



FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Utilize the Waste.

There is waste in farm and garden—small potatoes, overgrown table beets, roots of all sorts, table scraps, weeds and weed seeds, meat offal, cooked or raw, fish waste, and many other things.

Benefited by Cement.

The live stock industry has been greatly benefited since the use of concrete in farm construction has gone into general use. Its use in barn, stable and pig house floors enables all to secure cleanliness and the better use of disinfectants for insuring the health of domestic animals.

How to Wash a Stable Blanket.

A stable blanket that has been in use all winter is usually badly soiled and heavy, as well as disagreeable from a sanitary standpoint. To wash the blanket is no small task, but by wise means it may be cleansed with little trouble and labor. Simply spread the soiled and saturated blanket on sod during a heavy spring rain, and if one rain does not cleanse, put it out during another. As soon as the rain ceases and the blanket can be raised, hang it up, dry it and take it in.—Weekly Witness.

Liming Land.

Which is better to use on land, calcium lime or ground limestone? The former is much quicker in action, and if put on in excess may "eat up" much of the humus. But in quantities of two to four tons per acre it is considered safe.

The ground limestone is much cheaper, but is slower in its action. The coarser grains will gradually yield lime for several years. It is perfectly safe and should be used as freely as four tons per acre. If one does not feel able to put on so much try two tons. The whole question of liming land is not well understood. On some land crops, especially legumes, respond wonderfully to its use, while on other land its effect is not noticeable and both tracts may lie close together. It is a good plan to lime one acre or ten acres, leaving wide strips without it. On land needing it badly it will pay to lime heavily. Sometimes alfalfa will grow into a wilderness of luxuriance on limed soil. Lime is best applied on plowed land and harrowed in.

Advantages of Soiling.

In his recent address on the advantages of soiling in the dairy business, Mason Knox said to a farmers' club: Land has increased in value, labor is higher and more remunerative returns are necessary to the dairy farmer. To-day we must bring the luxuriant grasses to our animals the whole year. In the winter we use silage and root crops. In the summer we must sell our animals. We have an intense interest in our business, and who keep the lazy cattle, the blacks and whites, must fetch the food to them. We keep these animals to produce milk, not to wander for food. And the Holstein-Friesian is not a good forager. When you put the food before her as you should, she will consume it and give you a large net profit. The importance of soiling then too depends upon the breed of animals you keep. It is not so important to the Ayrshire to practice soiling as it is to the Holstein-Friesian man. They can be kept on the moss of rocky pastures and do well, so they say. However, I would not advocate any such treatment of any dairy animal. The Ayrshire is a wonderfully good little forager and for pasture farming has no equal; but to dairy farmers of this generation who have the land that they can devote to raising rotating crops such animals have no place in our intensified business.

Alfalfa Seed.

Alfalfa seed is a difficult thing to buy and make no mistake.

1. It must not come from a warmer climate.
2. It must be fresh to be best.
3. It should contain very few small or shrunken seeds.
4. It must be free from weed seed.

You will have to look sharp if you catch the dodder seed in it. These seeds are so small they suggest tobacco seed.

Some farmers are so careful to secure good seed that they write weeks before needed to a dozen farms for samples and sprout a hundred seeds to study vitality. If eighty-five or ninety of these 100 grow strong they have fair seed. To watch for weeds one should spread it on white paper and examine with a glass.

On thin soils alfalfa should be preceded by a crop of cowpeas or clover. And if the ground is acid it will almost insure a crop to sow two to four tons of lime per acre. In southern counties below the drift alfalfa needs fertilizing. But there are many successful fields south of the drift.

Break in the spring when damp enough to plow mellow. Plow deep. Harrow often enough to keep down weeds till the last of June, then sow twenty pounds per acre. It should be covered with a harrow.

There is no use to waste seed and work on ground not prepared for it. It requires intelligent effort to grow alfalfa.—Indiana Farmer.

Cow Stanchions or Chains.

We are often asked to give our idea as to the best method of fastening cows in their stalls—whether stanchions are more satisfactory than chains. This is largely a matter of taste, although stanchions have advantages over chain fastenings. Perhaps the stanchions are a little more noisy, but they give perfect freedom to the cows, either while feeding or



HINTS ON HORTICULTURE

THE MOON VINE.

One vine that grows quickly is the moon vine, botanically known as Ipomoea Mexicana grandiflora.

The flowers are four or five inches across and open early in the evening and remain open until the sun shines upon them. They are most fragrant. It is interesting to watch the blossoms open. If at the right time you turn your back upon them, closed, when you turn again to face them they will be open. Literally, they open as quickly as one could open an umbrella.

The three things necessary to make them grow are sunshine, lots of fertilizer and lots of water. Plant the vine, which may be a cutting, in a slight depression so the water may soak in, and once or twice in two or three weeks give a liberal dressing of fresh cow manure or pulverized sheep manure for the water to carry down. It is not unusual for a vine to grow a foot a day.—Indianapolis News.

FLOWERS IN THE YARD.

Besides the shrubs in the yard we must have flowers. Plant all you can afford to buy, if you are prepared to take care of them. If you do not wish the trouble of caring for them, do not plant them. Starved, sick, discolored flowers cry out for help to every passer-by. Cruelty to flowers should be made a criminal offense. It is almost as bad to abuse a beautiful flower plant as to beat a horse.

Don't plant in round beds. Plant in long beds in front of the shrubbery where the flowers can have the background of green foliage. Plant the tall, brilliant-colored flowers at the back, the cannas, hollyhocks and the like. Take that big ugly canna bed out of the lawn and string the cannas out two or three plants deep in front of the tall shrubbery way back in the yard. Plant the smaller and more delicate ones near the front. Plant some sweet-scented flowers near the porch and near the windows of the living room. Plant little triangular beds in the sharp corners of the walks. Above all, do not put clashing colors together.—Indianapolis News.

PLANTS AND THE SOIL.

There is no soil so poor that it can not be made to grow flowers, vegetables, shrubs and trees well, if properly treated. Successful cultivation demands two things—a good mechanical condition of the soil and richness. The first is equally as important, even more important than the second. Given a soil in good mechanical condition, it is simply necessary to work in the proper amount of well decayed manure at planting time.

Never dig fresh manure into the ground just before planting. If you have none which is well rotted and can not get any, then spread the fresh manure thinly on top of the ground between the plants and allow the rain to wash it in gradually. If the soil has been cultivated before and has plenty of decayed vegetable matter in it, excellent results may be had with artificial fertilizers bought from the florist or seedsman.

Bone is good, but it is not a complete fertilizer. Wood ashes should be used with caution, as the large amount of lime they contain may do mischief. The best is what is known as a complete fertilizer. Ask when you buy it how to use it and never use more than directions permit. A very light sprinkling over the soil after spading or plowing and then raked in is best. Chemical fertilizers are very strong and will kill or injure plants if used to excess.—Indianapolis News.

THE SUGAR BEET.

A subscriber, in Adams County, asks a number of questions about the culture of sugar beets; it is quite probable that many of our readers are interested in the subject. In Michigan and other States where considerable attention has been paid to the industry, the interest seems to be growing, and the indications are that growing the beets for the factory is a fairly profitable business for the farmer. Years ago when experiments with beets were carried on at Purdue and in other parts of the State the sugar per cent. in our beets was found to be fully equal to that in other States where trial was made with them, and where since then large and prosperous factories for making the sugar have never fully understood why Indiana failed to engage in the beet sugar industry.

One question asked by our correspondent is "How many tons of sugar beets can one expect to raise, per acre, on ground that will produce from seventy-five to ninety bushels of corn?"

That would be number one land and would produce a crop of beets considerably above the average, which is from twelve to sixteen tons per acre. Such land as he describes ought to be good for twenty tons. The factories pay from \$4 to \$4.50 a ton for the beets, the cost of producing and harvesting varies from \$25 to \$30 an acre, so that a twenty-ton crop would be quite profitable.—Indiana Farmer.

Lead Pencils.

"Lead pencils" is a misleading expression. They contain no lead properly so-called, but are composed of graphite or plumbago, an allotrophic form of carbon. The manufacture of graphite pencils in England began in 1564, when a valuable graphite mine was discovered at Barrowdale, Cumberland. The mine containing the purest graphite discovered is located at Ticonderoga, in New York State. The first manufacturer in the United States was William Monroe, of Concord, Mass., in 1812. Another pioneer in the industry was Joseph Dixon, in 1860.—New York American.

Farm Topics

CARE OF THE COW.

Mr. Ferree Hoyt, of Washington County, Indiana, says to prevent a cow sucking herself, he uses the head-stall of a halter, and puts on the cow's head, and a circingle around her body back of the forelegs, then take a piece of wood sufficiently strong, and of the proper length, to extend from the headstall back between the forelegs to the circingle. This prevents sucking, and is not a burden to the cow, he says.

SUCCESSFUL PIG GROWER.

Our experience in saving the pigs and getting them started right has been for about fourteen years. The first thing necessary to be a successful hog raiser is to get ready in a right way. I build my houses so the sow can keep warm if the thermometer stands at zero. I breed my sows to farrow in February and in August. In the fall I sow about three patches of rye and when it gets up good I let my pigs run on it until about Christmas, then I take them off for the spring litter. When the pigs are about one month old I begin to give them warm cream separator milk, and by the time they are nine or ten weeks old I have them ready to wean and push to a finish at seven or eight months.—Warren J. Smith, in the Indiana Farmer.

SILAGE IN LIEU OF PASTURE.

Referring to feeding corn silage the year round, Hoard's Dairyman says that when land is too expensive to pasture, that is, when silage from an acre will feed three or four cows while an acre of pasture will feed only one or two cows, the silo becomes one of the most economical as well as the best methods of preparing succulent feed for cows the year round. We believe that a silo is one of the best methods of supplementing short pasture during the dry time in summer. Silage is not equal to good June pasture, but we do not know of a better substitute. There is no question but that more milk can be produced per acre by the use of the silo than from an acre of grass.

This is just the thing a good many dairy farmers have yet to fully realize, that corn silage can always be relied on for producing milk, and especially is the thing to carry milk production through dry seasons when there is no grass pasturage.

FEEDING COWS FOR PROFIT.

A practical dairy farmer in Canada, referring to his experience, in the Farm and Dairy, lays down the following rules for dairy feeding at the greatest profit:

First, build a summer silo and grow more corn, using ensilage to supplement pastures in summer.

Second, take fifteen acres of land (on a hundred-acre farm) near the buildings. Divide into three fields. Follow a three-year rotation thereon.

First year: Corn, an early variety. Feed in August and September.

Second year: Mixed grain, oats, peas and barley (four bushels per acre) seed down ten pounds red clover, four pounds timothy per acre. Cut quite green in July. Do not allow to lodge.

Third year: Clover cut in late June and early August.

Do not hesitate to feed this fifteen acres of crop in the summer, even if things should look blue for the winter forage supply. Let no consideration prevent its utilization at the proper time, not even an abundance of grass. It will always pay to feed such forage in summer.

MIXING CATTLE BREEDS.

There is a good deal of force in the following, on the subject of crossing breeds, by a correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette. He says:

The tendency of the American farmer in the past has been to hybridize all his farm animals. Even his hens all became a mixture after a year or two. Especially has this been the case with farmers in the Eastern States. Those who had Jersey cows have crossed and re-crossed with Holstein-Friesian bulls until they have got neither one nor the other, and some of them come very near to nothing. Some farmers seemed to think they could outwit the Almighty by crossing the Jersey with the Holstein and so get the large flow of the Holstein with the rich milk of the Jersey. The difference between the two breeds is too great. Nature was shocked and dumbfounded. The result has been in many cases the small yield of the Jersey coupled with the poor quality of the Holstein.

There is a vast difference between a good Holstein and a poor one, both in quality and quantity of milk. Jerseys also differ very much in regard to quantity of milk. A herd of first class Jersey cows is as good as a gold mine to a farmer who knows how to handle them for best results and improve them by judicious selection. The same can be said of the Holstein. The breeder of Holstein cattle is quite apt to condemn the Jersey cow, and the breeder of the Jersey is apt to condemn the Holstein. There are noble specimens in each breed, and the breeders, the men who handle the animals, are responsible for so many poor ones. It is the result of carelessness, lack of judgment, taste and discrimination.

The Shorthorns are rapidly coming to the front and the milking strain of this breed will doubtless supplant many of the mongrel Jerseys and Holsteins that now occupy the land.

Only Cardinal Who Plays Golf.

Cardinal Merry del Val received his early education in England at a private school near Slough, where his propensity for playing practical jokes procured for him the punning nickname of "Merry Devil." The Cardinal Secretary of State is one of the few members of the Sacred College who can speak English with fluency, and is the only Cardinal who plays golf.—Westminster Gazette.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

It exalteth a man from earthly things to have those that are heavenly.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

It is not what a man has but how he got it that counts in the long run.

Few Red, Itching Eye-lids, Cysts, Styes, Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care, Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes, Trial Size, 25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A work of real merit finds favor at last.

FOR COLDS AND GRIP.

Hick's CAPSICUM is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the cold and restores normal conditions. Its liquid-effect is immediate. 15c, 25c, and 50c at drug stores.

The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of known composition. Ask your neighbors. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

It was in this very cottage in Brookside, 15 miles from Birmingham, Ala., that three Italians nearly died of Fever. They had been sick 3 months. Johnson's Tonic cured them quickly—read letter below:

Brookside, Ala., May 4, 1910.
The two physicians here had a very obstinate case of continued Malarial Fever. All were Italians and lived on a creek 15 miles from my store. These cases were of three months standing, their temperature ranging from 100 to 104. The doctors had tried everything in vain. I persuaded them to let me try Johnson's Tonic. I removed all the printed matter and let the medicine go to let me in a plain bottle as a regular prescription. The effect in all three cases was immediate and permanent. They recovered rapidly and there was no recurrence of the Fever.
S. R. SHEPHERD.

Write to THE JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC CO., Savannah, Ga.



BUY "BATTLE AXE" SHOES

A good thing can't be cruel.

Buy "BATTLE AXE" SHOES.

Some so-called pleasantries are decidedly unpleasant.

Perry Davis' Painkiller, the best remedy for cramps, colic, diarrhea, as well as for wounds, sprains, 25c, 35c, 50c.

A nervous man is easily undone, but the way dresses are now built it is hard to undo a woman.

A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN

Gives Valuable Advice to Kidney Sufferers.

Dr. R. Frasher, M. D., of Fort Gay, W. Va., has used Doan's Kidney Pills personally and prescribes them in his practice. Says he: "I consider Doan's Kidney Pills the finest remedy on earth for diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have prescribed this medicine in many cases, and at the present time several of my patients are using it with excellent results. I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills personally with entire satisfaction."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pink Mrs. Taft's Favorite Color.

Pink, plain pink—not cerise or rose or any of the new-fangled names under which that old-fashioned color now goes—is the favorite color of the present mistress of the White House. Satin has long been recognized as the material for a gown which Mrs. Taft likes best and pink as the shade which is most becoming to her. She always has a satin costume of that color, and often her carriage gowns are so close to pink that it seems like taking a liberty to call them rose or salmon or peach bloom. One of the daintiest garments which Mrs. Taft has worn recently is a pink broadcloth trimmed with deep red braid with a touch of silver. It has insets of yellow lace on the bodice and big designs of the same in the half draped skirt. Pink gowns for daylight are no longer rare enough to cause comment.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Look out for the striped beetles. They often attack and destroy melons and cucumbers as fast as the plants appear above the ground. An application of wood-ashes, air-slaked lime, or gypsum, tainted with kerosene or turpentine or carbolic acid, will help to drive them away. If you have only a few plants, you can easily protect each hill by erecting a mosquito netting guard over it until the plants begin to run.

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE

Medicine Not Needed in This Case.

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that, to some systems, coffee is an insidious poison that undermines the health.

Ask the doctor if coffee is the cause of constipation, stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life. I am now 42 years old and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading your advertisement of Postum, I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes,' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to be.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily and found in about two weeks' time I could sleep soundly at night and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were great coffee drinkers, but they have not drunk any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



No Heat Except Where Needed

Dishes hot—food well cooked—kitchen cool. No underdone food—no overheated kitchen in summer. Everything hot when wanted. Heat under perfect control and concentrated.

The blue flame is all heat—no smoke—no odor—no dirt. These are some of the advantages in using the

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

It has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot. Drop shelves for the coffee pot or saucepans, and nicked towel racks.

It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove very attractive and invites cleanliness. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

CAUTIONARY NOTE: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "NEW PERFECTION." Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company

A Good Tonic

For shattered nerves, for loss of appetite, for constant headache, for all the ills from which women suffer, we recommend Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui relieves by acting on the cause of the trouble, thus restoring to health.

We have testimony of many women, covering a period of more than 50 years, showing that for most forms of female trouble, Cardui is a certain relief. It's a good medicine to have on hand, as a tonic to build strength, and at trying times to give relief from pain and distress.

TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Miss C. L. Fuquay, of Springfield, Tenn., writes: "I was very sick in September at my sister's home. I got up too soon and came home, which threw me into chills. I was not sick with pain, but was without either energy or appetite. I grew worse and took to my bed, being under a physician's treatment for over a month, without relief. My mother bought me a bottle of Cardui and before it was gone I was eating heartily. Before 4 bottles were taken I was entirely well."

Try Cardui. Your druggist sells it.

If you but knew what harsh cathartics do, you'd always use Cascarets.

Candy tablets, vegetable and mild. Yet just as effective as salts and calomel. Take one when you need it. Stop the trouble promptly. Never wait till night.

Do not rush the teams too hard; let them have time to get their shoulders hardened to the work.

For HEADACHE—Hick's CAPSICUM. Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capsicum will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c, 25c, and 50c at drug stores.

Whenever Duty may call, be sure to be at home to receive her.

Buy "BATTLE AXE" SHOES.

It is of little traits that the greatest human character is composed.

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.

Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically cleans mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c a large box at druggists or by mail. THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.