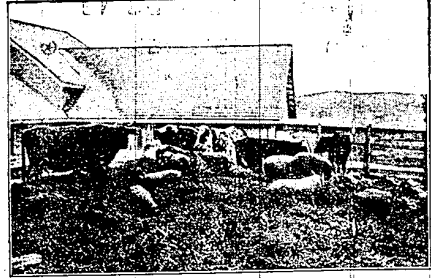


GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCKMEN BY ADDING MUCH MEAT TO 1918 OUTPUT



Not a Very Good Place for Hogs—Clean Pens and Abundance of Exercise Will Do a Great Deal Towards Protecting Hogs From Cholera.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

American dressed-meat production, including lard, amounted in 1918 to 10,120,000,000 pounds—a quantity never before approached in magnitude by the livestock industry of this or any other country. The corresponding figure for 1917 was 10,317,300,000 pounds. Three-fourths of this enormous increase was in pork and one-fourth was in beef.

The meat surplus in 1918 was so great that extra export demands made little impression on it, although 1918 export shipments of meat and lard nearly doubled the 1917 figures, rising from slightly less than one and three-fourths billions pounds to slightly more than three billion pounds—and these figures do not include shipments to American military forces abroad.

The aggregate 1917 consumption of dressed meat and lard in the United States was approximately 14,500,000,000 pounds, but in 1918 it rose to 17,250,000,000 pounds. This means, after allowing for increase in population, an addition of 23 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country; despite the food-conservation campaign which in 1917 caused consumption to decline considerably.

How Shortage Became Surplus.

While the people as a whole, through their abstinence averted the immediate crisis, it was the farmer who was the really big factor in the ultimate situation, says the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, which is authority for the foregoing statement. "The producer, of course, was expected to do his part, but did it with such powerful effect that in a single year the meat shortage was turned into a pronounced surplus. Thus in 1918 there was not only meat enough to supply all foreign demands compatible with the restricted shipping facilities but a greatly enlarged quantity was available for the home consumption.

"To be sure, it cost the farmer more, very much more, to feed his animals and get them to market. Likewise all other steps from producer to consumer

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

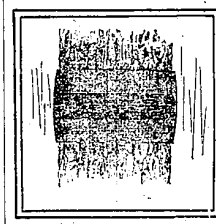
CATCH AND DESTROY MOTHS

Improvement on Plan of Banding Trees With Burlap Has Been Devised by an Expert.

When the codling moth larva has done its best to destroy the appearance of the ripest and rosiest fruits it can find, it seeks a place to spin a cocoon, and for this purpose it generally crawls up or down a tree trunk. Hence the usual method of trapping the moth is to wrap a band of burlap around the tree trunk. An improvement on this method, devised by E. H. Sigler of the United States bureau of entomology employs a wire screen over the burlap band to form a trap into which the larva enters and spins its cocoon, but from which it cannot escape as a moth.

To make the trap, strips of burlap six-inches wide are folded into three thicknesses. The loose back from the lower branches and trunk of the tree is removed. A strip of this burlap is folded once around the trunk and held in place by large tacks, driven in such a way that the edge projects about one-fourth of an inch beyond the burlap. Black-painted wire screening with twelve meshes to the inch is then cut into strips six inches wide, and the edge of each strip is folded twice, allowing one-fourth of an inch to each fold.

The strip of screening should be long enough to allow for an overlap of three to four inches when placed around the tree over the burlap. It is tacked to the tree so that both the upper and lower edges fit snugly



A Burlap Band Covered With a Wire Screen.

against the bark. The projecting tacks used to fasten the burlap prevent the wire from pressing against the bark. To make sure that no moths can escape through the openings along the edges of the trap or along the flap, a thin coating of pitch tar may be used.

The traps may be placed on the tree during the winter or in the spring, not later than one month after the petals have dropped. — Popular Science Monthly.

DAIRY



TANKS TO KEEP CREAM COOL

Can Be Purchased From Dealers in Dairy Supplies, or They May Be Made on the Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

On most farms cream can be cooled most effectively by the use of cold water. In order to facilitate the cooling various types of tanks have been devised. Such tanks can be purchased from dealers in dairy supplies and sometimes from the local hardware merchant, or they may be made on the farm. A cooling tank should be large enough to hold at least two cream cans in order that the newly separated cream may be cooled in a can separate from that previously gathered.

In order to keep the cream cool it is necessary to change the water several times a day. For this reason the tank should be situated between the well and the stock tank so that all water pumped for the stock passes through the cooling tank, thence to the stock tank.

Of whatever design the cooling tank may be it should have a tight cover to keep out the heat, and for the same reason it is advisable to place it in the dairy house or under a shed so that the sun cannot shine directly upon it.

An excellent tank may be made of two-inch planed cypress boards, properly bolted together, painted on the outside and oiled on the inside; if it is desirable to keep the cost low to the minimum, a very simple and cheap cooling tank may be made from two or more oil or vinegar barrels—one for each can.

The pipe conducting the water into the tank should be about 1½ inches in diameter, and upon entering the



A Serviceable Cooling Tank.

tank by means of an oil and an short piece of pipe, should turn down to within a few inches of the bottom so that the cold water may be conducted to the bottom forcing the warmer water through the outlet pipe. Cream cans should stand on cleats so that water may circulate under as well as around them. The outlet pipe should be about 1½ inches in diameter. Locknuts and steel packing may be used to make tight joints where pipes enter and leave the tank.

When using a tank in which water is the cooling agent it must be borne in mind that the water should either flow through the tank continuously or be changed so frequently that the cream will be kept as cool as the well water.

GIVE SOIL MORE ATTENTION

When Dairyman Do This They Will Find Themselves Independent of Feed Dealers.

The time has come when dairy farmers must devote more attention to soil management and crop growing and less attention to balanced rations until they get their farms on a self-sustaining basis. When dairy farmers do this they will discover that they are independent of feed dealers in feeding their cows, and as the system is continued a few years they will create a surplus which can be utilized in feeding horses, beef cattle, sheep and hogs.

TIME FOR COWS TO FRESHEN

Most Favorable Months Are Those Beginning With November and Ending With March.

Investigations by Professor McCandlish of the dairy department of the Iowa Agricultural college indicate that cows freshening in August produce decidedly less milk during their year than cows freshening in any other month. The most favorable months for cows to freshen are those beginning with November and ending with March.

Heard in a Store.

First Shop Girl—Gee: I'd like to have been in the 1934 when she came across.

Second Ditto (who had read the ad)—They could have used you, all right, Maime, when they wanted that gum chewed to mend the water jacket.

—Boston Evening Transcript.

Their Choice of Pleasures.

Some women would rather tell a doctor of their aches and pains than cope with their neighbors.

Rich Manchurian Coal Mines.

The new mines opened last year at Hollingzai, Manchuria, in which 1,600 men are employed, are producing a good quality of coal. The length of these belts is said to be about sixty-seven miles. It is proposed to build a light railway from the mines to the Sungari river, a distance of about forty-seven miles.

Instead of shaking hands it is the custom of the Chinese to wag their clenched fists.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.

The Children's Friend—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of J. C. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that will do you and your children no good. Beware of cheap imitations that will endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *J. C. H. Fletcher*.

Chile See a Information.

Cable has sent a commission to study the possibilities for the transmission of electric power obtained from waterfalls through a long stretch of territory.

Looks to Suit.

"Then no wonder he looks all gone to pieces." — Baltimore Advertiser.

KIDNEY'S WEAKENING? BETTER LOOK OUT!

Kidney and bladder troubles don't disappear of themselves. They grow upon you, slowly, but steadily, undermining your health with deadly certainty, until you fall a victim to incurable diseases.

Stop your troubles while there is time. Don't wait until little pains become big aches. Don't let the disease spread to your bladder, and begin treatment with **GOLD MEDAL** capsules. These are directed, and if you are not satisfied with results your druggist will gladly refund your money.

Look for the name **GOLD MEDAL** on the box and accept no other. In sealed boxes, three sizes.

ment of the Netherlands granted a special charter authorizing its sale.

The good housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without food as without her "GOLD MEDAL" capsules. Their use restores strength and is responsible in a great measure for the sturdy, robust health of the Hollanders.

Do not delay. Go to your druggist and ask him to supply you with a box of **GOLD MEDAL** capsules. He will direct you, and if you are not satisfied with results your druggist will gladly refund your money.

Look for the name **GOLD MEDAL** on the box and accept no other. In sealed boxes, three sizes.

GOOD BROTHER WAS PEEVED

Probably Parson Would Have Done Better to Let Peppery Old Gentleman Finish Nap.

"And, fuddle-oo, bruddern and sistahs," solemnly said good old Parson Bagster in the midst of a recent sermon, "I am beseech ye—Ho! Wake up, dar, Brudder Sizzle!"

"Who-me?" a trifle indignantly returned the member addressed, starting from his nap. "Dat's a purr' howdy; do; howfin' at a pious dar-uh-way and 'savin' his meditations. I wasn't asleep, sah!"

"Den sah if ye 'wasn't asleep ye 'knows what I's been sayin'?"

"Course, I does," Yo' said, "Ho! Wake up dar, Brudder Sizzle!"

"Who-me? But what did I say befo' dat? Ye doesn't know, sah?"

"Ohwell, as to dat, ye doesn't know 'fust, half de time what ye 're sayin'. And leetwahs, 'twouldn't amount to much, now, if ye 'was to know it. Den's mah seedmints, sah—bawlin' me out sich-uh-way befo' de whole de-gawd congregation."—Kansas City Star.

Crumb of Comfort.

Miss Sympleton—Oh, dear! I found another wrinkle today and I'm afraid I'm growing old. (And I do so dread it.)

Professor Barinut—Don't worry, miss. Beauty is only skin deep. It's the mind that counts, and your mind is still that of a child of ten.

Poor Time to "Butt in."

The pale gentleman in the frock coat bowed down on the sidewalk, rapidly-haired "pallo" lying across a seat on the "down" platform.

"My friend," preannounced the pale gentleman, "did you ever reckon up what if you had placed the price of one drink out at equivalent interest at the time of the beginning of the Christian era you would have \$10,400,284?"

The red-faced, pump-handle man raised himself on the elbow.

"No," he replied, "I haven't figured it out. But I'm something of a calculator, all the same, and if you don't go away about 100 yards in five and a half seconds I'll hit you 17 times and make you see \$2,160 stars. I've just had four teeth pulled out and you'd better go away before the arithmetic class gets over the ropes and calls time."

Flies Anglo-American Flag.

Many people in Manchester, England, were puzzled recently by a flag seen flying over the College of Technology in that city. The flag combined Union Jack and stripes with the American Stars and Stripes in exactly equal proportions. It was the view of the designer that the new flag might represent the English-speaking world.

Ad Usual.

"I'm going out after the aviation vote."

"I see; the plane people."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GRASSES OF UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture in Recent Bulletin Gives Much Information on Subject.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It should be worth something to the farmer to know about all the species of grasses that are native, have been introduced, or are cultivated in the United States. The United States department of agriculture has recently issued that information in Bulletin No. 772. Under each genus are given the species that are of economic importance, either as useful or harmful grasses. The grasses of course, are of greatest importance. Next come those that are cultivated for meadow or pasture and other indigenous species that furnish pasture on native pastures and ranges.

CRIPPLES SHOULD BE KILLED

Do Not Permit Sentiment or Tender-Heartedness to Overrule Good Common Sense.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All cripples should be killed immediately on being recognized as such, or, if they are not, they should be sent to a slaughterhouse. Do not allow sentiment or tender-heartedness to overrule good business ability or common sense. Weaklings and runts will not pay any dividends. Do not invest too much time or feed on such.

Production of Baby Beef.

The proper care of the calves from birth to weaning time is just as essential to the successful production of prime baby beef as the care and feeding from weaning to marketing time.

Keep All Coops Open.

During hot weather be sure that the coops for the chicks and the houses for the hens are kept well open, day and night, so that they will be as cool as possible.

Scarce as Dodo Birds.

People who allow surplus fruits and vegetables to spoil in the garden in summer and buy canned garden products in winter will soon be as scarce as dodo birds.

Sunflower Silage.

Dry land farmers are having success in raising sunflowers for silage. The sunflowers to be fed with corn. The crop is especially adapted to high yields.

WAYS TO PREPARE POULTRY

Some Farmers Simply Chopped Off Heads and Dipped Carcass in Steam to Loosen Feathers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When farmers prepared the poultry for market the process of killing and plucking was an individual matter. Some simply chopped off the head, dipped the carcass in water, heated to the steaming point to loosen the feathers, rubbed these off, and, if the weather was cool, kept the bird out of doors or in a well-ventilated room until it was taken to market. Poultry prepared in this way was greatly shortened in keeping time, and the eating quality is lowered even before decay has begun, because the desirable "pinning" that does so much to improve flesh does not occur.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The number of animals might be increased on many farms.

Uniformity in the size of pigs is something worth laboring for.

Oats may often be used advantageously to form a part of the ration for brood sows.

Rye is not as good a feed for pigs as corn and should be ground and fed in the form of a slop.

Sleep raising should be encouraged chiefly where the land and other conditions are suitable for it.

Drugs are relied upon by stockmen altogether too much for keeping animals healthy and thriving.

A full and corn make a balanced ration of work in the baying and corn plowing season.

To be successful in raising hogs, we must give the brood sows special attention and care in feeding time.

The young calves should be fed from buckets as clean as those used in handling the milk for human consumption.

Hogs stand confinement well and may be kept in pens or small pastures better than other animals raised on the farm.

BENEFITS OF A COVER CROP

Improves Physical Condition of Soil, Prevents Puddling and Holds Rain and Snow.

A cover crop may contribute to the welfare of an orchard in a number of different ways. It directly improves the physical condition of the land, prevents hard land from cementing or puddling, holds the rains and snows until they have time to soak away into the land, dries out the soil in the spring, making early tillage possible. Sometimes it serves as a protection from frost and it catches and holds some of the leading nutrients, of which the roots of trees are in little need late in the season. It adds humus to the soil, renders plant food available and appropriates nitrogen, if it is a leguminous crop.

VEGETABLES IN THE ORCHARD

Crops Can Be Grown Between Small Trees That Do Not Shade Ground to Any Extent.

Vegetables can be grown between the trees in the orchard while the trees are small and do not shade the ground very much. Some of the early maturing vegetables may be grown between the rows of strawberries during their first season.

PROMPTING TO SAVE ORCHARDS

Very Often With Proper Attention Old Trees May Be Made to Produce Profitably.

Don't spare the ax and saw in the old orchard when the trees are dying and blowing over. Very often an orchard with care can be made productive again by proper pruning. Save the old orchards, as many of the old reliable varieties are very scarce.

PROTECTING CHOICE FRUITS

Place Paper Bags Around Bunches of Grapes to Keep Away Various Injurious Pests.

Choice fruits, especially grapes, may often be protected from insect pests by the use of paper bags placed around the bunches and securely fastened by taping to the supporting shoot or cane. Bags may be put in place as soon as the blossoms have fallen.

25 Cents

Will buy
a Big Package of

POSTUM CEREAL

weighing over a
pound, net.

What are you paying
for coffee?