

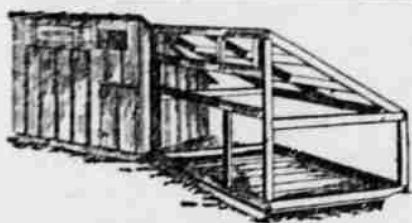


Portable Cot for Hogs.

Following is the description given by the Wisconsin Agricultural Station of a valuable portable hog cot which will be found of use on the farm. The cot is six feet wide, eight feet long, six feet high in front and three feet high in the rear.

The floor is built first, with 2x4s as stringers, and the frame is held on the floor by blocks at each corner. The large sized house is provided with two doors in front and a temporary movable partition and a temporary movable partition in the middle so that the cot can easily be adjusted to accommodate two lots of swine at the same time. On a level with the glass windows, there is also a drop window, preferably hung on hinges, fastened at the top for ventilation and sunlight.

The lumber required for the house is as follows: Twelve pieces, two inches by four inches, sixteen feet long for frame. Four pieces, one inch by twelve inches, sixteen feet long (rough), for floor. Thirteen pieces, one inch by twelve inches, sixteen feet long, for roof and ends. Ten O. G.



SMALL SIZE HOG COT.

battens, sixteen feet long, for sealing cracks between boards.

The total cost of material to build the cot with floor, door, and window complete amounts to about \$12.50. For neatness, economy, durability, and comfort to animals, this type of cot is excellent. Where it is desirable to keep a number of hogs in one lot the large size is preferable. The cot will accommodate from three to five mature animals and the large cot from seven to nine. Although the Wisconsin station has a large hoghouse with feed room, scales, etc., the cots have been found a convenient means of enlarging the facilities of the piggery.

To Feed the Horse.

A common way of feeding dray horses and other street teams in the city is illustrated here. A sack is made out of good strong ducking of a circumference that will allow of its being pulled over horse's nose and leaving sufficient room for him to work his jaws easily. This sack is anywhere from a foot to fourteen



NOSE RAG.

nches in length. The bottom is made of a good stiff piece of harness leather cut out and sewed firmly into the hem of the ducking. A leather strap is riveted into one side of the mouth of the sack, and a buckle is riveted on the other, so that the whole may be strapped on to the horse's head, as shown. In order to feed a horse must be uncheckered, and he soon learns to place the sack on the ground, where he can push his nose to the bottom of it to clean out the last of the food.

For the farmer who takes a day to go to town these sacks will be found very handy, as a horse can be fed with them without any waste of grain providing he is uncheckered. A little caution should be used in placing the sack on a horse not accustomed to it, as it may cause him to jerk back. However, after he has once eaten a meal from it he can be considered well broken in.—Iowa Homestead.

Cowpea Hay.

H. M. Cottrell, after years of experience and observation, says that cowpea hay is nearly equal to alfalfa in feeding value, and contains nearly one-half more flesh and milk making material than clover hay. It is rich in the mineral matter that is needed in forming bone, blood, flesh and milk. These qualities make it especially valuable for feeding growing cattle and pigs, dairy cows and fattening steers and hogs. The cowpea enriches the land on which it grows, the same as alfalfa, clover and soy beans. It makes hard soils mellow and aids in holding loose soils together, and stands dry weather well.

Farm Management.

Economy is wealth. Extra and unnecessary expense is a millstone around the neck of many who otherwise would succeed. Discharge the unprofitable employe. Stop every leak of unnecessary expense. Money saved is money made. Money invested in improved machinery is economy. Money invested

in the best seeds and appliances is economy. Time wasted, labor wasted, is extravagance.

A successful farmer says he does not have to inspect a farm to see whether it pays or not. "Just give me a chance to look into the barn. The condition things are kept in is all the go-by I want." The barn is a telltale on the careless or wasteful farmer. In fact, economy in farming begins at the barn in the proper handling of food, caring for the manure, care of tools and harness and the care given to the live stock stabled there. There is always a best way to do things, and the best way is generally the paying one.

For Lousy Stock.

Dip or wash the animals with a 1 or 2 per cent water solution of a tar disinfectant, such as kresol. A convenient way to apply the remedy in the larger animals is with a spray pump, and in sheep or hogs by dipping. Whatever method is used, the coat and skin must be thoroughly wet with the solution. After treating the herd, the stables, sheds or sleeping quarters should be sprayed with about a 2 per cent water solution of the disinfectant, or white-wash may be used instead. This is necessary in order to prevent re-infecting the herd from the surroundings. If there is much litter around the yards it is advisable to move the herd to other corals. Tar disinfectants in 1 or 2 per cent solutions do not destroy the eggs or nits, hence it is necessary to treat the animal again in ten days or two weeks. Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulphur to lousy animals will not drive away or destroy the lice. The feeding of small doses of sulphur will do no harm, nor will it help in getting rid of the lice, and it cannot be considered a remedy for this class of disorders when used in this way. Sulphur is effective, however, when used externally, and the addition of four ounces to every gallon of tar disinfectant solution used greatly increases the effectiveness of the remedy.—Field and Farm.

Footfall and Pigweed.

Both these weeds are annuals; that is, they grow from seeds each year or season and the plants die after ripening seeds. The way to keep them down is to prevent the plants from ripening seed and making sure that are no seeds in the grain sown upon the farm. Footfall is troublesome, because it springs up in cultivated fields after the crops are laid by, and then it comes up in stubble and in meadows and pastures. Late cultivation of corn fields, and mowing the stubble, meadows and pastures to keep seeds from forming, is the way to attack this weed. Judging from the way these weeds spring up, whenever conditions are favorable, there must be great stores of them in cultivated fields—showing the seeds are long-lived. Pigweed quickly springs up in corn or potato fields, after cultivation has ceased. These seeds ripen from August 13 to November 1, so it will take vigorous measures to get rid of them. In fact, the only way to get rid of these weeds is to cut them down before seeds mature. If a crop of them is left to mature in corn fields, and then the seeds plowed under the coming season, you have stored away enough seeds to bother you for the next ten years.

Money in Peanut Raising.

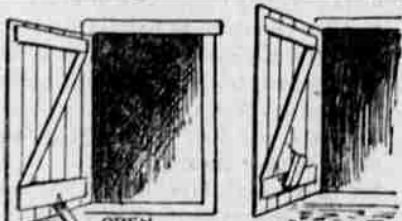
Texas farmers are getting 90 cents a bushel for peanuts, and with a yield of from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre are calling it "big money."

The acreage in peanuts for another year will be large, as this price will bring more than cotton at 10 cents per pound.

The farmers of Burmah have recognized the commercial value of the peanut, and have this year increased the area planted to 78,743 from 37,110 acres last year, and it is reported that a much larger area will be planted to this tuber next season. Thus far most of the peanut planting is done in the provinces of Magwe and Myingyan.

Barn Door Prop.

I have a few large barn doors that are hung on hinges, and when I open them I have always had to get a stick



CONVENIENT BARN DOOR PROP.

or something to keep them open; so I thought of this little thing. I took a 2x4 scantling and put a hinge on the end as shown in the cut. Then it is always with the door.—Exchange.

Butter Making.

Poor butter is caused by overchurning, oversalting, overworking. From the start the milk is tainted. The cows should be well fed; the hands of the milker should be perfectly clean; the milk should never be set where there are bad odors to taint it, and if the cream is kept too long the taint will be intensified.

Popular Science.

The London Times says that the work of pioneers in color photography has reached a promising stage, and that a plate is now on sale upon which a fairly satisfactory heliochrome transparency may be made with one exposure, and with little more trouble than when making an ordinary negative.

An English government report shows that France now has thirty-nine submarine torpedo boats in service and fifty under construction. England ranks next with twenty-five built and fifteen under way. The figures for other nations are: Russia, 13 and 15; United States, 8 and 4; Italy, 2 and 4; Japan, 5 and 2; Germany, 1 in course of construction.

A curious electric machine is the phenometer. The sensitive part of the instrument is a huge metal cap which is brought slowly down upon the head, and clamping the skull gently but firmly indicates the size of the "bumps" at twenty-eight different points. The turning of a handle not only registers the size of each "bump," but prints and delivers the record.

Ten or fifteen years ago authorities writing on the subject, stated that if only it were possible to make engines so light as to weigh but ten pounds per horse-power, there would be no difficulty in constructing a flying machine. A few years after, petrol engines were made of such a weight. To-day, says Technical Literature, they are made, and on the market, weighing no more than two and a half pounds per horse-power.

A few years ago the late Professor Langley expressed the opinion that sudden changes in the intensity of the solar radiation were responsible for remarkably cold summers or warm winters. During the recent International Congress on Solar Research held at Meudon, near Paris, Monsieur Deslauries called attention to a new method of research bearing upon this question. Remarking that hitherto it has been found exceedingly difficult to determine the variations in the sun's radiation by comparing its amount at different times from the whole solar disk, he showed that better estimates might be made by measuring and comparing the radiation from separate parts of the sun. In this way, he thought, the amount of the total variation might be ascertained more accurately.

In July, 1906, quarrymen near Engihoul, Belgium, unexpectedly opened a passage into a great and previously unknown cavern. Its existence, however, had been suspected by a local mineralogist, Mr. E. Doudou, on account of the disappearance of small streams in the neighborhood. Mr. Doudou at once began an exploration of the new cavern, which has since been continued. It contains many large and beautiful chambers, but is especially remarkable for its concretions, and for a kind of mineral snow covering the floors, so light that a breath sends it whirling. In some places are found little basins filled with limpid water, which has begun to cover itself with a fine film of crystalline glass. The innumerable crystal stalactites in the cave are remarkable for the musical tones they give forth at the slightest touch.

Do Business Women Elevate?

"One of the most vital results of the presence of women in business," says Anna Steese Richardson in the Woman's Home Companion, "is the tendency of the average girl of natural refinement and good home training to harden and coarsen under the influences of store or office life than to raise the tone of her environment by her own gentle breeding."

"I believe there are women who exert a good influence in the offices and stores where they work, but they are the exception, not the rule. They have such nobility of character, such rare natures, that they would be a power for good anywhere, under any conditions. But, alas, the average woman wage earner has only the average moral and mental nature, and she can no more be a power for good in business than in the home. On the other hand, I firmly believe that the presence in business of thousands of silly, inexperienced, unbalanced girls is lowering the standard of manhood and womanhood all over the land. Barrier after barrier is going down before the familiarity of business life, and already many of the large corporations, like the life insurance companies, have found it necessary to segregate the men and women during the working hours, to supply them with separate offices, separate lunch rooms, separate elevators. Does this look as if the refining, elevating influence of women had stood the test of a generation of freedom and equality in the wage-earning field?"

An Interruption.

"No, I don't care for English opera."
"Why not?"
"Because it bothers me to listen to what the singers are saying when I want to talk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Conservative Speech.

There were some doubts in the community as to Homer Floyd's fitness for a position on the school board, owing to certain lapses in his early education; but his first speech in his official capacity silenced the tongues of all critics.

He listened to several recitations with a grave and interested air, and at the end of the last one he rose to address the school, "by request."

"Some things are in my province as member of the school board, and some are not," he said, with a genial smile. "It's within my province to say that I never heard scholars answer up more promptly than you children of District Number Three."

"As to whether your answers were or were not correct, it is not my place to say. Your teacher knows, and in her hands I leave the matter."

Radium in the Siphon Tunnel.

Prof. Joly, who made a geological examination of the stones and the debris collected during the construction of the Siphon tunnel, reports that he has found rich traces of radium, indicating larger deposits than have yet been discovered elsewhere in Europe. He believes that the existence of so much radium caused the abnormal heat developed in the construction of the tunnel. He is continuing his researches. Although scientists believe that radium, discovered by Mme. Curie in 1902, is widely distributed over the world in minute quantities, the present principal source is the pitchblende of Joachimsthal, North Bavaria, where a few grains of radium appear in a ton of pitchblende. A pound of radium, if it could be bought, would cost about \$900,000.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Not So Vital.

Domestic—"The idea o' your thinkin' I was listenin' to what you an' Mr. Ferguson said when you an' him was wranglin'! I didn't hear the first word o' your talk!"
Mistress—I wouldn't have minded that so much, Verena. But didn't you hear the last words of it?"

Large Contract.

"What are you going to do now, Colonel?" inquired the intimate friend.
"I expect to spend the remainder of my days," said the retired statesman, "living down the lies that have been published about me in fourteen political campaigns."

The thumb has more strength than all the other fingers together.

Misunderstanding.

Mrs. Gushleigh—He's your next husband, is he? Allow me to offer my—
Mrs. Muchleigh—O, you misunderstood me. I said "ex-husband."
Mrs. Gushleigh—Indeed? Well, I congratulate you on that.

A dainty book in colors, called the "Jingle Book," will be sent free to any Mother sending name and address of her baby, and the tops from two one-pound cartons of "20-Mule-Team" Borax and 5c in stamps. Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Oakland, Cal.

Little Ambiguons.

Very commendable is the zeal displayed in recent years in the effort to put an end to the obnoxious habit of expectorating in places frequented by the public. Still, the offense would probably be classed under the head of "venial"—and it might be well to adjust the punishment to the crime.

After crossing on one of the ferry lines that convey passengers over the North River to New Jersey points, and carefully considering the possible logical connection between the two parts of the "Notice to Passengers" hanging in a conspicuous place, one wonders if perhaps the reforming zeal of the ferry company may not have carried it too far.

The signs read: "Spitting on the floor is prohibited. Life preservers are provided for all passengers."

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only hair-food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."—Mrs. J. H. Frazar, Colorado Springs, Colo.



Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Pills, Cherry Pectoral.

PLENTY GOOD WATER

Tells Readers How to Cure Rheumatism and the Kidneys.

Gives Readers Advice; Also a Simple Prescription to Make a Home-Made Mixture Said to Give Prompt Relief.

Now is the time when the doctor gets busy, and the patent medicine manufacturers reap the harvest, unless great care is taken to dress warmly and keep the feet dry. This is the advice of an old eminent authority, who says that Rheumatism and Kidney trouble weather is here, and also tells what to do in case of an attack.

Get from any good prescription pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime, also drink plenty of water. You can't drink too much of it.

Just try this simple home-made mixture, and don't forget the water, at the first sign of Rheumatism, or if your back aches or you feel that the kidneys are not acting just right. This is said to be a splendid kidney regulator, and almost certain remedy for all forms of rheumatism, which is caused by uric acid in the blood, which the kidneys fail to filter out. Any one can easily prepare this at home and at small cost. Almost any druggist in the smaller towns can supply the ingredients named as they are commonly used in the prescription department.

A Criticism.

"Mrs. Chatterton is a perfect talking machine."
"As a piece of machinery, though, she lacks one detail."
"What is that?"
"The exhaust."—Baltimore American.

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

Evidently a Mistake.

"That watch," said the jeweler, handing it back, "is one of the kind that's made to sell."
"Durn it!" exploded Uncle Josh, who had bought the timepiece at a State street auction establishment. "I've showed that there watch to 'leven different jewelers. They all tell me it was made to sell an' yet I can't git a blamed cent fur it no-where!"

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Exception.

Dissatisfied Artist—I don't like the way you have hung my painting.
Member of Committee—Neither do I, but I was outvoted. My judgment was that it ought to be hanged.

"OUCH" OH, MY BACK
IT IS WONDERFUL HOW QUICKLY THE PAIN AND STIFFNESS GO WHEN YOU USE
ST. JACOBS OIL
THIS WELL-TRIED, OLD-TIME REMEDY FILLS THE BILL
25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS.—50c.
CONQUERS PAIN