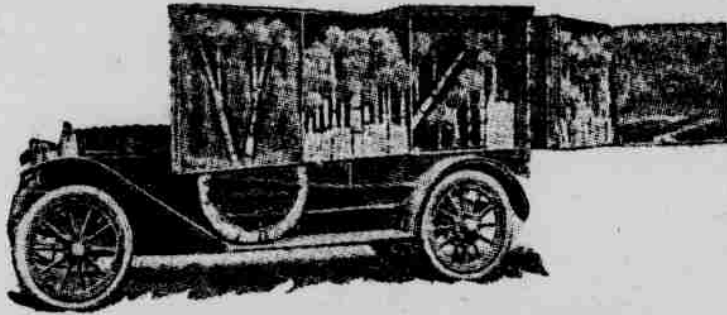


Inventions and Appliances

AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING.

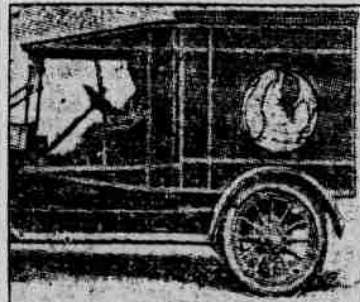
A FARMERS' board of trade in Northern Michigan has adopted the plan of advertising their land and products throughout the Middle West by means of an advertising auto-

con lantern with appropriate slides makes evening illustrated lectures on products and territory possible. When weather forbids outdoor display, the cabinet may be removed to some convenient shelter.



How Farmers of Michigan Advertise the Excellence of Their Territory.

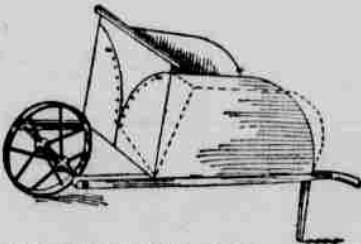
tour. The car was designed by amateurs in the office of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, comprising representative farmers from 19 counties. The chassis of a large 50-horsepower 6-cylinder automobile was used, and a cabinet arranged upon it in such a way that, when opened, samples of grains, grasses and fruit, displayed on more than 160 square feet of exhibition surface, might be seen to advantage. Twenty electric lights, supplied from the storage battery of the car, illuminate the display for night exhibition, and a gas stereopti-



The Farm Exhibit Automobile Closed and Ready For the Road.

DUMP SLIDES ON WHEELBARROW

THE SIDES of the ordinary wheelbarrow are hinged at the bottom and the ends at the front are fitted with a piece of sheet metal cut on



Each Side or Both of Them Can Be Lowered by Removing the Pins.

the arc of a circle. Holes are drilled in the sheet iron near the upper edge and corresponding ones in the front end of the wheelbarrow so that they will coincide when the sides are in an upright position. The sides can be set at any angle and a pin inserted in coinciding holes to hold them rigidly

EXERCISING POULTRY.

A N INGENIOUS farmer installed a windmill on his poultry house as a means of giving the fowls exercise during cold weather when they could not get out. The windmill is connected to a large wheel with a shaft, the wheel being hung about 3 feet from the floor. Cabbage and vegetables are hung on the wheel. The windmill turns the wheel and the poultry chase around after the food.—Contributed by Herbert S. Spencer, Whitney Point, N. Y.

A system by which the electric lights are automatically switched on when an attendant goes down the steps and switched off when he comes up is in use for saving current in some basements of mercantile establishments.

Oils distilled from the needles of spruce and fir trees are being used to scent petroleum floor oils and neutralize the disagreeable petroleum odor.

Health and Sanitation

HOW ABOUT THE MILK BOTTLE?

THERE is no place where cleanliness is more necessary than in connection with the milk production and its use. Boards of health are supposed to look after the cleanliness of the dairies but too often what they do not do is more apparent than what they do. An indolent, careless dairyman will not supply his customers with pure milk unless the health officials keep after him, which they cannot do because their field is too large to permit them to devote their attention to any one portion of it. Typhoid fever is more easily disseminated by the milk supply than in any other way. The grocer has been told that he must furnish pure groceries, and little if any fault is found with him because of the price he charges in connection with obeying this command. To deliver milk pure and uncontaminated means more expense to the milkman than it does to deliver anything that comes from the cow whose life is passed without regard to hygienic conditions, and whose milk is drawn and delivered in receptacles only half cared for, and yet every one finds fault with the milkman who adds an extra cent to the price. This is probably the result of looking upon milk as an unmanufactured article. As milk is one of the most important articles of food, it is just as necessary as anything that it be produced and delivered under the most healthful conditions. If so done, there will be no summer or winter milk problem except as it may apply to the consumer.

As soon as possible after the milk reaches the door it should be placed in a cool place without removing the cap

till it becomes necessary to use the milk. In this way the milk will take on neither bacteria nor dirt. It is better also to pour into the pitcher for serving purposes only the amount required, but at any rate do not pour back into the bottle any milk that may be left from the table serving or that has otherwise been exposed to the air. The bottle should be kept constantly capped. When it becomes empty, the bottle should be cleansed thoroughly regardless of what the dairyman may be expected to do, for unless the work at the dairy is unusually effective the bottle may be returned to the consumer in a condition that will make the rapid growth of germs inevitable.

SIMPLE FARM HYGIENE.

RICKETS (Hogs)—This is caused by a lack of lime in the food. It frequently causes curvature of the spine, deformity of the face, diseased teeth, painful injuries on the ends of the ribs, etc. If not combated by a complete change of diet, the animal finally becomes very thin and dies. Treatment consists in changing the diet and giving the animal two or three teaspoonfuls of bone meal daily, and also the following remedy: Phosphorus, 1 grain; cod liver oil, 10 ounces. These two are to be mixed and the animal should receive a teaspoonful morning and evening.

Rotting Foot (Horse)—The best thing that you can do for your horse's foot is to trim away all of the dead and decayed horn. If you can let the horse go barefoot on pasture for a few weeks it will need no other treatment. It may be necessary to shoe the animal when you are working it.

Injured Knee (Colt)—Before you can expect healing of your colt's knee it will be necessary to have perfect drainage from the wound which is already present. The wound should be cleansed twice daily with some antiseptic wash, such as 2 per cent carbolic acid water. You must, of course, be careful, when enlarging the opening to avoid cutting the joint proper.

Rattle Snake Bite (Stock)—Rattle snake bites are, as a rule, not very common in stock. They almost invariably cause death in less than 24 hours. Therefore, in view of the fact that the swellings so frequently observed on various parts of an animal's body and which are accredited to snake bites, though not causing death, are probably caused by some other factor. When you are sure that that animal has been bitten by a rattle snake, the circulation should immediately be obstructed by tying a tight bandage around the part and between the wound and the heart. The wound itself should be burned with a hot iron, or with some strong acid such as nitric or sulphuric, and it is a good plan to make several deep incisions over the wound. Internally, stimulants such as aromatic spirits of ammonia, strychnine, etc., may be administered.

Paralysis (Hog)—Rub the hind parts with good brush three to five times a day. Keep the hog in a dry place and stop feeding kitchen slops and too much corn. Give 1 grain nux vomica in the ground feed once or twice a day. Feed shorts, ground corn and some scalded oats.

Wall Crack of Hoof (Horse)—The cracks will disappear in a year or so if the wall is kept immovable or if the wall is cut away on each side of the

crack and the groove kept packed with oakum or antiseptic pads in two to six weeks the sensitive laminae will be covered, and keeping a strong shoe on her will prevent motion. Sometimes the cracks are held together or closed by passing small horseshoe nails from one side to the other. These are kept in place for one year or more until a new hoof grows out and the old cracks are gone. It takes pains and close attention to remedy this trouble.

Pig Coughs—Keep this pig out of dusty places. Feed it wet shorts, bran and corn meal. Keep it on a pasture and let it sleep under trees on pine straw. If convenient let it sleep in clean place with shelter from rain. But do not keep it about barn or sheds where cattle and horses or other hogs are kept.

Chronic Diarrhea (Horse)—Chronic diarrhea can be somewhat controlled, but is seldom cured. The quieter he is kept, the better; and if driven he should go no faster than a walk. This condition of the bowels is often caused by overheating a fleshy horse, which brings on purging, and he seldom gets over it. The mucus membranes become irritated, and this seems to excite the sympathetic nerves which control the bowels. Select for him a good quality of hay and do not overfeed him on grain. He should be watered often and not allowed to drink too much at a time. Mix equal parts bicarbonate soda, gentian, ginger, tannic acid and charcoal and give him a tablespoonful or two at a dose in feed three times a day. Kindly understand more could be accomplished by proper feeding and watering than from the action of drugs.

SEEDS

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"You CAN'T Keep Them In The Ground"

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

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Don't put it off. Don't delay. Write to-day.

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