

Things the Farmer Likes to Know

PURCHASED FEED.

Figures Show Cows Thrive Best on Bought Fodder.

GIVE THEM WHAT THEY NEED

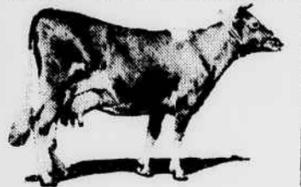
Ohio Comparison Proves That Buying From Outside Sources Is Profitable, but Home Grown Crops Shouldn't Be Discouraged, as It Is the Former Added to the Latter That Give the Best Results.

Cows are being asked today to produce at the peak. They may or they may not have the color that denotes perfection. They may or they may not have a large esentheson or mirror, but they must be able to produce profitably, says the Farm and Fireside.

At the same time that this is true it might be said, if the cows could speak, that they are requiring of the owner a proper consideration at the feed box. It is a rule that works both ways—that is, if the profits are what they may be.

An Ohio county through its county agent is pointing to this fact in a complicated table of facts and figures, which go to show that on the forty-nine farms in the county producing a labor income of nothing or less the sum received for every \$100 feed consumed was \$88. On the six best farms in the county for each \$100 fed there was a return of \$188.

These facts are interesting in the light of the corresponding figures affecting the feed that was purchased in each case. On the forty-nine farms \$9



The pure bred Guernsey cow, Belle-dale IV, here pictured in a fine specimen of the breed. She is owned by Florham Farms, Madison, N. J. Belle-dale IV, has a record at two years of age of 1056 pounds of milk containing 15.58 pounds of fat.

worth of feed was purchased from the outside for each cow in the herds. On the six best farms each cow received \$32 worth of purchased feed.

The conclusion cannot be drawn that the buying of feed from outside sources is to be recommended and the growing of feed at home to be discouraged. It does say that purchased concentrates added to home grown feeds increase the earning power of the home crops.

It pays to give the cows what they need.

GARDENING DON'TS.

The average amateur gardener and often, too, the man who has had several years of gardening experience often make the mistake of trying to grow too many different things in a small space, the result being that not enough of any one variety is produced to amount to anything. In planning for a garden it is well to bear in mind a few points.

Go over the list of vegetables of which the family is especially fond, writing out the list on paper. Then eliminate such things as watermelons, cucumbers, cantaloupes, potatoes, sugar corn, the growing of which requires far more space than the average small garden affords.

Plan to keep the garden hard at work during the entire growing season, which lasts from the time the earliest crop can be planted in the spring until the season is late enough to bring danger of frost.

Don't buy cheap seeds, because such seeds are dear at any price. Buy only the best. Results will more than pay for the difference in price.

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SURPLUS COCKERELS.

Method of Fattening the Fowls Intended For the Market.

At this season most poultrymen have, or soon will have, a number of surplus cockerels, writes a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. The very best thing to do with these is to fatten and market them when they weigh between a pound and two pounds apiece. I have often kept and fed my surplus until fall and then sold the cockerels



Lansdowns are much liked by those who have handled this splendid breed of fowls. They are easy to raise because of their hardiness. For table use the Lansdowns approach turkeys in size and flavor nearer than any other breed of hens. As layers and mothers they could be best, and for fineness of eggs they are unsurpassed. The bird shown is a White Lansdown cock.

as roasters for less than they would bring in the early summer.

I make it a practice now to sell all I do not want to keep as broilers as soon as the fowls weigh between a pound and two pounds apiece, depending somewhat on market conditions. This gives the pullets more room and they will do much better. Here is my method of fattening: I pick out those I want to market about ten days before killing, pen them up in flocks of fifty each in a pen of about thirty square feet of floor space.

A hopper containing grit, oyster shell and charcoal is hung in the pen. They are given two drinking dishes in each pen, one is filled up with sweet skim milk and the other with fresh water. Three times a day the following fattening mash is fed: Three pounds each screened beef scrap, wheat middlings and wheat bran, one pound the bone-meal and six pounds cornmeal. This is mixed with either sour milk or sweet skim milk. Only as much is fed at a time as the birds will eat up clean. The greatest precaution is employed not to let any food sour or leave any sour food or milk before the fowl.

I keep the following dry mash at all times before them in self feeding hoppers, one in each pen: Three pounds each wheat middlings, wheat bran, breadcrumbs, rolled oats and cornmeal; four pounds screened beef scrap and one pound the bone-meal.

A Feed Rack.

This rack is so simple of construction that we give no material bill for it. Besides, the length and width will depend upon your individual needs.

You can hitch a team to one end of this unique rack and easily move it.



The runners are of 2 by 6's, the framework of 2 by 4's, and the slats forming the V troughs are 1 by 4's. The plan clearly shows how to make this feed rack. Mail and Broeze.

Need Men on Farms.

Employment agents in the cities are besieged with requests from farmers and gardeners for farm workers and milkers at from \$25 to \$30 a month, with board and lodging. For every ten demands made for this class of employees only one man is supplied, and frequently he is inexperienced and unable to perform the duties required. Employment agents are doing their utmost to obtain farm and garden workers by offering highly increased wages, but their appeals are unheeded.

BUSY BEES IN WINTER.

The bee upholds his reputation for industry throughout the winter months as well as during the summer. Being susceptible to cold, the bee must turn to his colony for warmth. Communism, which in bees is so highly developed in the storing of food and caring for the young, is also the basis for the heating system.

It was found by experiment that only the shell of the cluster made by the bees in cold weather is compact. This is formed by one to several layers of bees all solidly arranged with their heads inward, their hairs interlacing. This arrangement is perfect for conservation of the heat within. Except for an occasional shifting of

KEEP PIGS HEALTHY.

Carefully Guard Against Insects and Intestinal Worms.

A great deal can be done to increase the profits from hogs by good care in other respects as well as in feed. By this is meant providing comfortable sleeping quarters, keeping the hogs free of parasites, such as worms and lice, and by providing a constant supply of fresh water.

If pigs are wormy it is impossible to make a profit on them. Usually it is not a difficult matter to get rid of worms, a good treatment being the use of one teaspoonful of turpentine for each eighty pounds live weight of pigs fed in the slop once a day for three days. Neither will pigs that are lousy make a profit. To get rid of lice dipping in a solution of any one of the standard coal tar dips is about the easiest and best method. Two dips will be necessary to completely eliminate the lice, the second to follow about eight or ten days after the first.

The best means of preventing hogs from becoming infested with lice in the first place is to provide in the yards several "hog oilders," which are patent devices in the form of rubbing posts, which are automatically kept continuously oiled, so that when a hog rubs against the post to scratch himself he gets that part of his body well oiled. By using a preparation of crude oil in these oilders lice can very effectively be kept out of a drove of hogs.

A good means of guarding against worms and to insure general health and thrift in a group of hogs is to have before them continuously or to feed



Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of good forage in pork production. Ray A. Gatewood of the Kansas experiment station recently made the statement that spring pigs fed on forage crops will make five times as much profit as those fed in dry lots. The sow and litter here shown are of the Chester White breed.

regularly about once a week a preparation made by thoroughly mixing two bushels of wood ashes or pulverized charcoal, one peck of air slaked lime, one gallon of pulverized copper sulphate, one quart of salt and one pint of flowers of sulphur. The best method of feeding this is to place a quantity of it in a box where the hogs can get at it continuously, as they will eat very little of it at a time, and there is no danger of any of them getting too much. Bulletin North Dakota Experiment Station.

Tillage of Orchards.

The use of poor tools or of tools unsuited to the use of orchard tillage as well as too much horsepower are frequently responsible for unnecessary cost in the tillage of orchards. There is no one orchard operation that will probably allow more economy than that of tillage. Few growers have studied closely enough the apparent efficiency and value of such tools as the disk, spring tooth harrow and a good weeder. Nor have they worked out the most economical size of the harrows, which may be obtained in different lengths from ten feet up. The implement of proper dimensions will have a great deal to do with the efficiency and cost of the work.

TESTING SEEDS SIMPLE MATTER.

Two methods for testing the small seeds, such as timothy, or clover grass, clovers and the like, vary only in the materials used to keep the moisture near the seeds. Sometimes blotting paper is used and at other times cloth. Two plates are taken and a sheet of blotting paper put on each plate. The two papers are moistened quite a little, the counted seed placed upon one paper and the plate with the other paper inverted over the first plate. The plates tend to hold in the moisture, but they should be examined every day until the test is finished for fear the blotters get too dry. Farm Progress.

A Glance at Current Topics and Events

A New War Official.

Washington, June 6. William Moulton Ingraham of Portland, Me., who was recently appointed assistant secretary of war by President Wilson, is practically unknown in national politics. He succeeds Henry S. Breckenridge, who resigned when former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison relinquished his position as head of the war department.

When Mr. Ingraham's name was first suggested for the position he was taking a vacation in Cuba. At the re-



Photo copyright by Clinedinst. William Moulton Ingraham, Assistant Secretary of War.

quest of Secretary of War Baker he stopped in Washington on his return to this country. The impression he created, coupled with the ideas gained by a personal interview of his executive qualifications, convinced Secretary Baker and the president that Mr. Ingraham was the man for the place at this time.

A native of the Pine Tree State, the new assistant secretary of war was educated at Bowdoin college and later graduated in the law from Harvard university. Returning to Maine, he began the practice of his profession, becoming probate judge of Cumberland county, in which office he continued for eight years. He also served as mayor of the city of Portland. Mr. Ingraham has long been prominent in the civic and political affairs of the city and is regarded by his fellow citizens as a man of vigorous and attractive personality and an able lawyer and executive. The new assistant secretary of war is about forty-five years of age.

To Have Acres of Birds.

New York, June 5. Commodore E. C. Benedict, the millionaire banker, is planning to convert his estate of a hundred acres at Greenwich, Conn., into a model bird sanctuary, combining a frontage of Long Island sound with a back country. Part of the estate compares favorably with the Adirondacks for primeval wilderness.

The Greenwich Bird Protective Society, which has a membership of 300 prominent and wealthy residents of the community, including E. C. Converse, William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. A. A. Anderson and Ernest Thompson Seton, has agreed to furnish the ways, and the commodore promises to supply the means. The work of preparing for returning birds will proceed at once.

Commodore Benedict, now eighty-two years old, attributes his good health to his outdoor life.

Give Their Sons to France.

Paris, June 4. Generals who have exercised commands during the war have had a total of thirty-six sons and sons-in-law killed in action.

General de Castelnaux has lost three sons, General Fancher a son and son-in-law, General Baillioud a son and a son-in-law, General de Maud'huy a son, General d'Amade a son, General Dessirier three sons, General de Poydras two sons, General Reynouard two sons, General de Lardenelle two sons, General Navrand two sons, General Ganeval a son-in-law, General Ganeval himself was killed at the Dardanelles, General de la Nanouvelle two sons, General Ebaner a son, General de Benoit a son, General Bonnat a son, General de Mondesir a son-in-law, General de Vassart a son-in-law, General Falque a son, General Chadley a son, Rear Admiral Amel a son, General de Morlaingourt a son-in-law, General Louis a son, General Corvisart a son, General de Lestrauc a son, General de Lestapis a son, General Bonfait a son and General Dieudonne a son.

Government Buys Aerial Torpedo.

Washington, June 5. John Hays Hammond, Jr., has given the country an example of the kind of Americanism which puts service to his country above personal gain. He has sold to the government all of the patents, 128 of them, and the exclusive rights to a device for controlling the course of torpedoes, by hydrodynamic forces, either from the shore or from aeroplanes, which will insure their striking their marks at a maximum distance of twenty-eight miles.

The price he will receive for his invention, \$750,000, was fixed by a board of military and naval experts without bargaining on his part, and it is said on reliable authority to represent very little more than he has actually spent to bring his device to its present state of perfection.

So far Mr. Hammond has been able to strike moving vessels at a distance of eight miles from a land controlling station. It can be controlled with

equal ease from an aeroplane at a height of one mile. Within a short time he is confident he will make it possible for a flying machine four miles in the air to control the torpedo and send it against a warship twenty-eight miles from shore. By repeated experiments he has proved that his torpedo can hit a bamboo rod an inch in diameter standing upright in the water ten out of fifteen times at a distance of three and a half miles.

To Study in Bomb Area.

Berlin, June 4. What is said to be the only university in the world where students will study in the accompaniment of heavy cannonading is Franz Josef university at Czernowitz, which after being closed for two years has resumed despite the visits of bomb dropping Russian fliers and which is, in fact, still within range of the Russian guns.

The university suffered no damage from the temporary tenancy of Cosacks since last fall. Professors of Greek and the oriental theological faculty have been ready for classes for some time, and now the philosophical and jurisprudence departments are to resume. Considerable pride is felt by Germans that this eastern bulwark of German Kultur is reopening despite the proximity of the enemy.

Bartlett's Work Near End.

New York, June 6. Paul W. Bartlett, an American sculptor, who is completing his task of the embellishment of the pediment on the house wing at Washington, spent several days in New York recently, where he has engaged a studio. The pediment group which Mr. Bartlett is modeling is a colossal array of sculpture and will fill a space eighty feet long, the height in the facade reaching about twelve feet. The sculptor has been engaged upon the various figures for five years.

The figures are being carved in marble, and, according to present plans, the group will be installed with appropriate ceremonies early this summer.

Would Breed Army Horses.

Washington, June 6. In an effort to improve the stock of horses for military purposes Senator Pittman of Nevada introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase by the government of pure bred stallions which would be lent to owners of sound mares. A similar bill has been introduced in the house by Representative Sully of New Jersey.

According to a census recently made under the direction of the quartermaster general of the army, of the 500,000 horses in the United States less than 250,000 are fit for military purposes. Army experts estimate that this supply would last only a few months in case of hostilities and that after that inferior mounts would have to be used.

Germany's Aviation Idol.

Berlin, June 4. Among Germany's war heroes none is more popular than Lieutenant Immelmann of the German military aerial corps. It is reported that Immelmann has brought down thirteen enemy aeroplanes. The aviator was recently described by a German correspondent as a modest, retiring soldier with large, quiet eyes. "Of the dangers of his air battles," says the correspondent, "he never speaks. His features brighten and his voice becomes absolutely essential."



Lieutenant Immelmann Holds Germany's Record For Enemy Aeroplanes Shot Down.

warns, however, when he speaks of the Kaiser's personally written letter. He was particularly happy that the Kaiser congratulated him on his twelfth victory at the very moment when his fighting unit was able to report to headquarters his thirteenth. The story goes that the Kaiser crossed out "twelfth" and wrote over it "thirteenth," remarking, "One can't write as fast as Immelmann shoots." He has received Germany's highest military decoration, the Order Pour le Merite.

Lieutenant Immelmann is a native of Saxony and was educated in the military academy at Dresden. While still in the cadet corps he showed great interest in the technical sciences and wanted to join the pioneer corps. He was sent, however, to the railroad engineering branch of the service. While in Berlin he started to study motor construction, in which he became an expert and returned to Dresden to perfect a motor which he had devised. When the war broke out he went to the front and was put at work on the fighting machines. [21A]

Electric Flag Proposed For Capital.

Washington, June 5.—Plans for the erection in this city of a large American flag, to be shown in electric lights, are to be brought to the attention of the board of governors of the Retail Merchants' association at its next meeting by R. P. Andrews, president of the organization.

"Since the national consciousness is being stirred as perhaps it has never been stirred before in a generation," said President Andrews, "I believe that this is the logical time for the business men of the country to take a hand in the promotion of this spirit of a display of the American flag, and to do that most effectively I believe that it will be well to outline the national ensign in incandescent electric lamps, so that the flag will stand forth twenty-four hours in the day."

"It is our natural proud boast that the sun never sets on the American flag, and I believe that it will be helpful toward inspiring patriotism if we in Washington take the lead in the matter."

"This flag should, of course, be set up in the downtown district, where it would not only be observed nightly by the thousands of residents who come down to view the shop windows, but would still further inspire visitors to Washington."

"I believe that the time is propitious for business men to have electric flags in front of their buildings, and, if not that, they should throw a spotlight on Old Glory as she waves from their buildings."

Find Canal Vulnerable.

Panama, June 5. That the Panama canal can be interrupted successfully by a land attack over the roughest jungle trails has been demonstrated in the view of Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the canal zone, by the war maneuvers which were concluded recently by an engagement between the attacking red army and the blue defenders.

The forces came together in the vicinity of Chorrera after a forced march on the part of the "enemy" through the roughest jungle country in Panama. The red army made a hike of twenty-one miles on the last day despite a virtually continual rain.

The engagement was totally unexpected, owing to the rapid march of the attackers, and occurred during a dense downpour. The defenders were finally compelled to retreat.

"Officers on the isthmus seem to think," said General Edwards, "that important lessons have been learned from the maneuvers. They think that if a determined enemy was allowed to land unopposed by strong opposition he could interrupt the canal and that the only safety lies in additional troops and that adequate roads in all parts of the republic for supply trains and artillery are absolutely essential."

Episcopal Pension Fund Gets \$2,000,000.

New York, June 6. Two millions of the \$5,000,000 which the Episcopal church pension fund hopes to raise for the relief of its aged clergy has already been pledged. This has been accomplished in three months. The campaign will continue until March of next year, when Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, head of the fund, is sure the required amount will have been obtained.

In every diocese of the United States hearty support has been given this movement. Each diocese has its own committee, and these are all responsible to the national committee, which has offices at 14 Wall street.

The plan provides that every clergyman shall be eligible for retirement at the age of sixty-eight upon a minimum life annuity of \$800 a year. The full amount paid each man will be determined by taking 14 per cent of his average salary and multiplying it by his years of service. No annuity will total more than 50 per cent of the average annual salary and none will be for less than \$800. There are 711 ministers in the church today who will be eligible to retire from active service as soon as the fund begins operations.

Going to Study the Condor.

New York, June 6. Up in the Andes 20,000 feet or more is a region which Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History, proposes to explore as leader of a new expedition. He will inaugurate a system of exchange of specimens and data with scientific institutions in South America with a view to cooperating with the American museum. The expedition is part of a plan to secure several new habitat groups of birds in South America, including the condor and the rhein.

George K. Cherrie, who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his trip along the "River of Doubt" and who was also a member of the Roosevelt-Rondon expedition, and L. E. Miller will accompany Dr. Chapman.

"Zeppelin" For Our Navy.

Philadelphia, June 5. The Philadelphia navy yard is to have a dirigible similar to the German Zeppelins. A Connecticut company will build a dirigible 150 feet long. The gas bag will be thirty-two feet in diameter, and the machine will have a speed of thirty-five or forty miles an hour. The dirigible will carry three or four persons and will have a cruising radius of 250 miles.

Experts from the Zeppelin factories in Germany are being employed upon the dirigibles that will be used by the United States army and navy.