

# FARM STOCK

## STOCK MAINTENANCE RATION

Silage, Corn Stover, Straw and Unmarketable Hay Should Be Given Cattle to Be Grazed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The greatest obstacle in developing the grazing industry in many eastern and central sections is the cost of wintering the stock. It is impossible to buy young cattle or sheep in the spring in sufficient quantities and at a price to yield a satisfactory profit from the summer grazing.

One of two plans must be followed. A breeding herd may be kept to produce the stock, as is practiced on the ranges of the West, or young stock may be purchased in the fall—the plan followed by the grazers in the bluegrass region of the Virginia and Kentucky. Either method necessitates the wintering of animals.

Right here should be laid down a hard-and-fast rule. Cattle which are to be grazed the following summer



Cattle Feeding on Pasture.

should be carried through the winter on a strictly maintenance ration. Silage, corn stover, straw, and unmarketable hay should form its basis. The silo is almost indispensable for economical feeding of such stock. No grain should be fed if it can be avoided. It has been the experience of grazers in the bluegrass region that steers which have lost 50 pounds in weight during the winter finish the grazing period weighing the same as those which made a gain of that amount.

## KEEP LARGER SHEEP FLOCKS

High Prices of Wool and Mutton Induce Western Growers to Increase Number of Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a result of high prices of wool and mutton and the value of sheep as weed and waste utilizers, western irrigation farmers are keeping more and larger flocks. As a rule these farm flocks are of good breeding, many consisting of purebred animals, their owners making a specialty of selling purebred ram lambs to range-country stockmen, who do not reserve breeding stock from year to year. Several projects are now operating wool pools, the main function of which is to concentrate the wool in large quantities and develop keener competition among buyers. Combination also favors grading and better classifying of wool and allows a small producer to realize greater profits from his sheep-farming operations.

## CALCULATIONS OF HOG FEEDS

Light Thrown on Proper Combinations for Different Purposes—Big Aid to Grower.

The calculation of rations with the aid of feeding standards and tables will prove both interesting and profitable, for it will throw much light on the proper combinations of food for different purposes. At the same time it promotes a spirit of inquiry and close observation on the part of the farmer, which is one of the first requisites of a successful feeder.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Lambs feeding in corn should never be short on roughage.

Salt placed where the sheep may have it when they want it is essential.

For wintering cows or stock steers, stover silage seems to be of decided value.

Stock hogs can be kept thrifty largely on pastures; however, they will grow slowly without some grain.

When it is necessary to have the mare do harvest work the colt should be weaned, even if he is not more than three months old.



ONE OF THE LYNCHBURG TREES

COULD "Johnny Applesseed" find his way to thousands of our schools this fall he would see something that would well repay him for all the weary miles he walked planting apple seeds years ago. In many states Arbor day comes this fall, but the school children of the country promise to make almost every day Arbor day this year and during the spring of 1920. Hundreds of towns and cities have been entered on the national honor roll being compiled by the American Forestry association at Washington. The association hopes to see every young American citizen become a "Johnny Applesseed, Jr."

You remember the story of Johnny Applesseed, as they called him, who, many years ago, went up and down the land planting apple-tree seeds? That was not his real name, but that is what he came to be called. Of course a lot of people laughed at him, for there were so many trees then. Many thought him crazed. But now his idea is taken to be a good one. For many things have happened since the day of Johnny Applesseed. The world war has set our people thinking about many things. One of these things has been the way lumber is being consumed. Then, too, there is the high cost of living that agitates everyone. In many places the planting of nut and fruit trees is advocated, and a campaign is on to have every victory gardener plant a nut or fruit tree in his garden or back yard. Another fine opportunity for planting is memorial trees along the motor highways and good roads that are in the process of building. To these calls of the American Forestry association the people of the country are responding in hearty fashion. So to the school children of the country comes a great chance to enter actively into the study of outdoor life through the planting of trees. The American Forestry association will send any one a free planting day program and instructions how to plant a tree.

Coming Arbor days are: Georgia, first Friday in December; Hawaii, first Friday in November; Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington and Wyoming all have days set aside by proclamation of the governor; North Carolina, Friday after November 1; Porto Rico, last Friday in November; South Carolina, third Friday in November; Tennessee, November date set by county school superintendents. With this day before us, Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry association, sends this message to the school children of the United States:

"No finer memorial can be erected by any school or class than by the planting of a tree. Every pupil will have a close and intimate interest in that tree and therefore the school after he leaves. I need not attempt to picture what that tree or avenue of trees will mean to the class of 1920 when it comes back to the old school for the class reunion in 1940. A space on the campus or a walk near the town can be lined with trees, one for each member of the class. The American Forestry association is registering all memorial trees in a national honor roll and urges that all tree planting be reported that it may keep its rolls complete."

What is Best to Plant. Last spring and fall hundreds of trees were planted, but much bigger plans have been made for tree planting this year and next. If you are not planting fruit or nut trees you will want to study what best to plant and here is a list of such trees divided for you by states:

New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa: Hardwood—Sugar maple, Norway maple, scarlet maple, green ash, white ash, American white elm, red oak, white oak, pin oak, American linden, scarlet oak, Evergreen—White spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, balsam pine, hemlock, arbor vitae.

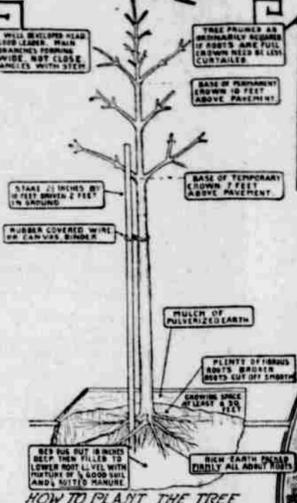
Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas: Hardwood—Tulip, sycamore, pin oak, white oak, scarlet oak, black oak, red oak, white ash, bald cypress, Norway maple, scarlet maple, red elm, American white elm, Kentucky coffee tree, American linden, red gum, black gum, hackberry, willow, Evergreen—White pine, longleaf pine, magnolia, live oak, cedar of Lebanon, American holly.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho: Hardwood—Bur oak, linden, Norway maple, green ash, wild cherry, larch, American elm, black walnut, hackberry, honey locust, black locust (less desirable, cottonwood, box elder), Evergreen—Scotch pine, Austrian pine, white pine, Norway spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white spruce, red cedar, arbor vitae.

New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada: Hardwood—Hackberry, honey locust, green ash, American elm, black locust, bur oak, valley cottonwood, mountain cottonwood, mountain ash, box elder, Evergreen—Arbor vitae, deodar cedar, box, eucalyptus.

California, Oregon and Washington (coast region): Hardwood—Large-leaved maple, European linden, sycamore, weeping willow, Evergreen—Deodar cedar, Monterey cypress, Monterey pine, California, Oregon and Washington (Columbia

# HE WHO PLANTS A TREE



HOW TO PLANT THE TREE



MEMORIAL TREE AT CAMDEN, N.J.

busin): Hardwood—Norway maple, European linden, sycamore, green ash, silver poplar, Russian poplar, white willow, Evergreen—Lawson cypress, bigtree.

On the planting of a tree you will want to proceed with the greatest care. For the best results, organize a tree-planting program in your town. If there is no shade-tree commission or city forester, interest yourself in the proposition. In selecting trees for street planting the following qualities should be considered in about the order named: Form, hardiness or adaptability, rapidity of growth, shade protection, neatness and beauty. If there is any doubt on the question it is advisable to consult the state forest commission, the local forester or some other authority who can tell what varieties are best for a given locality.

No general rules, of course, can be given, but in a larger part of the eastern United States it will be found that for narrow streets the red maple, red gum or ginkgo can be recommended; for wider streets, Norway maple, basswood, horse chestnut or pin oak; and for wide avenues, white elm, white oak, red oak and tulip poplar.

### Qualities Needed in Street Trees.

Street trees should have hardiness and adaptability. They should be vigorous, be able to recover from mechanical injuries and be as resistant as possible against insect attack and disease. It is not desirable to have trees which cast too much shade, particularly on narrow streets. Houses and sidewalks need sun, even in summer. Deciduous, broadleaved trees are most satisfactory. Again, the question of neatness should be considered; and the trees which will break up the pavement, such as silver maples, or those which cover the pavement with their bloom in the spring, such as cottonwoods and poplars, should be avoided. Black locust should not be planted because it is likely to be destroyed by the borer worm. Beech is a slow grower and casts too dense a shade for any street.

Trees planted along a street should be of the same kind, the same size and uniformly spaced. On narrow streets trees planted every 40 feet apart, and alternated on opposite sides of the street, will be found sufficiently close. On wider streets they should be from 40 to 60 feet, or even farther apart, the distance being determined partly by the size which the tree is likely to attain and by other habits.

Every tree should have at least six square feet of earth above its roots. It is more important that there be plenty of space where the pavement and roadway are paved with concrete than if brick or other loose-jointed materials are used.

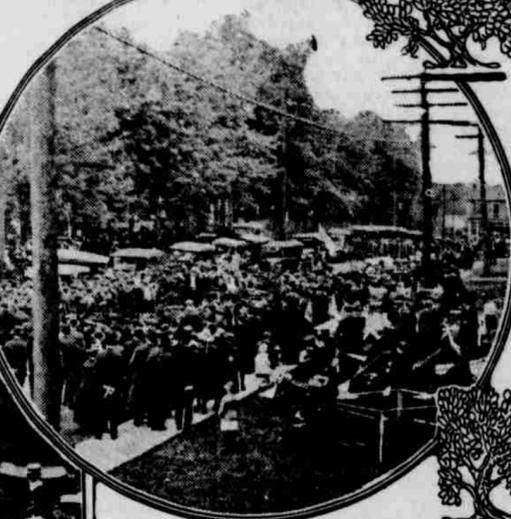
### Keep the Roots Moist.

In planting a tree, move as many of the roots as possible. A cloudy day is better for transplanting a tree than a bright, sunny one, because a bright sun quickly exhausts the stored-up moisture. An important point is in regard to packing the earth around the roots. They should have close contact with the ground. To do this, fill in around the roots with finely pulverized earth, working it under and around the roots by hand and compacting it. If the earth is wetted down as it is put in, it will make a much better contact.

Many trees which are unsuited for one reason or another for a sidewalk are most attractive and ornamental in a park or on a lawn. The beech, for instance, which has no value for street planting,



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL PLANTING



MEMORIAL PLANTING AT LYNCHBURG, VA.

makes a beautiful lawn tree; either the native or the European species may be planted. The sour or black gum grows under most adverse circumstances, but apparently is not well suited for street planting, although as an ornamental tree it deserves a place.

Purchase trees from a reliable nursery; beware of tree peddlers. Choose healthy, well-formed trees. Trees two or three inches in diameter and ten or twelve feet high are large enough for any purpose. Where smaller trees can be used, they generally give better results, because the root system is less disturbed by transplanting. Do not expose the roots to the sun, wind or frost. Keep wet blankets or canvas wrapped tightly about the roots until the tree is ready to be set out; then plant with the least possible delay.

Trim off any broken, torn or injured roots. Use a sharp pruning knife and make a clean, smooth cut. Remove all broken branches and cut back one-half to four-fifths of the previous year's branch growth. The size of the top must be proportioned to the size of the root system or the roots will be unable to supply sufficient water and food for satisfactory growth. Forest-grown trees have poor root systems and must be severely pruned by removing the greater part of the side branches. Never cut back the main stem or leader.

### Dig Wide, Deep Holes.

Dig wide, deep holes. Trees become root-bound and make poor growth or die if the roots are cramped or twisted. The holes should be a foot or two wider and deeper than is needed to accommodate the roots. For street trees, the hole should be about twice as large as the root system actually requires. Partly fill the hole with rich loam and pack it down well. If poor soil must be used, mix with well-rotted manure. Green or partly decomposed manure will burn the roots and must not be used.

Do not plant the tree too deep. The upper roots should lie only an inch or two deeper in the soil than they grew originally. Spread out the roots in their natural position and work soil around them, a little at a time, compacting it firmly with the fingers or a pointed stick. Occasionally tamp it with the foot so that no air spaces remain. Also see that the stem of the tree is kept perfectly vertical. Now water the soil generously. The final inch or two of soil should be left fine and loose over the top of the hole to act as a mulch.

After planting, the tree should be staked to prevent it from swaying in the wind and growing crooked. The stake should be long enough to support the trunk for two-thirds the height of the tree. Trees exposed to traffic, horses and children should be protected by suitable wooden or metal guards. In case any injury to the young tree results, apply tree surgery methods at once.

Shallow cultivation of the soil for three feet around the tree is beneficial during the first few years of growth. Loosen the top soil with a spade or hoe several times during the season to keep down weeds and grass. During the hot, dry summer months watering should be done not oftener than twice a week.

Tree planting should form a permanent part of the improvement program in every city and town in the United States. It should not be undertaken in a temporary or haphazard manner; but it should receive the constant thought and attention of those who are interested in making the community attractive and at the same time in adding to the future timber resources of the United States. It must be remembered that what is done in one city or two serves as an inspiration to others.

Let us keep in mind a thought of future so well expressed in the poem by Lucy Larcom, who said:

"He who plants a tree,  
He plants love.  
Tents of coolness spreading out above,  
Wayfarers he may not live to see."

So in honoring loved ones let us of the present look to the future and by memorial tree planting make this a better country in which to live, which, after all, is all the memorial those loved ones ask. Yet what a memorial, if it be accomplished!

# CURRENT WIT and HUMOR



## His Greatest Achievement.

"Before you give your answer to this Gotorox boy," said the careful mother, "you must tell me what he has achieved in the world."  
"Well, mamma," said the dutiful daughter, "among other things he has achieved a father who has a million dollars, and—"  
"Bless you, my children," murmured mother. "I've always wanted you to marry an industrious man."

## Would It Were True!

"Ah," said the facetious culler, as he found Scribison busily pounding his typewriter. "Turning out a little up-to-date fiction?"  
"Yes," replied Scribison, wearily. "I'm just dashing off a note to my importunate grocer telling him that I expect to sell a story to the Friday Evening Post in a few days."

## Superfluous Promise.

The Lover—Promise me, darling, that you will never let anyone come between us!  
Darling's Father (in the background)—From what I can see of you I don't know how anyone can!

## Elevator Man's Jest.

"The elevator man has asked for more money."  
"So?"  
"Yes. He says he quits going up unless his salary goes up to."

## Sidewalk Humor.

Pedestrian—Hey, mister, you're losing something.  
Autoist—What is it?  
Pedestrian—The pleasure of my company in your auto.—Judge.



## HANDICAPPED.

"You're always complaining of colds and rheumatism. I wouldn't care so much if you only had some fashionable disease."  
"I wouldn't care either, but for two things. I haven't got the price and I can't pronounce their names."

## Unrest.

I cannot see how it will pay  
Or keep me in temper serene  
If I work only eight hours a day,  
And worry the other sixteen.

## Woman's Way.

"Why don't you ask your husband's advice?"  
"I intend to, my dear, just as soon as I've made up my mind what I'll do."

## Spiteful.

Young Jobbies has bought a rakish roadster. It's spitework, I fear.  
"How so?" asked the other.  
"The money spent for that car was intended for a bungalow. Young Jobbies wants to show the girl in the case that he has no intention of proposing a second time."

## Worse.

Wife—Well, dear, since you complain of the high charges at the seaside, I'll go to the mountains this summer.  
Hub—No, no! Even the air you breathe would be higher there.

## Eating at High Prices.

"I presume you are putting a little something by for a rainy day?"  
"No. I'd rather take a chance on getting wet tomorrow and have something to eat today."

## His Something Near.

"He hasn't changed his occupation except in degree."  
"How so?"  
"He used to be a bank-runner, and now he is a walking delegate."

## Sense of Human Responsibility.

"Didn't Hamlet say something about being born to set things right?"  
"I believe so," said the man who doesn't care for poetry. "You meet so many people who feel that way about public affairs and simply succeed in making matters worse."

## Cured.

"One of our little pigs was sick, so I gave him some sugar."  
"Sugar! What for?"  
"For medicine, of course. Haven't you heard of sugar-cured hams?"