

The Farm

A Condition Powder For Swine.

For a general condition powder for swine, take as a base two pounds of linseed oil meal, in which mix four ounces of powdered charcoal, three ounces of powdered sulphate of iron and four ounces of sulphur. Give of this a round tablespoonful once a day in a meal stop to a 150-pound hog. In connection with this, keep a good-sized heap of hard wood ashes where the hogs can root in it and eat if they wish. Worms don't fancy this diet and cease to inhabit the host.—C. D. Sneed, V. S., in the Tribune Farmer.

Green Food For Swine.

Don't feed all the unsalable potatoes and the pumpkins to the cows and horses, but give the swine enough to keep their appetites in good condition. Take a large pumpkin and divide it equally into ten pieces; cut up each piece until it is as large as one's hand. Then take two quarts of unsalable potatoes and a quart of bran. Mix the lot, moisten it well with skim milk and give this quantity to each hog once a day for a month, and you'll see a decided difference in the way they will take on fat when you are ready to put them in that condition for the fall markets. As we have said before in this department, it pays to give the swine variety as much as any of the farm animals.—Indianapolis News.

The Farmer's Advantage.

One of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Iowa State Board of Agriculture, in talking upon the subject of why farmers should breed draft horses, said that every farmer who has a "good draft mare, or a pair of them, should breed them to the best of draft stallions within his reach, for good draft colts are certain to be as profitable as any stock he can raise on the farm. The farmer who works his mares stands a better chance to raise a good colt each year than the man who breeds on a large scale and has no work for his mares to do. The farm work is beneficial to the mare, and with proper care is not harmful to the foal. If the farmers would do a little heavier in the breeding of draft horses so that our draft mares would be distributed over the country, in many hands, earning their keep by daily work, there would be a large increase in the foals produced which would add greatly to the profit of the farmer and the count, at large.

Disposal of Dead Hogs.

The disposal of dead hogs that have died from some contagious disease is a matter of very great importance, for it means a good deal not only to the owner but also to the community in which he lives. In giving advice as to the disposal of such an animal Kimball's Dairy Farmer says:

If one of the farmer's hogs dies he should dispose of the body in such a way that no trouble will come from it. While many men would not harm their neighbors if they knew it, they will often drag the body of a dead hog into some gully or out of the way place and leave it to decay. The place looks to them remote and they do not think of the harm that may come.

In case the hog died of some contagious disease the germs of the disease are at first, of course, very numerous in the body. They are easily transferred from the body to anything that comes in contact with it. In this way dogs and wild animals, such as vermin and snakes, come in contact with the body and then carry the germs to neighboring farms. One can really see how dangerous this is to the community.

The practice of burying diseased animals is generally resorted to and is a very good method, although there is still some danger, especially if the body is not put down deep enough. But it is best to always burn the body, thus eliminating nearly all possible chances of further danger. If carried on thoroughly and properly very little if any bad results can come from it. There really should be certain requirements or State laws applying to the treatment of dead bodies of diseased animals.

Talk With a Pig Raiser.

"How old are these pigs, Mr. Farmer?"

"Six months with the first of April, and if you will notice, they are ready for the butcher at any time. They will dress well and make the finest quality of meat, just such as now I so largely in demand."

"Yes, I see, and how do you manage to keep them growing and fattening at such a rate at the same time, Mr. Farmer?"

"Not much trouble about that, if you have a breed of pigs that are quiet, healthy and hearty, and that will grow and take on fat at the same time, provided they are properly cared for."

"The milk is separated on the farm, and therefore of the best quality as the main feed of the pigs. After the first two or three months some kind of grain feed is given along with the milk, a little at first and gradually increasing as they get older and can make use of it. The last month or two they should be fed all they will eat up clean, but care should be exercised in not overfeeding, as this will produce bad results."

"These pigs you see here are very hearty, and have always kept in a thriving condition. They should not be crowded, but have sufficient room at the trough, so that each may get his share."

"How long do you keep sucklings before disposing of them?" pursued the visitor much interested.

"Usually from six to eight months, according as we have feed—that is milk—as it is desirable to get them

out of the way for another lot. You see this pen here? There is a brood ready to be taken from the mother and put through the same process that has been here described. As you will see it does not require a year and a half to grow up and fatten a 'hog,' as was the case long ago, but like most other things now, dispatch and the saving of time is something that has to be considered."

"Then you raise and fatten two broods of pigs in a year I conclude?"

"Just so. That large brood sow attends to her part of the business right along, and we follow up doing the best we can to make it profitable. In doing this we find that it is a most useful adjunct to dairy farming, adding considerable to the receipts, as well as helping materially in keeping the soil in a good state of fertility."

"Just so, I see. Thanks for the information you have given me."—E. R. Towle, in the American Cultivator.

Reduces Cost of Fertilizers.

As a green manure crop cowpeas grow rapidly and serve such purpose well. The crop will grow on soils that will not produce corn or other grain, and will also flourish well on corn ground. Sometimes the nodules will be found on young plants, but not as a rule, the matured plants, however, showing them abundantly. Plow deep and harrow the soil fine. By using cowpeas for restoring fertility the cost of nitrogen in fertilizers may be eliminated, and, as nitrogen is the most expensive of fertilizing substances, there can be a great saving by using the cowpea. Planting may begin at any time after the ground becomes warm, the best time to commence seeding being when the apple trees begin to bloom. The curing of cowpeas requires judgment. The vines should be nearly matured when harvested. Long exposure causes the leaflets (the most nutritious portions) to drop, hence the hay should be cured in its own shade, if possible; that is, with as little exposure as practicable of the mass of the hay. One method is to mow immediately after the morning dew is off, leaving the vines undisturbed for eight hours, immediately raking, hauling and storing the partly cured hay in a tight house, packing three feet deep, covering with other dry hay and closing the house, but such method may germinate too much heat. It is the practice with some to cut and cure in windrows, not allowing the hay to become too dry to shake off the leaves, and this is claimed to be as good as any other method. Curing must be done in fair weather, and the hay must be carefully observed during curing, as everything depends upon close attention to details. Many methods have been suggested, but the farmer must use judgment, taking advantage of opportunities and the weather.

Don't Run Over Rough Ground.

Above all things machinery should be kept well oiled. This should be done with both old and new machinery, but especially to the new, for there is more or less paint on the different parts, and if it is not kept well supplied with oil it will become heated, and after this happens once or twice you cannot supply it with enough oil to keep it from running hard. In order to prevent this I always stop once about every hour, to oil and to examine every part to see that it is not working loose, and to see that every part is working satisfactorily. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Another important item about new implements is to be sure that they are properly put together before they are put to work. Because, if they are run hard and long with several parts in a strain, these parts will soon become worn out, and you will, as you might say, commence repairing your new machine.

You should take care and not run your machine over rough ground. Care should also be taken to prevent it from dropping into ditches. A ditch cannot be crossed without wrenching a part of the machine in some way. Therefore, don't run it over uneven surfaces, especially over hard, rough pikes. For example, say that your neighbor should have a new binder, and he should harvest his own crop with it, and while he was cutting a friend should come to him and ask him to cut his grain. So your neighbor would go. Probably he would not take time to truck it—just run it for one or two miles over the hard pike as he came out of his own field. We see plainly that by cutting for three or four of his friends each year in a few years his binder would be worn out, simply by running over the rough roads.

Shelter is one among the greatest things that will add to the life of an implement. I know from my own experience, and from observing others that afford good shelter for their tools; that they are always in good running order, and last from two to four times as long as those that are allowed to stand out during harvest. I think the ideal farmer is that one who sees that all his machinery is in the dry, and that all is prepared for the next season's work before being put away.

I would rather my tools would do one or more days' work than to stand out in one heavy rainstorm. In one way it is just as important for us to shelter our implements as it is our horses, because the better care we take of them the more work they will do for us.—H. C. J., in the Indiana Farmer.

By the verdict of a Brooklyn jury, a dash left out of a telegraphic message will cost the telegraph company \$2200.

Farm Topics

CRIPPLED PIGS.

Among the things that will make pigs cripple up during the winter are too heavy feeding, lying in a damp bed or lack of exercise. These are trifling matters to look into and easily remedied.

OATS THE BEST.

So far oats are the best feed that has ever been given to horses. The value is shown by the actions and condition of the horse that is fed a ration which contains the proper amount of oats. The difference can readily be seen even by a novice.

WHEN BUYING BREEDERS.

The better class of farmers generally make an annual purchase of some breeding stock of some kind. This is a most excellent sign, as it shows progressiveness; but these men should remember one thing, and that is that they should never purchase an animal of any kind to breed from unless it is at least a trifle better than that which they already have. If these purchased animals are not possessed of this improvement, about the only advantage in buying them is that of preventing inbreeding.—Weekly Witness.

WATER THE HENS.

More than sixty-five per cent. of every egg is water. Water also makes up fifty-five per cent. of the hen's body. Unless a hen has water she cannot make eggs, nor can she properly digest her food. True, all foods contain some water. Vegetables contain a great deal, but all these sources will not be sufficient to more than supply the bodily wants. Much water is used in digesting the food and much passes off in breathing. Many a hen that is otherwise well fed fails to lay because she is compelled to go without water. When laying freely a flock of fifty hens will drink from four to eight quarts of water each day. The richer the food is in protein the more water fowls will drink, because it is required in digestion. The warmer the weather the more water they require, because more is thrown off the body. The more eggs that are laid the more water is consumed, because it is needed in their manufacture.—The Poultry Guide.

VENTILATING STABLES.

When the ventilating of the stable must be through the windows some plan must be devised so that the ventilating can be done without letting in so much air that the animals will stand in a draught. This is readily done with the window here described. The ordinary window with the two or four panes of glass is used, but in addition a frame is made of the same size as the window, but covered with heavy unbleached muslin. Cleats are

arranged so that both of these windows can run along the same grooves, one from either direction. If the wind is blowing hard open the window of glass to the desired width, pull along the one covered with muslin and hook it to the frame of glass. Enough air will come through the muslin to give good ventilation, and yet not cause a draught. According to the weather the window can be opened any width and the cloth covered one put in place. The whole arrangement is exceedingly simple, and so inexpensive that there is no excuse for not having them in every barn. The illustration shows the idea clearly.—Indianapolis News.

THE COW PEA.

The cow pea has been known to produce as much as 25,000 pounds of given material per acre. Fields have also yielded as high as thirty-five bushels of seed per acre. These yields may be considered maximum, however, as 10,000 pounds of green material, or twenty bushels of seed, are above the average. From one to three tons per acre may be secured when the crop is grown for hay. The cow pea does not usually begin to take up nitrogen until the leaves develop, for which reason a small allowance of fertilizer should be applied when seeding, in order to force early growth. At the Louisiana Experiment Station it was found that an acre of average cow peas contained sixty-five pounds of nitrogen, 111 pounds of potash and twenty pounds of phosphoric acid, worth, as fertilizer, about \$16. The roots contained eight pounds of nitrogen, eighteen pounds of potash and five pounds of phosphoric acid, worth about \$2.50 more, or a total of about \$18.50 as a fertilizer. This estimate varies according to the yield. An excellent mixture as a fertilizer recommended for one acre, by the North Carolina Experiment Farm, is about 300 pounds acid phosphate and 100 pounds muriate of potash. Should the plant not have a green appearance use fifty pounds nitrate of soda, mixed with earth and worked in between the rows with a harrow, the acid phosphate and potash to be broadcasted and harrowed after plowing. Lime, applied in the fall, is beneficial, as it neutralizes soil acidity. Much depends, however, upon the character of the soil.—Philadelphia Record.

PRACTICAL GARDENING

STOPS BELCHING BY ABSORPTION—NO DRUGS—A NEW METHOD.

A Box of Wafers Free—Have You Acute Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Irregular Heart, Dizzy Spells, Short Breath, Gas on the Stomach?

YOUNG STOCK HURT TREES.

Stock of almost any kind will injure a young orchard, and should not be allowed to pasture among the fruit trees until the trees become of some size and able to withstand severe knocks.

PROPPING FRUIT TREES.

Never prop a loaded fruit tree; it is much better to thin the fruit so it will take care of itself. Do it when the fruit is quite small. An overcrop exhausts the tree, exhausts the soil, and the fruit is to be taken off anyhow, and it requires no more labor to do it at one time than another. Learn to thin or give up growing fruit.

GROWING RASPBERRIES.

Experienced growers of raspberries claim that, with good varieties and care, an acre will produce as many bushels as it will of corn, and give five times as much profit, as well as remain for several years after the plants have been started. Occasionally estimates are given of large yields and good prices, but at the present time more raspberries are grown than formerly, and prices are not so high; nevertheless, a large number of growers do not use a sufficiency of fertilizer, and could secure larger crops by more judicious cultivation.

"BREAKING" THE ORCHARD.

It has been said by a prominent institute worker that "at five years from planting, the ideal orchard should bear from a peck to a bushel to the tree. If it does not do this it is shirking its duty, and needs 'breaking in,' just as a colt is broken in to work. In other words, at this age, the orchard should be forced into the bearing habit. This may be done by pruning both root and top sufficiently to bring about a proper equilibrium between wood growth and fruit buds. This is an important matter, which, if delayed, becomes harder year by year."

MANAGEMENT OF GRAPEVINES.

One farmer says he planted twelve Concord grapevines. The first winter he cut back to two or three eyes; the second, so as to leave two feet of new wood. Last spring he trained them on a trellis, raised from six to eight canes, pinched out the laterals, and now there are twenty to thirty large clusters of fruit on each vine. With the Concord one can hardly make a mistake in such treatment, but with other varieties this course would be fatal. I saw a Delaware vineyard ruined by pursuing such a course. In the spring one should raise two canes, which are to be grown for the bearing wood of next year. A three-year-old Concord vine should not be allowed to bear more than from twelve to fifteen bunches. A Delaware not more than six or eight. It is also recommended to remove some of the canes as soon as the leaves have fallen in autumn; after this to dig up the soil around each vine and apply a liberal dressing of liquid manure. This treatment, it is supposed, would secure a good and healthy growth.—Ella M. Hess, in The Epitome.

A BIT ABOUT LILIES.

It seems strange that there are not more collections of lilies in the grounds of amateur gardeners. During the weeks of mid-summer these regal blossoms surpass all others in grace and beauty. They are especially fitted for border gardens, standing out boldly against a background of vines and shrubbery.

The lilies are infinitely variable in their appearance, but wonderfully uniform in their structure. The Madonna lily may be taken as an illustration of the structure of the whole group. The outside of the blossom is made up of two sets of broad petals, the three outer ones really representing the sepals, and the three inner ones the petals. These six together form what

the botanists call the perianth. On the inside of these are six stamens, each consisting of a long, slender, stem-like filament and a shorter, broader anther that contains the pollen. In the middle of all is the long pistil from which the seed develops.

In the Madonna lily the flower is horizontal and the perianth is of an unspotted white. The variation in the appearance of the other lilies is chiefly due to differences in the way in which the flower is held upon the stem, and the shape and coloring of the petals. There are hundreds of species of lilies now available for American gardens. Many of them are very beautiful, and yet are of easiest culture.

STOPS BELCHING BY ABSORPTION—NO DRUGS—A NEW METHOD.

A Box of Wafers Free—Have You Acute Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Irregular Heart, Dizzy Spells, Short Breath, Gas on the Stomach?

Bitter Taste—Bad Breath—Impaired Appetite—A feeling of fullness, weight and pain over the stomach and heart, sometimes nausea and vomiting, also fever and sick headache?

What causes it? Any one or all of these: Excessive eating and drinking—abuse of spirits—anxiety and depression—mental effort—mental worry and physical fatigue—bad air—insufficient food—sedentary habits—absence of teeth—holding of food.

If you suffer from this slow death and miserable existence, let us send you a sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers absolutely free. No drugs. Drugs injure the stomach.

It stops belching and cures a diseased stomach by absorbing the foul odors from undigested food and by imparting activity to the lining of the stomach, enabling it to thoroughly mix the food with the gastric juices, which promotes digestion and cures the disease. This offer may not appear again.

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Send this coupon with your name and address, and your druggist's name and the in stamps or silver, and we will supply you a sample free if you have never used Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers, and will also send you a certificate good for 25c. toward the purchase of more Belch Wafers. We will find them invaluable for stomach trouble; cures by absorption. Address: Mull's Pharmacy, 1228 3d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

All druggists, 50c. per box, or by mail upon receipt of price. Stamps accepted.

A Paving Office.

The Earl of Halsbury, who on the change of ministry resigned the chancellorship of England, retires at the advanced age of 80 years on a pension of \$25,000, after he had received in 16 years \$1,000,000 in salary.

NO REST NIGHT OR DAY.

With Irritating Skin Humors—Hair Began to Fall Out—Wonderful Result From Cuticura Remedies.

"About the latter part of July my whole body began to itch. I did not take much notice of it at first, but it began to get worse all the time, and then I began to get uneasy and tried all kinds of baths and other remedies that were recommended for skin humors, but I became worse all the time. My hair began to fall out and my scalp itched all the time. Especially at night, just as soon as I would get in bed and get warm, my whole body would begin to itch, and my finger nails would keep it irritated, and it was not long before I could not rest night or day. A friend asked me to try the Cuticura Remedies, and I did, and the first application helped me wonderfully. For about four weeks I would take a hot bath every night and then apply the Cuticura Ointment to my whole body, and I kept getting better, and by the time I used four boxes of Cuticura I was entirely cured and my hair stopped falling out. D. E. Blankenship, 317 N. Del. St., Indianapolis, Ind. Oct. 27, 1905."

Revival of Archery.

That an attempt is to be made to revive the good old sport of archery in this country during the coming year is good news. New York dealers in sporting goods are already laying in supplies of bows and arrows and calling the attention of patrons to "the latest fad." By June, at the latest, it is predicted, all persons who follow the fashion will be shooting at targets, and the man who now delights in describing his exploits on the links will be telling his friends how many bullseyes stand to his credit.

Doctor Brigham Says

MANY PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womanhood is not because it is a stimulant, not because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic and reconstructive ever discovered to act directly upon the generative organs, positively curing disease and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures and physicians who have recognized the virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due.

If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ill, as they know by experience it can be relied upon to effect a cure. The following letter proves it.

Dr. S. C. Brigham, of 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound very efficacious, and often prescribe it in my practice for female difficulties. My oldest daughter is now taking it for a female weakness, and is surely gaining in health and strength."

I freely advocate it as a most reliable specific in all diseases to which women are subject, and give it honest endorsement.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, bloating (or flatulency), weakness of organs, displacements, inflammation or ulceration, can be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If advice is needed, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge. No other living person has had the benefit of a wider experience in treating female ill. She has guided thousands to health. Every suffering woman should ask for and follow her advice if she wants to be strong and well.

Humanity and Machinery.

Machinery is the cornerstone of modern society, the very foundation on which law, science, ethics, the arts, even the state itself, rest. It is so new that we do not yet know its poetry. We do not yet understand it. Only two generations have lived beside the highway of steam, only one has seen the Bessemer converter transform the blacksmith into the master builder of ships and towers. The sewing machine, the far speaker, the typewriter are common things of today, accepted as a matter of daily convenience, and yet are they teachers of the people. Machines that come close to our lives and homes insensibly teach truth, precision, the adjustment of universal laws to human needs, respect for that wise American idea that labor saved is labor released for higher and nobler toil. The machine is the head master in the high school of the race.—The Reader Magazine.

Fortune comes to us on gum shoes. Adversity hires a brass band.

We could all be virtuous if we practiced enough.

Why He Passed the Bishop.

Bishop Kemper of Kansas was the victim of a hold-up one night when he was the only passenger. The driver told the road agent, who had covered him with a six-shooter, that his only passenger was a bishop. "Well," said the robber, "wake up the old man, I want to go through his pockets." When the bishop was aroused from a sound slumber and realized the situation, he gently remonstrated with the men behind the gun. He said: "Surely you would not rob a poor bishop. I have no money worth your while, and I am engaged in the discharge of my sacred duties." "Did you say you were a bishop?" asked the road agent. "Yes, just a poor bishop." "What church?" "The Episcopal church." "The hell you are! Why, that's the church I belong to. Driver, you may pass on."—Harper's Magazine.

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W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLS MORE MEN'S \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disclose this statement.

If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoes.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00.

CAUTION.—Beware of cheap imitations. Buy only shoes with the name and price stamped on bottom. First Quality Guaranteed.—They will not wear down. Write for Illustrated Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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or a few little hours a week? If so, we can show you the way to provide a safe, sure and large income for life. A permanent investment. Write today. ABBE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Real Estate Builders, New York City.

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The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine-Syrup of Figs—is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

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