



Teach the colt to draw loads by degrees.

About ten weeks after shearing dip the lambs.

A horse suffering from colic should be kept quiet.

Keep sows over that have proved to be good breeders.

Keep the ewes in the stable on dry feed for a day or two.

The boar should be of good type and character and of pure blood.

To maintain normal soil fertility the supply of humus must be conserved.

Blood-meal is better for ducks than meat scraps, and it works into a mash fine.

Persistence in milk flow is one of the qualities which makes a profitable dairy cow.

The country fairs are announced. Be sure not miss them, especially the home one.

Poultry cannot be successfully raised without the application of brain and muscles.

Be careful about feeding horses inclined to heaves, too much hay, or hay that is dusty.

A fowl that will not fatten when heavily fed on corn is not in good physical condition.

Extra feed increases the growth of a proper kind and makes larger animals at maturity.

If when the hogs are growing fast their hind legs become weak, feed a little bone meal daily.

Stop the churn as soon as the butter granulates if you want to work out all the butter milk.

What has become of the old-fashioned farmer who used to keep a savage dog to catch his hogs?

Culling the pullets may seem a small matter to many, but it adds dollars to the year's profits.

A bull tied in the stall will get lazy and useless, besides making extra work in his care and feeding.

Use your skim milk. Five pounds of skim milk have been found equal to one pound of grain for pigs.

A drove of hogs of all colors and sizes brings as much money as a drove of the same breed, color and size.

To obtain a maximum supply of milk, small pastures, allowing frequent changes of feed, should be provided.

If a small hatching house is once used, no poultry keeper ever likes to do without its convenience afterward.

As a rule, a large flow of milk is associated with a low per cent. of fat, while a small flow shows a higher test.

Sheep are comfort lovers and the man who neglects to provide them with good, dry shelter makes a costly error.

Grinding the grain makes it more digestible, and the more digestible the feed the more milk from a given amount.

It is not a common sight at any of the stock yards to see a large drove of hogs from one farm all showing the same breed.

Oats, wheat bran, and a little corn or linseed-meal is a grain ration that will keep the lambs growing and in good flesh by winter.

There should be no hidden, inaccessible places in milk vessels. The seams should be soldered over smoothly inside and out.

The egg-producing qualities of the hen, like the butter-making qualities of the cow, will determine the hen's value at the end of the year.

Veal calves in hot weather will grow better if kept during the day in a dark, cool stable, but the stable must be cleaned out and well ventilated.

Except in unusual cases of rush work, the teams should cease work in time to cool off before the dampness and falling temperature of evening.

A mixture of barley, corn-meal, wheat bran and roots will put flesh on horses fast. With this, of course, a small quantity of hay should be given.

If care is taken to keep the surface of the silage level, two and one-half inches removed daily will be sufficient to keep the silage from decaying.

In filling the silo, extra tramping should be done around the edges, and when the silage is settling, it is well for some one to go into the silo every few days and tramp the silage near the edges of the silo.

Prof. James E. Rice, in his Cornell reading course for farmers, says: "Corn is an excellent grain. It is, perhaps, the grain most relished by fowls. Therein lies the danger. Fowls eat it so greedily that, it being a fattening food, they are likely to become overfat, if it is fed too freely.

Try a patch of alfalfa.

Gentleness pays best with the colt or horse.

There is a great deal of humanity in axle grease.

The pigs and light porkers should go to market early.

The boar should be well fed but not allowed to get too fat.

A draft horse should have a large chest and square shoulders.

Soils destitute of humus and nitrogen are impotent to produce clover.

Hogs should have clean pastures, beds and water, and a variety of food.

Old ewes and poor breeders should be fattened now, and sent to the butcher.

Always and with any variety of hens variety in feed brings the best egg results.

Pork production appeals strongly to a man of limited means who desires quick returns.

The busy bacteria gets busy in the milk almost at the moment it is drawn from the cow.

If too many rich table scraps are fed to the hens in confinement look out for soft-shelled eggs.

Sell to private customers and deliver on a certain day. Never fail to be there at the appointed time.

Many a bunch of promising feeders go to the country and return with indications of being half starved.

The fairs give a good opportunity to compare breeds, and farmers should use this opportunity intelligently.

The point of keeping the cows clean has been proven to be a saving in feed as well as an increase in milk.

It requires two-thirds of a full ration to keep a cow in fair condition before there is any milk production.

On every farm, where soil and climatic conditions are favorable, corn should be grown for fodder purposes.

Locate vines of bitter-sweet and fruiting grapes, that you wish to move from the woods to that porch or arbor next spring.

Work horses should be allowed to run out in the pastures at nights in all weather except during very severe cold and storms.

The man who feels that he is bigger than his job is generally mistaken. If he was he would quickly get a job that would fit him.

Homogenized milk is milk treated in such manner as to disrupt the fat globules so that they will not rise in the form of cream.

The vigorous hen and her rooster will start off a chick that will stand much more wear and tear than immature or weakly parents.

Alfalfa is a lime plant, and a dressing of 60 bushels of slacked oyster shells or 50 bushels of slacked stone lime to the acre should be given.

A simple way of finding out the value of each cow is by keeping a daily record of the quality of milk given by each, and testing it at intervals.

Humus was intended by nature to create and conserve the fertility of the soil for the production of the necessities to conserve the human race.

In feeding value silage compares favorably with other crops, although this will vary with the kind of stock and the grain rations with which it is used.

If the swine are in the fattening stage they should have all they will eat up clean, but growing animals should have just enough to keep them in a thrifty growing condition.

If your cow has obstructed teats, be very cautious about inserting tubes, probes, or quills. Nothing of the kind should be inserted in a cow's teat, excepting as a last resort; and then only with the most extreme care and cleanliness.

Soils that are heavily manured for cabbage, lettuce, celery and other crops will not need very much manure the following year, when planted with tomatoes, peppers and root crops, especially if a fair amount of commercial fertilizer is used.

NEW TWO-WAY PLOW

One of Recent Additions to Improved Farm Machinery.

One of Many Advantages of Implement is That Land is Practically as Level After Plowing as It Was Before.

By H. M. BAINER, Colorado Agricultural College.

The two-way plow is one of the most recent additions to improved farm machinery, and there is no question but that it has come to stay. The sidehill, or reversible plow, has been in use some time. It has done very good work in its place, but it is not a plow for level land. From the time the early side-hill plow was first introduced, until the present time, there has been a growing demand for a two-way plow that will turn level land as well as side-hill land.

The side-hill type of plow has but a single moldboard, which is reversible; that is, when one side is up, the furrow is turned to the right, and when the other side is up, it is turned to the left. With a plow of this kind the operator is able to begin plowing at the lower side and across a slope and turn all furrows down the slope aiding in the turning of the land. The type of moldboards necessarily used on the side-hill plow is not of the proper shape for turning level land.

The reversible disk plow has been on the market for some time, and with this one disk does the work in either direction. In turning the team around at the ends, the angle of the disk is turned so as to make a right hand plow cut of it, in going one way, and a left hand plow out of it in going the other way. This type of plow makes it possible to begin plowing on one side of the field, finishing all the work as it goes, and keeping all the plowed land in one body. The principle of this type of disk is all right, but for many classes of work the disk plow does not do such good work as the moldboard plow. It must be considered as the best plow for hard, dry land, but for the average humid and irrigated sections the moldboard plow is the best.

At the present time there are several companies manufacturing what is known as the two-way plow, which is of the moldboard type. It is of double plow construction, carrying a right hand and a left hand plow on the same frame, only one of which can be used at once. With this plow the farmer begins on one side of the field, using one plow in going across it, and the other plow in returning. One horse walks in the furrow in going one way and the other one walks in the furrow coming back.

The advantages of the two-way plow are as follows:

1. The land is practically as level after plowing as it was before. There are no dead furrows or back furrows in the entire field. This is especially important in connection with the plowing of irrigated land, as it saves a great deal of labor and expense, which is usually required in leveling the ridges and filling the back furrows.
2. The operator begins plowing on one side of the field and finishes as he goes, thus keeping all plowed land in one body. This makes harrowing easier.
3. It is easier on the horses. One horse does not have to follow the furrows all the time. There is no extra traveling across the ends.
4. The horses do not turn on the plowed ground.
5. There is no chance for poor crops to be raised in and along dead furrows.
6. The two-way plow can be used as a complete one-way plow if desired.

Some of the two-way plows are sufficiently adjustable to be used for plowing not only the level land, but also hillsides.

Three of the two-way plows have been successfully tried out on the Colorado Agricultural college farm.

"DRY FARMING" IS MISNOMER

According to Prof. Campbell Method Should Be Called "Scientific Farming"—Practice Is Old.

Dry farming, that is farming in the arid lands of the west where irrigation is not possible is being boomed very hard these days.

Large companies have bought up immense tracts of this land at from twenty-five cents to one dollar an acre and strong efforts are being made to induce the farmers from the middle west to settle upon them.

When this movement was started a few years ago it was known as the Campbell system of dry farming. Mr. Campbell having succeeded in interesting some of the western railroads in carrying on extensive experiments. Now it is known as scientific farming, and Mr. Campbell at the Dry Farming convention in Montana last year admitted that "dry farming" is a misnomer and it should be called scientific farming.

The system consists simply in preserving a dust mulch to keep the moisture which comes from the winter rains in the ground during the months when no rain fall occurs. This system is as old as farming itself and has been practiced in India and other dry countries of the far east for ages. Now, many new tools have been devised to aid in the cultivation of these dry soils in this country and the very best practice known to agriculture has been applied.

KEEP GOOD MULCH WORKING

One of the Great Principles of Dry Farming is to Prevent Loss of Water by Evaporation.

A mulch is anything applied to the surface of the soil, primarily for the purpose of preventing evaporation and occasionally to keep down weeds and avoid winter-killing of plants, writes J. Freer in the Northwest Farmstead. There are two general kinds of mulches.

Foreign material, such as straw, leaves, sawdust, manure, stubble and sand applied to the surface.

Those composed of natural soil modified by tillage. One of this kind is called "dust mulch" or "dust blanket," and is simply a layer of soil which has been loosened up and dried out. Mulches of foreign material play a very small part in general farming, but are extensively used in horticulture in some localities.

The principle of the mulch is: Loose, dry material covering, wet soil retards the movement of water to the surface and keeps the dry, circulating air from contact with the moist soil, thereby greatly reducing the loss of water. The finer the mulch the looser it must be to give good results. Ordinary soil mulches two to three inches deep are usually most effective. When a mulch becomes wet its effectiveness is gone until it dries out.

Light rains and irrigations on a mulched soil are worse than no application of water, because they only wet and destroy the mulch and allow the water from below to escape, without adding any to replace it. Additional expense is incurred by the cultivation, which must be immediately started to restore the mulch.

A quantity of water retained by cultivation is of far greater value even where water is plentiful than the same amount applied to the soil. One of the great principles of dry farming is to keep a good mulch on the soil all the time to prevent loss of water by evaporation.

GROWING WHEAT AFTER CORN

Plan Not as Good as Summer Fallow, According to Reports From Experiment Stations.

There are those who contend that just as good wheat can be grown after corn as on a summer fallow. This season's experimental crops at the Nebraska station and fields throughout Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas do not bear out this theory.

There is a good deal to be said against the dry fallow, and it often seems wasteful to do so much work as it necessitates for one year's crop and pay the interest on two bodies of land instead of one. Very often the extra work is more expensive in appearance than in reality, as the summer fallow extends the period of work for horses or steam over a long period and thus lessens actual cost. All experiments show that about fifty per cent. of moisture can be conserved on good soils, which means 21 inches of moisture with a 14-inch rainfall. Probably the longer farming is carried on, a due regard being had to the preservation of humus, the greater the conservation possible, as the subsoil is opened by the roots and cultivation.

An early maturing crop of peas would be far more consistent with what is known of dry farming exigencies than a crop like corn, whose deep roots search the lowest crevices of the subsoil for the last drop of moisture until late in the season, and whose only advantage is the thorough cultivation that such a crop under good farming methods insures. In the state of Washington sometimes 30 successive crops of wheat have been grown and then following resorted to successful when the humus had become too depleted for a crop to be grown more than every other year.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Take no chances with an old boar; always keep behind him.

Study the methods of successful sheepmen and imitate them.

Tatusworths are good rustlers, very prolific, and the meat is of the highest quality.

The real value of a sheep cannot be determined, particularly as a breeder, until it is one year of age.

Bran is coarse and fibrous, and therefore not the best feed for the digestive organs of the pigs.

Pigs that are apt to have "differences of opinion" should be separated. Fighting takes off flesh.

Do not let the pregnant ewes push and crowd each other in the doorways. A loss of lambs is sure to result.

If a ewe keeps her lamb in fine fat condition up to the time of weaning, be sure she is a good mother, and keep her.

As long as the breeding of a sow is profitable she should be bred. It is not advisable to sell off a good brood animal.

Pigs should not be too fat for the first six months. Development of bone and muscle should be the first consideration.

Diseases get a fast hold of many a flock of sheep through foul drinking water. Never give stagnant water if you can help it.

A shed that is warm and poorly ventilated will often cause the sheep's wool to loosen, besides injuring the animal's vitality.

Medium-sized hogs are now most in favor. It is best to feed hogs for only eight or ten months. After they are a year old the feeding is not profitable.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF HIM

Remark by No Means Complimentary Made by Constituent of Representative Underwood.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee in congress, represents what is known as a "manufacturing district," because it contains all the factories and smelters in and about Birmingham, Ala. But he also has among his constituents a lot of farmers—of which fact he is now painfully aware.

He drove out to a settlement in Bibb county one afternoon to persuade the farmers they ought to vote for him. As he stepped up to the porch of a little store an old man rushed up to him with the request:

"Please sign this paper. It's a petition to Congressman Underwood to have a young lady postmistress here."

"I'd be glad to sign it," said Underwood politely; "but as I am not a resident of this community, my name wouldn't help you."

"Oh, yes, it would," the old farmer assured him. "We're getting everybody to sign it, strangers and all. Go ahead and put your name down! That fool congressman will never know the difference!"—The Sunday Magazine.

HANDS BURNED LIKE FIRE

"I can truthfully say Cuticura Remedies have cured me of four long years of eczema. About four years ago I noticed some little pimples coming on my little finger, and not giving it any attention, it soon became worse and spread all over my hands. If I would have them in water for a long time, they would burn like fire and large cracks would come. I could lay a pin in them. After using all the salves I could think of, I went to three different doctors, but all did me no good. The only relief I got was scratching.

"So after hearing so much about the wonderful Cuticura Remedies, I purchased one complete set, and after using them three days my hands were much better. Today my hands are entirely well, one set being all I used." (Signed) Miss Etta Narber, R. F. D. 2, Spring Lake, Mich., Sept. 26, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 2 L, Boston.

Folly of Vain Regrets.

The late John W. Gates, an incurable optimist, harped continually on the futility of pessimism. One of Mr. Gates's epigrams, still quoted on the Chicago Stock Exchange, ran:

"He who nurses foolish hopes may be an ass, but he is not such an ass as he who nurses vain regrets."

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Send 2 stamp for five samples of my very choice Gold Embossed Birthday, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club, 701 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

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"You motor boat is running very smoothly now."

"Yes, I think something's broken."

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

It's one kind of tough luck to strike oil when boring for water.

Cement Talk No. 7

Newspapers print nearly every day the story of some fire disaster involving the complete destruction of great property values and sometimes the loss of human lives. The annual fire losses of the United States are measured by the millions; in fact, it is stated that over two hundred and fifty million dollars worth of property was wiped out by fire in the United States last year. While it is true that the precautions to prevent fire and fire fighting systems are often inadequate, the main trouble lies in flimsy, non-fireproof building construction. Experience has proved that fireproof construction is both practicable and economical. In some industries fireproof building is compelled by law. Reinforced concrete has come to the front as the most important agent in building against fire. The use of cement in building is becoming more and more common, due to its fireproofness, durability and economy. When building anything from the back porch steps to an office building, concrete construction may be safely adopted. The use of Universal Portland Cement in the concrete will insure cement of the best quality possible to manufacture. Universal is handled everywhere by the best dealers.

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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High cost references. Best results.

WOMAN'S POWER Over Man

Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, so one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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SWEEPING CROP FAILURES THIS YEAR BUT NOT ON IRRIGATED LANDS

70,000 additional acres now open for entry under the Carey Act, at Valier, Montana. Works are 90 per cent. completed and are constructed under the supervision of the Carey Land Board. 60,000 acres irrigated in 1911. Rich soil, no drought, sure crops, abundant water, delightful climate. 50 bushels wheat and 100 of oats per acre. Terms, \$40.00 per acre, \$5.00 cash at time of filing, balance in 14 yearly payments. We ask no one to file on these lands without making a careful, personal inspection. If you are interested write for further information to CLINTON, HURTT & CO., VALIER, MONTANA.