and Plump Bodies of Fine-Grained Juicy Meat Leave Nothing to Be Desired.

As table fowls, the White Plymouth Rocks are unsurpassed. Their yellow skin and legs and plump bodies of fine-grained, juicy meat of excellent flavor, leave nothing to be desired by the most fastidious.

Important Nutrient. Protein, none of which is removed in skimming the milk, is the most important nutrient of milk as far as the growing calf is concerned.

Good Calf Ration. Corn and oats, mixed half and half by weight, with timothy or prairie hay mixed with clover or alfalfa makes a good ration for the calf.

Buy Seed Corn. Buy your seed corn near home. Then test it ear by ear.

GROWING RED CLOVER

NOT ADVISABLE TO BEGIN CULTURE ON VERY LARGE SCALE.

Maintains Nitrogen of Soils in Principal Crop-Producing Sections—Practically Must Not Be Depended Upon as Cure-All.

(By J. M. WESTGATE.)

The production of clover is the foundation of agriculture in the eastern and north central states, as upon its successful growth depends to a large extent the maintenance of the nitrogen content of the soils in the principal crop-producing sections. Red clover also grows well in the southern states on rich limestone soils which are in good condition, but needs to be managed somewhat differently from the methods followed in the northern states.

But clover must not be looked upon as a cure-all for farm troubles. Its roots do add large quantities of the very valuable nitrogen and humus to the soil, but aside from bringing up a limited supply of phosphoric acid and potash from the lower layers of the soil it does not add the other important fertilizer elements to the soil upon which it grows. Upon many soils these elements (particularly phosphoric acid) must be added the same as though no clover was being grown upon them.

So long as the soil is fairly well supplied with humus and is not too greatly depleted of the ordinary fertilizer elements, there is usually no difficulty in obtaining successful stands of clover by the ordinary methods of seeding; but when continued cropping reduces the humus content of the soil to a point below that required for successful clover production it becomes necessary to adopt radical means to restore the ground to its proper condition. It has been repeatedly shown that the failure of

clover in a section is but a prophecy of the early failure of other leading crops in that particular section.

The substitution of alfalfa for ordinary red clover will enable clover to be continued in the rotation on some soils which no longer grow the ordinary red clover. The lack of humus in the soil is the most potent factor in the failure of red clover in these sections, but other factors such as too acid a soil and the presence of fungous diseases or insect enemies, must also be overcome. Liming and proper drainage will overcome the soil acidity. The insect and fungous diseases may be held in check by clipping or cutting at the proper time and by furnishing the proper soil conditions to produce a crop so vigorous that it will succeed in spite of the enemies which prove troublesome to less vigorous stands.

When it is added that barnyard manure is worth perhaps \$2.50 a ton and that each farm animal produces from five to seven tons per 1000 pounds of live weight each year, it is easy to see that as a fertilizer the material should not be wasted.

The best practice is to haul the stuff directly from the barn to the fields. If this is done, there is little loss through fermentation or leaching.

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CONCRETE TROUGH FOR HOGS

To Get Full Capacity of Device Use a Carpenter's Level to Set the Outside Form.

Watering and feeding troughs for hogs are, as a rule, merely long, shallow concrete blocks, hollowed out to a V-shape or U-shape. The outside form is a heavy box with vertical sides and ends. To get the full capacity of a trough, use a carpenter's level to set the outside form. The inside shape is given by a core made by tacking together two boards along one edge. Bevel these boards at the joint, so as to give a

round shape to the bottom of the finished trough. Make the top edge of the trough at least three inches thick. One method of building a hog trough requires an outer form only. Mix the concrete dry enough that it may be tamped against the side of the form into the shape desired. Paint the inside at once with cement and water mixed to the stiffness of cream.

Use two-foot lengths of one-inch gas pipe across the trough, to keep the hogs out of it. For better the pipe in position, set one-half-inch bolts in pairs, heads down, in the set concrete so that the pipes will fit between them and can be held firm by a strap iron over the bolts. For this purpose choose one-half-inch bolts of sufficient length to extend four inches into the concrete. Space the cross pipe 12 to 16 inches apart.

Barnyard manure has value on the farm aside from that as a fertilizer. It improves the physical composition of the soil and makes it easier to handle. Its decay produces heat and its presence aids chemical and bacterial processes. Moreover, it absorbs and holds a large amount of water and helps to aerate the soil. The benefits of these indirect aids to plant growth are in some cases worth as much as the fertilizing power of the manure.

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POULTRY FACTS

POPULAR BREEDS FOR MEAT

Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans Are Named as Being Among Best All-Around Heavyweights.

The best all-around heavy weight fowl for the production of large broilers and medium and heavy roasters and capons is the Brahma. The Cochins and Langshans are also excellent meat breeds. The Light Brahma has been the most popular, but the Dark Brahma at its best is fully as good. Both can be bred with the greatest amount of

breast meat, because they have naturally long breasts with great width between the thighs. These qualities can be improved by carefully selecting breeding stock, using only hens that are of heavy weight with great length of body, considerable width between the thighs and long breast bones. The males used should be generous of the same type, but with a little more length of leg.

Both males and females should be close feathered, with neat necks and the feathering. Brahmas of this type were greatly favored a few years ago for market purposes. They were partly lost sight of for some time, but are again being bred to some extent in the poultry districts of New England.

Growing chicks that have, during the summer, been provided with an abundance of range, shade and green feed will grow much more rapidly and more evenly than those provided into small bare yards. The character of the range must, therefore, be considered in deciding on the time for proper hatching.

If the chicks are hatched too early they are apt to go into a fall molt after laying a few eggs in the summer, and are not likely to resume laying until well into the winter or after one or more of the most profitable laying months have passed. On the other hand, they should be hatched early enough to allow a sufficient time for normal maturity before the coming of cold weather in the fall.

Practical Egg-Case Filler. Much Loss Caused by Breakage Where Too Much Space is Allowed—Defect is Overcome.

It is said that the breakage is from 3 to 5 percent when eggs are packed in the ordinary fillers, because too much space is allowed for each egg and the partitions are inefficiently elastic. In this scheme the flat sheets

separating the layers are slit so that under the center of each egg compartment there is a series of radiating cordons, long enough to yield under ordinary shock, but stiff enough to remain in substantially the same plane. In the right-hand figure we show three different ways of making the slits—Independent Farmer.

Don't Mix. Poultry of different ages and breeds. Eggs of different sizes, ages and colors. The market pays from two to eight cents more for eggs of uniform size, color and quality.

Keep Complete Records. Keep a record of your flock the year round. It is the only way to find how much money they are earning. Charge yourself a reasonable price for all the eggs you use.

Mating of Geese. A mating of geese can be continued for seven or eight years without a change. Hens Pay for Nests. Hens like clean, comfortable, dark nests. The hens reward us well if provided with them.

Poor Place for Roosting. Do not let the hens roost in the cow barn, implement house, or other out-buildings. Good Shipping Parcels. If you are shipping hens to town it will pay you to get good shipping parcels. They are cheap.

When Pullets Lay. As a usual thing chickens do not lay until they are ten or twelve months old.

Watch for Vermin. Watch out for mites and lice. Nothing will more quickly reduce the vitality of your flock.

Watering or Feeding Trough. Partridge Cook.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins.

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