

## GROWERS URGED TO SAVE POTATO CROP

Reduce Wastage From Bad Storage Methods, Food Administration's Plea.

### ADVICE GIVEN BY EXPERT

Washington.—In an effort to diminish the wastage of potatoes which results every year from the use of improper storage methods, Lou D. Sweet, head of the potato division of the United States food administration, has issued a statement outlining the methods that should be adopted by the small grower to prevent loss. His statement is as follows:

"It is of great importance that all the potatoes raised this year should be stored under proper conditions. Even when every precaution is taken the wastage of potatoes during the winter is considerable; under bad conditions of storage it is very great indeed.

"In order that the best methods may be adopted by the small growers, those who have not had the experience in the storage of potatoes, should know the chief causes of the wastage. These causes are:

"1. Sweating, heating and consequent rot: often due to insufficient ventilation.

"2. Rotting, due to potatoes getting wet at the time of putting them in storage.

"3. Injury from frost.

"4. Decay, owing to disease in the tubers at the time of storage.

"5. Sprouting of tubers in the spring.

### Losses May Be Reduced.

"It is not possible to prevent altogether losses from these causes, but by using the best methods of storage, it is possible to reduce them very materially.

"This may be done by taking care to guard against losses from each of these causes:

"Sweating and heating occur if the freshly dug potatoes are piled in too large piles, so that the air cannot circulate between the tubers. The risk of loss from this cause is greatest in the fall, immediately after the tubers have been dug, and it is, therefore, important that potatoes when dug should not be put in unnecessarily large piles, nor kept in an ill-ventilated room.

"If the potatoes at the digging time are allowed to get wet and go into storage in that condition, rotting is sure to occur. Be careful to have your potatoes dry before storing.

"Potatoes are easily damaged by frost. If they become frozen, their market value is destroyed. Therefore, take precaution to protect the tubers from frost before and after digging.

### Eliminate Diseased Tubers.

"There are several diseases of the potato which destroy the tuber, and if diseased tubers are mixed with the sound ones, the disease spreads rapidly; therefore, it is necessary to sort the potatoes carefully, eliminating all of the disease, the cuts, culls, and dirt before placing them into permanent storage for the winter. All of the cuts, culls, misshapen and diseased tubers should be fed to the poultry and live stock, but should be steamed or boiled before being fed, as in this way you increase the food value, and also destroy the germs of the disease, so that it will not get into the manure and thence into the land.

"By proper ventilation of the cellar or storage room, and by holding the temperature as near 35 degrees F. as possible, you can keep the potatoes from sprouting.

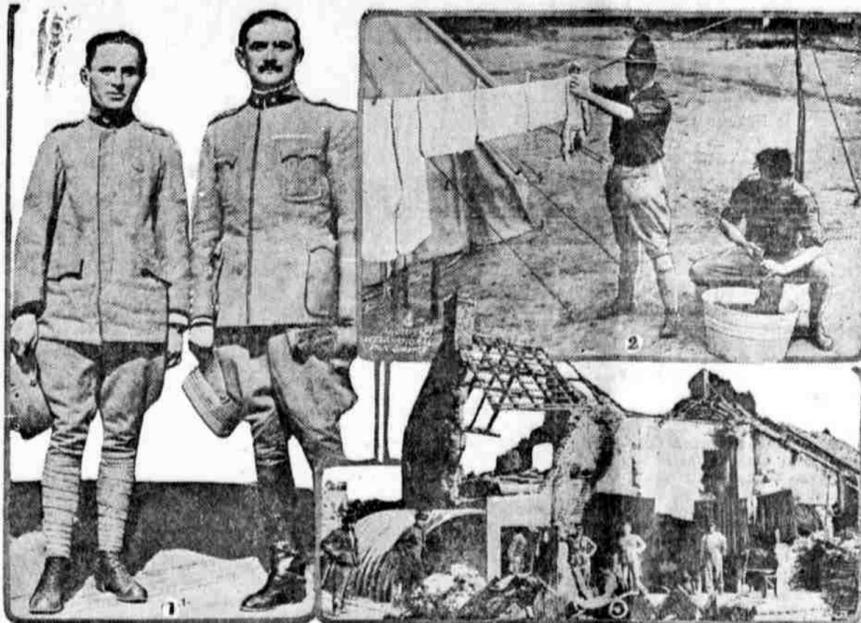
"Seed for next year's planting should be selected from hills that produce all nice, true to type potatoes. These should be selected at the digging time, and stored separately in crates or boxes, and by storing them in a well-lighted room where the temperature can be held at from 34 to 40 degrees, with a little ventilation and the seed planted next spring, the grower will make a start toward improving the quality of his potatoes, instead of as in the past, simply planting the culls or runouts."

### Farming Without Hands.

London Tit Bits tells this story. Jean Ledrans, a French peasant, was mobilized at the outbreak of war in the artillery. Being known as an expert grenadier, he was chosen to train recruits in bombing. While giving instruction, a grenade he held burst, killed six men, and wounded Ledrans in five places. He lost his right eye and both his hands were blown off. Immediately after his recovery, the peasant girl to whom he had been engaged married him, and he settled on his father-in-law's farm. This brave son of France, who lost his hands a little over a year ago, is now able to write perfectly well, to drive a horse and cart, drive a plow, hoe and dig in the fields, and harness and unharness a horse. All the appliances which he uses on both stumps of his forearms have been devised by himself.

### Milk for Babies.

Jersey and Guernsey cows give rich fat-producing milk, and for that reason their milk has been regarded as too rich for infants. It is still true that the milk of the Ayrshire and the Holstein is better suited to infants than the Jersey and Guernsey milk, but the cause is not the fat, as has been thought. The fact is that the casein of the Ayrshire and Holstein milk is decidedly more flocculated and not so readily curdled in the stomach, so that it is the most easily digested by children.



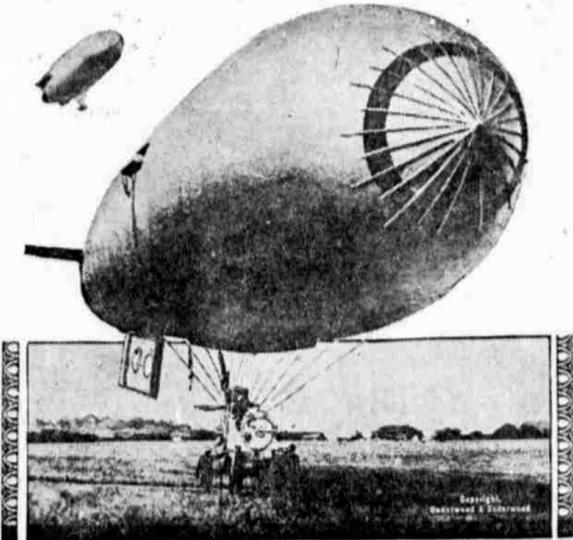
1—Capt. Marquess Giulio Laurenti (right) and Michel Angelo Tuzo (left), who made a nonstop flight from Turin to Hounslow, England, in seven hours and twelve minutes. 2—Wash day at Camp Wadsworth. 3—Allied soldiers on the Belgian front who are making themselves comfortable in the midst of ruins.

## FRENCH SOLDIERS FEEDING POOR SERBIANS



French military kitchen at Monastir, showing French soldiers feeding hungry children from a "goulash wagon." There is little of anything that means happiness and life left in Serbia today. The remaining inhabitants depend greatly on the bounty of allied soldiers in their localities.

## BRITISH AIRSHIPS STARTING ON PATROL



This British official photograph shows British airships starting out on patrol. They are always on the lookout for U-boats and enemy aircraft.

## BRITISH ARMORED CARS HELP RUSSIANS



A squadron of British armored motorcars is on the eastern front with the Russian army and is doing valiant work against the Germans.

## The DAIRY



### INGREDIENTS OF DRY RATION

Should Not Be Different From Those Fed to Cow at Other Times—Give Some Roughage.

The ingredients of the ration for the dry cow should not be so very different from that fed at other times. In order to cut down on the fat-producing elements, hominy is frequently used in place of corn. Bran and oats are both rich in mineral matter which goes to give bone to the unborn calf.



Traveling Feed Box in Use.

If she has been fed with high protein feeds a change of ration will rest and cool the digestive system.

As calving time draws near, a laxative feed, such as oilmeal in small quantities, loosens the bowels and lessens the danger of caked udder or milk fever at time of calving. Along with these concentrates eight to ten pounds of clean hay or corn stover will give sufficient roughage to keep the grain from mauling in the stomach, and make digestion easy.

### SEPARATING CALF FROM COW

Allow Young Animal to Remain With Dam for Day or So That It May Receive the First Milk.

It is well to allow the calf to remain with the dam for a day or two in order that it may receive the colostrum, or first milk. Colostrum milk has a purgative effect which aids in clearing out the calf's digestive system. If the mother's milk is very rich, it may be necessary to feed milk with a lower percentage of butterfat.

It is somewhat easier to teach young calves to drink than it is to teach older ones, but in either case it is necessary for the calf to become hungry by the omission of one or more feeds before it will drink milk from a pail.

One method of teaching the calf to drink is to get it to suck the attendant's finger as its mouth comes in contact with the milk in the pail. The finger can be withdrawn gradually, and the calf will usually continue to take in the milk. Patience, rather than force, is a prerequisite on the part of the feeder.

### SPRAY MIXTURES FOR COWS

Ohio Experiment Station Recommends Fish Oil, Oil of Tar and Crude Carbolic Acid.

Spray mixtures may add to the comfort of a cow by keeping off numerous flies. Several of these compounds may be mixed at home.

A mixture recommended for this purpose is given in Bulletin 267 of the Ohio experiment station as 100 parts of fish oil, 50 parts of oil of tar, and one part of crude carbolic acid. Another formula is one-half gallon of oil of tar, one-half gallon of cottonseed oil, and one-half pint of crude carbolic acid. Such mixtures sprayed on cattle keep off flies for a time.

### COWS NOT MILKED PROPERLY

Not Much Gained by Feeding Unless Farmer Gets All the Milk and Butterfat Feed Makes.

There is not much to be gained by feeding a cow unless you are determined to get all the milk and butterfat the feed makes. You cannot get all the milk and butterfat if the feed makes unless you milk the cow right. A large percentage of cows are not milked right, so a large loss of milk and a larger loss of butterfat result. It is as important that cows be well milked as it is that they be well fed.

### BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Use of Purebred Bull Is Cheapest Way—Too Much Stress Cannot Be Laid to Ancestry.

The use of a purebred bull is the cheapest way of building up a herd. In selecting a bull too much stress cannot be laid to his ancestry. The greater the number of good producers in his pedigree, the better the chances for stamping desirable dairy characteristics upon his offspring.

## LIGHT VOTE CAST IN UTAH PRIMARY

LISTLESS CONTESTS IN THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES RESULT OF NEW LAW.

Less Than Thirty Per Cent of the Registered Vote Cast at Salt Lake, While in Other Utah Towns Voters Failed to Come to Polls.

Salt Lake City.—The corrupt practices law is blamed for the lightest vote ever cast at a primary election in Utah, the election on Tuesday being one of the quietest in the history of the state.

With less than 30 per cent of the registered vote cast, Salt Lake voters Tuesday nominated candidates for two city commissionerships and city auditor.

The total vote cast was 7519, or a little more than half of the vote polled at the primary election in 1915.

Stephen B. Newman led in the race, A. H. Crane being second, C. C. Nesden third, and Heber M. Wells fourth. These four candidates will fight it out at the regular election, two to be elected.

E. A. Beck, present city auditor, and J. L. May Jr., were the successful candidates for auditor.

Voting was light in every part of the city, due to the lack of organizations and the absence of carriages and automobiles for hauling voters to the polls.

### Heywood Winner at Ogden.

Ogden.—In one of the closest races that has ever featured an election at Ogden, Mayor A. R. Heywood and T. S. Browning, former city commissioner, qualified in the municipal primaries for the nomination for mayor. Frank Francis, editor of the Ogden Standard, was third in the race, and S. A. Israelson, Socialist, was fourth.

Commissioner Chris Flygare and A. E. Weatherly will be the candidates for commissioner for the four-year term at the fall election. Flygare finished far ahead of his principal opponent, while Job Pingree, Jr., and George Ranson, Socialist, received only a few hundred votes each.

City Auditor A. F. Larson qualified for the finals by receiving more votes than his three opponents combined. Leroy Farley will be his opponent, he having qualified over John W. Reeve. Judge George F. Barker and W. J. Stone, Socialist, for municipal judge, had no competition.

One largely to the fact that it was the first municipal election under the corrupt practices act the total vote of 3573 gives little more than 50 per cent of that cast at the municipal primary of two years ago.

### Light Vote for Provo.

Provo.—There was little interest in the primary election, mainly because all the candidates for mayor and auditor will be placed on the ticket regardless of Tuesday's vote, and there was no very strong fight for or against any of the candidates for commissioner. The overshadowing interest in the war and the Liberty loan bond campaign also had something to do with the small vote, as did the fact that no carriages were used to convey voters to and from the polls.

The vote was as follows: For mayor—LeRoy Dixon, 383; William D. Roberts, 257.

For commissioner—Joseph H. Beck, 61; Albert S. Jones, 111; Albert Mattwaring, 169; Thomas C. Thompson, 200.

For auditor—Mary Boshard, 233; Alice Brown, 370.

### Little Interest at Logan.

Logan.—A record light vote was polled at the primaries here. The results follow:

Mayor—Roy Bullen, 400; Henry Hayball, 233.

Commissioner—John A. Crockett, 267; William Evans, Sr., 143; Ray B. West, 226.

Auditor—William H. Larsen, 545; William Evans, Jr., 2; Willard Jensen, 1.

### Results at Murray.

Murray.—With an unusually light vote the following are the results of the primary held here:

Mayor—Fred Peters, 150; N. W. Erickson, 140.

Commissioner—James E. Clay, 140; H. N. Olson, 132; John W. Lawson, 45.

Auditor—Sarah A. Mumford, 205; Ivire Attwood, 80.

### Burns Self to Death.

Charleston, Mo.—Benjamin Lunn burned himself to death at his home in this city in his second attempt in twelve hours at self-destruction. Lunn was a recluse, his home being surrounded by barbed wire entanglements.

### Conroy Heads Fuel Committee.

Ogden.—Dr. E. M. Conroy, former mayor of Ogden, has been named chairman of the fuel administration committee for Weber county, according to advices received from Salt Lake on Tuesday.

### Skaggs Will Not Sell Candy.

Ogden.—O. P. Skaggs, owner of a chain of grocery stores in Utah and Idaho, announced today that he had issued orders that no candy shall be sold in Skaggs stores pending the sugar scarcity.

### Tire Picked Up Gold Dust.

Helena, Mont., folk may pick up gold nuggets in the streets, but a Kalispell, Mont., man has gone them one better. His gold is gathered by blow-outs in his motor car casings.

A man named Geesland had a blow-out recently and the casing gathered up the gold for him. The only thing to worry about is whether the gold is sufficient to pay for the blow-out.

Geesland took his torn casing to a Kalispell garage for repairs, and it was sent to a shop in Spokane. A letter was received from the tire house saying:

"Several particles of gold were found in the black sand that remained in the casing."

### Versatility.

"Here's an actor who advertises that he is suited for 'leads and general business.'"

"Well?"

"What does he mean by 'general business?'"

"Oh, a little of everything. I once knew an actor whose 'general business' included an imitation of wolves howling in a play called 'Davy Crockett.'"