

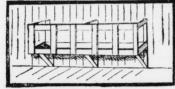
CARE OF THE FLOCK

Animals Need Protection from Stormy Wet Weather.

Sheep need little shelter except to keep off rain and snow. I have always allowed them to stay out in the coldest weather, if it was not stormy. However, I never, under any circumstances, allow them to take rains and snows in winter, writes a correspondent of Farm and Home.

At this season I give good clover hay, and in addition a little silage or corn fodder about three times a week I feed twice a day in the yard on the ground if it is frozen, but when the ground is not frozen I feed in racks in the sheep barn. I feed a little entire grain, mostly oats, to the breeding ewes

My troughs are made of three boards, 8 feet long, the bottom one 10 inches wide and the sides 6 inches, as



Wall Sheep Trough.

shown in sketch. I scatter the oats thin in these troughs and the sheep cannot get a large mouthful. Thus better mastication of the grain is se cured than in narrow troughs. I have fed threshed oats to my sheep for a good many years and have not as yet experienced any bad results from their use. I feed oats until after lambing time, then I add about one ear of shelled corn to one pint of oats

I know from my own experience that it pays to keep sheep, provided they are kept well, and those who do not do this are very likely to con-demn the breed of sheep which they may happen to have or the breeding stock which they have purchased for the improvement of their flock when the fault is really their own.

CATTLE AS A SIDE ISSUE.

Probable That They Pay a Larger

It is probable that cattle as a side issue pay larger comparative profits than cattle raised in any other way. The farmer that raises a small bunch of good calves can frequently feed them at almost no cost. The statisticians that figure on the cost of raising beef cattle always put in the cost of the pasturage at a certain fixed price. But in the case of the pasture being otherwise understocked, the feeding of a bunch of greers actually costs nothing. On many of our farms unused opportunities go to waste. These opportunities include acres of corn stalks in the fall of the year; rough grasses that the smaller stock do not eat; pasture grasses in excess of what the other stock will eat; silage in a greater abundance than can be eaten by the dairy cows. Some-times these opportunities include unused grazing areas in the woodlands. The farmer to utilize all of these lets some of his calves grow up into beeves. The men that think they know that beeves do not pay cannot convince the farmer that he is not shead under the above previously. ahead under the above-mentioned con-

Sheep Getting Back on Farm.

There is no danger of any person getting into trouble in predicting that from now on the sheep is to be re-turned to its proper place on the farms. And why not, when it makes by far more money out of the grass and the weeds, and the seeds, the roots, the grains, the hay and any thing else fed to it than any other kind of animal we raise, and it does that without one needing to milk or grind for them? All this is required to give the feed as it comes from the field, only that turnips had better Does that not tell, and tell materially, when the labor saved is con sidered, how we can farm, farm well, and cut down expensee labor bills?

Clover for Swine.

I prefer clover pasture for my hogs, but this year have only June grass and rape, writes a farmer in the Orange Judd Farmer. A portion of the pasture is in an orchard where the pigs have access to the fallen applies. I find the more liberty a pig has I find the more liberty a pig has the better he does. In connection with pasturage I feed corn. The pigs get skim milk twice a day. Stock foods I give a wide berth. In their places I feed ashes, salt, etc. Pure water is provided and shade is afforded by sheds and apple and other trees.

It is a good idea to fatten the hogs on old corn. They may be sent to market earlier in the fall and secure the high prices. Do not feed old, kard corn to them until it is well soaked.

Many farmers feed the sow too much corn and when the pigs arrive they are weak and the sow is in feverish condition. The result is that only about a half crop of pigs are

Hogs in a straw pile are apt to get too hot, then chilled, and trouble is likely to result,

MAKING BUTTER ON THE FARM

Two Prime Essentials to Success In This Branch of Dairying.

There are two prime essentials in making butter on the farm a profitable business. In the first place, one must have plenty of pure, cold water; and then a good enough grade must be turned out to make and hold customers. The trouble with nine out of every ten farm homes is they are not equipped to take care of milk and cream. When one goes into this work to make money, better put up a milk room, where pure water may be had from pumping or from a spring. Concrete floor and walls may now be built as cheaply as with lumber, and it is a great deal better than lumber. Don't stop here. A barrel churn and a butter maker will be necessary in turning out a uniform product. It looks easy -simply separating the cream, churning till the butter comes, and salting and the trick is done. That is where so many fail. The cream must be churned at the right temperature; it must be neither too sweet nor too sour. Working and salting butter to secure uniform color and flavor is a very nice art. Don't try to learn to do it infallibly in two or three weeks, but by all means don't practice on your customers. That means loss. It is better to wait two or three months, until you are sure of your quality before you seek customers. And before you ship, find out how your commission man or private customers prefer to have their butter put up. Sometimes the package means a difference of two or three cents a pound.

A GOOD BARN.

This is the Only Kind That it Pays to Build,

It pays better to build a good barn than it does a poor barn. It will pay the farmer better to take time to think over the matter of building than it will to rush in and build a barn that will become rickety in 20 years. Time slips away rapidly, and the poorly built barn deteriorates rapidly. If it is so built that it will have a life of not more than 20 years, then five per cent, must be charged off as depreciation each year, and this is equivalent to an interest of that amount, which has to be added to the interest on the original investment. This will sometimes make a total of more than ten per cent., which is too much money for a man to pay out annually on any structure. Therefore, says Farmers' Review, the part of wisdom is to build for permanency. Materials, plans and labor should be such that the barn will have a life of from 50 to 100 years. In that case the annual charge for depreciation will be less than two per cent. The poorly built barn will soon take on an appearance that will detract from the value of the farm, in case the farm has to be sold.

CRATE FOR CATCHING HOGS.

Must Be Made of Strong Material to Stand Strain.

This crate can be made of most any kind of strong material. We used 2x2 for posts, 1x4 for slats and inch boards for bottom and lower side boards. Crate is



a rainy day

about five or six feet long, 2½ feet high and 1½ feet wide. Five-six-teenth-inch bolts used at corners and through lower end of lever and at cross at top where levers slide. Run any size hog or pigs in from back end and have man catch them as they stick their heads between the lever slats. A boy can hold the largest hog very easily while being rung, etc., without injury to either. When ready to let them loose, directs the Epito-mist, throw levers open and hog goes through outside and is separated from unrung hogs. We also use it as a crate to haul one or two hogs. This is worth \$25 to us and can be made

for almost nothing and in an hour on TO HOLD A RUNAWAY.

Check Strap Which Holds Horse Un der Complete Control.

A strong strap 48 inches long with a stout ring in each end is required to make the device shown in the ac-



How Strap Is Put In.

companying illustration, says Prairie Farmer. It is fastened on the top of the bridle, brought down on each side and passed through the rings on he bridle. The lines are then attached to the rings on the strap and when the horse starts to run it is very easy to hold him as the bit is drawn

Care of Milk Utensils.

Milk utensils should be rinsed with cold or lukewarm water. They should then be washed thoroughly with hot water, with the aid of some cleaning preparation, other than laundry soap or inferior washing powder, as sal-soda, then rinsed with clean water and sterilized by exposure for at least ten minutes to live steam, or water that is actually boiling.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

Active and Bright, Though Almost a

Shepard Kollock, of 44 Wallace St., Red Bank, N. J., is a remarkable man at the age of 98. For 40 years he was

a victim of kidney troubles and doctors said he would never be cured. "I was be cured. "I was trying everything," says Mr. Kollock,

"but my back was lame and weak, and every exertion sent a sharp twinge through me. I had to get up several times each night and the kidney secretions contained a heavy sedi-Recently I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, with fine results. They have given me entire relief."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



Just mere shadows of their former

DEEP CRACKS FROM ECZEMA Could Lay Slate-Pencil in One-Hands in Dreadful State-Permanent

Cure in Cuticura. "I had eczema on my hands for about seven years and during that time I had used several so-called remedies, together with physicians' and druggists' prescriptions. The disease was so bad on my hands that I could lay a slate-pencil in one of the cracks and a rule placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I kept using remedy after remedy, and while some gave partial relief, none relieved as much as did the first box of Cuticura Ointment. I made a purchase of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my hands were perfectly cured after two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap were used. W. H. Dean, Newark, Del., Mar. 28, 1907."

Asserted His Rights. John Hunter was a negro given to

chastising his wife.
"You, John," said a neighbor one day, "Susanna say, ef you don't quit

beatin' her she gwine to de Freedman "She do, do she?" he replied, with

scorn. "Now, lemme tell yer, wunst an' fer all! Susanna am my wife! An' go long as she go 'bout her bizness I gwine leff her 'lone. But w'en she git ter cuttin' up I gwine ter beat her, an ther' ain't no bureau nor no sidebode nor no chist of drors what kin hol' me

Didn't Need It.

Agent-Here's a book that will be welcome in every family. It contains all the rules of etiquette and directions for avoiding slips in grammar.

Hiram Grasscutt—Don't need noth-in' of that kind. Got a daughter hum from boardin' school, a son goin' to high school an' a hired man who's a college feller workin' fer his health But, by jing, partner, it's a relief to talk once in a while to a common, ordinary person. I don't need the talk book, but I'm darned glad you called

Giving It the Acid Test. The clairvoyant was swaying back and forth under the severe strain of her mental connection with the realm

soul you will and I will make it speak to you—yes, even visible to you." For she was up to date in the biz.

she was up to date in the biz.

"Bring me," asked the masculine skeptic, "Brevity, the soul of Wit. Right here the seance ended.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

HAPPY OLD AGE

Most Likely to Follow Proper Eating.

As old age advances, we require less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs, while supplying true nourishment.
Such an ideal food is found in Grape-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley

by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch The phosphates also, placed up under the bran-coat of the wheat, are in-cluded in Grape-Nuts, but left out of

white flour. They are necessary to the building of brain and nerve cells. "I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an Iowa man, "for 8 years and feel as good and am stronger than I was ten years I am over 74 years old, and attend to my business every day.

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is 92 years old and attributes his good health to the use of Grape-Nuts and Postum which he has used for the last 5 years. He mixes Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together.

"For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I could not say that I enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation, now my habits are as regular as ever in my life.

"Whenever I make extra effort I depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and write a great deal easier."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. WHAT WHITE LEAD IS?

Its Chief Use and a Method of Determining Good from Bad Explained.

White Lead is the standard paint material all over the world. It is made by corroding metallic lead into a white powder, through exposing it to the fumes of weak acetic acid and carbonic acid gas; this powder is then ground and mixed with linseed oil, making a thick paste, in which form it is packed and sold for painting purposes. painter thins it down to the proper consistency for application by the addition of more linseed oil.

The above refers, of course, to pure, genuine White Lead only. Adulterated and fake "White Lead," of which there are many brands on the market, is generally some sort of composition containing only a percentage of white lead; sometimes no White Lead at all; in such stuff, barytes or ground rock, chalk, and similar cheap substances are used to make bulk and imitate the

appearance of pure White Lead.

There is, however, a positive test by which the purity or impurity of White Lead may be proved or exposed, be-

fore painting with it.

The blow-pipe flame will reduce pure white lead to metallic lead. If a supposed white lead be thus tested and it only partially reduces to lead, leaving a residue, it is proof that something else was there besides white lead.

The National Lead Company guar-antee all White Lead sold in packages bearing its "Dutch Boy Painter" trade-mark to prove absolutely pure under this blow-pipe test, and that you may make the test yourself in your own home, they will send free upon request a blow-pipe and everything else necessary to make the test, together with a valuable booklet on paint. Address, National Lead Company, Woodbridge Building, New York.

Admitted That Much.

"But," she persisted, "you can't deny . A woman's life is made up of sac-

rifices. "Of sacrifice sales, yes," replied the brute, her husband.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE. From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of Headache, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E.W. Grove on box 25c

It's easier for a woman to hold a strong man than her own tongue.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS, PAZO OINTMENT's guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Phes in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 56c.

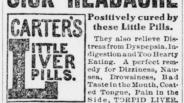
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the system effectually. assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine. Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA Fig Syrup Co.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS-504 per BOTTLE



They also relieve Dis-tress from Dyspepsia, In-digestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect rem-edy for Dizziness, Nau-sea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, ey regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Must Bear CARTERS Fac-Simile Signature IVER PILLS. Breuk Good





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Buy Land in Texas

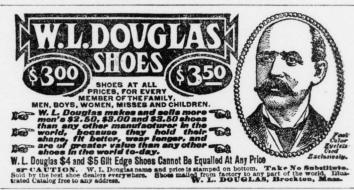
Good Farms in the Panhandle and South Plains Country Can Be Bought at \$15.00 an Acre.

Every crop common to the temperate zone does well. Rainfall ample for every need. Water for stock and domestic purposes abundant. Soil deep, rich and more productive than Ohio. Fruit, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Cotton-all big money makers.

Let me send you free our new booklet on the Panhandle.

C. L. SEAGRAVES

Gen'l Colonization Agent, A., T. & S. F. Ry. 1115 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS





160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE.
20 to 40 Bushels Wheat to the Acre.
40 to 90 Bushels Oats to the Acre.
35 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre.
Timber for Fencing and Buildings FREE.
Good Laws with Low Taxation.
Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates.
Schools and Churches Convenient.
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Chances for Profitable Investments.

me of the choicest grain-producing lands in tatchewan and Alberta may now be ac-ed in these most healthful and prosperous ions under the

Revised Homestead Regulations Steader.
Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlet, "Last BestWest," particulars as to rates, routes,

H. M. WILLIAMS, ding, Toledo, Ohio. Law Building, BUY THE BOOT





GARD-U

A Vegetable Compound
Prevents painful periods, strengthen the nervous system, improves
the appetite, clears up the complexion. Money refunded if not
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Act, June 30th, 1906. Manufactured by

The Gard-U Chemical Co., South Haven, Mich. Six Months' Treatment in Box Price \$2.00

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For the farmer, truck gardener, stockman and merchant were never better than they are today in the Dakotas and Montana along the new line to the Pacific Coast. Mild climate; ample rainfall; productive soil; good crops; convex

markets; cheap fuel. More stores, hotels and other industries are needed in the growing new towns on the new line of the

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Trains are now operated on this new line to Lombard, Montana—92 miles east of Butte—with connections for Moore, Lewistown and other points in the Judits Basin. Daily service between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Miles City; daily except Sunday service

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omy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid. Large Trial Sample

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