

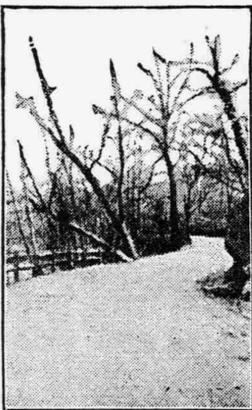
GOOD ROADS

FAME FROM ITS GOOD ROADS

Improved Streets, Smooth and Dustless Highways Around Philadelphia Advertise City.

Good streets and smooth, dustless country roads, have been a means of advertising and giving added importance to Philadelphia, not only throughout the United States and Canada, but abroad, according to William H. Connell, chief of the bureau of highways, Philadelphia Inquirer states.

Highway experts from scores of American and European cities, as well as engineers representing practically every state in this country, have studied the progress made by Philadelphia in dealing with one of the greatest of municipal problems, that of road construction and maintenance, and



Improved Road Near Philadelphia.

have requested information regarding the specifications used, the processes followed and other data pertaining to the work as carried on in this city, Chief Connell said.

Within the limits of the city, motorists, most critical of road users, can travel for more than 150 miles by diverse routes, without experiencing the slightest difficulty because of poor roads or dusty ones, the head of the highway bureau asserted. Visiting tourists, impressed by this fact, have heralded the reputation of Philadelphia as the city of good roads throughout the country, he said. The improvement, in many instances, has been made at comparatively little expense by means of surface treatments, varied to meet the demands of the occasion, he pointed out.

GROWTH OF IMPROVED ROADS

Inventions, Discoveries and Public Improvements Come When There is Strong Demand.

The history of good roads affords a striking example of the fact that inventions, discoveries and public improvements take place only when there is an insistent demand for them. In early times, when each family lived largely to itself, there was little commerce in the articles produced on the farm and consequently little need for transportation. As large cities developed the demand for roads on which products might be easily transported grew.

Two of the most recent causes for the improvement of roads have been pleasure vehicles. Twenty-five years ago the bicycle began to come into common use and the cyclists made a vigorous demand for roads on which they might ride. Unfortunately, however, paths for bicycles were constructed in many places in lieu of improved roads. The invention of the automobile, however, has meant a real step toward better roads.

GET GOOD HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Not Difficult Problem if County or Township is Willing to Use Common Sense.

How to get a good road system is not a difficult problem, if a county or township is willing to be guided by common sense. The first step is to employ a competent highway engineer. He will make a study of traffic conditions, ascertain where the main market lines with a type of surfacing material that will be less expensive than that required on the main market lines, and yet will at the same time meet all traffic requirements on the feeder lines. The main lines, if built of concrete, will be permanent and cost less to maintain.

How to Place Culvert.

Where a culvert is placed in a road on a hillside to take care of the drainage collected in an uphill ditch, it should be placed across the road pointing in the direction of the flow of the steepest grade.

Changing Milk for Calf.

The time to change the calf from whole milk to skim milk depends upon the development of the calf. If it is healthy it may be changed to skim milk at the end of the second week, but the third week would be better.

FARM ANIMALS

GIVE BROOD SOWS GOOD CARE

Proper Exercise and Protein Feeds in Winter Will Aid in Production of Strong Litters.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If the sows that are to farrow in March and April produce good strong, vigorous litters and get their pigs through successfully to weaning time they must be properly cared for from now until the day of farrowing. One of the biggest hindrances to the sows' farrowing good strong, vigorous litters is lack of exercise. During the cold and snowy weather hogs like to lie around the sleeping quarters and be comfortable. That, however, is just what they should not do all the time, advise the specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

The proper exercise for a brood sow is that which she will take voluntarily and not through force. They should get their corn ration by hustling for it in the stalk fields and not by getting it fed around the sleeping quarters on feeding floors or in troughs. Feed them ear corn during the winter months and scatter it out in the stalk fields. The manure spreader is a good implement to use in scattering this corn. Don't be afraid it will be wasted, for it won't. You can readily regulate the amount



Pigs at Self-Feeders.

fed so that it will be picked up clean, and you will find next spring that there is not a bit of the corn lying around to go to waste.

Protein feeds in the form of shorts, tankage, oilmeal or alfalfa hay should be supplied. Self-feeders can be used for these feeds, and it is quite successful to grind the alfalfa hay. Sows will eat a larger percentage of alfalfa hay fed in the ground form than when fed in racks unground. This alfalfa is generally cheaper on the corn belt farms than any of the other protein feeds and is a good balance to the corn ration.

By following a few of these simple methods the sows will be brought to farrowing time capable of producing good strong pigs. Every hog grower knows that if he is going to have pigs that do their best from the start they must necessarily be strong and vigorous at farrowing time. The proper care of the brood sow is not difficult and should be carefully looked after by every hog grower.

SHEEP ARE MOST PROFITABLE

Produced More Economically on Farm Than Any Other Live Stock—Pick Up Much of Living.

Sheep, in proportion to the value of their products, are produced more economically on the farm than any other live stock; the feed and labor requirements are less. They fit in with general farming, get much of their subsistence from forage from grazing weeds and grass that would not support other stock. They eat little feed that has a value as human food, and need less grain than other animals. They add materially to the farm revenue but add very little, relatively, to the farm expense.

BRAN AND CLOVER FOR SHEEP

Nothing Better for Ewes With Lambs During Winter Season—Supply Best of Hay.

Feed straw, fodder and stubble grasses during the winter, but toward spring ewes with lambs should have the best of first-crop clover hay, say, one feed per day. Nothing is better for them than bran and clover hay.

BEST FEED FOR YOUNG PIGS

Skim Milk and Middlings Are Excellent Just After Weaning—Feed Four Times a Day.

Skim milk and middlings make about the best feed for young pigs after weaning. When first weaned they should be fed four times a day, giving only a small quantity each time. When well started, three feeds a day are enough.

OUTDOOR EXERCISE FOR PIGS

Animals Should Be Protected From Cold Winds or Hot Sun—Limit Range for Sows.

Outdoor exercise is beneficial, but pigs should be protected from cold winds or from very hot sun. If the sow is turned out with her pigs, do not give her a very large range at first, as she is likely to travel too far and unduly tire the young.

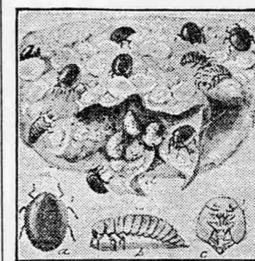
Horticultural Points

SOME COMMON LADY BEETLES

Bugs Are Among Best Friends of Plant Grower as They Feed Upon Various Noxious Insects.

(By W. E. BRITTON, Connecticut State Entomologist.)

The beetles commonly known as lady beetles, "lady birds" and "lady bugs" or plant-louse beetles are among the best friends of the farmer or plant grower, because they feed in both larval and adult stages upon plant lice, scale insects and the small larva and eggs of other and larger noxious insects. With the exception of one species, Epi-



A, Beetle; b, Larva; c, Pupa; d, Blossom End of Scale-Infested Pear, Showing Beetles and Their Larva Feeding Upon the Scales.

lachna borealis Fabr., known as the squash lady beetle, all lady beetles occurring in Connecticut are carnivorous and predatory, feeding on the smaller insects many of which are pests of cultivated plants. Hence we call them beneficial. Dr. S. A. Forbes examined the stomach contents of 39 specimens, and found that one-fourth of their food was composed of plant lice; though they ate some vegetable food, such as pollen and spores of fungi, a greater portion of their food consisted of insects.

Though many persons are more or less familiar with lady beetles, some are not acquainted with their habits or life histories, and do not, therefore, recognize them as friends.

CROPS TO GROW IN ORCHARD

Ideal Method is Not to Grow Any Cultivated Crop Between Trees—Some Can Be Grown.

The ideal method of handling the young orchard is not to grow any cultivated crops between the trees at all. This will allow them to be cultivated both ways all during summer, which is very desirable. Carefully done, however, some of the hoed crops, like potatoes, strawberries, cabbage, etc., can be grown without injuring the trees to any great extent. These crops more than pay for the expense of cultivating the trees. Not more than three rows should be placed between two peach rows. When the trees begin to bear fruit, these crops should be left off entirely, except possibly two or three rows of peas between the peach rows.

In no case should the trees be stunted or neglected in any way by growing crops in the orchard. Such crops as corn and grain should be left off entirely as they draw heavily on the soil and rob the trees of both food and moisture.

CULTIVATE ALL FRUIT TREES

While Young They Should Be Given as Much Attention as Any Other Crop on the Farm.

Fruit trees respond as readily and definitely to cultivation as do garden vegetables and grain crops, and, while young, they should be cultivated with as much care as any other crop. Experiments by agricultural scientists have shown that fruits breathe, and that cold storage delays their ripening by causing them to breathe more slowly than when warm. If an orchard is given as much care as grain and other crops—if it be carefully pruned and sprayed and the ground properly cultivated, especially the first year, there will be no disappointment as to yield, both in quantity and quality.

SOME SPRAYING 'DON'TS.'

Don't forget to spray. Don't spray just for the sake of doing something! At best spraying is only precautionary and must be applied in advance of the expected attack of pests. Don't neglect the fertility of the soil. Plants must "eat" to live. Don't expect the plants and trees to take care of themselves; cultivate, prune and spray. Trees and plants are easily grown, and will make life brighter.

MUSKRAT FOR FOOD

The enormous numbers of carcasses of muskrats which are thrown away after the pelts have been removed is a waste of food. The muskrat is an animal of most cleanly habits, is most discriminating in choice of food, and is a very acceptable addition to the table.

The writer can speak from personal experience of the effect that when cooked as rabbits are cooked the meat of the muskrat is extremely palatable. As a matter of fact, muskrats are sold for food in some of the eastern markets and some hunting clubs in the East have animal banquets in which the muskrat forms the chief dish. In some places this animal is known as the "marsh rabbit."

It is to be hoped that this means of reducing the cost of living, although slight, may not be overlooked.—F. L. Washburn, Minnesota Experiment Station.

RAISING MORE BEEF CATTLE

Thousands of New Breeding Herds Being Established All Over Country With Better Stock.

It is a fact that there are thousands of new breeding herds being established all over the country. It is also a fact that farmers and small ranchmen are using more care in selecting the heifers and cows for these new



Fine Beef Specimen.

herds and the additions they are making to the herds they already have on their farms. Better quality has been preached from every pulpit in the land.

The live stock journals and agricultural papers have not let up in their advocacy of pure-bred cattle for the beef herds, and the voice has been heard.

GRUBS INJURIOUS TO STOCK

Pests Found on Backs of Cattle Develop Into Heel Flies and Do Great Harm to Animals.

The characteristic lumps or swellings which may be found under the skin on the backs of many cattle from January to April contain grubs. If these grubs are allowed to remain, they will complete their growth, drop to the ground and transform to heel flies, which may reinfest the cattle during the spring and summer. The grubs weaken the cattle, cause them to fall off in flesh and milk, and decrease the value of the hide. The beef in the immediate vicinity of a grub becomes slimy and of a greenish color, and is known to the butcher as "ticked beef." On an average the damage to the hides is placed at one-third their value and the loss of beef to each infested animal ranges from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

ARRANGING RATION FOR COWS

Three Things Should Be Borne in Mind—Protein, a Little Fat and to Supply Succulence.

The ration for the dry cow should be formulated with three things in mind, namely, to furnish a sufficient amount of protein to develop the needs of the body of the cow; to supply enough carbohydrates that the cow may lay on a little fat; and to supply succulence. Some kind of green feed is very essential in the ration for the cow at all times. It serves the purpose of maintaining the bowels in a loose condition, which is necessary to good digestion and assimilation of food.

COMPOST HEAP IS ESSENTIAL

Leaves, Ashes and Other Refuse Matter Should Be Accumulated for Garden Soil.

With the existing high cost of fertilizers of all kinds it is important that every farmer have a compost heap where leaves, ashes and other refuse matter about the place can be accumulated for use on the garden soil.

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