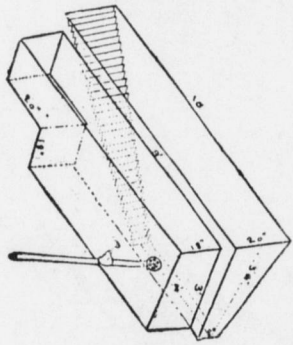


# FARMER SHOULD PROVIDE DIPPING TANK FOR SHEEP

Advantages of This Treatment Are Great and Not Expensive or Difficult to Build—A Good Plan.

(By EDWIN S. GOOD.)

Scabby sheep should be dipped at the first opportunity, for if kept until shearing time most of the wool may be lost and the vitality of the animal greatly reduced. All sheep badly affected with the disease should, before being dipped, have the thick scabs softened by pouring some of the dip on them and rubbing them with a smooth stick, care being taken, however, not to draw blood, for upon coagulation it is likely to protect the mite from the dip. They should then



Dipping Vat.

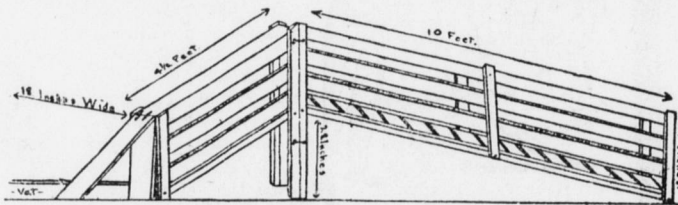
be allowed to stand for at least half an hour before being put into the bath. Each sheep should be immersed in the dip for two minutes by the watch, the head being ducked at least once just before the animal emerges from the vat. Within 10 or 14 days the dipping should be repeated in order to kill all mites hatched since the first dipping, as the eggs are more resistant to the dips than are the mites.

Sheep may be dipped in the winter in many localities, but warm, dry days must be selected for the purpose and the dipping discontinued in the middle of the afternoon. If the sheep, after being dipped, are allowed to stand for a few hours on the sunny side of a

one of the galvanized tanks and haul it to their respective farms as it is wanted. A dipping vat for sheep should be narrow enough to prevent the sheep turning around in it, and deep enough to swim large sheep. The length of the vat should depend upon the number of sheep which can be dipped in a day. There is considerable variation as to the width of vats found on different farms, and as a usual thing they are wider than necessary. Then, too, the narrower the vat the less the dip required to fill it. A vat twenty inches wide at the top and eight inches wide at the bottom is a fair average as regards width, although some very practical sheep men construct their vats as narrow as sixteen inches at the top and six inches at the bottom when the vat is four feet deep.

The dipping vat used at the Kentucky experiment station is located in the driveway of the hoghouse and can be used for the dipping of sheep and young pigs. It is built entirely of concrete, the walls of which are six inches in width, with the exception of the partition between the vat and dry chamber, which has a thickness of nine inches. The end of the vat into which the hogs and sheep are plunged is perpendicular, while the opposite end is provided with an incline which is quite deeply creased so that the animal can walk out. The floor around the end of the vat from which the sheep emerge is so graded that all drippings return to the vat. There are sewer connections with this outfit, the valve of which is located in the dry chamber. The dry chamber allows the attendant to carefully control the dripping, break up thick scabs with a brush, and, if necessary, help the sheep up the incline, and also go to the aid of a sheep quickly if it shows signs of strangling. This vat is quite inexpensive.

A chute like this can be built with little trouble. The incline to the vat



A Sheep Dipping Chute.

they will not chill as quickly as if turned inside a building at once.

Dipping vats can be made of wood, metal or concrete. A farmer owning as many as 25 sheep should have a good dipping vat. For a small number than this the barrel used to scald the pigs will do if the farmer feels that he cannot afford to purchase or build a vat. A good galvanized vat ten feet long and four feet deep, made purposely for dipping, can be purchased for about \$12. There are smaller sizes than this that can be purchased for less money. Three or four farmers can club together and purchase

should be made of smooth lumber and greased when hogs or sheep are dipped. In dipping animals the second time they usually remember the first experience and endeavor to jump the length of the vat unless the swing door is attached to the end of the chute. As an extra "blind" to either sheep or hogs a board can be fixed on a pivot and extended horizontally from the top of the chute toward the vat. The sheep imagines it a level surface on which to walk, only to find, as one or two steps are taken, that the end toward the vat tips down, plunging him quickly into the vat.

## PROPER CARE GIVEN SWINE

Feed and Attention Must Be Varied in Accordance with What Is Desired to Be Done with Animal.

(By A. J. LOVEJOY.)

The pig that is to be sold for meat has but a few months to live and there should be no let-up in feeding from birth.

It will begin to eat shelled corn at three or four weeks' of age, and a little sweet skim-milk or a thick mush of the same material as that given the mother is a great help to hasten growth.

Well-bred or even good-grade pigs should weigh sixty to eighty pounds when weaned at three months of age, and should then go on alfalfa or other green pasture and have corn twice a day.

Late in the summer there should be ready for them a pasture of rape, field peas or soy beans, besides the corn.

If their teeth become sore, change to shelled corn, soaked 24 hours in water slightly salted.

It will pay to have a cool, shady place where it is rather dark, if possible, for the pigs to lie in during the heat of the day, with free access to a mixture of salt, copperas, lime and ashes.

The feeder should watch closely to see that every pig is eating with a relish.

If pigs cough it is probably due to a dusty shed. Worms will also cause a cough, and if the hair becomes starved and dead in appearance it is well to give a worm powder.

In raising hogs to be used as breeders the object is very different. They are not to go to market at six to ten months of age, but to grow on to maturity.

They should be pushed for rapid growth, but must be fed for a growth of frame and bone: not fattened on corn, but expanded by a feed rich in protein.

At six to eight or ten months of age they should show more length of body and more scale than the market hogs

and be smooth and well covered, but not so fat as for market.

This can be very easily done by feeding a mixed grain ration, with ten per cent. of tankage or ten per cent. of oil meal.

Use corn, barley and oats ground together, mixed thickly with water and fed at once while sweet. It is much better to mix three pounds of milk to one pound of grain.

If one has no milk the next best feed is ten per cent. of tankage. If one has the corn and does not want to buy the milk feeds, he can use 80 per cent. of corn and 20 per cent. of tankage and have a well-balanced ration.

The summer treatment of young pigs should be about the same as for the market pigs. For late summer and fall I have made it a practice to have a field of Evergreen sweet corn to feed in the roasting ear.

I begin by adding one stalk and ear for each pig in addition to his other feed; in a few days, two stalks and two ears, and gradually increase this amount to a full feed, while diminishing the other ration.

In winter the brood sows should have something to take the place of the green pasture.

I know of nothing that will equal alfalfa, bright and green, run through a cutting machine. Two-thirds chaffed alfalfa and one-third shelled corn, mixed together and ground in a steel bur grinder, makes an almost ideal ration, which can be fed dry or mixed thickly with scalding water; a little salt adds relish. It is a cheap ration, and has just bulk enough to take the place of grass.

If one cannot have alfalfa, bright, well-cured clover is good. Sorghum cane is a good fall feed until heavy freezing. Mangels or sugar beets are of course very good.

### Our Wheat Crop.

Considerable more than 50 per cent. of the entire wheat crop of 1907, estimated in round numbers at 631,900,000 bushels, was grown in 15 of the older states east of the Mississippi, their gross yield being placed at 382,000,000 bushels. This is more than three times as much as the largest wheat crop ever grown in the Canadian northwest.

## CLIP THIS OUT

Renowned Doctor's Prescription for Rheumatism and Backache.

"One ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla compound; one ounce Toris compound; Add these to a half pint of good whiskey: Take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed time; Shake the bottle before using each time." Any druggist has these ingredients in stock or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. This was published previously and hundreds here have been cured by it. Good results show after the first few doses. This also acts as a system builder, eventually restoring strength and vitality.

## CALLOUS TO CRITICISM.



The Husband—As far as I am concerned, you may scold as much as you like. I am by nature thick-skinned.

## SCRATCHED SO SHE COULD NOT SLEEP

"I write to tell you how thankful I am for the wonderful Cuticura Remedies. My little niece had eczema for five years and when her mother died I took care of the child. It was all over her face and body, also on her head. She scratched so that she could not sleep nights. I used Cuticura Soap to wash her with and then applied Cuticura Ointment. I did not use quite half the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, together with Cuticura Resolvent, when you could see a change and they cured her nicely. Now she is eleven years old and has never been bothered with eczema since. My friends think it is just great that the baby was cured by Cuticura. I send you a picture taken when she was about 18 months old.

"She was taken with the eczema when two years old. She was covered with big sores and her mother had all the best doctors and tried all kinds of salves and medicines without effect until we used Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. H. Kiernan, 663 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1909."

## Knew the Calendar.

They were little girls, so small that the teacher was telling them about divisions of time, and receiving all sorts of answers to her simple questions. The little girl who lived in a boarding house was a year older than any of the others.

"We have learned that years are divided into months, months into weeks, and weeks into days," said the teacher. "Now can any one tell me how the days are divided?"

The little girl who lived in a boarding house raised her hand, and was asked to speak.

"Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, beef," she said, glibly; "Friday, fish; Saturday, corned beef and beans; and Sunday, chicken."—Youth's Companion.

## Jim's Cost a Dollar More.

Richard Le Gallienne, the noted poet, was entertaining a group of magazine editors at luncheon in New York.

To a compliment upon his fame Mr. Le Gallienne said, lightly:

"But what is poetical fame in this age of prose? Only yesterday a schoolboy came and asked me for my autograph. I assented willingly. And to-day at breakfast time, the boy again presented himself.

"Will you give me your autograph, sir?" he said.

"But," said I, "I gave you my autograph yesterday."

"I swapped that and a dollar," he answered, "for the autograph of Jim Jeffries."

## HARD TO DROP But Many Drop It.

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee: "It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails.

"At first I thought bicycle riding caused it and I gave it up, but my condition remained unchanged. I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied, 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again, here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so he returned to Postum, convinced that coffee was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more with insomnia.

"I, myself, have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit coffee that caused our aches and ails and take up Postum."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," 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.

# EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO HE HAD LESS THAN 3 DOLLARS

HE IS NOW ONE OF THE RICHEST FARMERS IN SASKATCHEWAN, CENTRAL CANADA.

Arriving in Canada in 1891, just eighteen years ago, E. A. Guillonin could speak but his native language. He is a Frenchman. He had but a little over two dollars in his pocket, thus being short over seven dollars of the ten dollars required to secure entry for a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He eventually borrowed the money and near Forget, Saskatchewan, he started life in Canada on the homestead in which to-day he is the fortunate possessor of fifty quarter sections of land, or 8,000 acres.

Now Mr. Guillonin did not acquire all these acres as a result altogether of his farming operations, which were extensive. He looked with satisfaction upon what he was doing on his limited area, he was saving, careful, and had foresight. Surrounding land could be had for about \$3.00 per acre, and he continued buying as his savings would permit, until now he has fifty quarter sections, some of which he can sell at \$25.00 per acre.

Threshed Fifty Thousand Bushels.

This year he was engaged in threshing on his place for 5 1/2 days. He threshed out 50,000 bushels of wheat, of which he sold 34,000 bushels, one train load, at a price varying from 84 to 87 cents per bushel. He has on hand still 16,000 bushels. In addition to wheat he raised 30,000 bushels of oats, 7,000 bushels of barley and 500 bushels of flax. He owns 104 horses and a number of cattle, but since the construction of the railway he has been engaged chiefly in raising wheat. This year he bought his first threshing machine, paying for it the sum of \$2,100. He estimates that the machine earned for him this fall \$3,000, thus paying for itself in one season and leaving \$900 to the good. The weather was very propitious for farm threshing, not a single day being lost in the two months which were spent in this work. The wheat averaged 23 bushels to the acre and graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. In the past nine years seven good crops have been harvested on this farm. For six successive years the returns were excellent, that is in the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. In the two following years there was a partial failure. As the years have passed the quality of the buildings on the farm have been steadily improved, and are now as good as can be found in the district. About \$10,000 has been invested in this way by Mr. Guillonin. The farm consists of 6,880 acres, of which about 6,000 acres were under crop this season.

## They Win.

"Do you look for a favorable outcome to your lawsuit?" "No, but the lawyers do."—Houston Post.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to cure a cold in one day. 25c.

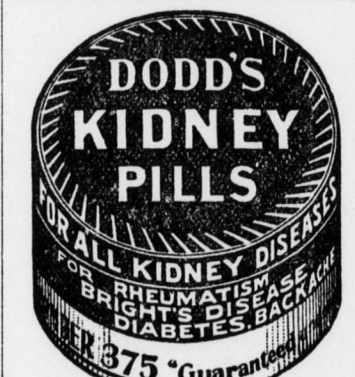
He loves his country best who strives to make it best.—Ingersoll.

DOCTOR YOURSELF When you feel a cold coming on by taking a few doses of Perry's Pink Pills. It is better than Quinine and safer. The large 50c bottles are the cheapest.

Health may be wealth, but that isn't what makes the doctors rich.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A friend is merely a person we can tell our troubles to.



## The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature: *W. D. Wood*

PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Hanes, Feenick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 42 yrs. Best References.

W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 6-1910.

## PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

# Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and the healthy because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In its production a pleasant and refreshing syrup of the figs of California is united with the laxative and carminative properties of certain plants known to act most beneficially, on the human system, when its gentle cleansing is desired. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine, for sale by all reputable druggists; one size only, price fifty cents a bottle. The name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always plainly printed upon the front of every package of the genuine.



# California Fig Syrup Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

WITH A JAR OF **RESINOL**

ECZEMA ERYSIPELAS HERPES POISON IVY ERUPTIONS SCALDS

NETTLE RASH RING WORM ITCHING BURNS CHAFING ABRASIONS

In the house you have a quick, certain remedy for all kinds of Skin Diseases. A few applications will relieve the worst case of itching piles.

50 cts. a Jar of all Druggists, or sent direct on receipt of price. RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick makes shaving easy.

\$125,000 net from 1200 acres grapes. \$15,000 from 22 acres peaches. \$3,200 from 20 acres raisins, in the San Joaquin Valley, California

A cow and an acre of alfalfa will earn \$120 a year in the San Joaquin Valley. Grapes will yield from \$100 to \$300 per acre; peaches and apricots, \$150 to \$500; while oranges will produce from \$250 to \$500, and in many instances more than \$1000 an acre. There are ten million arable and irrigable acres here. You still may buy unimproved land for \$50 an acre.

Ten acres are enough to comfortably support a small family. Twenty acres afford a fine living, with money in the bank. Forty acres should make you rich.

You pay from one-fourth to one-third down, balance easily can be paid for out of the crops. Almost anything can be raised in the San Joaquin country—oranges and wheat, figs and apples, delicate grapes and hardy potatoes. Products of the temperate and semi-tropic zones flourish side by side. Plenty of water for irrigation drawn from the near-by Sierra snows. It is easy for one to make a start. Land between the rows can be used, while orchard is young, for many profitable crops. The point is to make every square foot bear something.

What some farmers have done: Frank Thomas, of Fresno, Cal., bought twenty acres of land five years ago. He had but \$300 to start on. Today his place is paid for and he has an income of over \$2,000 a year.

William Shroyer, R. F. D. 7, Fresno, Cal., bought his first ten acres six years ago. Now owns sixty acres all paid for, and refuses \$12,000 for his place.

M. F. Tarpey, of Fresno, owns vineyard of 1,200 acres, from which he takes an annual profit of \$125,000.

On the Harold estate, twenty-two acres of peaches yielded a \$15,000 crop.

Carson Reed, Reedley, Cal., from a twenty-acre crop of Sultana raisins netted \$3,200.

I know this valley from end to end. I have seen crops planted and harvested in every one of its counties. I have interviewed farmers, ranchers and merchants. I have collated the testimony of crop experts.

All this valuable information is contained in the San Joaquin Valley land folder issued by the Santa Fe Railway. Write for it, giving full name and address. I will also send you our immigration journal, The Earth, six months free.

The Santa Fe employs me to help settle up its Southwest lines. The Company has no land to sell, but I will gladly refer your inquiry to reliable land owners who have.

Low fares are offered by the Santa Fe daily. Comfortable tourist sleepers and chair cars. The journey also may be made at other times for a reasonable cost. Santa Fe tourist service to San Francisco is quickest.

C. L. SEAGRIVES, General Colonization Agent  
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# THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS

More than a mountain resort, more than a fashionable playground—these wonderful springs, with their mysterious health-giving waters, have become world famous as NATURE'S GREATEST SANITARIUM

set apart by the United States government for the benefit of humanity. Where modern medical science joins hands with the wonderful curative agencies of nature—a retreat for the careworn or suffering in the great, beautiful out-of-doors.

Water is the greatest eliminator of human ills and the Hot Springs of Arkansas are the greatest waters known to mankind.

Patronized every year by more than 150,000 people from every part of the world—the recuperating station of our army and navy, the training ground of the world's greatest athletes, the assembling place of statesmen and the rendezvous of society.

There is no Substitute for the Hot Springs Baths

The marvelous cures cannot be exaggerated. No one can afford to deprive himself of the quiet rest, the exhilarating joy and the wonderful toning-up that comes from a course of these baths, coupled with the rehabilitating influences of the mountain ozone and woodland landscape.

Luxurious hotels, medium-priced hotels and high class boarding houses with every modern convenience.

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Let us tell you more about it and help you plan your trip.

For train time and railroad rates, address B. H. PAYNE, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN

THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.