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# JOB PRINTING

# PRINTING



### THE MUD TURTLES

Hello, Mud Turtle," said Mason Mud Turtle.

"Hello, Mud Turtle yourself," said Martin Mud Turtle.

"Of course," said Mason Mud Turtle, "my name is merely Mud Turtle. But I call myself Mason to make my name sound very gorgeous, though even Mud Turtle is a gorgeous enough name."

"A gorgeous enough name," said Martin Mud Turtle, "but it is nice to add a few fine touches to our family name. That is why I call myself Martin. My real name is only Mud Turtle, too."

"What do you mean when you say that your real name is only Mud Turtle, too?" asked Martin Mud Turtle. "Surely to have the fine name of Mud Turtle is a great honor. You speak as if it didn't amount to so much."

"Oh, I didn't mean that, I'm sure," said Martin Mud Turtle. "I meant to speak as you did and explain that while I too had the family name of Mud Turtle I liked to add a fine touch and call myself Martin."

"I see, I see," said Mason Mud Turtle, "but at first I thought that you didn't merely care for a fine addition to your name but that you cared for your addition of your name more than you did for the family name itself."

"And that would never, never do. For it is fine to be a mud turtle."

"Fine, indeed," said Martin Mud Turtle. "Fancy living in a house



"Peaceful, Restful Life."

when one can live in the mud! I cannot understand that!

"Fancy living in an apartment when one can live in the mud! I can't understand that either."

"In fact I can't understand anything but living in the mud. The mud is so cool and so refreshing. The mud is so restful and so soft."

"The mud helps to protect us, too." "Of course it does," said Mason Mud Turtle. "But because we look like the mud."

"By that I mean that we are colored very much like mud. That is, if one can speak of colored mud. But you know what I mean, Martin."

"I mean that we wear suits that are of the same mud shade as the mud! That's clear enough," laughed Martin.

"As clear as mud," laughed Martin. "Whatever does that expression mean?" asked Mason. "I've heard it before by people who were walking along by this muddy stream."

"They were walking along by the bank and looking at the mud and they used that expression quite often and laughed as they did so. That was when one of them was explaining something to another and the other didn't seem to understand."

"It means," said Martin, "that the explanation isn't clear at all. You see mud isn't clear. One can't see through mud very well, and so when anyone wants to tell anyone else that they cannot understand what has been said to them and the explanation that has been given, they say that the explanation is as clear as mud."

"Of course, meaning that it isn't clear at all."

"Sometimes," said Mason, "our mud-colored shells are covered with moss. That is always a handsome touch. But I agree with you, I cannot understand how creatures can live anywhere else but in the mud."

"People cannot see us well in the mud because we look like the mud, and as we've both agreed, that is of great protection to us."

"Of course if danger comes near and we are attacked we can fight bravely. And we can fight like our cousins, the Snapping Turtles, can fight."

"But oh, the life that is to be led in the mud! It's such a beautiful, quiet, peaceful, restful life."

"It's so pleasant!" "So pleasant," said Martin. "I'd like to sing a song about the mud."

"Why don't you?" asked Mason. "The mud is so thick that it may drown the sound of your voice, ha, ha."

"Another time," said Martin, "for I fear my audience isn't feeling appreciative and ready to applaud today!"

Not a Reason.  
Joan—Why would mummy buy me a new doll?  
Nurse—Because yours aren't broken yet, dear.

Joan—Well, mummy's had a new baby—and I'm not broken.

### FOWLS REQUIRE GOOD CARE DURING SUMMER

Poor Economy to Neglect Hens During Rush Work.

If They Cannot Be Given Free Range It Will Be Necessary to Furnish Ample Supply of Green Feed—Give Some Milk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the rush of summer work the hens often are neglected on many farms. This is poor economy, because the care they receive will determine to a large extent the profits to be realized.

The poultrymen of the Department of Agriculture advise that hens be given free range, if possible, during the summer months, and if they cannot be given free range that as much green feed be furnished as they will readily consume. Milk is excellent during the summer months. Buttermilk also may be used, or semi-solid buttermilk if the regular buttermilk is not obtainable.

The department advises feeding about equal parts of scratch grains and of mash for the average during



Hens on Free Range Do Not Need as Much Grain as Those Closely Confined.

the year, but the pullets will not eat the dry mash freely in the fall, so that it is necessary to feed them about two parts of scratch feed to one part of mash, reducing this to about equal parts of mash and scratch feed February 1, and still further reducing the scratch feed about June 1 so that the hens will eat nearly two parts mash to one part of scratch feed. Feed scratch grains lightly in the morning and give a full feed in the evening, feeding roughly about three times as much scratch grains in the evening as in the morning. Different flocks will consume different amounts of feeds, but roughly the following amounts should be fed:

Pounds of Scratch Feed to 100 Hens.

Season—	Leghorns Bred	General Purpose Bred
Fall until January 31.....	10% 13	
February 1 to May 31.....	8% 11 1/2	
June 1 to October 31.....	7% 10	

3 parts cracked corn 1 part wheat 2 parts oats  
2 parts corn of this scratch feed will weigh 14 pounds.

Dry Mash for Leghorns.  
1 part bran 5 1/2 parts meat or fish scrap 1 part middlings 12 parts corn meal  
Dry Mash for General-Purpose Breeds.  
1 part bran 1 part middlings 1 1/2 parts meat scrap 1 1/2 parts corn meal 1 1/2 parts ground oats

Add 1 pound of linseed meal to 100 pounds of this mash.  
All parts are by weight.

### SUNFLOWER GOOD AS SILAGE

Becoming Popular in Northwestern Sections Where Corn is Difficult to Grow.

The use of sunflowers for silage has proved popular in certain of the Northern Great Plains and Inter-Mountain states where it is not possible to produce a large tonnage of corn for silage purposes. In some sections the silage made from sunflowers has been found to compare favorably in palatability and feeding value with silage made from corn. This is not always the case, however, as it appears that in certain irrigated districts in the Northern Great Plains where the growth of sunflowers is rank and succulent, the resulting silage is often not very palatable. Experiments reported from the Huntley experiment farm in Montana of the United States Department of Agriculture show that while it is possible to produce from 25 to 30 tons of sunflowers per acre, it has been difficult to produce a silage that is as much relished by live stock as corn silage, which gives rather less than half as much tonnage per acre.

### CARING FOR STUBBLE LANDS

Turn as Soon as There is Sufficient Moisture—Convert Weeds into Needed Humus.

Oats and wheat stubble that have not been turned should be turned as soon as there is sufficient moisture. Get rid of weeds by converting them into humus to improve your soil. If wheat is to be sown on out fields the land should be turned as soon as possible. If a spring crop is to follow wheat, break as soon as you can to check weeds and get the land ready for the next crop. The "blow sands" had probably best be left till spring.

### REDUCING DAMAGE TO ROADS

Repair Bills Would Be Greatly Lessened by Placing More of Loads Over Front Axle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Repair bills for damaged roads would be much reduced, engineers in the bureau of public roads report, after extensive experimental work, if motor trucks were designed to carry more of the loads put on them over the rear axle and less over the rear wheels, as at present. In the average heavy truck of today the body is nearly balanced on the rear axle. When the truck strikes an obstacle or an irregularity in the highway, the damage done to the road surface by the rear wheels is much greater than it would be if the load were distributed on both axles.

Given a perfectly smooth road surface, traveled by a truck with perfectly smooth circular tires, there would

### DRIVERS CAN IMPROVE ROADS

Wear to Surface Can Be Prevented by Driving Over Middle and Other Less Used Parts.

Drivers can prevent wear to the surfaces of the roads and even improve their conditions if instead of driving in one track or on the edge of the road they will drive over the middle and other less used parts of the road when traffic permits. The one thing that is fatal above all things to road surfaces, whether dirt or paved, is driving in tracks, which subjects one small part of the road surface to all the traffic and damage that the whole road accommodates. Traffic should be evenly distributed over the entire surface of the road, and a little thoughtfulness and care in this respect on the part of drivers will do much to add to the permanency and excellence of our roadways.

### GOVERNMENT AID FOR ROADS

Up to November 1, \$72,744,000 Had Been Expended, and \$121,322,198 More Allotted.

Discussing progress in road construction since enactment of the federal aid legislation four years ago, Thomas H. McDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads, reported that up to November 1, 3,190 miles of "first class" highway had been completed. As its share of the cost the federal government had expended \$72,744,000 and allotted \$121,322,198 more. Other results of national legislation, Mr. McDonald said, had been the establishment of state highway departments in five states and the reorganization of such departments in 20 other states.



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white sweet clover. The seeds of the two cannot be distinguished, and it is quite possible that either by accident or design the cheaper seed of the biennial type may be sold for the more expensive annual plant. For this reason the United States Department of Agriculture urges prospective buyers to look carefully into the origin of every lot of seed offered. Growers of annual sweet clover this year should be able to state where they got their stock seed, when it was sown, when it blossomed and when it was harvested. If any responsible state official can add his assurance that the field is true annual, such a statement would be worth getting.

The large growers are naturally preparing to meet all demands for evidence as to the purity of their stocks. Unless the smaller growers can also give adequate assurances regarding the authenticity of their seed it may be harder to sell and they may have to accept prices in line with those paid for common sweet clover seed. All such growers are advised to take up this matter with their farm bureaus, county agents or state experiment stations and protect themselves as far as possible.

### STORAGE CELLAR ESSENTIALS

Should Be Located on Well-Drained Site and Insulated Against Cold and Heat.

The four things to be kept in mind in planning a storage cellar are: securing a well-drained site, on a knoll, if possible, but in any case where no water can settle back in the cellar; insulation against both cold and heat is necessary; the cellar should be supplied with plenty of moisture so that roots and tubers will not shrivel; at the same time it must be ventilated so that moisture does not condense or drip.

The following products can be stored in a root cellar so designed: Apples, asparagus, beans, bulbs, cabbage, canned fruit, carrots, celery, cranberries, fresh fruits, onions, parsnips, pears, potatoes, sauerkraut and tomatoes.

### COVER CROPS IMPROVE SOILS

Not Grown as Much as They Deserve Nor as Frequently as Needed in Many Instances.

Cover crops for fall and winter are not used as much as they deserve nor as frequently as the soil requires. More vegetable matter is greatly needed on thin soils. Those who break early and plant rye, wheat, oats, barley or clover will find advantages for improving soil and in extending the rotation to build up the land. Without humus it is a difficult matter to use commercial fertilizer to advantage. By turning the cover crop you make a beginning for better soil.

### PROFITABLE AGE FOR FOWLS

Some Hens Are Not Good Producers After Their Second Year, Others Lay Longer.

The profitable age for hens varies with individuals. Some hens are not profitable after their second year, while others will pay their keep and more for three or four years. In figuring the value of a hen, consideration must be given the value of her eggs as well as to the number of them she will lay.

### SEE'S KEEN EYE FOR LANDMARKS

How is it that a bee can fly all over a town, and yet invariably come home to the hive in the evening? There can be little doubt so intelligent an insect as this has a long memory and a keen eye for landmarks. This is testified to by the fact that almost all bees fly by day, whereas such creatures as moths, of no fixed home or occupation, fly in the darkness. A bee would be lost at midnight because it could not recognize its surroundings.

### THE ART OF LIFE

The art of life is to keep step with the celestial orchestra that beats the measure of our career and gives the cue for our exits and our entrances. Why should we willingly miss anything, or be angry with folly, or in despair at any misadventure? In this world there should be none but gentle tears and fluttering tip-toe loves. It is a great carnival, and amongst these lights and shadows of comedy, these roses and vices of the playhouse, there is no abiding—G. Santayana, in the Dial.

### SWEET CLOVER SEED MUST BE CERTIFIED

That of Biennial Cannot Be Told From Annual Product.

Smaller Growers Are Advised by Department of Agriculture to Secure Assurances Regarding Authenticity of Seed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Last fall there was probably little more than 200 bushels of annual white sweet clover seed in existence, practically all grown in Iowa, Michigan or Alabama. Nearly all of this seed was used for increase purposes so that there is at present a considerable shortage growing. There are four or five large producers with acreages in Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Texas and Alabama, but besides these there are hundreds of farmers with from one to several acres from which they expect to harvest a crop this year, part of which will be offered for sale.

The attention of these smaller growers is called to the fact that buyers will desire to be sure that the seed offered them next winter is that of the annual and not that of the biennial

### A CROCK OF SWEET CLOVER MAY WHICH HAS BEEN CURED TO EXCELLENT CONDITION.

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