

WORM GARDEN



He who feeds his land well will be fed.

Provide plenty of wood ashes and salt for your pigs.

If by bad management you now get behind with your work, it will crowd you all summer.

Much and thorough cultivation will often make up to some extent lack of fertility in the soil.

To find the number of cords there are in a pile of wood, multiply the length by the width and height and divide by 128.

The character of the feed determines the character of the meat and the wholesome meat is only made by wholesome food.

When you hear the farmer say, "Just my luck," in nine cases out of ten he is being truthful he would exclaim, "Just my laziness," or "Just my inattention."

Sheep can not be kept on damp locations without being liable to foot rot. Their quarters should be dry, and they will thrive in an open shed that faces the south.

Healthy animals require no medicine; conditions in them may be established and maintained by intelligently applied alternations in the quantity and quality of their food and labor.

Training will develop many good qualities in the horse which would otherwise be dormant and subdues many vicious habits and faults which would render the horse worthless if allowed to go unchecked.

The claim that salt should be applied to asparagus beds is not supported by experiments. It destroys a number of weeds and performs mechanical service in the soil, but it is not a necessary fertilizer.

The first year of the colt's life is important. Keep him growing the first year, keep him growing the second year, keep him growing the third year and if he is to be marketed have him fat, for fat will often cover up a multitude of defects.

Every farmer should have a few grapevines. They serve as arbors or shade and can be grown where they will not take up much space. All poultry yards will be improved if grapevines are grown along the fences, and fowls will find shade under the overhanging branches in summer.

How many windows has your barn? There should be a window for every two stalls at least and one for each stall is not too many. Sunlight is the cheapest purifier we have and in many ways the most effective. No part of your stable should be so dark that one could not read a newspaper readily at any time during the day.

Nebraska farmers complain that a great trust controls the creameries in that State. It is asserted that the trust fixes the price of cream, dictates the territory for each creamery, and when an independent butter factory starts up the trust raises the price of cream and drives it out of business. In addition to this it is claimed that the railroads have given the trust special rates and that the small creamery man stands no show. The trust is reported as making an annual profit of from 100 to 200 per cent. The attorney general has been commissioned to squelch the trust.

Ground Corn for Hogs.

The Wisconsin experiment station has for many years been testing feeding hogs on whole corn and meal with middlings. The average of all these tests with 117 head of hogs fed dry-shelled corn and wheat middlings, made an average gain of 96.8 pounds each, while an equal number fed corn meal and wheat middlings gained 140.9 pound of gain in the two cases being pour of gain in the two cases being 5.19 pounds and 4.88 pounds. The saving from grinding, therefore, has amounted to 5.7 per cent, according to the price of corn per bushel, showing that when one owns his own corn feed mill and power, he can afford to grind his corn for feeding hogs, etc.

Food for Young Stock.

For young and growing stock the foods that contain the mineral elements should be preferred, but where linseed meal and clover are used there will be no necessity for feeding bran. A large number of farmers purchase bran, and it will be to their interest to endeavor to know something of the various kinds on the market, as a falling off in the nutritious elements of the bran used may really cause it to be expensive. There are also excellent proprietary foods that are well balanced. Many farmers feed the ground material

independently of the coarse food. It is considered more laborious to mix all the feeding materials together, for the reason that if the ground grain is to be mixed with the hay and fodder the latter must be passed through the cutter and reduced to a fine condition. Of course, there are objections to so doing, yet the cutting of the food into short lengths will effect a saving that would more than offset the cost of labor, as the stock would eat more and cost less. But there is a gain in feeding ground grain with cut hay or fodder in another manner. When the grain is mixed with the coarse material it is more easily digested, as it is divided and carried into the stomach in a condition which permits of the gradual action of the digestive organs. The long provender, also being in a fine state, a great proportion of nutrition is thereby extracted, and the system of treating the whole together will prove economical.

Digestion of Foods in Feeding.

A series of tests is reported by Storrs Station, Connecticut, in which corn meal and mixed hay in turn were fed as a maintenance ration to two dry, farrow cows. The results of tests with milk cows, pigs and calves are also quoted and discussed for purposes of comparison.

On an average 0.25 pounds of corn meal containing 4.5 pounds digestible nutrients was required for maintenance by the farrow cows as compared with 13.15 pounds of hay containing 7.1 pounds of digestible nutrients; that is, on an average 57 per cent more digestible nutrients was required for maintenance when derived from hay than from corn meal. "Less digestible nutrients from corn meal, therefore, were required for maintenance than from hay, because less energy of the feed was used in the work of digestion and assimilation." "An increase in the proportion of grain to roughage in a ration for milk cows (in tests which were quoted) tends to facilitate digestion, and is followed by increased production."

A similar explanation will account for the more rapid gain in the case of pigs and calves fed the more easily digestible rations in the tests summarized. In general, according to the author, "the value of a feed depends upon its composition, digestibility and ease or facility of digestion. The first two factors are considered in the formulation of rations. The third factor has only recently been recognized, and little definite knowledge in regard to it is at hand. In a general way it is recognized that milk is more easily digested than meal, concentrates than roughage, early than late cut hay, silage than corn stover, oat than rye straw. A pound of digestible matter, therefore, should be more valuable in the former than in the latter."

Value of Sunflower.

The sunflower, though it originated in this country in the region of the great plains, is not used so extensively here as in some other countries, notably Russia. It is a long time since the plant first delighted the eyes of Europeans, being then cultivated in the gardens of Madrid. The early Spanish explorers had found it in this country and taken it home with them.

The plant was utilized by the American Indians long before the days of Columbus. When Champlain visited the Georgian Bay in 1615 he found the natives growing it and using the oil for their hair. It was raised chiefly, however, for the food afforded by the seeds. In Russia at the present day the seeds are eaten in immense quantities, raw or roasted, as peanuts are in America, and the oil obtained by pressing the seeds is an important article of diet. The frequent religious fast days in that country restrict the use of meat and lead to a large consumption of vegetable oil. The manufacture of sunflower oil has consequently grown to considerable dimensions. The best seeds yield an oil that compares favorably with olive oil for table purposes.

Even the upper classes in Russia eat the seeds, the larger and finer ones being quite equal to most nuts in respect of palatability and wholesomeness. The stalks and dried leaves are highly prized for fuel, being in some parts of the empire almost the only available substitute for wood. An acre of sunflowers will yield many cords of good fuel.

The oil appears to have more of the general properties of olive oil than has any other known vegetable oil. It takes about a bushel of seeds to make a gallon of oil, and fifty bushels of seeds can be grown on one acre of land. As the oil sells at \$1 a gallon, the profit is large.

Of late years purified sunflower oil has been used extensively to adulterate olive oil. It is of a pale yellowish color and decidedly palatable. In a crude state it is used by painters to some extent, but it is inferior to linseed oil for use in paint.

In addition to the oil from the seeds, the stalks, when green, and the oil cake make excellent fodder. The fiber of the stalks, which is fine, silky and very strong, also has a value. In China it is woven into beautiful fabrics, and it is believed that, by use of proper machinery, it might be utilized most profitably in this country.

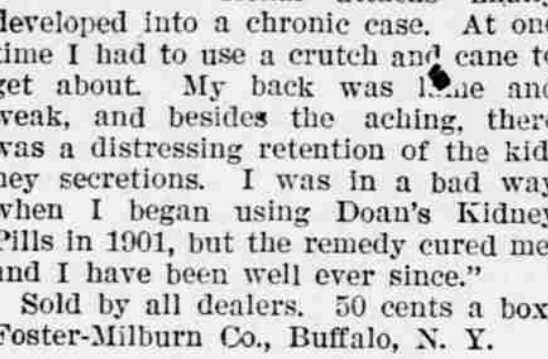
How to Make a Furniture Polish.

To make a furniture polish use one ounce of brown beeswax, one-half ounce of white wax, one-half ounce of castile soap, one-half pint of turpentine and one-half pint of water. Shred the brown and white wax into a jar (a two pound jam jar will do), add the turpentine and let it stand on the stove until dissolved. Shred the soap and let it boil in the water until quite dissolved. Allow to cool, then pour into the jar and stir all the ingredients together. When cold, it will be a thick cream and must be kept air tight. For old furniture this produces a deep glow; polish quite different from any other, and it does not finger mark.

HERITAGE OF CIVIL WAR.

Thousands of Soldiers Contracted Chronic Kidney Trouble While in the Service.

The experience of Capt. John L. Ely, of Co. E, 17th Ohio, now living at 500 East 2d street, Newton, Kansas, will interest the thousands of veterans who came back from the Civil War suffering tortures with kidney complaint. Capt. Ely says: "I contracted kidney trouble during the Civil War, and the occasional attacks finally developed into a chronic case. At one time I had to use a crutch and cane to get about. My back was lame and weak, and besides the aching, there was a distressing retention of the kidney secretions. I was in a bad way when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills in 1901, but the remedy cured me, and I have been well ever since."



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

Some Good in It.

"Gracious," exclaimed the first country boarder, "see how muddy that water is the cows are drinking. Why, it is positively thick."

"Yes," replied the other, "perhaps the milk won't be so thin for a couple of days now."—Philadelphia Press.

WHAT FATHER AND HARRY ACCOMPLISHED.

An Illinois Man Writes Regarding His Success in Western Canada—Change in Homestead Regulations Make Entry Easily Accomplished.

"Nothing succeeds like success," is an old and true saying, having many applications in Western Canada. The following letter is an illustration. The writer, Mr. Gerts, left Chicago a short time ago and the success he has achieved may well be gained by anyone having pluck and energy by locating on the free homestead lands in Western Canada. A change has recently been made in the Canadian Land Regulations concerning homesteads, which makes it possible for any member of a family to make entry for any other member of the family entitled to a homestead. For instance, a man may now make entry before the local agent for his father or for his brother or brothers, or for his son or sons, or for a sister or daughter who may be the head of the family having minor children depending upon her for support. A sister, daughter or mother are also entitled to make entry for any members of the family who are permitted entry upon a homestead. The only fee required is \$10 for each entry. A great saving in railway expenses is thus made. Read what Mr. Gerts has to say:

Battleford, Sask., Aug. 4, 1907.
Dear Sir: Thinking a letter from us Northwest settlers might interest you, I write a few lines to let you know we are progressing finely and well pleased with our new home.

When I think of the many hard-working, industrious men East with families who are struggling for a living and doing the strenuous, laying up practically nothing for old age, and the thousands of acres of land here yet to be plowed and cultivated, capable of raising sixty to eighty bushels of oats, thirty to forty bushels of wheat, it certainly seems a pity the two cannot be brought together. But I will repeat, this country is only for the industrious and thrifty; also I might add it requires some capital to start.

A man should have at least a team of three good horses; better to have mares, so as to have some colts coming along each year. It is best to bring them with him, as good work horses are high. He should be able to purchase plow, disc and drag, harrow, drill, binder, mower and hay rake. Of course several taking up claims or buying land near together can divide up the purchasing of the above machinery and exchange work. This plan will work well for a few years or until crops will warrant each individual to purchase a full outfit.

We have 480 acres of good farm land as lies in the famous Cut Knife district. Every foot can be plowed. Last year our oats ran sixty bushels per acre. I sold them for 50 cents per bushel on the place.

The indications are for a good crop this year, though we were very late in seeding, owing to the late spring. Last winter was the coldest known in this country by the oldest settlers (some who have been here thirty-five years), but with a comfortable house and plenty of fire-wood, which we hauled four miles, we passed the winter quite pleasantly. The air is clear and dry. Some of the days I came from work I was surprised to find the thermometer registering 40 degrees below zero. Though we never keep fire at night we had nothing freeze in our cellar.

Our stock and chickens wintered fine. I have a yearling heifer, who would hold her own in any fat stock

show." She has never had a drop of milk since she was four months old and has never had a mouthful of grain. A gentleman who saw her made the remark "he bet that heifer had eaten her head off with grain," but would hardly believe she had never had any grain.

This is a great country for growing all kinds of vegetables, and we are certainly enjoying our garden. The flavor of the green peas is especially fine. Last season Mrs. G. canned a lot of them, and we have enjoyed them up to the fresh crop.

I am sorry I did not have time this past season to attend to transplanting trees, but will keep the land I had prepared worked up for next season's planting. I received a number of small trees (ash and maple) from the Government Experimental Farm at Indian Head. I put them around the edge of the garden and they are doing fine. I also received quite a lot of other seeds, oats, wheat, potatoes and rhubarb roots, which were acceptable.

It is useless for us to bother with garden flowers, as wild ones grow in profusion. We are located near a fine creek, the water of which is soft and fine for bathing and washing. We have a well of water near the house, 32 feet deep and 21 feet of water all the time, though it is harder than the creek water.

Land which could be bought for five dollars per acre three years ago, is now worth \$14 per acre, and steadily advancing each year.

All kinds of improvements are going on. Steam plows and large threshing outfits are already in. Roads are being graded, bridges being built across rivers and creeks. Last year I took my family, also wagon across the Saskatchewan River in a row boat, swam my team across, and now the contract has been let for a \$200,000 bridge at that place.

The C. N. R. have run their final survey from Battleford to Calgary, running west about one mile north of us. The C. P. R. have run a survey, with runs northwest passes about 500 feet from the northeast corner of our farm. The country will soon be covered with a network of railroads, and it will keep them busy hauling the output of grain. It is certainly encouraging to us settlers.

Two years ago Harry, my son, and I as you know unloaded our car at Saskatoon and drove 130 miles to our claim. Last fall we had only eighteen miles to haul our wheat to railroad, and, as you see, the prospects are we will have a railroad at our very door and a town near by. This district can support a good town, and it will be well patronized.

Harry arrived home at 12 p. m. last night after giving fourteen miles to blacksmith shop to get plowshares; beat out. The shop was full of work and it was 8 p. m. when Harry left for home and parties still in line to have work done. We will need stores nearer and good mechanics.

We are all enjoying the best of health, which is a great blessing. When we left Chicago over a year ago my youngest son's (4 years of age) health was so poor that I almost despaired of raising him, but he is certainly a hearty, healthy little fellow now. The pure fresh air has done him worlds of good.

So, to sum up the whole: Why should we not be glad we made the break. A good farm, stock increasing, health and an independent life. What more can we expect?

Did we have to make an effort? You can bet we did, and hustle, too. Should you pass this way with your shotgun this fall, we should be pleased to let you shoot prairie chickens off our grain stocks.

Respectfully yours, Chas. M. Gerts and family.

Vishnu Up to Date.

It was the terrible car of Juggernaut. Suddenly a man was seen to hurl himself between the ponderous wheels.

"Blame that carburetor!" he muttered.—Puck.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running, sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars to any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Devotion.

"Dear," said the wife, "I really don't believe you would marry again if you were to lose me."

"Oh, I'm devoted enough," replied the husband, "but, there are others."

"I wasn't thinking of that," she replied sweetly, "but that I don't know another woman who would have you."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Guns, Traps, Decoys, etc. Lowest prices. Write for free catalog No. 1. N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

MEN ADMIRE

a pretty face, a good figure, but sooner or later learn that the healthy, happy, contented woman is most of all to be admired.

Women troubled with fainting spells, irregularities, nervous irritability, backache, the "blues," and those dreadful dragging sensations, cannot hope to be happy or popular, and advancement in either home, business or social life is impossible.

The cause of these troubles, however, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs. It acts at once upon the organ affected and the nerve centers, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms. No other medicine in the country has received such unqualified endorsement or has such a record of cures of female ills as has

MISS EMMA RUNTZLER

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"For a long time I was troubled with a weakness which seemed to drain all my strength away. I had dull headaches, was nervous, irritable, and all worn out. Changing to read one of your advertisements of a case similar to mine cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I decided to try it and I cannot express my gratitude for the benefit received. I am entirely well and feel like a new person."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful remedy for all forms of Female Complaints, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and is invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the Change of Life.

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SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY AT ALL PRICES.

\$25,000 (To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas shoes do not make & sell more men's \$3 & \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.)

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

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