

Kindness.

be kind to the man who cares for the happy by kind quarters and feed, they are and to yield lots serving man can man is successful he has a chance cows. If they d quickly move cannot do well, ly in fear they excited and fret harsh word. This nd quality. ster you will see be petted. When it is a sure sign xists which is owner. that a herd of pounds of butter considered a good w development, ction and breed- andard and any an now own a ng 300 or more

he methods of dairy cows have de such as were the dairyman of t us hope that continue until es are the ex- le.

SE. shape for spring if possible, but ll events. Over- up the collars, t are in good to spring work preparation, or sick, sore shoul- wise disabled loss of time and make prepara- t the horses to rk all at once, ess.

rses. pneumonia and the year reminds tage in clipping of hair that has ing protection nuisance in the gets damp with hours to dry, aught strikes the next thing in monia, a severe rheumatism, to ort to the ani- is lean, easily nd works well, up too early, and t sometimes be s in case of un-

Farm Wastes. t a Chicago in- is been at work izing the waste n—straw, corn ufacture of il- s finally crown- first plant has lished at Bea-

not an experi- e, but a full y and its prod- ets of the city g gas for heat- eds of homes. undreds of dol- mines and rail- which to make the Beatrice bs, corn stalks, the retorts, and d gas with 10 power than the on for ton, the per cent, more gas coal.

oks more like a n a gas plant. of cars of coal ed bales of hay s of corn cobs, straw and corn d then thrown os are simply

gas producing ce, will cost \$6 cubic feet of mmon old corn lks, treated in 16,000 cubic f gas than does gas is extract- pounds of the n the case of st pure carbon is burned be- producing the gas and more

et \$30,000, in- s of gas mains name cost of an t of the same ary gas plant n cob plant by The burners the same for

Beatrice at \$1 t is said that can be secured as can be gold t feet—and the

Beatrice is a city of 12,000 people. The new gas company opened for business without a single customer June 15, 1907. As a competitor there was an old established gas company furnishing gas at \$2 a thousand feet. After a month of operation, the new company was lighting the city, had 300 meters installed, had fifty men installing others just as fast as possible, and had 300 applications on hand. The machinery for the plant was designed by Percy Taylor, a young English chemist, who is employed by the new company to continue his researches for taking care of the by-products, which are said to be far more valuable than the gas extracted from the material used. It is the intention of the men back of the new industry to branch out in all directions, forming local companies and utilizing the materials which are now thrown away by the American farmer. The company has bought the Yankton, S. D., gas plant and will install the straw and cob system immediately.

Tying a Hog.

To tie a hog is one of the most difficult things in the hog raiser's experience. To tie by the leg requires a rope or strap to be drawn up so tight as to cause pain if not real injury. Now try this plan: Take a horse halter, slip over the hog's head upside down, then buckle the head stall securely around the hog just back of the fore legs, and you have him safely haltered, in a way he cannot hurt himself. Then holding the strap and walking behind you can readily drive it anywhere desired.

The Farmer Should Experiment.

We believe that every farmer should conduct an experimental farm of his own. The time has come when competition is so close, and new systems are fast coming to the front, that "hit or miss" methods of farming are going to the wall, while the progressive, up-to-date farmers are reaping success. There are many problems in everyday agriculture which cannot be met except by the farmer himself, and in such cases he must work out his own salvation, depending entirely upon his own resources.

Experiments in feeding and breeding, growing new varieties of plants, and testing seeds before planting are among the problems the farmer must work out for himself. The subject of soil fertility and improvement is also one in which he can expect but little outside aid, and a few systematic experiments conducted on his own lands will be of inestimable value to him.

To Prune the Top Limbs.

The boy who pruned the top limbs of his father's orchard trees by walking on stilts did a stunt, but the man who thought of putting his pruning shears on stilts did a better thing. I saw him at work, cutting the tallest limbs with a pruning saw fastened to a six-foot pole. This beats climbing the tree, or using a stepladder, or even a balloon; he could do more and move quicker.

Opportunities for the Young Farmer.

Eighty-five per cent. of the graduates of agricultural colleges are reported as entering at once upon some agricultural pursuit, as instructors in agricultural colleges, agricultural editors, or in connection with the national department. With new agricultural schools being established in every congressional district in some states, and at several points in many, the demand for trained instructors is bound to increase and the field, therefore, offers fine opportunities for ambitious young men.

Storing Beet Pulp.

How can I store beet pulp so it will keep? Will it keep in a basement, and will the basement need to be made airtight?—J. D.

The best way to preserve beet pulp is to put it in a silo the same as corn is ensiled. The air must be kept from it the same as any other green, sappy product to be preserved. In the absence of a suitable building a trench may be dug in the ground three or four feet deep and wide enough to drive a team and wagon through. Loads of pulp are deposited in the trench and when the mass is several feet above the ground the sides are shaped like a roof and the whole covered with straw and dirt to keep out the frost and air. A storm basement will do, provided it is airtight and not too large a room. Pulp will not keep long spread out and exposed to air. It must be stored in compact form and protected from outside influences.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly effective and prompt. Preventics contain no quinine, no laxative; nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage," Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics, 25 cents. Trial boxes, 5 cents. Sold by all druggists.

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And many a poultry-for-profit venture has gone to smash by the carbon-dioxide route — bad incubator air.

Carbon-dioxide is a deadly gas every egg gives off as it hatches.

Open the ordinary incubator's door and sniff,—that sulfurous, musty, choking smell is carbon-dioxide; and it is poison to animal life.

There is no smell in a Peerless—the poison is continually flushed out of the Peerless hatching chamber by the Peerless natural, unfailing ventilation.

Remember that for almost 500 hours the chick breathes what air seeps through the porous shell. If that air is poison loaded, as it is in badly-ventilated ordinary incubators; that chick is stunted, its vitality impaired, its vigor weakened.

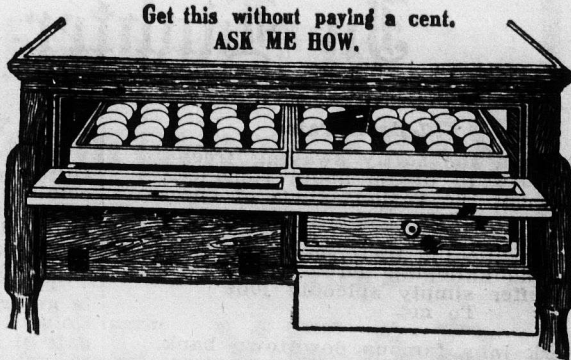
It never can thrive as Peerless-hatched chicks, that breathe pure, clean air, do thrive.

Remember, too, that this is only one of fifteen plain reasons why the Peerless incubator not only hatches every chick that can be hatched, but gives those chicks the right start.

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