

# Horticultural Points

## RID FARM OF RODENT PESTS

Big Move Towards Increased Crop Production and Food Conservation—Work Not Seen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Loss of grain, damage to orchard trees, and injury to truck and field crops caused by small animals, such as rats, mice, rabbits, squirrels, etc., amounts to a total of millions of dollars to the farmers of the United States each year. These animals, each doing its part, usually work unseen to the farmer, and too frequently cause little or no concern. To rid the farm of these pests would be a big move towards increased crop production and food conservation. How to prevent this destruction has been made a study of the bureau of biological survey of the United States department of agriculture.

In North Dakota, for example, the bureau conducted an organized campaign against ground squirrels, in co-



Apple Tree Injured by Rabbits—Note How Bark Has Been Eaten.

operation with the state extension service. The squirrels on about 4,500,000 acres were poisoned and practically exterminated. The result was a saving in the year's crops valued at more than \$1,000,000. The squirrels were destroyed by poisoned bait distributed near their runs and feeding places at a cost, including labor, of from 5 to 7 cents per acre.

Campaigns along the same lines, under project agreements, have been started in Montana, Idaho, and Oregon in co-operation with state extension services, and are being planned for other states. Demonstrations of methods have been made on a large scale, in Nevada and California, where increased interest is being developed in organizing systematic campaigns for the extermination of ground squirrels.

Serious depredations by jack rabbits upon wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, and other growing crops and stacked hay necessitate continued efforts for their control in Western and Southwestern states. In a single county in Oregon about 75,000 were poisoned at a cost of less than one-tenth of a cent each.

In many of the eastern and central states the cottontail rabbits have done considerable damage in orchards and on grain farms. In New York state the European hare, which was introduced some years ago, has increased and is spreading to adjoining states, and is likewise doing extensive damage to orchards. Measures are being taken to control these pests.

Prairie dogs have been a serious menace to many farmers in the West and Southwest. The bureau has conducted successful campaigns to destroy them. In some of their tests as many as 30 dead prairie dogs have been counted in an alfalfa field within 24 hours after distributing grain poisoned with only 1 ounce of strychnine. The success of the work of the bureau has induced extensive co-operation by farmers and stockmen, and their work has resulted in a large saving in growing crops, and good yields have been secured on large areas where, in many cases, the prairie dog infestation has previously rendered the production of crops an almost hopeless undertaking.

## POINTERS ON GRAPE CULTURE

Different Methods of Pruning and Training All Come Back to Two Fundamental Systems.

There are a number of different methods of training and pruning grapes, but they all come back to two fundamental systems. The first of these is called the continuous system and the second the renewal system.

The renewal system resembles the continuous very much, but it has an advantage in that the stem is kept about the same length all the time, while in the continuous or spur system the canes become longer and longer each year.

# POULTRY FACTS

## TURKEYS ARE EASILY RAISED

Bird Is Especially Adapted to Grain and Stock Farms Where There Is Ample Range.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No one is in a better position to respond to the present campaign for the increased production of poultry on the farm than the turkey raiser. The turkey is a farm bird, first and last, and is especially suited to the grain and stock farms where there is ample ranging ground abounding in such turkey food as grasshoppers and other insects, weed seeds, waste grain, such



Good Nests for Turkeys.

as is left in the fields after harvest, and nuts of such varieties as beechnuts, chestnuts, pecans, pine nuts and acorns. On such a farm, the present prices of grain affect the turkey raiser but little, for with the exception of what is used at fattening time, the feed consumed is largely of such a kind as would otherwise be wasted.

## EACH BREED HAS ITS PLACE

All Have Been Made and Developed on General Principle of Practical Quality and Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To the novice in poultry keeping it often appears that there is no real necessity for so many breeds and varieties as have been standardized in America. Further acquaintance with them, however, shows that although color differences are in most cases made merely to please the eyes of persons having different preferences for color, the differences in shape and size which make breed character have been developed with a view to adapting each to particular uses or particular conditions.

Leaving out of consideration the breeds kept as novelties, most of which originated before industrial progress created a large demand for poultry products, all the standard American breeds of fowls have been made and developed on the general principle of practical quality, the foundation of breed, character and value.

In harmony with this principle the common classification of breeds according to their place in the general scheme of poultry production divides them into three principal classes, namely, laying breeds, meat breeds that are not as ready and persistent egg producers as the laying breeds, and not as meaty and as easy to fatten as the meat breeds, yet combine in one individual fowl very good laying capacity with very good table quality.

The Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian, Ancona and Campine are well-known breeds of the laying class; the Brahma, Dorking, and Cornish of the meat class; the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Orpington of the general purpose class.

## CONTENTED FOWLS ARE BEST

Easier to Keep Hens Healthy and to Reproduce Stock Under Colony House System.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A contented hen is a profitable possession, and contentment with the hen is commensurate with the comfort of her home. Hence henhouse building should receive more than passing notice from one who would profitably produce poultry.

Hens do not do well in apartments; even semidetached houses are not desirable; separated (colony) houses, each with its own yard, give best all-around satisfaction.

It is easier to keep the birds healthy and to reproduce the stock under the colony system if the birds are allowed free range. Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundant range, while hens used solely for the production of market eggs may be kept on a very small area.

**Drafts Cause Trouble.**  
The presence of a cold or incipient roup may often be traced to a draft of air striking the fowls while roosting at night.

**Hens Eat Tainted Food.**  
Because hens will eat tainted food is a good reason for keeping it away from them.

**Late Hatched Chicks.**  
Late hatched chicks rarely, if ever, attain the size of those hatched early.



# GOOD ROADS

## DRAGGING IN EARLY SPRING

Easiest and Best Method of Road Maintenance After Road Has Been Properly Located.

Farmers don't realize the value of the drag. If it costs \$25 or \$50, and was painted up, and somebody could make money by going around selling drags, it would be better. For the farmer would then think he must use it to get his money out of it. Its cheapness and simplicity work against it. In ten years' time, when we have had experience, we will find that the drag is the easiest and best method of road maintenance after the road has been properly located, graded, drained, and bridges and culverts put in. The drags in a township are worth many times as much as the expensive machinery. In the way of graders, which the township usually buys.

If you really want a good road this summer, don't forget the spring dragging. If you dragged your roads smooth last fall after the last rain, so that they froze up smooth, you have had good roads all winter. If not, you have smoothed them down by bumping over them, and then smoothed them only in the tracks, torturing your wife, your children and yourself simply because you would not follow our advice, says Wallace's Farmer.

There will always be trouble about getting the township trustees to drag



Useful Drag in Operation.

the roads at the proper time. Surely we shall soon reach a time when every farmer will take pride in seeing the road in front of his farm kept smooth and hard, whether he is paid for it or not. The best work we get done in this world, the work that counts for the most, is that which a man does for love of it, and because of his own self-respect, rather than for the money he may make. This is true of about everything we do. The best work is work that cannot be paid for in cash, but is the outward expression of the inward life of the man.

Let's get over the idea that we must do only what we are paid for doing, and that when we are paid for it, it is all right to do less work for the same money for the township or county than we would do for a neighbor or employer. Let's develop a loyalty to ourselves, to our farms, to the township, to the state, that will lead us to do things because they should be done, and not for the gain we get out of it, not primarily for the pay.

## CONVICTS WILL MAKE ROADS

State of Missouri to Put 500 Prisoners to Work on Columbia-Jefferson City Highway.

Missouri will employ 500 of the 2,500 prisoners confined in institutions of that state at road work. Probably the first road to be so built will be the Columbia-Jefferson City highway, connecting the seat of the state university with the state capital. The state highway department will pay the state \$1.25 for each convict used, a compromise wage suggested by Governor Gardner. The state will feed, clothe, transport and guard the prisoners for this wage.

## GOOD ROADS ARE NECESSARY

Without Them Farmer Is Not Going to Achieve Success He Is Justly Entitled To.

Good roads, better roads are everywhere needed, not luxuries to be enjoyed by the classes only, but necessary for the progress that the farmer, particularly, is entitled to and is going to have, would never be his.

**Mixing Cream Not Advisable.**  
The mixing of warm, fresh cream with cold cream is never advisable, as the whole mass is warmed thereby, and souring will follow more quickly.

**Need Wool and Sheep.**  
We need more wool. We must have more sheep. This appeal comes direct from our government.

**Reason for Sheep Shortage.**  
There are several reasons for our shortage of sheep, but the main reason is the dog nuisance.

# DAIRY TALES

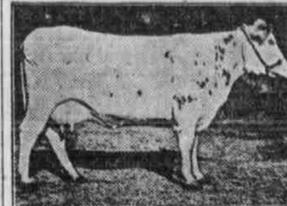
## RECORD OF HOLSTEIN COW

California Animal Sets High Mark by Producing 24.01 Pounds of Butter in Seven Days.

Purebred Holstein cows are certainly doing their level best to respond to Hoover's injunction to increase production. Records are being broken so rapidly that a cow no sooner gets used to her championship laurels than another one snatches them away.

Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker has just added to the dairy fame of California by breaking the record for butterfat production in the junior three-year-old class, by producing 24.01 pounds of butter in seven consecutive days, in the division covering tests begun not less than 240 days from freshening.

Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker freshened at the age of three years, five months, twenty-seven days, and began her test eight months after freshening. In the seven days she produced



Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker.

445 pounds of milk, yielding 24.01 pounds of butter. Her prior record, begun 11 days from freshening, is 688.4 pounds of milk, yielding 36.80 pounds of butter. She is making a large yearling record and is due to calve again within the year.

By yielding more than 24 pounds of butter in a week after having been milked for eight months she has established a new world's record, displacing Finnerne Hollingen Payne, whose record, begun 356 days after freshening, is 339.1 pounds of milk and 22.57 pounds of butter.

## TRAINING FOR YOUNG BULLS

Should Be Taught to Be Led by Halter When Quite Young—Caretaker Must Be Master.

When quite young, the bull should be trained to be led by a halter. By the time he is a year old, a strong ring should be inserted in his nose so he can be led by a staff. It is not safe to try to lead a grown bull merely by a halter or rope fastened to his ring. In leading by the staff, the caretaker should always walk at the side and never in front of the bull. One of the essentials in training the young bull is that he must be taught that his caretaker is his master. Bulls known to be vicious usually are handled with care, with the result that fewer accidents are likely to occur with them than with those considered gentle.

## SILAGE FOR DAIRY ANIMALS

Found Superior to Corn Fodder by Experiment Stations—Larger Amount of Nutrients.

Experiments conducted by experiment stations demonstrate that silage is superior to corn fodder for dairy cows. Cows receiving silage in the ration produced 13 per cent more milk than cows receiving corn fodder. Henry in "Feeds and Feeding" states that "Silage gives better results than dry corn fodder for the reason that cows fed the succulent palatable silage usually consume a heavier ration than those fed the dry fodder and hence have a larger amount of nutrients available for milk production after the maintenance requirements of the body have been met."

## LEAVING CALVES WITH COWS

As Milk for First Four Days Is Unfit for Human Consumption, Leave Calf That Time.

Practical dairymen differ in their opinion as to the length of time the calf should be left with the cow. The first milk, or colostrum, is necessary to cleanse the digestive system of the calf and get it in working order. The younger a calf is taught to drink the easier, but as the milk of the cow is unfit for human consumption for at least four days the calf may well be left with the cow for that time. Also, the udder of the cow is generally inflamed and often caked and the nursing of the calf helps to relieve this condition.

## NO CURE FOR WHITE SCOURS

Disease Is Generally Fatal, Calf Dying in Day or Two—Disinfection Is Favored.

White scours is caused by a germ entering through the navel cord soon after birth. If the germ once gets in the dairy barn all the calves born are liable to the disease within a few hours unless the practice of disinfecting the navel is followed. There is no satisfactory remedy. It is generally fatal, the calf dying within a day or two.

# CRAZY JIM'S RIDE

By L. A. WALWORTH.

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The Chicago & Northwestern railway built an extension in South Dakota in 1891 which was known as "Deadwood Hill."

The length of the extension is about ten miles, with an average grade of approximately one hundred and forty-five feet to the mile.

The Deadwood yard was situated on an extreme incline; and as cars would not remain standing unless the handbrakes were securely set, a derail switch was placed at the lower end of the yard.

The railroad men immediately called the extension "Deadwood Hill." It is now more commonly known as "the Hill." Soon after it was first operated the railroaders realized the chances of accident on the line, and many refused to work on the perilous grade. As a result, it was necessary to select a number of reliable men of long experience to run its trains.

Among those chosen, and he consented without objection, was Jim, Sunny Jim, it should have been, for he was a most genial and optimistic character.

Jim usually reported and waited until he was called. When he appeared he complained that he did not feel quite so well as usual, but he responded promptly to his call.

He performed the routine duties preceding a trip, then ran to the end of the yard; and as there were no cars to be taken out, he coupled to a way-car, obtained his running orders, and started.

His engine ran to the derrick in the lower yard, stopped, set it clear, passed it, set it once more to the safety position, and proceeded to the derrick beyond the tunnel. Here the operation was repeated, and the short train moved on its way.

With almost five miles of tortuous track before them, they started down the steep grade.

A great change passed over Jim as they drifted down the mountainside. It was remarkable because it was so sudden and unexpected. Perhaps it was the illness of which he had complained or the strain of many trips over the same line; in any event, in a few minutes Jim's smiling placidity was transformed into a most irritable nervousness. He snapped tartly at his fireman.

At this point of the descent the engineer was obliged to proceed with utmost caution. Jim evidently had kicked caution out of the cab and was dallying with death.

The fireman rushed to Jim's side and seized him by the sleeve.

"What's the matter with you, Jim?" he bellowed. "Are you crazy?"

Jim turned to him with a vicious leer.

"Matter?" The words rasped through his drawn, white lips. "Why, we're on our way to the devil, and you're going along."

He laughed harshly, and the fireman recoiled from him. Then in a flash came swift understanding. Jim's mind had overturned.

The fireman approached cautiously. "Why, surely, Jim, I'm going along."

His voice was calm.

Quickly he leaped forward and, grasping Jim by the shoulder, reached for the throttle. Jim thrust aside his detaining hand and, with a vigorous push, sent him staggering toward the tender.

Before he could regain his feet, the engineer picked up a wrench and waved it with a menacing gesture.

"I'll brain you," he grated, "if you try to interfere. I'm running this engine!"

The fireman looked at him helplessly. Jim was running to the devil and death, indeed.

For a moment he considered the possibility of overpowering Jim, but a violent maniac with a wrench is a dangerous foe.

He glanced out of the gangway and watched the right-of-way rush by. The speed was becoming more perilous with every plunge of the drivers.

Jim sat leaning out of the window. The fireman could scarcely stand, so violent was the lurching of the engine.

He crept forward, but Jim turned and discovered him.

"Back," he snarled at the fireman. "Remember, I'll brain you if you don't stay where you belong."

The fireman stepped to the tender, cast an apprehensive glance behind him, and, observing that Jim was once more intent on his mad purpose, he clambered over the coal and climbed down the steel ladder behind the tender.

Gasping, he burst into the way-car. On the floor, their faces frozen with terror, was the train crew. At sight of the fireman, their mouths gaped stupidly.

In a few words he explained what had occurred in the cab, and, after some hesitation, they joined him when he urged them to help him to overpower the insane engineer.

One by one they made their way in silence to the cab, and then rushed at Jim. He turned with an oath and swung the wrench, but a hand caught it and held it aloft while the others mastered him after a short struggle.

The speed of the train was reduced, and, with Jim in the way-car and the fireman at the throttle, the train was halted a few yards before the derrick which would have hurled them down the mountainside.

# Spring Colds Are the Worst

They lead to catarrh and pneumonia. They weaken the entire system and leave it unable to resist the sudden changes. They interfere with your digestion and lessen your activity. Neglected they soon become that dread disease known as systemic catarrh. Don't neglect them. It's costly as well as dangerous.

# PERUNA Will Safeguard You

Have a box of Peruna Tablets with you for the sudden cold or exposure. Tame your system up with a regular course of the liquid Peruna, fortify it against colds, get your digestion up to normal, take care of yourself, and avoid danger. If you are suffering now begin the treatment at once. Give Nature the help she needs to throw off the catarrhal inflammation, and again become well.

Peruna has been helping people for 44 years. Thousands of homes rely on it for coughs, colds and indigestion. It's a good tonic for the weak, as well.

The Peruna Company Columbus, Ohio

# HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART?

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease because it takes the friction from the shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsbury Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

**TYPHOID** is no more necessary than smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. It is now available to you and your family. It is more vital than horse insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccines, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

**Has His Hands Full.**  
"I thought I knew what it was to have responsibilities," said the head of a large concern.  
"But you found yourself mistaken?"  
"Yes. My wife went away, leaving a poodle, a Maltese cat and a bowl of goldfish in my care."

**Cuticura Kills Dandruff.**  
Anoint spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. K, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

**Her Paradoxical Position.**  
"A vessel is different in one way from anything else."  
"What is that?"  
"It is when she is tied up that she can't make any knots."

**Had To Quit Work Gave Up Hope of Recovery, But Doan's Restored His Health. Has Been Well Since.**

J. B. Ragles, carpenter, 210 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back gave out completely and I had to quit work. I could hardly endure the pain in my back and nights I tossed and turned, unable to sleep. Often in the morning my back was as stiff as a board, so that I couldn't stoop to dress myself. When I did manage to bend over, everything before me turned black. My head seemed to be whirling and sometimes I was so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling."

Mr. Ragles: "The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, getting me up at night and the passages burned cruelly. I lost my appetite, was weak and listless and went down twenty-five pounds in weight. When I had almost given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. Soon after, I passed an examination for life insurance and I'm glad to say my cure has lasted."

Sworn to before me, GEO. W. DEMPSTER, Notary Public.

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**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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annoys others and hurts you. Relieve throat irritation and tickling, and get rid of cough, colds and hoarseness by taking at once

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