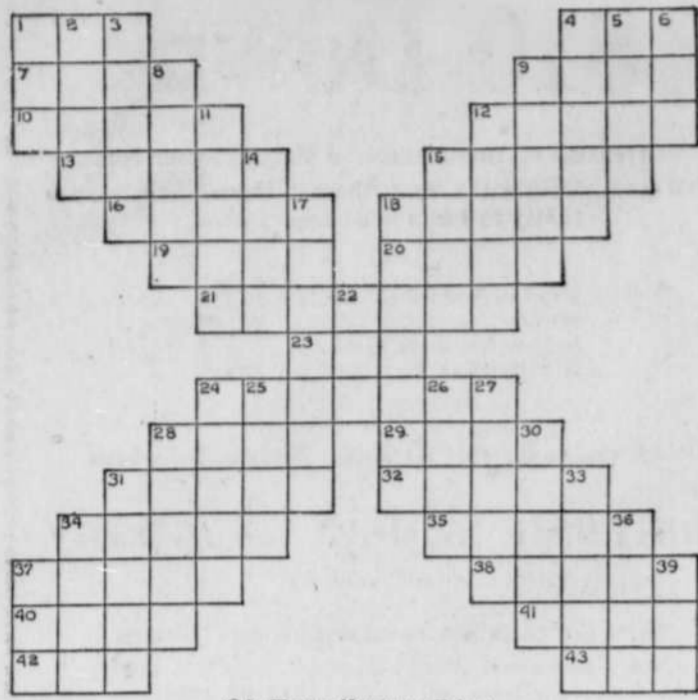


CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

- Horizontal.**
- 1—Shoemaker's tool
 - 4—One hundred pounds (abbr.)
 - 7—Pause
 - 8—Foot covering
 - 10—Pertaining to fairies
 - 12—Where the ocean stops
 - 13—Citrus fruit
 - 15—Pile of hay
 - 16—What you ought to do if your subscription has expired
 - 18—Bit of flame
 - 19—Mark left by a wound
 - 20—Yarn
 - 21—What the rubber on your pencil is for
 - 23—Mythical origin of frankfurters
 - 24—Those who make charts
 - 28—Wise man
 - 29—Fodder
 - 31—Foot covering
 - 32—Long periods of time
 - 34—P. P. of "will"
 - 35—Fear
 - 37—From a definite past time until now
 - 38—Sellings
 - 40—Woody perennial plant having a singular main stem
 - 41—Long, heavy hair about neck of some quadrupeds
 - 42—Word availed by lover to make him happiest man in world
 - 43—Stain, color
- Vertical.**
- 1—Solemn wonder
 - 2—Most rooms have four of them
 - 3—Jailbird who never expects to get out
 - 4—Wedge
 - 5—Labor
 - 6—Small mound of earth
 - 8—Recurrent occasional repetition
 - 9—Parcel of stock
 - 11—Present time

- 12—Tasteless from age
- 14—At hand
- 15—Fight
- 17—Outside covering of a cigar
- 18—Deprive of sensibility
- 22—To take liquid food
- 24—Tree giving a valuable sap
- 25—Old
- 26—Any of various bamboos
- 27—Burns
- 28—A relish
- 30—Nocturnal fancy
- 31—Geometrical figures
- 32—Mixture of vegetables
- 34—Slender rod of metal
- 35—Contradict
- 37—Pig pea
- 38—Observe

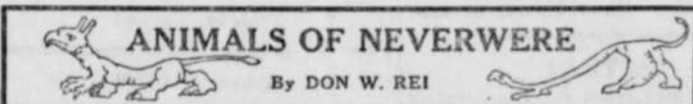
Solution will appear in next issue.



Solution of Last Week's Puzzle.

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black squares. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.



THE TIDDLY-WINK GAZELLE

The Tiddy-Wink Gazelle is a beast with feet of shell, And his feet make click-click noises as they travel; For he snaps himself around, over any sort of ground, Without a stop, hippity-hop, through mud, or sand, or gravel.

It is often told of him, that to keep his snappy vim, He only eats things made up round and flat, He craves dimes and peppermints, and auto wheels and flints, And tiddy-winks and other things like that.

When he means to make a jump, he gives his back a hump, And he puts his flattened hind feet on his fore, Then he wrinkles up his nose, and as you may just suppose, Into the sky, he sails as high, as any kite can soar.

HAWAIIAN PAPAIA IS FOOD AND MEDICINE

A native Hawaiian fruit offered to visitors there is the papaya, a sort of substitute for the American cantaloupe. It has the consistency of certain varieties of cantaloupe when the latter is in the ripening stage and has yellow meat. The fruit grows on trees somewhat after the manner of coconuts, with sometimes a dozen of them, bell shaped, growing closely together. Hawaiians accord the papaya an important place in their domestic dietary because of the beneficial qualities of the juice, from which is obtained papain, an intermediary between pepsin and trypsin. In its digestive action it resembles the gastric and pancreatic secretions of the human organism. The white powder made from the juice is used in the treatment of diphtheria and in cases of gastric disorders. Seeds imported to Hawaii from Cen-

tral America have recently grown to be papayas as large as watermelons, although the trees bearing them are smaller than the native variety, the topmost branches being within the reach of a person of average height.

Odd and Interesting

An ounce of tomato seed will yield in one generation 1,500 ounces of seed, or sufficient to produce 1,000,000 tons of tomatoes. Though the date palm is commonly thought of as a desert plant, its roots must be constantly kept wet in the marshy soil of the oasis in which it grows. The greatest depth at which gold has as yet been excavated from the earth is 4,500 feet (more than three-fourths of a mile), at the New Chums mine in Australia. The farmers in one township in the state of Washington have agreed to standardize their stock-raising by the adoption of one standard breed for each kind of animal handled.

LIVE STOCK

MANAGEMENT OF SOW TO GET TWO LITTERS

To yield the greatest profit a brood sow should produce two litters a year. In the northern states where the winters are severe, most farmers only get one litter of pigs from their sows a year and that is the spring litter. But in the South where the winters are mild, the sows should be so managed as to produce two litters a year. The sows should be bred so that they will farrow in the spring, and in the fall when the weather is not too hot nor too cold. The early fall pigs will get a start before the cold weather sets in, and the spring pigs before the weather becomes hot.

The history of one year of a sow's life should show approximately the following record, according to A. L. Durant, assistant animal husbandman at Clemson college.

- Breed for spring litter—November 10.
- Gestation period—November 10-March 1.
- Farrow—March 1.
- Suckle pigs—March 1-May 3.
- Wean pigs—May 3.
- Breed for fall litter—May 10.
- Gestation period—May 10-September 1.
- Farrow—September 1.
- Suckle pigs—September 1-November 3.
- Wean pigs—November 3.

By following this outline as nearly as possible and breeding all of his sows about the same time, Mr. Durant explains, that the farmer will have his sows farrow within a short period of time, and he will thus be able to care for all of his sows and litters with only a little greater time and labor than would be needed for a few sows. Then, too, his pigs will be of uniform age and size, and will be ready for the market at about the same time.

The base dates of hogs at the swine shows are March 1 and September 1, and the pigs farrowed nearest these dates will have greatest age and size and will show to best advantage. This factor should also be considered by the hog men who intend to show at the fairs.

Pest of Worms Demands Attention for Control

One serious enemy of the sheep is the stomach worm found in many pastures.

More than one breeder has had to go out of sheep because they did not do well on his pastures and were troubled with worms. With sheep, as at present, one of the most valuable animals on the farm, this pest of worms demands attention, for they can be controlled. For the removal of these pests, the copper sulphate (bluestone or blue vitriol) treatment has proved effective in tests made on infested flocks. Two ounces of freshly powdered crystals of copper sulphate are thoroughly dissolved in one gallon of water and administered as follows: For a lamb three months old, two-thirds fluid ounce or 20 cc.; for a lamb six months old twice this amount; for a sheep one year old two fluid ounces or 60 cc., and for a sheep two years old or over three fluid ounces. The solution should be prepared in a glass, wooden or earthenware vessel and must be kept thoroughly mixed while in use. It is important that the dose be accurately measured, using a glass graduate or graduated drenching bottle.

In tests made at experiment stations 80 per cent of the stomach worms have been removed by treatment. However, in order that it may be effective, directions must be followed carefully and the sheep and lambs kept away from feed and water for 18 hours before and six hours after treatment. The experiments also show that rotation of pastures aids materially in reducing infestation.

Tankage Will Save Much Grain in Finishing Hogs

Tankage is one of the best protein supplements available in many cases for fattening hogs. Comparing the fattening of hogs on grain without tankage with the addition of tankage to the grain, it has been established that tankage will save a considerable amount of grain and the hogs will be ready for market much quicker than without such a protein feed as tankage.

The proportion of tankage to allow depends upon the kind of grain and the age of the pigs. However, for fattening hogs from 5 to 8 per cent of the ration as tankage is usually sufficient. A good way to handle the feeding is to self-feed both the grain and tankage. It is not economical however, to self-feed tankage if the grain is limited in amount.

When Sheep Lose Teeth

There is great variation in the age that sheep begin to lose their teeth. Sometimes some of the teeth will be lost as early as three years of age but, ordinarily a sheep will reach the age of seven or eight years before it begins to lose the teeth. A sheep that has been liberally fed will usually lose its teeth earlier than when fed moderately. Some of the breeds such as the Merinos, live to a greater age than other breeds and they keep their teeth much longer.

POULTRY

SKIM MILK FAVORED FOR LAYING FOWLS

Hens must have some form of animal protein in their feed. This is usually supplied by beef scrap. Two years ago an experiment was started at the experimental farm, Nappan, N. S., to determine the relative values of beef scrap and skim milk when added to the laying ration. Two pens were made up of ten birds, as uniform in breeding, age and type as it was possible to select. The rations fed to each pen were alike and constant except that Pen 1 received beef scrap and Pen 2 skim milk.

The results show the possibilities there are of realizing good value by feeding skim milk. The average production from the ten birds receiving beef scrap for the two six-month feeding periods (November 1 to April 30, each year) was 615.6 eggs, at a feed cost of \$13.75, or 26.8 cents per dozen, leaving a profit over feed cost of 97.2 cents per bird.

In Pen 2 the ten birds receiving skim milk over the same period had an average production of 699.5 eggs, at a feed cost of \$12.70, or 21.8 cents per dozen, leaving a profit over feed cost of \$1.49 per bird. By taking the average of two years it was found that 598.7 pounds skim milk, valued at 20 cents per hundred and thus costing \$120, gave greater returns than 39 pounds beef scrap at a market price of \$7.24 per hundred, thus costing \$2.82.

If, as believed at the experimental farm, the increase in production from the pens receiving milk can be attributed to the value of skim milk as a food for laying hens, it would only be fair to state that the farmer had received slightly better than one dollar per hundredweight for his skim milk when he marketed it through his eggs.

As this feeding test has been carried on for two years only, it does not permit the drawing of definite conclusions yet. However, the results to date would lead one to believe that a part of the skim milk available on the farm can be very profitably marketed through the egg and would seem to be a more profitable proposition than paying \$7 per hundred for beef scrap in order to supply the amount of protein so essential for profitable egg production.

Early Hatched Fowl Is Sure to Be Profitable

The early hatched pullet can be made the most, or the least, profitable pullet on your farm.

Cared for in the usual way, she will begin laying during August; lay until fall, and quit, to go through a molt, when eggs are highest in price and when they are needed most.

A hen molts because she quits laying, therefore our problem is to keep her laying, fighting anything that tends to retard production.

Many pullets, being fed on a narrow ration, begin laying before they are fully developed. After a short period they quit, because they haven't the physical strength to stand up under prolonged production.

Having your pullets fully developed is not alone sufficient. There comes the season when the long winter nights cut into the fowl's feeding, thereby reducing production. Here is where the value of lights comes in.

January and February pullets, rightly developed and properly handled, should start laying in August, and under lights, continue through high-priced fall season until about February, when they will spend a short period going through the molt.

Protect Chicken Flock During Severe Weather

There is always the likelihood of a spell of cold, damp weather and it is just at this time that colds, roup and allied diseases are likely to get started, with the result that we have them to battle with all winter. Get everything in full readiness for inclement weather and whenever a bad day comes the flock should be given ample protection. The houses should be thoroughly cleaned and if repairs are necessary this should be attended to. There should be plenty of clean, dry litter.

Many successful poultrymen follow the practice of supplying a little more than usual when the weather is unfavorable and some of them change the ration slightly, supplying a little more of the heat and fat-producing elements. This is done on the theory that the fowls are warmer and more comfortable when so fed and there is no doubt but that this is the case. In any event special attention when the weather is bad is the best way to avoid the beginning of disease and disorders.

Cause of Damp Houses

A good many poultry houses are damp and some of them are well constructed, too. They are damp simply because they are not situated in the right place or because some small detail of construction has been overlooked. In such case the trouble can usually be remedied with very little labor and expense. Other houses are nearly hopeless because located in the wrong place or because there is some fault in the manner in which they were constructed.

MAKING GOOD IN A SMALL TOWN

Real Stories About Real Girls

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN

PROFIT—RAISING PUPS

DOG-LOVERS have a good chance to capitalize their hobby.

But, much as one may be attached to a common little garden-variety cur, however dear to her heart a "hound dawg" may be, the girl who raises dogs professionally cannot afford to select unpopular and too-cheap animals just because she happens to like them. This I gathered from a conversation with a professional dog-lover and breeder, whose business, begun on a small scale, has grown to large proportions.

"Start with the breed that sells," she advised. "Forget the dog called Sheep, because blue-blooded varieties sell better. Buy a brood matron about one year old, since at this age the dog is nearly full-grown, and you can tell just how desirable a type she is." The novice, in selecting a mother dog, should take someone with her who is familiar with the special breed on which she is planning. Occasionally it is possible to get a brood matron free of charge, by communicating with breeders in the vicinity who have large kennels; for such breeders often have more brood females than they can properly keep, and are glad to part with one, if it is to be well cared for, with the understanding that the offspring will be shared.

Boston terriers, toy spaniels, Pomeranians and Pekinese bring fancy prices. The Pomeranian is one of the most widely kept as a toy, and it is harder and more active than are most small dogs. Pekinese seem to be fashionable as a "sleeve" dog. The toy spaniels, with their round heads, big eyes and long, wavy coats, are especially appealing.

Whatever the chosen breed, if the dog raiser decides to keep them out-of-doors, kennels, rain-proof and well-ventilated, without being draughty, should be provided. Plenty of exercise is a necessity for every dog. But exercising the animals should not be left to a mere caretaker. If a girl is unable personally to look after this part of the handling of her dogs, she should not go into the business.

On a small scale, dog-raising may be carried on in an ordinary back yard, but the girl who wants to engage in it extensively should have plenty of space. Her town should be, preferably, within commuting distance of a large city, where there are plenty of private customers, as well as pet shops through which her dogs can be handled.

The fundamental thing is to have good dogs to sell. Admirable as is the sentiment, "They've got to quit kicking my dog around," it does make a decided difference if "he is a hound" when it comes to marketability.

THE PEANUT LADY

SOME girls not only think that the "devil made the small town," but that he was in a particularly vicious mood when he made their particular small town. The "peanut lady" of a small village, settled snugly in the hills of New York state, however, didn't think that.

"I didn't think, as many people do, that even a nearby town is better than the one in which you've always lived; or that it's a handicap to work in the place where everybody calls you by your first name," she explained. "In fact, it's an advantage to be known; if I were to start my peanut industry all over again, I'd start it right here in the little old town where I was 'born and raised'."

They call her the "million-dollar peanut-lady," and, though she isn't quite that, she has decidedly "made good." She started her business in the town's "corner drug store," selling about twelve ten-cent sacks of nuts a day. That was in 1913. Now, she puts out more than 10,000 pounds of the salted nuts daily. She is constantly being advised to build a factory, but she is reluctant to do so—she appreciates the market value of the phrase "strictly home made."

This woman prepares her product right on her own premises. She made the nuts, in the first place, in her large sun-lit kitchen—and ran right 'round the corner to leave the few sacks at the drug store. Now, since the public has tasted and approved, and the fame of her nuts is assured and their demand immense, she works in a big, rambling shed she has had constructed, right in her own big back yard, for the purpose. She employs a large number of women workers and she no longer runs 'round the corner with her nuts—she sends them forth, a ton a day.

Now, making good in a large way in a little town isn't easy. But the peanut business is a profitable one, particularly if the prospective "peanut lady" is willing to stay in "her own back yard," or at least in her own home town. It's an asset to her to be known, and to have people realize that her peanuts are sure to be clean, pure and home-made. Peanuts are cheap; that's one reason why the profit on them is good. Some day she may have to build a factory for her "strictly home-made nuts," but there's time for that after she wins the title of "The Million Dollar Peanut Lady."

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WOMAN SO ILL WASHED DISHES SITTING DOWN

Mrs. Ashcroft's Remarkable Recovery After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Covington, Ky.—"I was so weak and nervous I could hardly do my housework as I could not stand because of the bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen. I sat down most of the time and didn't know I could do in that way—as washing dishes, etc. One day a book describing Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine was put in my mail-box. I saw how the Vegetable Compound had helped others so I gave it a trial. I had to take about a dozen bottles before I gained strength but I certainly praise this medicine. Then I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier for poor blood. I was cold all the time. I would be so cold I could hardly sit still and in the palms of my hands there would be drops of sweat. I also used the Sanative Wash and I recommend it also. You may publish this letter and I will gladly answer letters from women and advise my neighbors about these medicines."—Mrs. HARRY ASHCROFT, 632 Beech Avenue, Covington, Kentucky.



Probably the first cast-iron plow ever made in the world was fashioned by Jethro Wood, a Moravia (N. Y.) farmer, in 1814. Wood failed to receive enough money for his idea to enable him to have a decent funeral, but a historical society in the Finger Lakes section of northwestern New York is arranging to mark the spot with a tablet.

To Honor Plow's Inventor

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisite face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum), 25c each everywhere.—Advertisement.

Papuan Savagery

In Papua, only 400 miles from Australia, and part of the British empire, cases of cannibalism still occur; the Papuans have a tradition that no youth may marry until he has shed human blood.

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Thought and Labor

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the two cannot be separated with impunity.

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