

NEARLY INSANE AT TIMES

Mrs. Saunders Tells how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieved Troubles of Change of Life

Knoxville, Tenn.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound while going through the change of life. I was very nervous, could not sleep and had melancholy spells. In fact, I was nearly insane at times and my memory was almost a blank. I was so weak I could not do my housework half of the time and suffered dreadfully with my back. My doctor said I would have to worry it out and I went through this for three years before I began taking the Vegetable Compound which I saw advertised. I think it was eight bottles that I took. It has been two years since I took any and I haven't had a doctor since for that trouble. I do all my washing and ironing and I have gained from 116 to 138 pounds. I feel so well I think I do not need any medicine now, but I advise all women who suffer physically and mentally as I did to give the Vegetable Compound a fair trial. I hope it will do as much for them as it did for me."—Mrs. T. A. SAUNDERS, 711 E. Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

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Orchard Information

APPLE BLOTCH CURE FOUND IN SPRAYING

The Illinois agricultural experiment station has made the following recommendations for the control of apple blotch:

The first step in the control of apple blotch is to remove water sprouts as they are very susceptible to blotch infection. Following this the tops of the trees should be well pruned so as to permit thorough spraying.

High pressure, from 225 to 250 pounds, should be used, driving the spray through disc nozzles with small openings. Discs should be replaced whenever the openings wear too large to give the finest mist spray.

Trees should be sprayed thoroughly but not drenched and care should be taken to apply the spray to the new wood as well as to the fruit. The interior and under parts of the trees should be well sprayed. Sprays should be applied on time, not on certain dates, but with reference to the time of the fall of the petals. The following schedule is recommended for blotch-infected orchards:

The first and most important spray for apple blotch is that applied as near to three weeks after the fall of the petals as possible. Lime sulphur and lead arsenate should be used at the rate of 2½ gallons of lime sulphur and 2 pounds of powdered or 4 pounds of paste arsenate of lead in 100 gallons of water.

A second and important application of lime sulphur and lead arsenate should be applied two weeks later, or five weeks after the fall of the petals. If apple blotch is to be controlled by spraying, the fruit must be protected during the period from four to six weeks after the fall of the petals, because this is the time of greatest infection. Applications made three and five weeks after the fall of the petals will accomplish this protection, provided heavy rains do not occur.

In the event of heavy rains following such applications, it will be necessary to apply extra sprays of lime sulphur. Bordeaux is more adhesive than lime sulphur but the danger from rust on Ben Davis is during these periods, especially during wet weather, makes the use of lime sulphur more desirable.

Bridge Grafting Saves Trees Injured by Mice

Trees injured by rabbits, mice and collar rot can often be saved by bridge grafting. The injured surface of the tree should first be trimmed to a clean, smooth edge at both the top and bottom. Select scion wood of the same variety that is of sufficient length to bridge the area. The base of the scion should be cut straight across and beveled edges about one and one-half inch long should be made. After measuring the scion against the injured surface to determine the length of scion required, trim the top in the same manner. The bark of the tree above and below the wound is split and the edges are loosened. The beveled ends of the scion should then be inserted in the slits, with the beveled edges on the inside, against the wood of the tree. After being pushed into place, the scion should lay reasonably close to the trunk. Following this it is well to tack both ends of the scion to the tree with a slender brad. Additional scions should be set at intervals of about one and one-half inches until the girdled portion is entirely covered. Both ends of the scions should be thoroughly waxed to prevent drying out.

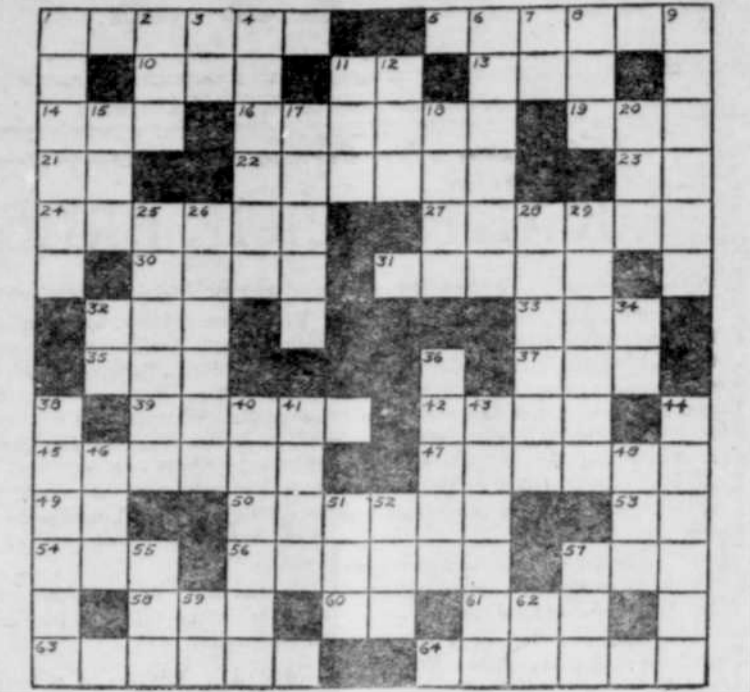
Gummosis Is Controlled by Cutting Out Cankers

Cherry, plum and peach trees are subject to gum flow, or gummosis, and from a number of causes. Winter injury will frequently result in a flow of gum, borers will signify their presence by a similar phenomenon, and many diseases, including the bacteria causing a peculiar gum flow disease, are heralded by an exudation of gum. Excepting in the case of the bacteria which causes gummosis there is nothing special that can be done other than to find the source of the trouble and strive to remedy it. The bacterial gummosis is almost unknown in the East, though in the West where it is present it is controlled by removing all cankers and disinfecting in much the same way as fire blight is handled. The orchardist should look for borers in his trees, and should aim to improve the vigor through cultivation and general good care. When trees are in a good strong condition they are not so subject to the inroads of destructive agents as they are when they are in a weakened condition.

Aphids in Apple Orchard

There are three aphids which are nearly always present in the apple orchards east of the Rocky mountains in sufficient numbers so that they may be considered of importance. These are the oat or grain aphid, the green apple aphid, and the rosy aphid. Of these aphids, the rosy aphid is generally considered the most important, as its feeding produces a more marked effect upon the fruit. Next is the green apple aphid, and of least importance, the oat aphid.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



- (Copyright, 1925.)
- Horizontal.**
- 1—Motion
 - 2—A heavy wooden mallet
 - 3—A stem of a specie of palma
 - 4—Goddess of mischief
 - 5—A barricade
 - 6—A gentleman's servant
 - 7—Disarranged type
 - 8—A quadruped of Madagascar
 - 9—Each
 - 10—A measure of type
 - 11—Departure
 - 12—Prefix, equal
 - 13—A large bird
 - 14—Distend
 - 15—A measure of type
 - 16—Actors
 - 17—A short song
 - 18—An arch
 - 19—A large bird
 - 20—A gentleman's servant
 - 21—An article used to expunge
 - 22—The solar goose
 - 23—Predatory incursion
 - 24—A comb with air
 - 25—Heterolate
 - 26—Hypothetical ape man
 - 27—Contrary of evening
 - 28—Pertaining to atmosphere (comb. form)
 - 29—Mock
 - 30—Order
 - 31—Highly finished work of art
 - 32—Narrow beam of light
 - 33—Assume
 - 34—Square of a type body (pl.)
 - 35—Trick
 - 36—Sixth note of scale
 - 37—Course cloth made from jute
 - 38—An alarm
 - 39—In another direction
 - 40—Classes of two species
 - 41—Regarding
 - 42—The small white heron
 - 43—Nickname for father
 - 44—Design
 - 45—Exclamation of disdain
 - 46—A fish destitute of ventral fins
 - 47—A short song
 - 48—Belonging to me
 - 49—A tree
 - 50—Title of address (pl.)
 - 51—Obliterates
- Vertical.**
- 1—The finest of Indian silk
 - 2—Scold
 - 3—And (French)
 - 4—Scanty
 - 5—Pigment from wood soot
 - 6—Roman weight equal to a pound
 - 7—Jutting rock
 - 8—Small bag filled with perfume
 - 9—Incorporate
 - 10—Tavern
 - 11—Curious scraps of literature
 - 12—Agriculture
 - 13—Disrupt
 - 14—A grain
 - 15—An adherent of the Zoroastrian religion

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.

Edison Tells How He Talked to Sweetheart

The great Edison confesses, in Hearst's International-Cosmopolitan, that he couldn't talk to his sweetheart, now Mrs. Edison, without holding her hand. He said:

"I taught the lady of my heart the Morse code, and when she could both send and receive we got along much better than we could have with spoken words, by tapping our remarks to one another on our hands. Presently I asked her thus, in Morse code, if she would marry me. The word 'Yes' is an easy one to send by telegraphic signals, and she sent it. If she had been obliged to speak it she might have found it harder.

"Nobody knew anything about many of our conversations on a long drive in the White mountains. I have had spoken words, others would have heard them. We could use pet names without the least embarrassment, although there were three other people in the carriage. We still use the telegraphic code at times. When we go to hear a spoken play she keeps her hand upon my knee and telegraphs the words the actors use so that I know something about the drama though I hear nothing of the dialogue."

Edison has been deaf since his twelfth year.

Wales Credited With Some Snappy Comeback

The prince of Wales is the hero of an anecdote that does credit to his wit. The prince was held up one September evening by a reporter in a New York night club.

"Sir," said the reporter hurriedly, "will you please tell me why, at your age, you are not yet married? Is it true that you were once engaged to the king of Italy's daughter and that the engagement was broken off? If so, what was the cause of the rupture? Would you be willing to marry an American girl? Would your parents be willing? What dowry?"

"Hold on," the prince interrupted. "You must first tell me your name, age and salary. Are you single, married or divorced? If divorced, what alimony do you pay? Do you really pay it? Ever been fired? If so, why? How did it feel the last time? State—"

But here, with an impatient laugh, the reporter turned and hurried from the night club.

California Coeds Take to "Solitary Tennis"

The latest sport to be introduced at the University of California is "solitary tennis."

The court for this game consists of a green board wall, with a horizontal line painted three feet above the ground to represent the top of the net. The player stands behind another line drawn on the ground 25 feet from the board. From here the ball is served against the wall above the white line. When it bounces back the racket wielder returns it, trying to hit the ball above the white line. If the ball hits below it is counted as a net ball and served again.

The game is popular with co-eds, who have found it increases the swiftness of their strokes and develops accuracy in placing the ball and agility in following it around the court.

DAIRY FACTS \$715

INCREASE PROFITS BY GROWING FEED

The dairy farmer who can raise all or a big proportion of the feed for his dairy cows has a distinct advantage over the dairyman who has to purchase his feed, according to Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department at the Kansas State Agricultural college. His feed will be cheaper, giving him greater profits on his milk products, and he has the chance of getting market prices for his surplus feed.

Alfalfa is the best hay for dairy cattle, Professor Fitch stated. In sections where alfalfa cannot be grown, sweet clover is being used to great advantage. Soy beans and cowpeas are being used in some sections, both as a hay crop and protein substitute.

Corn or "cane" silage is the best and cheapest feed with which to supplement legume hay. As to the use of corn, "cane," or kafir as a silage crop, Professor Fitch recommends the one which will give the largest yield with the greatest degree of certainty.

For higher production it is necessary to use grain in addition to the bulky feeds. Kansas produces corn, oats, barley, kafir, "cane," and wheat, all of which may be used in a dairy ration. Bran is another popular concentrated feed because of the large amount of wheat milled. Linseed oil-meal and cotton-seed meal are both used as concentrated protein for high producers.

Besides the natural pasture crops, the use of wheat and rye for pasture is very extensive. Sweet clover and sudan grass, both of which are relatively new, have also become very popular as pasture for dairy cattle.

Future of Dairy Herds Depends on Heifer Care

Declaring that the future of the dairy herd depends a great deal upon the care given the heifer calves which will be the cows of tomorrow, H. M. Jones, dairy extension specialist at South Dakota State college points out that the usefulness of many a good cow is impaired by neglect or mistreatment as a calf.

"Feeding is of prime importance," he says. "On well-managed dairy farms, regularity in feeding is the rule, and the pails used for feeding calves are as clean as those into which milk is drawn for human use. The best insurance for the health of the calf is cleanliness in quarters and feeding pails."

Raising the calf on whole milk is not economical, according to Jones, but it is necessary that the whole milk be fed for at least the first two or three weeks of the calf's life. After that, he suggests a gradual shifting of skim milk plus a grain ration of ground oats and corn. The cause for an "undersized" cow, he says, can usually be traced to too scanty feeding during the early period of her life.

Butterfat and Feed Are Most Important Items

If a cow receives sufficient nutrients to maintain her body weight, the percentage of fat cannot materially change for any considerable period of feeding or by supplying any particular kind of feed. Cows that are greatly underfed may produce milk somewhat lower in fat percentage than normal. All experiments conducted up to the present time show that there is no positive evidence of any continued direct effect of a feed in stimulating milk production or increasing the percentage of fat. No kind of feed or care will cause a Holstein to give milk rich in fat like the Jersey. However, a cow may be fattened before freshening and caused to milk off this body fat in the first month of lactation, thereby raising the percent of butterfat in her milk.—From Colorado Experiment Station Bulletin 295, "Make the Dairy Pay."

Dairy Notes

Sometimes cow-testing shows that the cow you think is a "poor stick" is being maltreated.

See that the pasture fence is in good condition for the summer, making necessary repairs.

Freshen up the premises with white-wash—all buildings and fences which have not been painted.

The cost of producing milk may be reduced by using pastures. The feed cost is generally the biggest expense item in producing milk.

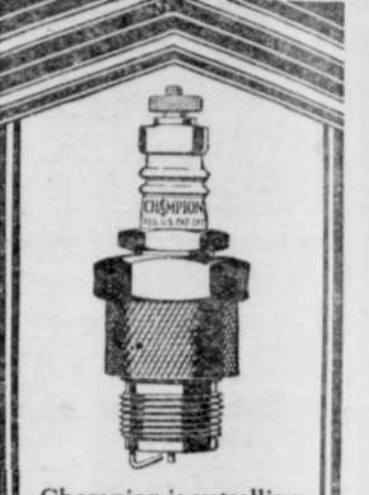
See that the salt boxes in the pastures are kept well filled. Milk cows need more salt when on green pasture.

Continue to feed liberal grain rations to the cows in milk especially. Fresh green grass is very watery and contains little food value.

The feed and care given the dairy cow will bear a rich harvest all through her coming lactation period. It will help her to start well and that means she will continue well, if you do your part.

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