

RELIEF SHIP HELD UP BY ARCTIC ICE

Attempt to Reach Mission in Northernmost Alaska Again Fails.

REACH WITHIN 69 MILES

Dr. Marquis Brings Back Pitiful Tales of the Havoc Wrought by Influenza—Whole Villages Are Wiped Out.

Newport—Turned back by an impenetrable ice field within 69 miles of its goal, Dr. John A. Marquis, general secretary of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian church of the United States, was forced to return to New York without reaching his destination at Point Barrow, Alaska, the northernmost mission in the world operated by the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Marquis left New York June 23 and sailed from Seattle July 7 to Nome, where he boarded the United States coast guard service steamer Bear, to reach Point Barrow, but for the second time within two years this doughty little craft with its hardy crew was unable to buck the terrific ice of the Arctic. For eight days the sturdy boat battled, but finally on August 15 it was forced to turn back. The supplies for Point Barrow, 350 miles south of that town, from here it is expected that sledges will be able to carry some of them to the needy people at Point Barrow.

"Last year," says Dr. Marquis, "the Bear was able to get within 25 miles of Point Barrow, but the steady ice this year had forced the ice masses down farther south than they had been for years.

Ice at Latitude 70°
"Massive fields of ice were reached when we were at latitude 70° degrees, Captain P. H. Ueberroth, U. S. N., in charge of the Bear, declared the ice was the worst known since 1826."

Dr. Marquis went to Alaska to see about the appeal from the people there for the erection of a hospital at Point Barrow and also to study the opportunities for Presbyterian mission and school work generally in Alaska, particularly since the influenza epidemic last year wrought such havoc. He returns with interesting stories of the work and with pitiful tales of the terrible havoc wrought by the "flu," which in some sections wiped out whole villages.

On leaving Seattle July 7, Dr. Marquis took passage to the Aleutian islands and thence to Nome. At Nome passage was taken on the Bear and for six weeks Dr. Marquis was on this government vessel. From Nome Dr. Marquis went to St. Lawrence island and thence to Siberia. Leaving Siberia the next stop was at the Diomed Islands, and then to Cape Prince of

Wales, the westernmost point of the American continent, about four hours west of Seattle.

Upon this trip the vessel's coal supply ran low and the Bear had to put back from Cape Prince of Wales to Nome for re-coaling. Leaving Nome the vessel began its journey to Point Barrow. Kotzebue sound was entered and made up to the village, where the Society of Friends had excellent missions, and then the Bear went north to Kivalina, where no mission fields are established, but which a few missionaries visit at intervals. From this point Dr. Marquis went to Point Hope, which until recently was one of the most famous whaling stations in the Arctic regions. From there the great but futile attempt northward was made toward Point Barrow.

Dr. Marquis on his return trip gave special study to the conditions as left by the influenza epidemic. As a result he brings back with him pitiful stories of the terrible ravages wrought by this epidemic among the Eskimos.

Whole Villages Wiped Out.
In Nome alone, says Dr. Marquis, over 50 per cent of the Eskimo population was wiped out almost overnight, and in other sections of the country as whole villages of igloos were swept away. In one town of 300 only thirteen

SUGAR FROM AIR, LIGHT AND WATER

Harvard Professor Discloses Way to Make Food by Synthetic Process.

HIGH LIVING COST BEATEN

Plan Worked Out in Laboratory to Reduce Atmospheric Nitrogen Food—Consider Other Ways of Making Sugar.

New York.—During the present agitation over the high cost of living it is interesting to note several recent discoveries made in the field of synthetic chemistry. Dr. Winthrop John Vanueman Osterhout, Ph. D., professor of botany at Harvard university, has hit upon a plan of making nutritious food from sunlight, air and water. Although this process of food making is as yet confined to the laboratory stage, Prof. Osterhout points out that many discoveries remained some time in the laboratory stage before they could be placed on a commercial basis. As an instance he cites the many doubters of the practical value of elec-

Wife's Love Is Lost; Asks Two Millions

New York.—George E. Lothrop, Sr., a Boston theatrical manager and producer, has been sued for \$2,000,000 damages by Raymond C. Keller, a New York artist, who alleges Lothrop alienated the affections of Jane Keller, to whom the plaintiff was married on April 5, 1918. Keller alleges in his affidavit that the defendant, well knowing Jane Keller to be his wife, by gifts of money, jewelry and other presents, estranged her affection from the plaintiff and gained it for himself.

adults were left alive, and small villages of twenty igloos or so with a handful of frozen stiff. In one, only a little girl and a baby were found alive in a village. This child had kept herself from freezing to death by remaining wrapped up in her mother's body. The mother died, but the child sustained her life she also took to bed with her. There had been no fire in the villages for days and the temperature was 50 degrees below zero.

According to Dr. Marquis, the Eskimos showed practically no resistance to influenza and went down almost like flies. The same was true in similar communities in the United States.

Where Possible Let the Pigs Wean Themselves After Ten to Twelve Weeks Old.

plenty of dry, bright, clean bedding frequently—once every two or three days if necessary—to keep the nests as clean and comfortable as a prerequisite of successful hog management. This point can not be over-emphasized. The young pigs delight in a warm, dry nest, and the practical hog raiser who caters to this desire is the man who usually is able to make the statement, backed up with actual figures, that there is money in producing pork.

The great danger which results from allowing the pigs to sleep in damp bedding is that the next morning they go out into the cold air, often covered with steam, and consequently are liable to contract pneumonia or other serious ailments. Dry bedding, frequent changes of litter, well-built houses, and plenty of feed of the right character are essential where the producer seeks a 100 per cent pig-raising record.

Where the conditions are realized, particularly where the fall pigs are kept dry, sheltered, and well fed, it is as profitable to raise autumn crockers as it is to produce spring pigs, despite the common belief to the contrary.



YOUNG PIGS NEED ATTENTION

Special Care Should Be Given to Housing and Bedding—Keep Them Dry and Comfortable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ordinarily the fall crop of pigs is farrowed between the middle of August and the 10th of October. It is highly important that the pigs be carefully tended during this time, the care and management of the dams being practically the same as that followed when the spring litters are farrowed. Similarly, fall pigs, like their spring counterparts, should be treated the same as spring pigs, except that in many parts of the country fall pigs do not have access to green forage crops.

In the northern and colder locations, special attention should be devoted to housing and bedding the porkers, particularly the young pigs. These youngsters should never be allowed to sleep in sheds or pens where they are exposed to rain or snow, should they be allowed to lie on damp bedding. Supplying the fall pigs with



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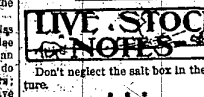
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BREEDING FOR BETTER SHEEP

Experiment Being Conducted on Experiment Ranch in Idaho by Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Corriedale sheep developed in Australia mainly by a Lincoln-Merino cross, are being studied by the United States department of agriculture at the government experimental sheep farm at Dubois, Idaho.

There are at present about 1,500 sheep on the project divided into various classes. Australians claim for the Corriedales better wool than for the Merinos, more weight, and yet a good fleece of about three-eighths blood quality. It is expected that the tests now being conducted by the department will eventually result in a better average sheep, at to be better than the breeds now on the market. The breed was introduced into this country by the Federal department, but since that time many large importations have been made. Part of the sheep on the Dubois range are being kept as straight Corriedales, while others are being crossed with American crossbreds.



Don't neglect the salt box in the pasture.

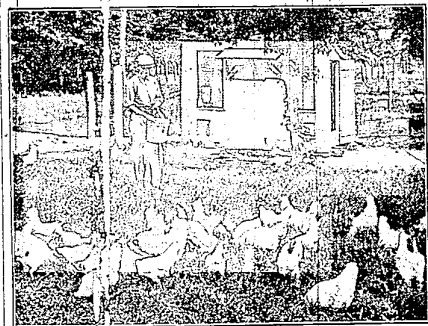
A field of soy beans may be harvested successfully with lambs.

A young sow like other animals when young, should not be bred too young.

No one can state definitely the amount to feed a pig. The feeder himself should be the judge.

Sludge furnishes a uniform quality of feed and puts bloom and good coats on live stock in winter.

CAREFULLY SELECTED PULLETS AND HENS WILL PRODUCE PLENTY OF EGGS IN WINTER



Exercise for Hens in Getting Their Feed Keeps Them Fit, but Not Fat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Mrs. Hon, veteran, and Miss Pullet, "broods" of the laying flock, will produce plenty of eggs during the fall and winter months if they are properly fed and carefully managed.

Investigations of the United States department of agriculture show that general purpose pullets will consume in a year an average of 67 pounds of feed to one dozen eggs produced, while yearlings will eat about 98 pounds of feed. In these experiments the Leghorn pullets ate 45 pounds and the yearlings 55 pounds of feed for the production of five dozen eggs. The general purpose pullets ate 19 pounds more feed in producing one dozen eggs than the Leghorn pullets, and the difference increased very rapidly with the age of the stock. The general purpose yearlings consuming 41 pounds more feed to a dozen eggs than the Leghorn pullets, and the difference increased very rapidly with the age of the stock. The general purpose pullets ate 19 pounds more feed in producing one dozen eggs than the Leghorn pullets, and the difference increased very rapidly with the age of the stock. The general purpose yearlings consuming 41 pounds more feed to a dozen eggs than the Leghorn pullets, and the difference increased very rapidly with the age of the stock.

Profitable egg production is largely the result of properly balanced rations of wholesome feeds. A balanced ration is a combination of feeds furnishing just the necessary amount of nutrients to produce the lightest and most economical egg yields and maintain the body requirements at the same time. A good egg-laying ration should include a scratch mixture of cracked corn, some animal protein and considerable bulk. Corn and wheat are the two best grains for poultry feeding, although wheat is fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Oats will barley, on account of their higher fiber content, are not as good as corn and wheat, while rye is not well adapted for fowls and is seldom fed. Dry grains should never be fed by dry, although wheat screenings or a slightly damaged grain sometimes may be used to advantage.

Meat Mashups for Biddy.

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The scratch mixture should be fed twice daily, preferably in litter from 3 to 5 inches deep on the floor of the hen house. Feed about one-third of the mixture in the morning and two-thirds in the afternoon. The mash may be fed dry or wet, although the dry mash is more common. It being kept constantly before the fowls in the house, it encourages a tendency to become too fat, make them work for their feed by feeding the scratch grain in a deep litter by feeding less scratch mash each day in the mash.

The fowls, too, exercise his own judgment in deciding how much grain to supply, as the amount should vary with the different fowls and at different seasons of the year.

Generally a good standard is to feed about one quart of scratch grains and an equal quart of mash (one and a half quarts daily) to 18 hens of the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, or Wyandottes, or 16 hens of the smaller or egg breeds. This would be about seven and a half pounds each of scratch grains and of mash daily to 100 Leghorns. It thus has free range or large yards containing green feed a general-purpose hen will eat about 75 pounds of feed in a year and a Leg-

horn will eat about 55 pounds, in addition to the green stuff consumed.

Hens Need Poultry Protein.
Meat scrap or some animal feed high in protein is one of the important constituents of the mash. In the government experiments a pen of pullets on free range, which received no meat scrap or animal protein feed, laid only 90 eggs each in 11 weeks, compared with one pen from 125 to 150 eggs each from fowls fed rations containing meat scrap. The eggs from the pen where no meat scrap was fed cost 22 cents more a dozen for feed than when the same per cent of protein. Slim milk or buttermilk, either sweet or sour, is excellent for replacing part or all of the meat scrap. The milk may be used, in mixing the mash, if a moist mash is fed, or it can be kept before the fowls as a drink. If clabbered and fed thick or like cheese, hens will eat enough of it to replace all the meat scrap needed. A little bone meal makes an excellent addition to the mash or it can be used to replace part of the meat scrap. Green cut bone, if fresh and sweet, will also take the place of meat scrap if fed July at the rate of one third to one-half ounce to the hen.

Green Feed Supply.
Green feeds, such as sprouted oats, alfalfa meal, chopped alfalfa, and clover hay, cabbage, and mangel beets should be supplied hens confined in small yards and also to all hens during the winter season when no green feed is available. Cabbages may be hung up in the poultry house. Beets are usually split and stuck on nails on the wall of the pen about one foot above the floor. Potatoes may be thawed out and fed to fowls, but usually do not keep well after thawing. Clover and alfalfa may be fed as hay, cut into one-fourth or one-half inch lengths, or they may be bought in the form of meal.

Oats for sprouting are soaked overnight in warm water and then spread from one-half to one inch thick on trays having perforated bottoms, and put into an out sprouter. Water the oats thoroughly and turn the trays around once daily to promote even sprouting. Artificial heat should be supplied in cool weather by the use of a kerosene lamp or some other means. Use a good grade of oats and allow a square inch of sprouted-out surface to each hen daily, feeding the sprouted oats on the floor of the poultry house or in the yard. Feed at any time after the sprouts are well started, which usually takes five to seven days. Keep the sprouter clean and spray it occasionally with disinfectant to prevent the growth of mold spores.

Keep oyster shell and grit before the hens all the time. These constituents are an inexpensive but quite necessary part of the ration. Hens will eat about one pound of oyster shell and one pound of grit each in a year.

POULTRY NOTES

Destroy lice and mites.

Keep the nests clean and well littered.

Don't mix more than six ducks to one drake.

Quack or sell all male birds after the hatching season.

The English breeds are: Sussex, Cornish, Dorking, Orpington and Redcap.

The American or general purpose breeds are: Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, Java, Dominique and Buckeyes.

Purebred poultry means uniformity of products. Uniformity of products means increased profits, if products are properly marketed.

Every poultry keeper who is interested in breeding better poultry should have a copy of the American Standard of Perfection.

It is not necessary to build expensive poultry houses, but they should be serviceable, fairly roomy, well lighted and well ventilated without drafts.

WAR BRIDES AND THEIR CHILDREN



Several hundred wives and children of American boys who fought with the British army arrived in New York from England to make their homes with their husbands and fathers in this country. Most of the war brides are British, but France and Belgium are also represented.

ROAD BUILT OF EPSOM SALTS

Texas to Have Unique Highway Ten Miles Long, Say State Highway Officials.

Austin, Tex.—A road of epsom salts as an attraction Texas can soon hold out to tourists, according to the state highway department. Ten miles of highway out of Rockport is being surfaced with a material which analyzes more than one-fourth epsom salt. The material is obtained from brine water has left salt strongly impregnated with salts, among which the epsom variety predominates.

Highway engineers declare the mixture forms an excellent surface material, as the salts absorb enough moisture from the air to keep the roads damp, free from dust and firm on the driest days. One trouble, however, is that the "flats" become very slippery during wet weather, but this is overcome by adding a small proportion of shell and regulating the slope of the surface.

GERMANS ARE AFTER TRADE

Workmen Labor 14 Hours a Day to Be Ready.

London Merchant Finds Empire is Recovering Fastest of All Nations.

London.—"Germany is out again to beat the world," said the senior member of a city firm. "I have just returned from a visit to our commercial consulates in Switzerland. I met there the chairman of an important firm of German manufacturers, who was obviously a German, with his square head and bad French, and for once I pretended to be pro-German, and spoke with him in his own language. He told me that the 'flats' had cut out of the bag. All the labor in the Schwarzwald and in South Germany, where the allies have no representatives, he told me, has refused to recognize the eight-hour day."

"The men are working furiously, without pressure of any sort, up to fourteen hours a day to be ready to enter the world's markets again at the first opportunity."

"This German chairman of a Swiss concern simply chuckled with glee when he said: 'Our good German workmen know the hands. They do not want the eight-hour day, they want wealth, and they will have it!'"

"Germany is recuperating after the war faster than any other nation, simply because, instead of giving way to the reaction of peace and demoralization the impossible by means of strikes, she is working as hard as human strength and brain allow to regain her former commercial position, and again be the pre-war Germany."

Germany is out to provide the cheapest world market, and our eight-hour industrial day will spell disaster for us if we do not wake up."