

FARM EXTRACTS

INFORMATION FROM THE EXPERIMENT STATION—AGRICULTURAL PAPERS AND THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE

Peanuts Valuable Food Rich In The Amino Acids

Peanuts are high in food value, says the United States Department of Agriculture, but there is no foundation for the recently circulated report that peanuts promote the growth of hair. Investigations carried on in the Bureau of Chemistry with regard to the chemical and nutritive properties of the proteins of the peanut have demonstrated that, aside from the oil, which is easily digested and which furnishes a large amount of fuel or energy, the shelled peanut contains about 20 per cent of protein of a high nutritional quality.

When we eat protein we consume in reality 18 or 20 substances, known as amino acids, each one of which may have quite special functions in nutrition. Some proteins are deficient in certain of these acids and will not promote growth. Peanut protein, however, is rich in the amino acids which are lacking in the proteins of corn and grain, and for that reason peanuts are an excellent supplement to a cereal diet, whether in the form of a meal or press cake fed with corn and cereal feeds to animals or as a supplement to wheat protein when used with wheat flour in bread making.

The erroneous idea that eating peanuts will affect the growth of hair may have arisen from the fact that hair, wool, feathers, and similar animal tissues, when analyzed, show a relatively large amount of cystine, which is one of the amino acids present in protein. Even were the assumption true that by eating foods containing cystine the growth of hair could be stimulated, it would not apply in the case of peanuts, which do not contain as high a percentage of cystine as many other common foods.

Doubled Soy Acreage Is Probable As Bean Popularity Increases

Indications are that Kentucky will grow about twice as many soy beans in 1922 as were grown in 1921, according to soils and crops specialists at the College of Agriculture. The increased popularity of this legume crop as a soil builder and feed for livestock together with a 50 per cent reduction in the price of seed are held responsible for the probable increase in acreage. Last year, with seed as high as from four to six dollars a bushel, there was an increase of 100 per cent over the 1920 acreage in the main producing sections of the State, according to the specialists.

"Planting the beans in the same row and at the same time with corn has proved to be the most popular method of growing them in Kentucky," Ralph Kenney, one of the specialists said. "In 1920, Henderson County farmers planted 2,000 acres of beans in their corn while in 1921, they grew 5,000 acres. Fulton county had 6,000 acres in 1920 which was increased to 16,000 acres in 1921. Ballard, McCracken and Graves counties also had large acreages.

"Farmers in the mountain counties also have found that growing the beans in corn is a profitable practice whether the mixture is hogged off, the corn picked and the stalk fields grazed or the beans allowed to rot down for soil improvement.

"Since only six pounds of seed are required for an acre the cost ranges from 25 to 30 cents for an acre. If this amount of seed is inoculated, the average growth of the beans in the corn will take from five to ten dollars worth of nitrogen from the air and add it to the soil if the crop remains on the ground.

"At the present rate, farmers in one-half the counties of the State soon will be planting three-fourths of their corn crop with the corn and soybean mixture, as was the case in Fulton county in 1921.

"The Mammoth Yellow variety gives the greatest hay yield in Kentucky while the Haberlandt and Lexington are at present most largely used for planting in corn. The supply of seed in the State is large enough to supply all Kentucky growers this year."

Hatchery Buys Kentucky Eggs At Premium Prices

Kentucky farmers who are co-operating with the extension division of the College of Agriculture in standardizing their farm flocks on the county plan through the use of a single breed for a given county are beginning to profit from their work, according to an announcement from the college stating that a large commercial hatchery in Massachusetts is contracting for hatching

eggs from Kentucky farmers on a six months basis and offering a premium price. The eggs are to be furnished until August.

In making the contracts, the hatchery stated that it preferred Kentucky eggs because of their higher fertility made possible by the open winter, the more vigorous chicks which resulted from the farm flocks having open range, and the fact that enough eggs of one breed could be obtained in a county to make case lot shipping profitable.

Seasonal Tips For Gardeners

During late February and early March is the time to start the war on insects by raking up and burning all trash in the garden. Many serious insects are harbored in this trash during the winter and early spring. If it is not cleaned up until later in the season, they are already active and cannot be destroyed by this method.

Those who have not made out their orders for garden seeds already will profit by doing so at once. Enough seeds should be ordered from some reliable seed house to last throughout the season. The best seeds are cheapest in the end.

Rotation of crops is as important in the garden as it is in the use of field crops. Plan your garden this year so that you will not have the same vegetable growing on the same ground that it did last year.

The most useful garden is the one that has a succession of crops throughout the season. This plan will necessitate several plantings of early vegetables such as radishes, onions and peas.

Save time and labor and keep down the weeds easier this year by planting the garden seeds in long rows. This allows the use of a wheel cultivator or even a horse cultivator in some cases. Beds of lettuce, onions and radishes are out of date.

Leave a place in the garden this year for spinach as it is one of the most healthful vegetables that can be grown. It is a quick maturing crop and will furnish a large amount of greens. For early greens, plant the last of March. Gardeners at the College of Agriculture say the Victoria, Bloomsdale or New Zealand are good varieties for Kentucky.

A few minutes spent in the garden each day is better than two or three hours once a week.

Seed Treatment Checks Serious Losses In Oats

It is probable that Kentucky lost from 146,918 to 930,482 bushels of her annual oats crop in 1919 through the averages of loose and covered smuts which could have been prevented easily by means of seed treatment, according to crop disease specialists at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station who are urging farmers to treat their seed this spring as insurance against further losses. In spite of the ease with which losses may be prevented, the loose and covered smuts of oats probably have been responsible for greater losses year after year, than any other preventable crop disease in the United States, according to the specialists. Spraying the seed with a formaldehyde solution has been recommended as a control.

As the seed is being shoveled from one pile to another, each shovelful is sprayed with a solution consisting of one part of 40 per cent formaldehyde and one part of water. This solution is used at the rate of one quart to 50 bushels of seed. A small quart sprayer is a convenient one to use for the purpose. After the oats are all treated in this way they are piled and covered with blankets, canvas or sacks to confine the vapor. At the end of five hours, they are uncovered and planted. Since the formaldehyde vapor irritates the eyes, nose and throat, the sprayer should be held close to the pile of oats and a circulation of air provided.

Sour Cream Costs Kentucky Farmers \$330,000 Annually

Marketing their cream in a sour condition rather than in the clean, sweet condition desired by dairy manufacturers costs Kentucky farmers about \$330,000 a year, according to a statement issued to-day at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station calling attention to the need for better care of cream before it is sent to market.

A part of the sour cream being

sent to the market is the result of an erroneous belief on the part of some farmers that souring raises the richness of cream. There is no foundation for this belief, the station dairymen say. The remainder of the sour cream is the natural result of poor care given dairy products on the farm.

As a result of the large amount of sour cream which is sent to dairy manufacturers, the State annually produces about 5,500,000 pounds of butter scoring around 82 points that sells for from five to eight cents less a pound than does 92 score butter which can be made from clean, sweet cream, according to the statement. This difference in price between the two grades of butter eventually influences the price which farmers receive for their cream to the extent of more than a \$300,000 loss each year, the station dairymen say.

While some creameries are paying a higher price for sweet, clean cream than they are for sour cream, the production of the desirable product is a problem for the farmer and one that he must work out himself, the statement points out.

Souring not only fails to increase the richness of the cream but also may result in contamination with various germs and ferments that seriously handicap the butter maker in his attempts to produce a high quality product, according to the dairymen.

INCOME TAX FACTS

The new requirement of the income tax law that returns shall be made of gross income of \$5,000 or more regardless of the amount of net income upon which the tax is assessed, necessitates careful computation on the part of the taxpayer. "Gross income" includes practically every dollar received by the taxpayer during the year 1921 in salaries, wages, commissions, rents, royalties, interest on bank deposits, cash dividends on stock, "or income from any source whatsoever." "Net income" is gross income less certain deductions provided for by the act, including all business expenses incurred in the conduct of a business, trade, profession, or vocation.

Certain expenditures, however, are not deductible as a business expense when made for the purchase of articles more or less permanent in character, or for permanent improvement of property. For example, a merchant would not be allowed to deduct the amount expended in the erection of a new store, or a farmer the cost of a new tractor or thrashing machine, since such investments are held to be capital investments. The law expressly prohibits the deduction of family or living expenses, such as rent for a dwelling, repairs to a dwelling, cost of food and clothing for the family, education of children, servant's wages, and similar items. Amounts spent during the year 1921 for any of these items are not deductible.

Farmers, ranchers, dairymen, truck gardeners, vineyard and orchard owners, and other food producers must compute their net and gross incomes for 1921 and ascertain whether an income tax return, or a tax, or both are due. All gains, profits, and income derived from the sale or exchange of farm products, whether produced on the farm or purchased and resold, must be included in gross income. When a farmer exchanges his products for groceries, clothing, or other merchandise, the fair market value of such goods must be included. Profit received from the sale of farm land, or rent received for the use thereof, must be included.

In determining income, upon which the tax is assessed, the farmer may deduct from gross income all necessary expenses incurred in the operation of his farm during the year 1921. These include cost of cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of his crops, cost of feed and fertilizer used, amount spent in repairs to farm buildings (other than the dwelling) and to fences and machinery. Wages paid to farm hands are deductible, but not wages paid to a domestic servant, which is a personal expense.

As an aid to farmers, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has prepared a special form, 1049F, for recording sales of live stock, produce, and a summary which must be attached to the individual return of income and expenses.

An unmarried or widowed farmer or one living apart from his wife must file an individual return for 1921 if his net income for 1921 was \$1,000 or more, or if his gross income was \$5,000 or more. If married and living with his wife on December 31, 1921, a return must be filed if his net income was \$2,000 or if his gross income was \$5,000 or more.

The Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year

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34 DIE AS DIRIGIBLE PLUNGES TO EARTH

Giant Army Airship Bursts Into Flames In 1,000 Foot Fall At Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21.—Thirty-four men were killed, eight were injured seriously and three were uninjured or only slightly bruised when the giant army airship Roma, with its crew and a number of civilians, totalling forty-five in all aboard, plunged today from 1,000 feet or more in the air to the ground at the Hampton Roads naval base.

The accident presumably was caused by a broken rudder and as the huge dirigible plunged to earth it capsized across a high tension electric line, bursting into a roaring furnace of blazing hydrogen gas. Long after dark tonight, many hours after her fall, the ship was still a mass of flames from end to end of her 410-foot frame. The fire fed on the 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas which had distended the great bag for the flight and made all attempts at rescue work futile.

Few Escaped By Jumping
Barely a dozen of those aboard were picked up alive and one of these died on the way to the hospital. All of those who survived the fire escaped by jumping as the ship struck. The others, penned in the hull of the fallen bag, were burned to death.

The flames were finally brought into submission by three fire departments, who fought them with chemicals. And then derricks began picking up the wreckage which consisted of scarcely more than the aluminum framework and the six Liberty motors of the once proud ship of the air.

Within the wreckage lay the bodies, practically all charred beyond recognition. But before the night had passed thirty-three bodies had been removed, accounting for the last of those who were known to have taken flight on the fatal voyage.

Accounts of the survivors and eyewitnesses as to what had happened appeared to agree tonight that the huge kite-like structure of the stern rudder, itself as large as a bombing plane had slipped to one side as the Roma dove along 1,000 feet above the army base.

Trial Flight With New Motors
The bag was making a trial flight with a new battery of Liberty motors.

They were installed to replace Italian engines bought with it in Italy, but which have not proved satisfactory. Installation was completed at Langley Field two weeks ago.

PUBLIC AUCTION

At the John Chinn farm one and one-half miles East of Beaver Dam on the Horton road, Saturday, March 4, I will sell at public auction all my household furniture, farming implements and livestock.

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The Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year



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DIVISION AVOIDED AMONG IRISH FOR 3 MONTHS

Dublin, Feb. 22.—With dramatic suddenness a peace agreement, reached at the eleventh hour between free state and Republican leaders, was sprung on the Ard Fheis or national Sinn Fein convention, today, and the huge gathering of delegates impatient of any delay likely to endanger the pact with Great Britain, gave it unanimous approval and adjourned for three months. The general feeling was that in preserving intact the party organization something like a miracle had been worked.

The net result of the two days' meeting of the Ard Fheis is to insure that no election can be held in Ireland for the next three months, and when it is held the issue will not simply be for or against the treaty, but to determine the judgment of the Irish people on the actual terms of a constitution in which the treaty will be embodied.

Supporters of the free state have contended throughout that the treaty enables Ireland to frame for herself a constitution giving all the essentials of freedom, but the Republicans have denied this and have quoted interpretations placed upon the treaty in speeches by Prime Minister Lloyd George and other British cabinet ministers.

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