

To Digest After Farm Work Is Done

PASTURING COWS.

Silo a Great Help In Solving Summer Feeding.

POOR MILK DUE TO POOR FOOD

The Best of the Common Breed of Animal Will Yield a Satisfactory Profit if You Give It Half a Chance to Keep Itself in Good Condition.

At this season of the year there is nothing more important in the consideration of dairy matters than that which pertains to the feeding of cows through the coming summer and next fall and winter, says the Kansas Farmer. It may be conceded without argument that low yields of milk cows are due largely to poor feeding. The best

THE MILK MAKER.

Certainty is the fundamental necessity in dairying. Don't guess at results, but know what you are doing.

It is very necessary for newly born calves to receive the colostrum or the first milk from the cow after freshening.

Where one has reason to expect a cow to be predisposed to milk fever her calf should be left with her during the first forty-eight hours after freshening.

In order to know whether a cow is profitable or not you must know what she eats and what she yields. Either alone is not sufficient.

Carelessness is one of the most common causes of failure on the dairy farm. Look to your work and to the details every day.

RAISING TURKEYS.

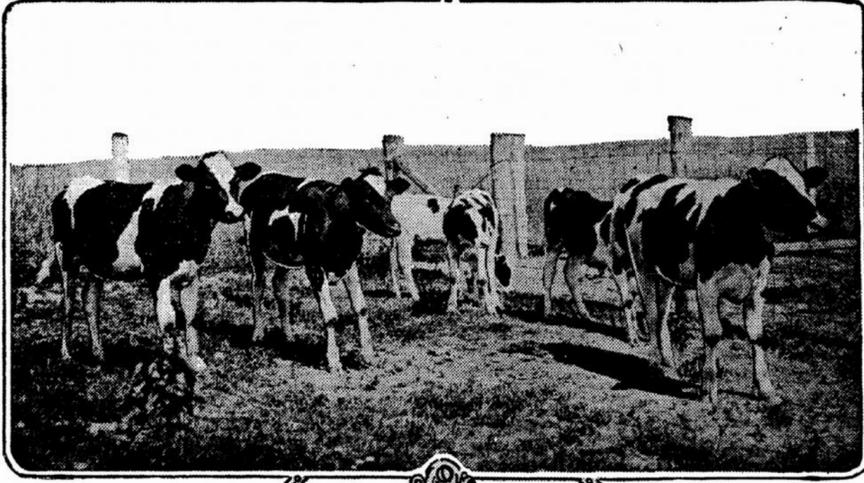
Poults Require Constant Care Until Eight Weeks of Age.

When hatching time comes the turkey's nest should be dry and large and on the ground and sheltered from all sorts of evil things. The hen should have easy access to abundance of food and clear water.

The crisis for the little turkey is its first week, then great care until the quill feathers are started. It seems as if to produce these feathers requires more of the poult's energy than its system can give. For three weeks the food should consist of newly drawn sweet milk, very hard boiled eggs, fine wheat and bread crumbs.

During the first week the little turkeys are apt to get on to their backs. They must be rescued or they will die. The fourth week the food may consist of oatmeal in small quantities, cracked

Rearing Calves For the Dairy



YOUNG HOLSTEIN CATTLE THAT HAVE RECEIVED GOOD TREATMENT

A calf for the dairy should be from the best cows and well developed and at three days old active and bright. As soon as she is born take her out of sight and hearing of the mother, as the mother will be more quiet and the calf will learn to drink more readily than if allowed to suck. Be sure to give her a small feed of the first milking, as this is just what the calf needs to start its digestive organs working properly. It is well to continue to feed whole milk until the calf is well started, say ten days to two weeks old; then gradually add skim milk with a very little fine middlings until the ration is entirely of skim milk with a grain ration of equal parts by weight of fine middlings, oilmeal and cornmeal ground very fine. Calf meal is an excellent substitute for milk and grain, as it takes the place of both. Above all things, do not overfeed the calf. When the calf is about two weeks old keep hay where it can nibble at it at leisure, and the youngster will soon learn to eat it, and it will tend to keep the calf's stomach and digestive organs in a healthy condition.

of our common cows will yield a satisfactory profit if fed as they should be. These cows almost invariably do well when they freshen in advance of good pasture and when they have a chance to feed on that kind of pasture. This should be a sufficient hint that an important step in the production of abundant milk is that which will afford good pasture for the cows.

We have said that the pasture season could be made earlier by seeding rye in the fall of the year and which rye, if sown early enough, will most years give some fall pasture and it will always give the earliest pasture in the spring. But if rye was not sown last fall the best chance for early spring pasture is afforded through early sown oats. Spring sown winter wheat will afford spring pasture and also summer pasture. These two grains seeded as pasture will save the wild grass pasture. The cows can be withheld from this until the wild grass is good.

The extra start in the spring afforded by keeping the cows off the wild grass will make such pasture better all through the season.

We cannot think of summer feeding without thinking of the silo, and we cannot refrain from again mentioning it. The dairy farmer who has a silo and who has silage enough to carry his stock until pastures are good is indeed fortunate.

LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY.

The simplest form of lime-sulphur solution and probably the best for you to experiment with is the so called self boiled solution, says the Orange Judd Farmer. This is made of eight pounds of stone lime, eight pounds of powdered sulphur and fifty gallons of water. It is best made in large quantities because a larger amount of heat is developed by the lime than if only a small amount is made at once.

Supposing you want to make 200 gallons of the mixture, put thirty-two pounds of stone lime in a barrel or tub with five or six gallons of water. As soon as the lime begins to slake vigorously put in thirty-two pounds of powdered sulphur. Stir constantly and add more water as needed, so that it forms a thick paste and is thoroughly heated. When the boiling has stopped and before any red or orange streaks appear in the mixture add several gallons of cold water to cool it. Strain it, dilute the 200 gallons and the mixture is ready to put in the spray machine and apply. The other forms of lime-sulphur solution are somewhat similar, but are made by boiling the mixture in a kettle.

wheat and table scraps, if the scraps contain nothing salt-like salt fish, salt meat, etc. After the eighth week, the mother and brood may be released from their pen and given freedom to roam. They require plenty of pure water. Keep gravel, oyster shells, lime and charcoal in easy access. Watch hen and poults for lice and dust them frequently. Dew is very harmful to young turkeys. So are drafts. They are hard to carry over the first two months. After that they thrive.

DAIRYING IN THE FAR WEST.

Many Sections Await Coming of Live Stock to Become Prosperous.

For several years the federal dairy division has been building up dairying in the far west, particularly in such sparsely settled regions as the reclamation projects, says the Country Gentleman. Independently of extension funds recently made available by the Smith-Lever bill, the division has succeeded in doubling and often in trebling the number of silos in such sections.

Wherever alfalfa is grown in abundance, as on irrigated lands, the division has preached dairying as the logical industry to utilize this feed. With the Smith-Lever funds available experiment stations in the western states are co-operating with the federal department of agriculture in dairy extension projects.

There are many sections of the west that only await the coming of livestock to become prosperous. Cheap feeds, especially such roughage as alfalfa, are produced in abundance in the irrigated valleys. Often the price is so low that unless the hay is fed on the ranch it will be disposed of at a loss. Five dollars a ton for alfalfa delivered to the railroad has been a common price, while at the same time many growers claim they should have \$8 or \$10 a ton in order to make a profit. According to these figures the average crop requires the assistance of cows, hogs and sheep in order to return a profit.

Don't Overfeed the Birds.

Intensive poultry keeping involves of necessity heavy feeding, but one should constantly be on the lookout to guard against overfeeding, which puts the bird into a state of lowered vitality in which its natural powers of resistance to all forms of infectious and other diseases are reduced. The feeding of high protein concentrates, like linseed or cottonseed meal, needs to be particularly carefully watched in this respect.

Raise Plenty of Beans.

There is no reason why nearly all farmers should not grow an abundance of beans for their own use. They are wholesome and nourishing and are satisfactory substitutes for meats when the latter are difficult to obtain.

A Glance at Current Topics and Events

A Bulgarian Heads Czar's Forces.
Petrograd, May 8.—General Radko Dimitrieff, who is commanding the czar's forces against Cracow, was Bulgarian minister at St. Petersburg when the present war broke out. He immediately resigned his portfolio to take service under the czar. Although one of Bulgaria's distinguished soldiers, General Dimitrieff has lived a great part of his life in Russia. He was born in Eastern Rumania in 1859 and in 1880 was sent to Russia to complete his



General Radko Dimitrieff.

military education, having already served as a lieutenant in the Rumania militia. He returned home in 1885 and took part in the revolution that made Eastern Rumania a part of Bulgaria. In the subsequent war with Serbia he was appointed chief of staff of the eastern army corps and served with gallantry.

In the war of 1912 against Turkey he served as commander of the first army, under the supreme command of General Michael Savoff, and won fame by his victory at Kirklisse, in the first battle of the war. When the war between the Balkan states broke out the following year he was made commander in chief, General Savoff declining to serve. At first he conducted a brilliant campaign, but eventually Bulgaria was compelled by exhaustion and the intervention of Roumania to give up the fight.

Arizona to Be Launched in June.

New York, May 12.—The new super-Dreadnought Arizona is more than 53 per cent completed at the navy yard in Brooklyn and will be launched early in June. As soon as she takes the water preparations will begin for the laying of the keel of the still greater super-Dreadnought California, which also is to be built at the navy yard. Contracts for the materials to be used in the construction of the California are now being let.

The launching of the Arizona is expected to prove one of the greatest naval celebrations in the history of New York. The time selected for the great ship to take her plunge into the East river is one when the entire Atlantic fleet will be in New York waters, making it possible for 25,000 officers and men of that organization to witness the ceremony. President Wilson will be urged to go to Brooklyn for the launching. President Taft was present in Brooklyn at the launching of the battleship New York on Oct. 30, 1912.

The Arizona will be the fourth of the great battleships built in the New York navy yard to be launched, the others having been the old flagship Connecticut, the Dreadnought Florida and the super-Dreadnought New York, the last named the new flagship of the Atlantic fleet. When she goes overboard she probably will be about 65 per cent completed, which indicates that it will be early in the spring of 1916 before she is ready to take her place at a unit of the first super-Dreadnought division of the Atlantic fleet. Her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, was launched at Newport News, Va., a few weeks ago.

Get Your Elephants Now.

New York, May 12.—The European war is likely to cause a shortage in elephants in this country, according to Ernest Seigfried, who is manager of Louis Rehe's wild animal farm at Woodside, in Queens borough, New York. Mr. Seigfried received a rush order for six elephants to be delivered at once to a big circus. He was unable to fill it.

"In other years we have always had from ten to twelve elephants at this time of year," said Mr. Seigfried. "This year we haven't any. With the approach of the circus season we have just received orders for thirty-five elephants, but we cannot fill one of the orders. These elephants are worth from \$1,500 up."

Students' Summer Military Camp.

New York, May 10.—Officers attached to the staff of Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the eastern division of the army on Governors Island, are completing the preliminary arrangements for a great camp for military instruction to be organized at Plattsburg barracks in New York state next summer.

It is said that the camp will be a step toward the creation of an adequate military reserve in this country. Those who will receive the training will be college and university students.

This summer camp for students was General Wood's idea, and he conceived it while he was chief of the general staff. It is expected that the attend-

ance at Plattsburg and the three camps in other parts of the country will probably double that of any previous year.

In announcing the plans for the camps the general staff says: The camp will be in command of a regular army officer yet to be named, and all of the instructors will be from the regular establishment. Among those endorsing the project are President Lowell of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, President Hibben of Princeton, Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt and Dr. John H. Finley, the commissioner of education of New York state.

To Study Light Problem.

Chicago, May 11.—Dr. A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel prize for research in physical science in 1907, has completed a twelve year task of drawing 120,000 lines on six square inches of metal, which, it is said, will help to determine the chemical substance of the planets.

The purpose of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light and through the analysis of light to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations and is enclosed in glass to exclude the air and dust.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines were drawn on every inch of the six inch surface.

To Seek Lost Race Near Amazon.

Washington, May 10.—Just to the north of the lower reaches of the Amazon lies a section of Brazilian and British Guiana watered by a hundred large and small streams tributary to the great river which is one of the last bits of No Man's Land left. There may be all sorts of interesting things to be seen in this 700 by 400 miles bit of unexplored country, strange animals and reptiles and stranger men. Algot Lange, who has already two explorations of the Amazon region to his credit, means to find out. He will start early in June for Para, where he will fit out a cruising houseboat and then say goodbye to civilization for two or three years.

The explorer hopes to find something more interesting than big snakes this time. On his last journey, in 1913, when he explored part of the lower Amazon region, he found and brought back some remarkable specimens of ancient pottery, bearing strong resemblance in design and workmanship to Aztec ceramic art. Mr. Lange has a theory that the people of a civilization much higher than any other that has left its mark on the Amazon region moved north and that traces of them, perhaps remnants of the tribes of their descendants, may be found in the unexplored region he intends to penetrate.

From Farm Hand to Governor.

Nashville, May 11.—From farm hand to chief executive of Tennessee is the record of Governor Thomas C. Rye, the first Democrat in recent years to regain the state from Republican control. The story is told that when a youth Tom Rye trained a red bull calf to saddle and used him as a mount when going a-courting or to church. On his first appearance on this queer steed some young fellows began to gibe the young farmer. Leaping from his saddle, Tom tackled his tormentors and put them to flight.

The future governor was educated in the common schools of Camden, Tenn., his native town, and then went to Charlotte, Tenn., where he became a student in the law office of his uncle, Major T. C. Morris. In two years he passed his examination and returned to Camden to take up the practice of his profession. Mr. Rye became a leading



Thomas C. Rye is a Real Self Made Man.

lawyer in his section and established an enviable reputation for kindness and sympathy for the distressed. This reputation has followed him through his life. His popularity stood him in good stead when he entered politics. He served several terms as district attorney of his district and gradually acquired prominence in state politics. So when last fall he secured the gubernatorial nomination he entered the campaign with spirit and won handsomely from his Republican opponent.

Soon to Phone Abroad by Wireless.

New York, May 12.—Wireless telephoning across the Atlantic ocean is not beyond possibility, according to Peter Cooper Hewitt, whose invention made possible the three relay stations which have been utilized by the American Bell Telephone company in talking directly from New York to San Francisco. Mr. Hewitt is now working on an oscillator which he believes will obviate all difficulties heretofore experienced in using wireless for telephoning.

His oscillator has already proved practicable for short distances. He has talked several times to persons at Columbia university, New York, four and a half miles from his experimental laboratory on the roof of Madison Square Garden, with perfect results. The problem that remains is to strengthen the oscillator to carry sufficient voltage to transmit messages long distances, and this is a matter that will take but a few months, Mr. Hewitt believes.

"Within ten years I predict that every ship will carry wireless telephones, and the wireless will be used entirely in talking over long distances. I don't think it will ever prove a substitute for the regulation telephone in the congested districts. In time, though, practically every farmer will have his wireless telephone, and other persons living in lonely districts will have this easy method of keeping in touch with civilization."

Palmer, Claims Judge.

Washington, May 10.—A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who was appointed chief justice of the federal court of claims, finished his third term as a representative to congress on March 4 last. Last fall Mr. Mitchell went before the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the United States senate on the Democratic ticket, but was beaten at the polls by Boies Penrose, Republican, who has held down the job since 1897.

During Mr. Palmer's career as a congressman he was active and aggressive and became one of the recognized leaders of his party. He was a steady and forceful worker for President Wilson at the Baltimore convention and since



Photo by American Press Association. A. Mitchell Palmer, Now Chief Justice of Federal Court of Claims.

the advent of the present administration has been one of Mr. Wilson's most trusted allies on the floor of the house.

Judge Palmer is credited with defeating Charles M. Schwab in a labor inquiry. When the Democrats of the Sixty-third congress met in caucus Leader Underwood, who called Palmer his "strong right arm," nominated him for caucus chairman, and he was unanimously elected. As such it was his duty to preside over the Democratic caucus in the house more than any other chairman ever did, for the great tariff and currency bills were both debated and considered line by line in Democratic caucus for weeks, entailing much labor for Mr. Palmer.

Olympic Games Here in 1916.

Paris, May 11.—The Olympic games of 1916 will be held in America instead of Berlin, according to a decision which was reached at a meeting of the international Olympic committee in Lyons. The committee's decision is a reply to the German suggestion that the games be held in Berlin as planned, neutral athletes only competing.

In canceling the franchise granted to the Deutsche Olympische Verband and transferring it to America, the international committee also agreed to give a free hand to the American Olympic committee and to the Amateur Athletic union in selecting the city where the games shall be held, but made the proviso that the program must include every one of the events voted in the Olympic congress at Paris Sarbonne in 1913. No events must be dropped or others added.

The international committee has decreed that the 1916 games will not count as regular games, and the records put up will not be described as Olympic records.

Field Artillery Schools.

Washington, May 11.—The war department is preparing to establish six field artillery training camps in various parts of the country this summer. The camps will be at Tobyhanna, Pa.; Anniston, Ala.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Sparta, Wis., and Sisson, Cal. At each of these camps there will be a school for officers and noncommissioned officers from June 1 to June 15.

DEADLY MACHINE GUN.

The machine gun, which pours forth a direct hail of small caliber bullets, is one of the deadliest weapons of modern warfare.

From the clumsy Gatling gun has come the modern "automatic," mounted on a light tripod, and weighing less than forty pounds. All the armies use these guns, although they vary somewhat in type, are essentially alike in their mechanism and in their effectiveness.

In the Benet-Mercie automatic machine gun of the French army a metal feed strip, or clip, that contains thirty ordinary army rifle cartridges is inserted in a slot on the right side of the gun. As the trigger is pulled the bolt mechanism is released and, guided by the main firing spring, pushes a cartridge into the rifle chamber.

The instant the cartridge is in place the breech mechanism locks and the charge is exploded. On its way through the rifle barrel, a little of the gas from the exploded powder is diverted through a hole in the side of the barrel, and so acts on a piston as to force the bolt mechanism back and to compress the main spring.

In returning, the bolt mechanism pulls the empty shell from the chamber and throws it out below, so that it does not interfere with the new cartridge that is now forced in from above.

The mechanism is so perfect that the operation described takes place in a small fraction of a second, and the bullets issue from the mouth of this deadly weapon at the rate of seven hundred a minute.—Youth's Companion.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Panama canal was suggested for the isthmus of Panama as early as 1520 by Angel Saavedra, but for a long time all such suggestions met with determined opposition. from Spain, which made it a capital offense to seek or make known any improvement on the existing route from Porto Bello to Panama. More recently Louis Napoleon, when a prisoner at Ham, spent much time considering the practicability of such a scheme. It was not, however, until the California gold rush of 1849 that any accurate knowledge of the topographical conditions was obtained, and even then thirty more years elapsed before the actual site was chosen by an international body and the work begun.

Waste From Coins.

The waste of metal from coins rubbing together is said to amount to one ton and a quarter of gold and eighty-eight tons of silver annually.