

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Special Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

The more knowledge a man acquires the less it seems to him.

No man can keep a stiff upper lip if his moral backbone is limber.

Leaving the world better for your having lived in it—that is success.

If you want everything to your liking, learn to like things as they are.

Every moment that is not used to the best possible advantage is wasted.

Efficient management is the most important factor in successful farming.

It does not take much of a farmer to grow two weeds where one grew before.

You can teach any man something except Mr. Know-it-all. Don't waste breath there.

Bad luck in any kind of farming work is more often the result of neglect than of chance.

There is no farm-hand so faithful as your own boy, if he has a share in the crop or farm. See that he gets it.

The highest duty of state and federal governments is to place agricultural education within the reach of all.

The farmer cannot be helped until he organizes, and the government can best help the farmer through organization.

If some farmers put the same interest in their farms that they do in other people's business, they would be better off.

Some men will not heed advice, through stubbornness or carelessness, and then wonder why crops or stocks do not do well.

For some years the American farmer has distinguished himself by an ability not to let his politics interfere with his agriculture.

The trouble with many folks is that the ten-dollar-per-month income man is trying to live as high as the fifty-dollar man—and can not do so.

HOW TO DEVELOP COMMUNITY

Farmers' Clubs—Are One of Most Effective Agencies in Improvement Work of Most Vital Kind.

One of the well established facts is that the development of a community must come from within. Outside agencies may give the start but the people of the community must supply the constant energy needed in carrying on the development.

Farmers' clubs are one of the most effective agencies in developing a community. There were but few of them until the county agents began their work. They not only started the farmers' clubs but kept in touch with them, giving suggestions and aiding in arranging and providing programs.

These farmers' clubs are enlisting the people of the community in improvement work of the most vital kind, says Farmers' Mail and Breeze. It is social, educational and economic, in a way bringing back the social life that used to be supplied in the husking bee, the barn raising, the singing school and the spelling school, in that most of the members of the program are on farm, home and kindred topics, and economic, in that the members of the club are coming to see that the farm products are worth more when a considerable quantity of uniformly high quality is produced in the community, which means community planning in production. This is one of the most effective means of increasing the returns.

SWEET POTATOES FOR SWINE

Acres of Tubers Will Feed Eight to Ten Hogs for Sixty Days—Best Crop for Fall Grazing.

(By W. R. DODSON, Louisiana Experiment Station.)

Sweet potatoes planted in June and early July will be ready for feeding about the middle of October. Hogs turned in them at that time will probably root out more potatoes than they will eat, but there will not be very much loss from this. An acre of potatoes will feed eight to ten hogs, one year old, for 60 days, if supplemented by such feeds as rice polish and bran.

I believe that the sweet potato is the best root crop for fall and winter grazing for hogs, and that the cutover pine hill lands will likely develop as a hog-raising country for the reason that the soils are pre-eminently suited to the production of sweet potatoes, peanuts and cowpeas, and also produce fairly good oats for winter grazing.

Print Butter in Summer.

It is not an easy matter to print butter nicely in warm weather, but it can be done if the butter is firm enough and the print well scalded and sufficiently cooled.

Unprofitable Cow.

There really seems no longer an excuse for the unprofitable cow, since it is now so easy to ascertain whether or not she has the goods on her.

Concrete Floors Help.

Concrete floors in the barn help a great deal in saving manure.

Alfalfa for Horses.

Good, well-colored alfalfa is of practically the same composition as wheat bran and is of equal value to it in the horse ration.

Sheep Destroy Chiggers.

It is said that sheep will destroy the chiggers when turned into a field in which the grass is infested with this insect.

Keep Brood Sows Healthy.

Do not allow the sows that are making pigs to run down in condition.

BUILD A WHOLE COMMUNITY

Country Schools Should Be Developed Until There is No Need of Sending Children to City.

(By JOHN FIELDS, Editor Oklahoma Farm Journal.)

The concentration of facilities for transportation, communication, and education, has built cities and towns at the expense of agricultural development.

The diffusion of these facilities among all of those who live on the land and farm it will build the whole community, and there will then be agricultural development to keep pace with the growth of commerce.

Rural telephones, parcel post, better roads, and motor vehicles make it possible for a man to stay on his farm and do business. He has almost the same facilities for carrying on his business as are enjoyed by those who live in town.

But the business farmer cannot continue living in the average country community.

He must "move to town to send the children to school" just about the time he gets properly organized for business on his farm. And he moves by the thousands every year, to the great loss of the country communities and of the towns as well.

There is the real problem of community building which every banker should study. Increased production, more profits from farming, will not solve it. The prosperous farmers are those who are lured from the land—not by the city's bright lights, but by the city's well organized schools.

The foundation of our government is the average intelligence of all of its citizens. As a measure of self-protection, if nothing higher, the state should spend at least as much money to advance the opportunities for elementary education of all children as it does to provide facilities for higher education of a very few.

If you would build the whole community, begin with the country schools. Develop them until there is no reason whatever for moving to town to send the children to school. Help to establish country schools such as you would willingly use for the elementary and high school education of your own children. You will quickly find that many other problems, such as diminishing production and increasing tenantry, will cease to exist.

Build the whole of your community by making all of the conditions of life as desirable on farms as on town or city lots. Less than this will not work for permanent agricultural and community betterment.

If a dairyman with 20 cows, producing eight quarts of milk each a day, should let them become even lightly infested with ticks and the milk production were decreased, as in the case of the lightly-infested cows in the experiments made by the department of agriculture, the loss would be 1 1/2 quarts a day for each cow. At 20 cents a gallon, or 5 cents a quart, this would amount to 7 1/2 cents a cow, or \$1.50 for the entire herd each day. If the tick infestation were heavy and the reduction in milk were as great as in the heavily-infested cows in the experiment, the loss would be 3.4 quarts (worth 17 cents) a day for each cow; this would amount to \$3.40 a day for the entire herd. The money thus lost in three days on the heavily-infested herd would pay for the cost of dipping the cattle and killing the ticks, as dipping costs at most only 50 cents a head to eradicate ticks.

The experience of a dairyman in the heart of the tick-infested territory also strikingly illustrates how much it costs dairymen to have ticks on their cattle. Late in the season, when his cows were covered with ticks, the cattle were dipped and the ticks killed. One week after dipping, the 42 cows in his herd gave 10 gallons of milk more than before dipping. This was

an increase of 16.6 per cent, and as the milk was bringing 35 cents a gallon, the extra 10 gallons were worth \$3.50; hence, by getting rid of the ticks the same cows on the same feed produced milk enough to net the dairyman \$3.50 a day more than before they were dipped. The small amount of money which this dairyman spent in dipping his cows was a good investment.

Another individual experience which shows that dipping cattle keeps off the ticks and, therefore, the dreaded Texas fever, is that of A. E. McWhorren, Greene county, Ga.: "In the year 1911 I had 65 cows. I lost 12 of the best I had by tick fever. In the year 1912 I built me a dipping vat, with the assistance of Doctor Lewis, and that year I had 125 head of cattle and began to dip them on the 19th of April, and did not lose a single cow after the first dipping. This year I had 187 head, and began to dip them on the 17th of April, and dipped them every three weeks, and have not lost a cow this year, and I am sure this tick eradication is the best thing for my county that has ever come to it."

"Ticks Increase Fertilizer Bills.

One of the important assets of the dairy industry is the manure produced by the cows. On many northern farms truck farmers and growers of field crops figure the manure they get from cattle as paying them well for cattle raising, even if they make only a small profit or none from the milk or beef. Out of one hundred southern correspondents from tick-cleared areas half of them state that cow manure has increased the productivity of their land 100 per cent more. The remainder also agreed that manure is highly beneficial to their land. Where

WORK FOR FARMERS' CLUB

One of Most Effective Agencies in Developing Community—Social, Educational and Economic.

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Straw Aids Potatoes.

If you have more straw than you know what to do with, try some on the potato ground. Plow it under. It will give you a nice, loose soil, and the dryest, mealiest potatoes you ever ate.

"CREDIT" FARMER NEEDS

National philanthropy for the farmer is neither necessary or desirable. The chief "credit" which the American farmer needs is the credit for having common sense and normal desires for a pleasing and satisfying life on the farm.

Point out by example the benefit that will naturally accrue to all if he will merely help himself by working with his neighbors, both in town and country, and you will go a long way toward solving the rural and social problem, the rural economic problem and, incidentally, a most important national problem.

If the American people will learn to live with the farmer instead of trying to live off the farmer, the entire business of agriculture will have received a most stimulating redirection.

—D. A. Wallace.

Hired Man's Best Friend.

The milking machine is the hired man's best friend. It relieves him of a whole lot of drudgery morning and evening, and for this reason it makes it possible to get more and better work done on the farm.

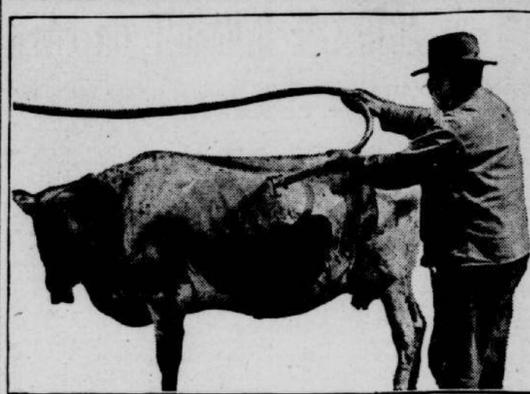
Time for Hauling Manure.

The eternal present is the time to haul manure. If you can get on no other crop to spread it, give the newly mown alfalfa field a dressing of it, and see it bump itself to thank you for it.

Treating Mafu Pigs.

The male pigs should be castrated at about six weeks, and before they are weaned.

TICKS IN THE SOUTH ROB THE MILK CAN



Spraying a Cow With Arsenical Solution.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The additional milk which would be obtained in the South if the cattle ticks were eliminated would in the aggregate be worth many millions of dollars. Owners of dairy cows in the region already cleared of ticks are well satisfied and nearly every reply to the U. S. Department of Agriculture tells of a very substantial increase in milk yield. The per cent of increase, where cattle have been dipped and the ticks eliminated, in many states is 20 to 25, the average of 11 states being 23. In experiments with a tick-free herd in comparison with a tick-infested herd, the heavily infested with ticks, the other lightly infested, it was shown by the department's specialists that the reduction in milk flow was 42 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

Cost of Feeding Ticks.

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Each female tick, after being gorged with blood, lays from 3,000 to 4,000 eggs in the grass. These eggs hatch into seed ticks. The young ticks in the grass have only six legs. They lie in wait for the cattle to pass and when they stop to graze or lie in the grass, the little ticks scramble aboard and take their meals by sucking blood. The ticks must have blood and plenty of it or they will starve to death. After a few weeks of boarding on the cattle they become big ticks and have grown two more legs. Then the engorged ticks drop off into the grass and the females lay great quantities of eggs, and the costly circle continues.

Co-Operate to Fight the Tick.

A dairyman single-handed can rid his ticks of ticks but this requires much more work on his part than when the community or county co-operates to free the whole territory. The cost of the dipping vat is shared and the cost per head becomes almost nominal. The first step for the dairy or stock man who wishes to aid in saving the \$50,000,000 board bill the South is paying for the tick is to get his neighbor interested in the fight against the tick. Then he should interest people about the county. The department of agriculture bears part of the cost of ridding the county of ticks by sending without expense its field men to help build vats and to supervise the dipping of the cattle. The cost to the county is only for vats, or say \$50 to \$100, and the arsenic for dipping, which costs only 5 cents for enough to dip each head times enough to see it from ticks. The total cost of eradicating ticks from cattle by dipping is 50 cents a head, including time in driving them to the vat. Some counties have reported to the department that the cost to the county and its citizens was only 20 cents an animal. Once the farm and community are free from ticks every precaution should be used to keep the ticks away.

For full particulars on how to end the ticks' feast on your cows and in your community, write a postcard to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The department will be glad to send you Farmers' Bulletin No. 693, Eradication of the Cattle Tick Necessary for Profitable Dairying; 569, Texas or Tick Fever; 580, Beef Production in the South; 498, Methods of Exterminating the Texas Fever Tick; Special Circular, Effects of Tick Eradication Upon the Cattle Industry of the South; and Circular on Progress and Results of Cattle-Tick Eradication.

Alfalfa on Every Farm.

Alfalfa should be grown on every farm.

Need of Ground Feed.

As any animal, especially the hog, is being finished for the market, the need of ground feed becomes more imperative, since there will be less exercise, which makes it necessary for the animal to be furnished with a concentrated, easily digested ration for the upbuilding of fatty tissue.

Get After the Weeds.

Don't let the weeds get the best of you along the fence row and the public highway. Get after them early and keep after them. It does not take much time for a man with a team and mowing machine to do the job.

Texas Fever.

Since the United States government began its work on the eradication of the Texas fever tick, in 1905, 25,782 square miles have been freed of the pest.

Fruit Turnovers.

Roll the pastry one-fourth of an inch thick and cut in squares. Place a tablespoonful of fruit, mixed with sugar, on each square and dredge lightly with flour. Wet the edges of the pastry and fold diagonally. Press together around the edges and bake till a delicate brown.

VARIETY IN THE MENU

SUBJECT TO WHICH MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN.

Well for Cook to "Think Up" New Ways of Serving Food, With the Idea of Getting Away From Unappetizing Monotony.

Perhaps in no department of woman's work is it so easy to get into a groove as in catering. However good the food may be, it fails to be appreciated as it should, if it lacks variety, writes a contributor to the Queen (London). To avoid this, it is a wise plan to keep a menu book, also notes of new dishes to be tried, and also frequently to consult a cookery book to refresh the memory and stimulate one of the new ideas.

Lists are also most valuable, as it is well worth the trouble to arrange them for reference; a list of breakfast dishes, one of meats and joints, another of sweets, and one of cakes, would do much to avoid monotony.

Now breakfast dishes in these days of high-priced eggs and bacon do present a difficulty, and both forethought and extra time for preparation are needed here. Rissoles may be made out of mere scraps of meat and potatoes; half a pound of sausage meat will make quite a large dish. Remains of tongue, beef, or ham can be minced and flavored and mixed with crumbs and served on hot toast, or heated with thick gravy and served on a fried croquette, or used to stuff tomatoes or eggs, or to fill a savory pancake. Ox kidney and New Zealand kidneys can be stewed, curried, or made into kidney toast; kedgeree can be made with either fish or eggs; haddock toast, or fishcakes, steaks of hake or cod fried, fillets of haddock dipped in batter and fried, grilled mackerel or herrings, are all good. The occasional bacon can be helped out with fried bread one morning, saute potatoes another, and a third used merely as a garnish to a dish of sheep's liver. Homemade potted meat, beef-and-bacon galatin, and rabbit pie or mold all help to make a change; and please add scones or hot rolls occasionally, and a dish of fresh fruit once or twice a week.

A brotroot simmered in strong, clear stock is nice, or carrots boiled in stock and put through a sieve, and the puree made the right consistency with nicely flavored "tock. A puree of brussels sprouts or marrow are both good, and onion, celery, tomato, lentil, or haricot soups are all easily made; so is a smooth white soup, half milk and half water, with onions, potatoes, and leeks simmered in it, and rubbed through the sieve.

Of fish, again if the more expensive kinds are tabooed, there is a fresh haddock, boiled, with parsley sauce, or stuffed and baked; cod fried in batter, with pickled walnuts; grilled whiting, stuffed or baked mackerel, or hake with horse-radish sauce.

Lemon Ice Cream.

One quart sweet cream, yokes of six eggs, white of one egg, three-fourths of a pound of sugar, juice of four lemons, juice of one orange, grated peel of three lemons.

Mix the lemon and orange juice together, add some of the sugar and boil in a double boiler. Strain to cool in a bowl and then add the peel. Let the mixture then stand an hour before freezing. In the meanwhile make a custard of the cream, eggs and sugar, cooking this carefully in a double boiler and seeing that it does not curdle; let the custard cool, then freeze it for awhile, and after this mix in the fruit juice and finish the freezing. Three or four whole eggs may be used instead of the six yolks.

Baked Halibut.

Three or four pounds of halibut. Dip the dark skin in boiling water and scrape clean. Rub well with salt and pepper. Put into pan and pour milk over it till half an inch deep. Bake about an hour, basting with the milk. When the fish is nearly done sprinkle buttered crumbs over the top. The milk keeps the fish moist, is a good substitute for pork and makes the fish brown better. Use just enough milk to baste and let it cook away toward the last. Serve with plain drawn butter, egg sauce or tomato sauce and garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Codfish Soup.

One-half turnip, one to two parsley roots (or leaves, if not roots), three onions. Slice all these and boil until done in two quarts of water, then add cupful shredded codfish and boil a little longer. Take one cupful milk, one egg, one tablespoonful flour. Beat this well together and add to the above. Let thicken and then season with little ginger and pepper. By cooking fresh fish until it can be removed from the bones you can make same as codfish soup, only add a little salt and butter size of an egg.

Raspberry Sirup.

This is a very refreshing drink and is especially recommended for the invalid to whom a cooling drink with tart flavor is appetizing. Boil the raspberries and strain, and to one pint of the strained juice add one pound of granulated sugar. Let it stand overnight. In the morning boil it again for about ten minutes and then bottle. When serving, put two tablespoonfuls in a glass of cold water.

Orange Juice With Strawberries.

Squeeze the juice from three oranges and sweeten slightly. Press a cupful of strawberries through a fruit press and add the juice to that of the oranges. Place in the refrigerator to chill. When ready to serve pour into tall-stemmed glasses and add three or four sliced berries to each glass.

True Friendship Endures.

Friends may part, not merely in body, but in spirit, for awhile. In the bustle of business and the incidents of life they may lose sight of each other for years; they may begin to differ in their success in life, in their opinions, in their habits, and there may be for a time coldness and estrangement between them; but not forever, if each remains true and true.



Great "City Beautiful" Movement in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—This city is conducting a remarkable "city beautiful" movement, initiated and encouraged by the city government, but actually carried on by the people generally. Soon after the first appeal, the boys in all parts of the city were cleaning, planting and caring for the trees and flowers and hedges. From the individual efforts of the boys the work was taken up in an organized way by the Boy Scouts. One of these companies was instrumental in calling to Birmingham Warren H. Manning, the well-known landscape architect, and as a result of his visit he was retained to draw plans for the civic improvement development of Birmingham and the country surrounding it for many miles. Large corporations and manufacturing plants caught the spirit and expended large sums in improving their properties. Miles of fences necessary at furnaces and railroad yards were whitewashed and painted; weeds were cut and in their place grass was planted; street and vines were planted to cover brick walls and ugly buildings. The street railway system co-operated by making its right of way as clean and pretty as possible. Not only were the properties of home owners improved, but the movement spread to the improvement of vacant lots, which in Birmingham as in other cities, were an eye-sore for years. Permission of the owners was secured to clean up the lots and many of them were transformed and not a few of them turned into playgrounds for the children.

George B. Ward, president of the board of city commissioners, says: "Today there are few houses in Birmingham among the white population in which there is not at least one person actively engaged in the city beautiful movement and doing something to further the work. Among the negro population the city has met with hearty and useful response. The basis of the movement is found in individual endeavor, but assistance is rendered by women's clubs, professional organizations, Boy Scouts, railroads, manufacturers and corporations."

Important emphasis is given the movement as a part of a city governmental function.

Philadelphia Cow That Knew What She Wanted

PHILADELPHIA.—Mounted Policeman William Major was at Harvey avenue and Bay Fifth street when he saw a cow standing in the middle of the avenue. Behind her stood fifteen automobiles filled with Coney Island goers. There is no record that the cow was doing anything but just standing and looking.

None of the conversation addressed to the cow by men autoists was preserved by the police, but it was said to be in a language no cow can be blamed for not understanding.

After the cow had refused to be pulled or pushed by the motorists, Major showed her his badge and asked her to move on. She tried to lap him behind the ear, but that is all the moving she did. Then a woman who had been watching from a big, dust-covered touring car bearing a Connecticut license number, said suddenly:



"Why, I know what that poor creature wants. Won't someone please get me a pail?"

Well, to make a long story short, a pail was brought and the woman, who Major said later wore diamonds and most expensive summery garments, sat down on the curb beside the cow.

She sat there twenty minutes, according to Major, and the longer she sat the fuller of milk waxed the pail and the more cheerful grew the cow. Both the cow and the woman were smiling, it was said, when those twenty minutes had elapsed, and the cow gratefully moved aside and let the waiting automobilists start again on their way—after they had cheered the woman from the Connecticut automobile.

Gotham's Costliest Apartments, \$25,000 a Year

NEW YORK.—The highwater mark in rentals in New York is reached by a suite of apartments in a Fifth avenue building that rents for \$25,000 a year. To explain how an apartment can be made worth such a sum, it may be said that the building is located on the most costly land available for such houses and that it contains every known device to render life safe and comfortable.

There are two passenger elevators to serve the tenants and these are a solid case of metal lined with French walnut exquisite in grain and finish.

Stepping from the elevator one finds himself in an outer corridor or hall, from which he enters a vestibule in a conservatory 25 by 34 feet, in size. At the front of the house are living room, dining room and billiard room, with fireplaces in the first and last named. The dining room is a perfect example of the seventeenth century Adam rooms. The wall are solid paneled with five-ply veneer wood to prevent warping or splitting. The walls are painted with nine coats of paint as carefully as the work of finishing an automobile body is done.

From a private hall leading from the vestibule one enters the sleeping rooms. Most of these have private baths; all of them have closets, and in the wall of each closet is built a jewel safe.

Every bit of hardware in the apartment is gold plated. All radiators are concealed inside the paneled sections below the windows, the heat escaping through grated openings.

Chickens Are Honor Guard for Pittsburgh Man

PITTSBURGH, PA.—A flock of fine Plymouth Rock chickens, headed by their big barred lord, march from their yard every evening to meet their owner, J. L. Armstrong, a railroad conductor, when his train on the Wabash comes into Rock station, a suburb of this city. They then escort Armstrong to his home, the big rooster leading the procession, which marches by the side of their owner in single file.

Dozens of people, attracted by the remarkable intelligence of the Plymouth Rocks, watched one night to discover how the feathered tribe knew when it was time for their master to appear. At six o'clock an ear-splitting whistle sounded on the railroad. The big cock threw up his head, while the hens stood at attention. After listening a moment, the cock contentedly began scratching again. At 6:18 o'clock another long-drawn siren sent its noise down the valley. This time the cock quickly marshaled his hens about him, wended his way to the depot, met Armstrong with fluttering wings and cries of delight and proudly escorted him home.

Armstrong says: "I believe in the Darwinian theory and I know chickens have brains."



Hebrew or Jew?

The name "Jew" was used originally to denote one belonging to the tribe of Judah. After the return from the Babylonian captivity any member of the new state was called a Jew. The name "Hebrew" in its widest sense includes any member of the southern branch of Semites, including the Israelites, Ammonites, Moabites, etc. It is used, however, specifically to denote an Israelite.