

**This Coupon Is Good for  
Prof. Beery's  
Introductory  
Course in  
Horsemanship  
FREE!**

**CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY**  
**PROF. JESSE BEERY,**  
Box 26, Pleasant Hill, Ohio  
Please send, free of cost, to the address below,  
**Prof. Beery's Introductory  
Course in Horsemanship**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

To the first 100  
men owning  
horses, who answer this advertisement, I  
will positively send my introductory course  
in Horse Training and Colt Breaking AB-  
SOLUTELY FREE.

### World's Greatest System of Horsemanship

Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have  
taken my regular course and found that *it does the work*.  
Even if you have only *one horse*, it will pay you to master  
my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a  
lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of  
my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled  
that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.

#### Master Any Horse

The Beery Course gives  
you the priceless secrets of  
a lifetime—enables you to  
master any horse—to tell the  
disposition of any horse at  
sight—to add many dollars to  
the value of every horse you  
handle—and my students are  
all good traders

#### Break a Colt in Double-Quick Time!

You can do it by my simple,  
practical, humane system. There  
is a lot of money in colt training.  
**Make \$1,200 to \$3,000  
a Year**

Many of my graduates are  
making big money as profes-  
sional horse trainers at home or



#### My Graduates Are Doing Wonders

A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship,  
N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of  
horses that cleaned out several men.  
I got them for \$100, gave them a few  
lessons, and have been offered \$400  
for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R.  
No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's  
worth many times its cost." I  
have many similar letters from  
graduates all over the world.

traveling. I made a fortune travel-  
ing and giving exhibitions. You  
have the same opportunity.

#### Send the Coupon

and get the Introductory Course in  
Horse Training FREE. This  
special offer may never be re-  
peated. Act now. Tell me about  
your horse.

**PROF. JESSE BEERY**  
Box 26, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

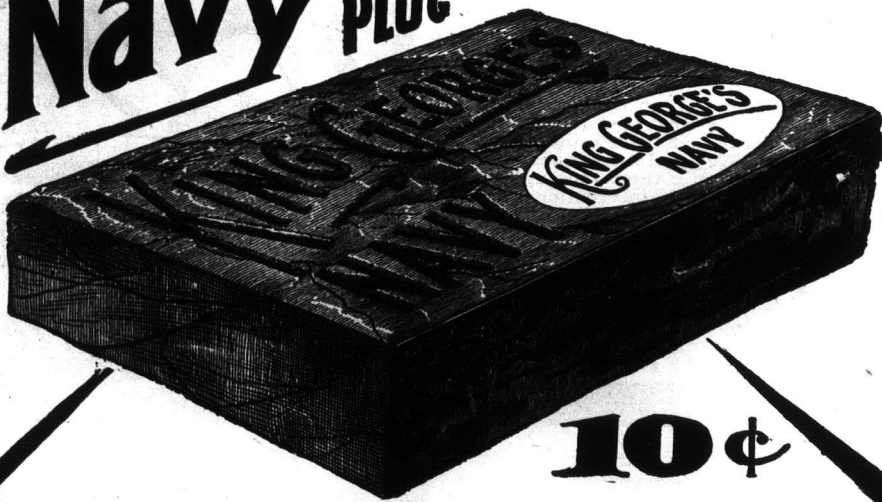


### Bad Habits Cured

By Beery System

Refusing to lead.  
Balking away when hal-  
ter or bridle is removed.  
Getting fast in the stall.  
Pawing in the stable.  
Pawing while hitched.  
Crowding in the stall.  
Fighting halter or bridle.  
Tender bitten.  
Pulling on one rein.  
Lunging on the bit.  
Lunging and plunging.  
Refusing to stand.  
Refusing to back.  
Shying. Balking.  
Afraid of automobiles.  
Afraid of robes.  
Afraid of clothes on line.  
Afraid of cars.  
Afraid of sound of a gun.  
Afraid of hand playing.  
Afraid of steam engine.  
Afraid of the touch of  
shafts or harness.  
Running away.  
Kicking.  
Biting. Striking.  
Hard to shoe.  
Bad to groom.  
Breaking straps.  
Refusing to hold back  
while going down hill.  
Soaring at horse or dogs  
along the road.  
Tail switchers.  
Lolling the tongue.  
Jumping fences.  
Bad to hitch to buggy or  
wagon.

**King George's  
Navy PLUG**



**10¢**

**KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG  
CHEWING TOBACCO**

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the  
process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deli-  
ciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG

ROCK CITY TOBACCO Co., Manufacturers, QUEBEC

in fundamental productive vocations. Smaller farms, cultivated intensively, would be a great economic advantage to the country, and would take care of a far larger proportion of our people than are now engaged in agriculture.

All students of social affairs agree that the movements of our people to towns and cities should be checked and the tide turned the other way. So important is the matter considered that a concerted national movement has recently been undertaken to study the conditions of rural life with a view to making it more attractive and so stopping the drain to the city.

Middle-aged farmers move to the town or city for two principal reasons; to educate their children and to escape from the monotony of rural life. Young people desert the farm for the city for a variety of reasons, prominent among which are a desire for better education, escape from the monotony and grind of the farm life, and the opportunity for the social advantages and recreations of the city. That the retired farmer is usually disappointed and unhappy in his town home, and that the youth often finds the glamour of the city soon to fade, is true. But this does not solve the problem. The flux to the town or city still goes on, and will continue to do so until the natural desire for social and intellectual opportunities and for recreation and amusement is adequately met in rural life.

Farming as an industry has already felt the effects of a new interest in rural life. Probably no other industrial occupation has undergone such rapid changes within the last generation as has agriculture. The rapid advance in the value of land, the introduction of new forms of farm machinery, and above all the application of science to the raising of crops and stock, have almost reconstructed the work of the farm, within a decade.

Special "corn trains" and "dairy trains" have traversed nearly every country in many states, teaching farmers scientific methods. Lecturers on scientific agriculture have found their way into many communities. The Federal Government has encouraged in every way the spread of information and the development of enthusiasm in agriculture. The agricultural schools have given courses of instruction during the winter to farmers. Farmers' institutes have been organized; corn-judging and stock-judging contests have been held; prizes have been offered for the best results in the raising of grains, vegetables, or stock. New varieties of grains have been introduced, improved methods of cultivation discovered, and means of enriching and conserving the soil devised. Stock-breeding, and the care of animals is rapidly becoming a science. Farming bids fair to become one of the skilled occupations.

Agricultural wealth is rapidly increasing, both through the rise in the value of land and through improved methods of farming. The conditions of life on the farm have greatly improved during the last decade. Rural telephones reach almost every home; free mail delivery is being rapidly extended in almost every section of the country; the automobile is coming to be a part of the equipment of many farms; and the trolley is rapidly pushing out along the country roads.

Yet, in spite of these hopeful tendencies, the rural community shows signs of deterioration in many places. Rural population is steadily decreasing in proportion to the total aggregate of population. Interest in education is at a low ebb, the farm children have educational opportunities below those of any other class of our people. For, while town and city schools have been improving until they show a high type of efficiency, the rural school has barely held its own, or has, in many places, even gone backward. The rural community confronts a puzzling problem which is still far from solution.

Certain points of attack upon this problem are, however, perfectly clear and obvious. First, educational facilities must be improved for rural children, and their education be better adapted to farm life; second, greater opportunities must be provided for recreation and social intercourse for both young and old; third, the program of farm work must be arranged to allow reasonable time for rest and recreation; fourth, books, pictures, lectures, concerts, and entertainments must be as accessible to the farm as to the town. These conditions must be met, not because

of the dictum of any person, but because they are a fundamental demand of human nature, and must be reckoned with.

—From "New Ideals in Rural Schools" by George H. Betts, Ph. D. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

### Home-Made Cheese

We have made cheese by the following recipe with good success for years, says a correspondent of an American journal. Place sweet, whole milk in a wooden or iron vessel, do not use tin, heat to temperature of 86 or 90 degrees, add rennet, preferably in a tablet which has been dissolved in half a glass of water, cover and let stand for thirty minutes or until a good curd is formed.

When curded, cut in squares one-half inch in size and heat slowly to 100 degrees. If cheese knife is not at hand, use any long-bladed knife. Let stand for one hour, when the curd and whey should be separated. Remove the whey, put the curd in a collander, press with hands till dry as possible. Salt to taste, mixing thoroughly. Now place in press which has been lined with cheese cloth and let remain about twenty-four hours under considerable pressure. Place on a dry shelf in the cellar and in from one to three weeks the cheese is ready for use. They sell readily for twelve and a half to fourteen cents per pound, and at times we cannot supply the demand.

To make a press, we have a tinner to make a hoop of tin about eight inches high and eight inches in diameter. This we perforate, having the perforation one and one-half inches apart to allow the whey to pass out freely. It can be easily seen that there is little expense in making, while the profit is far greater than in butter making.

### Animal Surgery

There is a supposition abroad that broken bones in animals will not so readily unite as they do in human beings. This, however, is quite a mistake, as, if afforded the opportunity, the same reparative process takes place. The reason for so frequently destroying animals which break their limbs is generally economic.

There are fractures of many kinds, some of them simple, some of them compound. The compound fractures are, of course, most difficult to treat, particularly if there is comminution of the bone to the extent that part of it protrudes; in such a case treatment is not usually effective.

Animal surgery on ranches is often somewhat crude, but it is none the less effective. Thus, for instance, in the case of a punctured wound, searching with a red-hot poker is not unknown, and plugging with turpentine or hard tobacco may suggest a somewhat rough and ready means of attaining an end, but it is certainly antiseptic, and probably satisfactory.

### Resources in Farming

The progressive farmer, says the "Field," is always on the lookout for any means of improving his position, and ready to seize any opportunity for doing so that may present itself. He is not given to drastic changes for reasons that can be appreciated by the practical mind, but he does not hesitate when occasion suggests to modify his practice either with regard to cropping or to stock raising. Circumstances require caution in adopting new methods, and especially new pursuits, for permanent, as well as temporary, loss may result from an unwise departure from established custom. The fear of serious error

A Pill that Proves Its Value.—Those of weak stomach will find strength in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they serve to maintain the healthful action of the stomach and the liver, irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspeptics are well acquainted with them and value them at their proper worth. They have afforded relief when other preparations have failed, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.