

A Word to the Wise.

The professional advice. "Cobbles stick to your last," had an appropriate exemplification in the following anecdote, for which Zion's Advocate is responsible:

A colored man was brought before a police judge, charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty, and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was, and he said, "to lift those chickens right under the window of their owner's house when there was a dog in the yard."

"It wouldn't be no use, judge," said the culprit, "to try to 'splain dis thing to you at all. Ef you was to try it, like an you would git yer hide full of shot, an' git no chickens, neither. Ef you want to engage in any rascality, Judge, yo' bettah stick to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."

The Long and Short of It.

"Struggling young lawyers mix things up, don't they?"

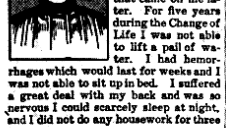
"In what way?"

"They seldom have a brief career when they run short."

CRITICAL TIME OF WOMAN'S LIFE

From 40 to 50 Years of Age, How It May Be Passed in Safety.

Odd, Va.—"I am enjoying better health than I have for 20 years, and I thank to the good medicine which I can say now that I am a well woman. I was reared on a farm and had all kinds of heavy work to do which caused the troubles that came on me later. For five years during the change of life I was not able to lift a pall of wretchedness which would last for weeks and I was not able to sit up in bed. I suffered a great deal with my back and was so nervous I could scarcely sleep at night, and I did not do any housework for three years."



"Now I can do as much work as any woman of my age in the county, thanks to the medicine which I have received from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I recommend your remedies to all suffering women."—Mrs. MARTHA E. HOLLOWAY, Odd, Va.

No other medicine for woman's life has received such wide-spread and unequalled endorsement. We know of no other medicine which has such a record of success as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For more than 30 years it has been the standard remedy for woman's life.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be answered, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



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Your favorite skin Resinol Soap (and Resinol Ointment) (See) is made by the Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

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Get them from your Signature.

W. H. FINE

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

William Pitt

Gapes can be cured.

Cleat out the sheep fold.

Market the useless roosters.

Plant some trees in the pasture.

Try keeping a few sheep on the farm.

Sit on the milk stool—don't pound the cow with it.

Hot, close weather brings lots of lice to the dirty pen.

Improved breeds of hogs are improving the hog profit.

Are there any dead heads in your dairy? If so weed them out.

First-class fruit will command a first-class trade at first-class prices.

Shorts are a more economical feed for sows and growing pigs than for sows.

A bay and dog make a poor combination to bring the cows home from pasture.

In spraying, drenching is not desired; stop spraying just before dripping begins.

He who attends to the repair of machinery before using it saves both time and money.

When a dairyman learns to use the Babcock test before entering on the way to his economic salvation.

Frequent cultivation of the remainder of the summer will let the strawberry bed for its next year's work.

The best dairyman is clean, not because he has to be, but because it is second nature for him to be so.

When the calf gets old enough to turn out to grass be sure and continue feeding a ration of grain or milk.

As the marketing season advances the patrons of co-operative elevator companies congratulate themselves.

The dairy cow has a capacity for a great amount of feed and unless this feed is provided she cannot do her best.

Milk may be tested for butterfat at different temperatures. It is well to have it between 60 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is hard to see where those pigs that are growing up in a dry pen are going to make very much profit for their owner.

If a hog dies on the farm, no matter from what cause, take no chances, but remove the body a long distance from the feeding lot and burn it.

Never use crates or boxes more than once. Nest, clean boxes well first, even though the fruit may not be up to the standard in every way.

If you are careless or neglectful of spraying of the poor result this season, don't say that spraying doesn't pay. It does pay—and pays big interest.

It is always safest to take no chances with a bull, no matter how good his reputation beforehand. It is so often the "gentle" animals that cause accidents.

A great many farmers do not realize that grass supplies a feed entirely different from corn and that it is a bad practice to change entirely and suddenly from one to the other.

Too many forget to speak kindly to their horse, hence never have a kind word, or the affection of your horse, and you have taken a most important step toward getting his best services.

The grower who will sort his apples into two or more grades, packed well, will get more money for his fruit than the one who throws all kinds together in a barrel and places a layer of the best one on top.

The best time to kill weeds of any kind is when they are small. Never let weeds go to seed. Stop the fountain of the trouble by planting only clean seed. A good fanning mill will solve the problem of clean seed.

Tomatoes should be canned in their own juices. The U. S. department of agriculture considers that the addition of water or of extra juice is an adulteration, and if it makes commercial canneries observe this rule how much more ought it be observed in private canning? Always use the best for canning.

CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEAL FEEDER STEER

Milk the cows clean.

Every farm needs a silo.

Give all farm animals pure water.

Stunted calves don't make good cows.

If you can raise a good steer why raise a poor one?

The pig eating sow is usually the result of bad feeding.

Learn to handle harnes fast, on and off, it saves so much time.

The world keeps finding new uses for corn and corn products.

A roadside filled with tall weeds is a great harboring place for flies.

Handling and petting the heifer calf will mean a gentle cow after awhile.

Get the old hens started for market as soon as they have laid their litter out.

The most eloquent friends the silo has are those men who have fed silage.

One good thing about the incubator: It never leaves the nest before the job is done.

A little salt daily for the cows is better than the weekly salting on Sunday morning.

The breeding boar should not only be a good individual, but be backed by good ancestors.

Sunshine is nature's best disinfectant and the pens and houses cannot have too much of it.

Clover is an exceptionally good cattle roughage, but at present prices its use is quite prohibitive.

Roosters of all breeds should be separated from hens when they molt. It takes them longer than hens.

Pigs allowed to make their beds on manure piles soon become scuffy and affected with a dry hacking cough.

If the heifer doesn't show up well with her first calf and give promise of being a profitable cow better get rid of her.

There is no question but what the thin blanket keeps the flies off, but however thin it may be it makes the horse warm.

If one of your hogs gets a spruce against another, put them in separate pens. They will do better and grow faster.

Removing stumps certainly pays. They not only occupy space which is valuable but they also cause all sorts of trouble and inconvenience.

In bunching, alfalfa should be handled by hand, as bunching with a rake loses many of the leaves. Rain is very injurious to the cut hay.

Provide shade and shelter for calves. Keep salt and fresh water before them all the time. Dehorn before you trim. Halter break every calf while young.

There are two crows which cannot as a rule be grown in the same parish, sheep and dogs. Sheep are most profitable but dogs are the favorite with too many farmers.

When one growth of alfalfa is removed, another one comes on immediately. But if the first growth remains while the second one starts, then the second suffers.

When the pigs are taken out of the pasture this fall they should not be turned suddenly into the cornfields or fed all the new corn they can eat. Make the change gradually.

When strawberries are through fruiting, remove the mulch and give cultivation. If the plants have made a rank growth, mow off the tops of the plants with the mower.

It is the very poorest sort of policy to store potatoes intended for seed in a basement in which there is a furnace as it usually results in a lowering of the vitality of the seed.

To in any way skimp the food of a growing animal, chicken, pig, lamb, calf or colt, is to invite sure loss. A thrifty growing young animal, if kept dry and growing, is always a money maker.

Never introduce a new bird into the regular yard until it has been fully quarantined. Keep it alone for a week and note its condition, appetite, etc. Disease is often introduced into a flock by carelessness in this matter.

The capacity of the silo must be judged according to the number of animals which we have in our herd. The diameter is the principal thing to watch, because of the fact that in feeding silage we must feed a certain layer of that stage of each day or it will begin to spoil.

The fellow who thinks that the crossing of a beef animal on a dairy animal or vice versa will make the best qualities of both in the offspring does not think of the chances of setting the poor qualities. Just this thing often happens, so we would advise an all stock raiser to stick to dairy types.



A Profitable Bunch.

One of the first things I look for in a steer bought for a feeder is a loose, pliable, mellow skin, with a thick cover of thrifty looking hair. If the other points of the steer are satisfactory, these indicate an animal that can turn corn into good beef at a relatively small cost.

In buying feeders in stock pens or at auction sales, look for the short neck, short legs, deep body and straggle back, says a writer in the Farm Progress. Of course, I do not expect smoothness in a feeder steer, but neither do I want high thigh bones and a general appearance of coarseness.

Try to imagine how the steer will look when fat and ready for the market. If his neck is thin, will it become thicker? If his back is thin, is there still thickness enough to carry the load of fat that you hope to put there?

It does not matter much whether the feeder steer is an animal in which Angus or Galloway, Hereford or Shorthorn blood predominates. They are all good, and you should know it. All these have been kept in mind. They are all well fleshed, early maturing stock, with a capacity of turning large amounts of feed into good beef at a low cost.

When I buy a feeder steer I look for an animal with a short, broad head, large muzzle, heavy strong jaw, small ears, broad shoulders and a wide, deep chest. I want no distributors in a herd that I am feeding, so I keep away from the wild and quarrelsome sort as near as I can. Of course, when buying in car load or half car load lots you have to take the disposition for granted.

The chest should be wide, especially at the bottom, and the body big enough to give storage room for the corn and the roughage that you are going to put in this machine that it is to turn it into beef. The more nearly the feeder steer approaches the general type of the fat beef steer, the more he is worth to the man who buys and the man who sells him.

For a good many years I have been buying feeder steers shipped into a stockyard, shipping them about eighty miles and finishing them on corn and roughage. Most of them are western cattle. They are all right in starting to take on weight, but fatten very rapidly a little later in their feeding. It is better to buy them by carload lots, in order to save money on the yardage, the commission and the freight. A carload of such steers will run from eighteen to twenty-two head.

The change in the steer during the finishing period is remarkable. What the heavy muscles are noticeable fat layers will appear, giving smoothness to form. The rump, the back, the neck and the shoulder points will broaden and round out. The feeder steer is valuable to the man with ready money for his purchase, and the feed necessary for his finishing up into a fat steer. If you are able to turn him into an animal that will yield a minimum of waste and a maximum of carcass, you have an animal that will make the feeding of corn that costs as high as 80 cents a bushel profitable.

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Now is the time to make the most of this opportunity. Ask your local agent to see you. He will tell you how to get the full information about the fare on your route. You can also see the agent on South-western at the New Orleans Terminal, 138 Poydras Street, New Orleans, La. Write today.

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A GOOD PROPOSITION

W. H. FINE

TRAINING TREE FOR ANY SHAPE DESIRED

PROPER FEEDING OF MOULTING CHICKENS

Care Should Be Exercised to Keep Top Open to Admit Rays of Sun.

Hens Require Extra Amount of Care and Attention During Period.

(By PROF. L. SWINNEY)

During moulting the hens require an extra amount of care and in fact, the attention which can be given them. In too many instances moulting is considered just a natural sequence of poultry keeping. The fowls at this time are just as much a child cutting his teeth. It is not the mere fact of losing feathers or pushing a tooth through as much as the constitutional disturbance which can be given. One symptom of moulting is lethargy. The birds, instead of being early risers, mope about on their perches and will not venture out in search of food that is so essential to them at this trying period. Dainty food should be prepared. Warm meal with a dash of spiced in it in the morning and continual change.

In regard to grain: Corn, wheat, barley, oats and mashed potatoes with meal—anything to tempt the appetite—two or three rusty nails or a bit of sulphur in the drinking water are great helps. In confined runs meat must be added, and, in fact, scraps of meat may well be given on any run.

Two things are essential: (1) That fairly early each morning the hen house should be cleared of belated hens; (2) the floor should be swept at the same time as a lot of vermin comes off with the shed feathers. These sweepings should be taken right away and not put on the nearest manure heap. After moulting is over give normal mash of shorts and bran in a crumbly condition and feed plenty of oats.

Benefits of Fall Plowing.

Fall plowing has many advantages. Perhaps the greatest one among them all is the fact that it does a great deal of helping to avoid the usual rush of spring work. In these days of labor scarcity, this means a great deal. Fall plowing is also very efficient in conserving the moisture naturally owing to a creation of a seal at the surface during the winter and spring months. The practice of fall plowing is not adapted to a section where the soil is so hard, but there are really few such sections in the middle west.

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It is much better to train a tree the shape it is wanted than allow it to grow wild, then chop and saw it into the desired shape, says the Mirror and Farmer.

If sprouts starting from the body of the tree or along the main branches are pinched when they are three or four inches long they will ordinarily form fruit spurs. Aim to get more fruit buds near the body of the tree and along the larger limbs instead of the branches.

As color is an important factor, care should be exercised to keep the top open so that the rays of the sun reach to every part at some portion of the day. To accomplish this it may be well to do some pruning when the tree is in full leaf; cutting 10 or even 15 per cent of the top will cause no serious injury.

If the trees are carefully looked over about three times during the growing season, and the ends of those spots that are growing too long are pinched off, the tree may be kept to the desired shape. But where a shoot has been overlooked it is better to cut it out when found than wait until winter. Negligence during the growing season is about the only logical reason for severe winter pruning.

Severe pruning while the tree is in a dormant state stimulates more rapid and abundant wood growth, about four-fifths of which will grow where it is not wanted, necessitating yet more cutting the following season. Pinching the summer pruning stimulates the production of fruit buds, and tends toward better maturity of both buds and fruit. Plan to grow an abundance of fruit spurs well distributed over the whole tree.

Eggs and Meat.

Eggs do not differ greatly in composition from meat. The average egg, as purchased, consists of about eleven per cent water, material or shell. The edible portion consists of about 74 per cent water, 13 per cent protein or muscle-building material, 10.3 per cent fat, and 1 per cent mineral matter.