

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WAR NEWS.

The British parliament has passed a new credit of \$1,250,000,000, bringing the total since the outbreak of the war to \$6,310,000,000.

The Russians lost one of their seaplanes in the attack by these craft on a small German cruiser off Windau. It is reported in Berlin.

British losses at the Dardanelles to September 16 total 79,238 in killed and wounded. Under Secretary for War Tennant announced in the British house of commons.

Several millions of dollars worth of American goods, mostly meat products, carried by four steamships, have been declared forfeited to the crown by a British prize court.

The British submarine E-7, which has been carrying out important and effective operations in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, has been given up for lost by the British admiralty.

The numerous attacks on London by Zeppelin dirigibles have impelled the British government to appoint Admiral Sir Percy Scott, formerly director of naval gunnery practice, to assume charge of the defense of London against the air crafts.

That the central powers still have an overwhelming superiority in all the material and equipments of war, and that the allies to win must put forth all their strength, is the statement made by David Lloyd George, minister of munitions in London.

Total British casualties for the first year of the war were 381,982, Harold J. Tennant, under secretary of war, announced in London. Of this number 75,957 were killed, 251,068 wounded and 54,957 are missing and supposed to be dead or prisoners of war.

Neither the Kansas City nor Minneapolis reserve districts need government deposits for crop moving purposes, according to letters from reserve agents made public by the secretary of the treasury, Mr. McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo said these letters show most gratifying conditions.

Improved business conditions are indicated by the increase in demand for paper money, according to Treasury department officials. To meet the demand Secretary McAdoo authorized the director of the bureau of engraving and printing to increase the daily output of paper money.

Bulgaria has demanded an immediate explanation from Greece and Rumania of the concentration of Greek and Rumanian troops on the Bulgarian frontier, according to Sofia dispatches. This is the first intimation that the two Balkan states were massing troops on the Bulgarian border.

Having furnished the German ambassador with the evidence of officers and survivors of the White Star steamer Arabic, torpedoed August 19, to the effect that the steamer was proceeding peacefully and was attacked without warning, the United States asks for a disavowal of the attack and reparation for the American lives lost.

The number of Russians taken prisoners since May 1 by the Austrians and Germans is reckoned by Geneva La Suisse at 2,571,750. It is stated that six thousand guns and four thousand machine guns have been captured. The newspaper states that these figures have been compiled from official bulletins issued at Berlin and Vienna.

GENERAL.

South Carolina adopted state-wide prohibition, effective on January 1. Returns from forty-four counties showed a vote of 33,104 for prohibition to 14,157 against.

Damages estimated by operators and business men at \$500,000 were caused in Joplin, Mo., by the heaviest rainfall ever recorded in that place. Seven inches of rain fell in eight hours.

Twenty American planes have just been ordered by the Netherlands government, according to advices received by the Aero Club of America. It is said that an average of fifteen aeroplanes a day are now shipped to Europe by aeroplane companies in Buffalo, N. Y., and Los Angeles, Cal.

The cigar industry at Tampa, Fla., is now at its height. Over 8,000,000 cigars or more than 1,670 cases are being turned out weekly. This makes over a million "smokes" a day.

Three deaths and a number of prostrations were reported in Philadelphia Sept. 14, from heat.

Only three states, Georgia, Virginia and Arkansas, refuse to permit women to practice law.

Governor Clarke of Iowa named more than 150 honorary delegates to represent the National Farmers' congress at Omaha September 28 to October 1.

Carloads of peaches from neighboring states sent into Chicago, have been carted off to garbage heaps, a total loss to the shippers and producers, because no market could be found for them, according to reports from commission merchants.

William J. Bryan announced in Washington that he had taken under advisement a suggestion from editors of foreign language newspapers published in the United States that he make a trip to Europe as a private peace envoy to the warring powers.

Thomas A. Edison has just closed a contract to supply 365 gun-firing batteries to the United States government for use on battleships, according to announcement made by M. R. Hutchison, chief engineer of the Edison laboratories in West Orange, N. J.

From an unofficial, but trustworthy source, it was learned that electricians who have been making an examination of the submarine F-4, lost outside of Honolulu harbor, March 25, discovered that the fuses on all four batteries had been blown out, indicating that this was the cause of the disaster, which resulted in the death of the vessel's crew of twenty-two men.

Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, member of the naval affairs committee of the house of representatives, said on his arrival in San Francisco, from the Orient, that he will introduce a bill in the next congress to close the American ports of Pearl Harbor, Manila Bay and Guam to the warships of foreign nations. He said he favored the construction of forty submarines.

The diamond-studded belt purchased for Joe Stecher by his friends will be presented the wrestler on October 3, at Dodge, Neb. Governor Morehead has been asked to make the presentation. A wrestling exhibition will be given and the proceeds will be added to the belt fund, which is several hundred dollars short of the purchase price. Dodge business men are arranging to make a home-coming out of the event.

SPORTING.

John Evers, captain of the Boston club of the National league, said that he had been asked to become baseball coach for Yale.

The schooner yacht Katoura, crossed the finish line off Ambrose channel lightship at New York, well ahead of the schooner yacht Atlantic, which she raced to cape May and back over a 214 mile course.

Before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a boxing match in this country, Mike Gibbons of St. Paul out-pointed Packey McFarland of Chicago in a ten-round, no decision contest at Brighton Beach, N. Y.

Directum I, champion pacing stallion, established a new world's record of 1:56 2/3 for a mile paced without windshield at the New York state fair at Syracuse. In so doing he lowered his own record of 1:58.

The student body of Leland Stanford, Jr., University which plays rugby football invited the University of California to bring its American game down to the waterfront at the Panama Pacific exposition at San Francisco, and let the public judge which is the better.

Two world's records for trotting on half-mile race courses were broken at the Kentucky state fair at Louisville. The mark of 2:18 1/2 for a 2-year-old trotting colt, was lowered more than five seconds by Scudline, a bay colt from Lebanon, Ky. The other record to fall was that of 2:28 for a yearling, when Moodys Verbaena Ansel went the distance in 2:26.

WASHINGTON.

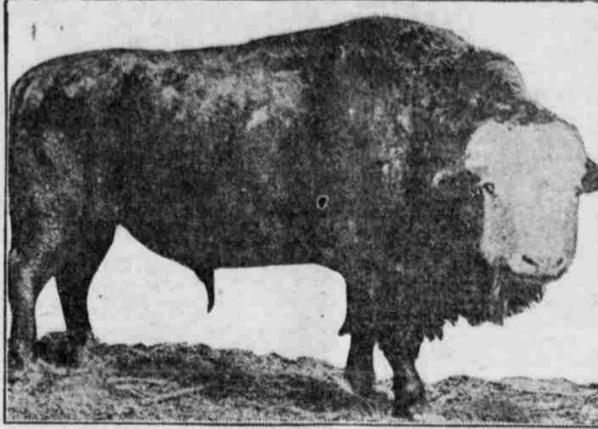
Secretary of state Lansing declares no violations of domestic or international law are involved in the proposed flotation by the allied powers of Europe of a loan in this country.

The interstate commerce commission has denied the application of the Southern Coal, Coke and Mining Co., for a rehearing of the case involving rates on coal from Illinois mines to Omaha.

The Panama canal has been cleared of recent slides so that ships drawing not more than twenty-eight feet may now navigate the water way, according to official dispatches received at the war department.

President Wilson has begun a detailed investigation of the reports on the national defense submitted to him by Secretary Daniels. He is paying particular attention to the probable cost of strengthening the army and navy.

CATALO COMBINES USEFUL QUALITIES



Courtesy of the Forecast. This Animal is Five-Eighths Buffalo and Three-Eighths Hereford.

The Spanish edition of the Pan-American Union Bulletin reviews Mr. Borthwick's article on the "Catalo" in the Forecast. The following English version gives the salient features:

It seems that a new species of the genus bos has been evolved in the United States and Canada. As is well known, the American bison, or buffalo, has become almost extinct, only a few small herds, nearly all to be found in captivity in zoological gardens, being left to propagate the species. The catalo, the name given the new species, is a cross between the buffalo and the domestic cow, and according to an article by Mr. Benton Borthwick in a recent number of the Forecast (published in Philadelphia, Pa.), much may be expected from it as a meat producer. He states that unlike most hybrids, which proverbially inherit the worst qualities belonging to both parental strains, the catalo seems to have selected and combined in himself the most useful qualities of both buffalo and cow. He is so hardy that he can live on pastures that would afford poor sustenance for even a sheep, and his meat is equal to the best beef, to which has been superadded the tender luscious hump that made the wild buffalo so eagerly sought by the huntsmen of the plains.

It was the extreme desirability of this hump, combined with the value of his shaggy hide, that helped to bring about the practical extinction of the American buffalo. The Indians appreciated both, but they lived in peace and amity with the buffalo and left enough of them to insure an inexhaustible supply of meat and tepees for future years. The white man's appreciation was equally keen, but, like the Indian, the buffalo was in his way. He wanted the plains for his cattle to range over and he did not approve of the cattle associating with the buffaloes. Therefore the buffaloes were gradually exterminated.

Even in the early days there were some far-seeing individuals who dimly saw the possibilities of an animal which would be a blend of buffalo and cow, so a number of breeders tried to establish a species of cattle carrying the buffalo strain, and the experiments began as far back as the first invasion of the western plains by white men, but they always failed. Even down to the present day there are but two breeders who have succeeded in establishing this new bovine strain, one in Texas and the other in Canada.

The important fact remains, however, that the new species has really been established and there are now a sufficient number of cataloes, according to Mr. Borthwick, to make it safe to prophesy that the new animal will play a leading part in the future food supply of the United States.

Unlike the mule, this hybrid is able to perpetuate its own species without reverting to type. So far as is known, no males have ever been born from this first cross. The heifers resulting from the first cross are bred either to domestic or buffalo bulls, so that the second generation is either three-quarters or one-quarter buffalo, as the case may be. In this second generation the animal resembles very closely either the buffalo or the domestic

cow, according to the preponderance of either species in its blood.

From these animals are produced the true catalo, the animal that has both species on both sides. When the true catalo appears, it becomes a type which combines the characteristics of both lines of ancestry and is quite distinctive. It has a heavier coat than the domestic animal, carries a larger hump and bigger hind quarters than the buffalo and—what is still more important—carries approximately 150 pounds more of edible meat than the ordinary beef animal.

Knowing that the great secret of producing a larger quantity of meat lay in the hump of the buffalo, the first care of the breeders of the catalo was to transfer this hump to the back of the new hybrid animal. Instead of being a huge lump of fat, the hump of the catalo forms the upper cut of a rib roast of beef. It is tender, clear meat of excellent flavor, scarcely distinguishable from that of the ordinary beef cattle. The great value of the catalo as a meat animal is that 70 per cent of his weight can be sent to the table.

As the situation stands today, the problem of the catalo is not one of the mechanics of breeding. That has all been done and now it is simply a matter of selection. The rule has been established that if an animal is one-eighth buffalo it can produce fertile bulls. Therefore the best of the hybrids are all being used for the purpose of propagating better animals and the others are being used for meat. Already carcasses have been sent to the slaughter houses.

Time alone is necessary to establish a race which will make productive vast areas that are good for little else. On these almost arid plains grazing is too thin and water too scarce to allow the better grade of beef animals to exist, but the catalo, if left to itself, will thrive and gain in weight. The range animal of the past has been responsible for tough, fibrous meat—too often diseased. The range animal of buffalo strain is hardy enough to resist disease and will produce clear-fibered meat that never gets tough. Before many years it is likely, according to Mr. Borthwick's view, that the problem of our meat supply will be solved by the blending of the American bison blood with that of the beef animal that for a century has formed the main food dependence of the people of this continent.

ENEMIES OF TREES IN LARGE NUMBERS

Weather Conditions Have Been Favorable for Reproduction of Plant Lice or Aphids.

This season plant lice or aphids on trees and shrubs are more abundant than in many years.

Weather conditions have been very favorable for their reproduction and very unfavorable for the reproduction of their parasitic enemies.

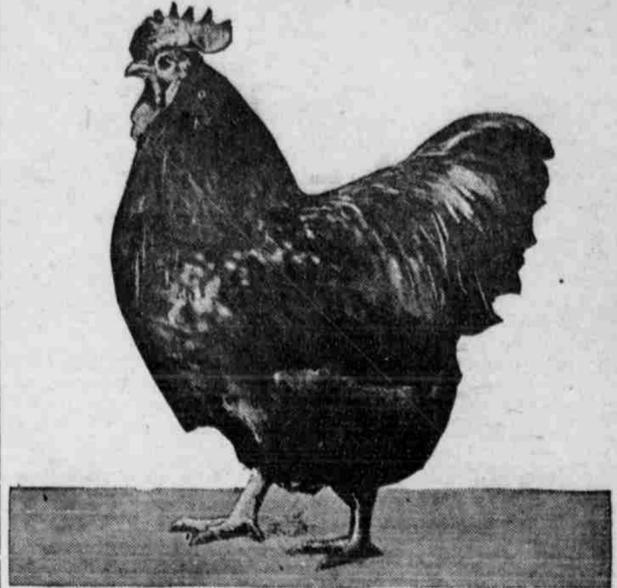
Many of the aphids in normal years attracted very little attention.

In abnormal years artificial methods of control must be used to keep them within bounds.



Courtesy of the Forecast. This Dam and Its Young Are the Result of a Mixture of Buffalo and Domestic Cattle Through Both Lines of Descendants.

INFERTILE EGGS ARE MOST DESIRABLE



Single Comb Black Orpington Cock.

(By J. A. HELMREICH, Colorado Experiment Station.)

Do you know that fertile eggs become unfit for human food almost as quickly as milk when subjected to the same temperature? It is a mistaken idea that eggs have to be put in an incubator before the germ starts to grow. The fact is that eggs begin to incubate just as soon as they are subjected to a temperature of 90, or above, whether this be behind the kitchen stove, on a hot country road en route to market, on the platform at the depot awaiting shipment, in the country store waiting for the usual twenty or thirty cases before

sending out, in the pantry waiting until the case is filled, or when you have a chance to go to town, or in the henhouse under broody hens, when they are not gathered at least once a day. Why produce such a perishable article, when it is so easy to get around it just by "swatting the rooster?" An infertile egg will keep so much better than a fertile one that there is hardly any comparison between them. For instance eggs that were infertile were once placed in an incubator for twenty-one days. These same eggs were then used in baking some cakes which were pronounced fine by the poultry association members who ate them.

NORMAL GROWTH OF CHICKS

Fowl Reaches Nearly Full Size in Six to Eight Months—Mistreatment Causes Big Loss.

At the Washington State college the weights of some normal chicks of different breeds were taken at hatching, and at three, four and five weeks of age. The weights by ounces were as follows:

| | Leghorns | R. I. Reds | Rocks |
|-----------|----------|------------|----------|
| At hatch | 1.41 oz. | 1.46 oz. | 1.46 oz. |
| 3 wks old | 2.58 oz. | 3.37 oz. | 2.87 oz. |
| 4 wks old | 3.21 oz. | 5.12 oz. | 4.54 oz. |
| 5 wks old | 5.62 oz. | 8.42 oz. | 7.71 oz. |

Although not fully developed and matured until the twelfth or fifteenth month, a chick reaches nearly full size in six to eight months. Birds are the most active, maintain the highest body temperature, and perform the most rapid digestion of food of all the domestic animals. Their bodily processes are rapid also, and it follows that results of wrong care or feeding are more quickly disastrous, and the disaster is more likely to be lasting than with any other animals.

One may give the most painstaking and skillful care to a flock of brooder chicks during the first three weeks of their lives and then by three hours' neglect, under just the right combination of unfavorable conditions, may ruin the whole lot. Mistreat a colt or a calf for a week and it is quite possible to repair the damage.

Mistreat a growing chick for a week and the chances are in favor of having made a runt of it for life. In its rapid growing period there are no stops for the repair of damages.

CARING FOR MOLTING HENS

Process Should Not Be Injurious to Fowls Properly Fed and Sheltered—Long Rest Is Needed.

It is to be expected that most of the hens will commence molting during the early part of September. The loss to the old feathers and the growing of a new crop will make something of a drain upon the vital forces, but, as it is a purely natural process, it should not be permanently injurious to fowls that are properly fed and sufficiently protected from storms and changes of temperature. By alternating light and heavy feeding and adding condiments to the food and tonics to the drinking water, it is possible to hasten the molt. There are exceptional cases in which it is well to take this course, but, as a rule, it is not advisable.

While they are changing one coat for another it is not natural for hens to lay many eggs, and it is a great mistake to attempt to force them to lay by giving stimulating foods. They need this period of from ten to fourteen weeks for rest and for the growth of new feathers. During this time they should have good care, with plenty of pure water and clean grit. Animal food of some kind should be given, with a liberal grain ration, together with a small quantity of linseed meal, and it will be of marked advantage to add a pint of sunflower seeds per day for each dozen hens.

Many Unprofitable Hens. There are entirely too many unprofitable hens kept on the average farm. Too many idlers are allowed to occupy the room and eat feed belonging to the industrious ones. Weed out the drones; it is the only means of success.

USE CRATES FOR FATTENING

First Essential Is to Confine Fowls So That They Will Get as Little Exercise as Possible.

The first essential in fattening fowls of any kind is to keep them confined so that they can get as little exercise as possible. For this purpose crates or regular fattening pens are best. These pens should be so arranged that they can be easily cleaned. In many cases the bottom is left slatted so that the soft droppings caused by the fattening ration will drop through and thus not soil the feet and feathers.

The following method of fattening in which milk is used, will give satisfactory results: A mash consisting of four parts of cornmeal, two parts wheat middlings and one part beef scraps should be wetted with skim milk until it is thin enough to run from a spoon, should be fed to the chickens in troughs. They should be allowed to eat as much of this mash as they will. In addition to this they will drink, and a plentiful supply of green food. This method produces a very fine, soft, sweet meat.

In commercial milk-fattening plants buttermilk is used in combination with ground feed similar to the above method, but the farmer will generally find it more convenient to use skim milk.

In following this method of fattening, on account of the soft mash food's liability to contamination, care should be taken to keep everything clean and sanitary. The troughs and dishes should be scalded after each feeding, and the pens should also be kept well cleaned.

EARLY PULLET IS IMPORTANT

Attention Must Be Given Young Hen and Her Development if Winter Eggs Are Desired.

After all is said and done, by far the most important single factor in winter egg production is the early-hatched, well-developed pullet.

If we are anxious to get winter eggs it is all-important that we give attention to the early-hatched pullet and her development.

It will be well to sort out the promising early pullets and place them on free range by themselves and give them extra care and attention. A good colony coop moved out to the edge of a corn field makes quarters for them, and if an abundance and a good variety of feeds is constantly before them, with pure water at hand, they will grow much more rapidly than if running with the balance of the flock. Especially is this true if they are otherwise permitted to be pestered by young cockerels or other males.

The early pullet will surely pay well for extra care and attention on any farm.

Pick Out Winter Layers.

The most profitable fixture that can be placed in a henhouse is the trap nest. Where this is operated from November 1 to June 1, the early and winter layers can be picked out, and it is that class which can be bred for profit. But it is not alone sufficient to select the good layers. You should go a step farther. These hens should be mated to cockerels bred from heavy-laying hens. The male has a wonderful influence on egg production.