

DAIRY

MILK VERY HEALTHFUL FOOD

Educational Campaign Being Conducted by Dairy Division of Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Drink more milk—a healthful food as well as drink—is the slogan advocated in an educational campaign now being conducted by the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture. Lectures, demonstrations, charts and moving pictures are being used to teach the food value of milk and the work it is carried to all classes and nationalities of people in all parts of the country. Recently in Bridgeport, Conn., two milk specialists in one day spoke before five meetings; two audiences were colored, one was Lithuanian, one Slavonic, and one Greek and American mixed—1,600 people in all.

In a certain town in Illinois a factory employing 1,400 men has recently introduced the plan of permitting vendors to go through the plant at ten and three o'clock each day with sweet



Use More Milk, the Drink of Uncle Sam.

milk and buttermilk. Most of the men buy a pint each time. The foreman stated that since the drinking of milk has become so popular with the men not only is their efficiency improved but they are more contented and even tempered.

Specialists are giving lectures in many large department stores, and explain that a glass of cold milk is not only refreshing on a hot day but also furnishes a definite amount of nourishment.

In New Haven, Conn., the manager of one department store had posters made entitled, "Why We Should Drink Milk," and sold six milk tickets for 25 cents to the employees, no attempt being made to show a profit on the sales. Half-pint bottles of milk were distributed to the clerks in the middle of forenoon and afternoon. Straws were furnished with each bottle of milk, as the manager believes that too often people drink milk too fast, causing bodily discomfort.

BEST DAIRY BARN LOCATION

It is of importance that Building Be Comfortable, Durable and Sanitary.

It is not necessary that the dairy barn be elaborately built out of expensive materials, suggest the dairy husbandmen at the Illinois experimental station, but it is of importance that it be comfortable, durable and sanitary and that it be well located and arranged. It is essential that the roof be waterproof, the sides wind-proof and the stable floor substantial and easily cleaned.

It is of some importance that the site for the dairy barn shall have good drainage. The yards should never slope toward the barn. It is also well to locate the yards to the south of the barn, if possible, to protect the stock when they are turned out in the winter.

DAIRY NOTES

Screen your dairy rooms against flies.

Wheat bran is eaten readily by young calves.

Clean milk is impossible if cows are not kept clean.

Perfect circulation of air in the stable means more milk.

The dairyman who is too saving of feed cheats himself as well as the herd.

Cleanliness is the beginning and the end of the gospel of pure milk production.

Much attention should be given to feeding calves if they are to become good dairy animals.

The darkened stable by day and pasture by night for the dairy cows help boost the cream check.

FARMERS GREATLY PLEASED WITH RESULTS OBTAINED IN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL SELLING



Wool Buyers Inspecting Clip of Wool.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More uniform prices for wool and a more dependable market as a result of competitive bidding for the community clip have resulted in Marion county, Missouri, where the local wool crop has been sold in the bulk during the last two seasons. Last year 40 farmers pooled 10,333 pounds of wool while this year 97 farmers have disposed of 16,015 pounds of wool. The price received for the last clip was 58 1/2 cents a pound for native first and 56 cents for western long. This price averaged at least 3 cents a pound higher than was bid by local buyers, so that pooling enabled the farmers to realize \$480.40 more than by individual sales.

The farmers are greatly pleased with results and indications are that many more will market their clips in neighborhood fashion. How Pool Was Organized. The county agent early in the year asked all the farmers who pooled their wool last season whether they desired to continue the marketing practice. Similar letters were sent to others who were known to have sheep but who had not previously pooled their wool. Subsequently the county agent sent letters to leading wool buyers of that section inviting them to make bids on the wool on or before the date indicated for its sale.

Another set of letters told the farmers where and when to deliver the wool and also that they could obtain sacks and twine from the county agent at a cost of 50 cents a sack and 22 cents a pound for twine. During the time of wool delivery the county agent, or some member of the wool-pooling committee, was constantly present at the storehouse. A shipping tag was tied near the open end of each sack, and on it was written the name and address of the owner as well as the number of sacks and fleeces which he delivered. Similar data were written at the top of a page in a small notebook kept by the county agent. The remainder of the page was left

blank for the purpose of recording the different grades of wool, the number of pounds of each grade, and the price received. A typical page of this description is as follows:

No. 11—John Blank, Palmyra, star route; 5 sacks, 97 fleeces.

30 1/2 pounds Western, light, fine, at 56 cents.....	\$57.12
21 pounds Western, light, short, at 56 cents.....	12.36
25 pounds clear native, first, at 58 1/2 cents.....	29.25
25 pounds, at 50 cents.....	12.50
Total.....	\$111.23
Less 9 1/2 per cent expenses.....	10.58
Balance.....	\$100.65

Committee Members Assist. Four bids were received and on the day of sale three of the bidders were present and made a personal examination of the wool before handing in their bids. The entire committee and the county agent were present all day after all bids had been received. They were compared and the wool was sold to the highest bidder.

All of the following day was devoted to grading the wool and weighing the different grades that each farmer had delivered. Two members of the committee took the wool from sacks and assisted the purchaser in determining the grades, the third member of the committee did the weighing and the county agent recorded the weights and grades on the proper page of the notebook.

The next step in the transaction was to find the total number of pounds of wool of each grade and determine the total amount to be paid for all of it by the purchaser, who gave a check to the committee for the entire amount. This check was deposited in a local bank to be drawn upon in remitting to the farmers. As the last step in the transaction, the county agent figured out what each member of the pool should receive for his wool and sent a check for the amount. The marketing expenses were prorated among the members.

It is reduced gradually to about 55 degrees F., and maintained at that point or as near it as practicable for the remainder of the storage period. When well matured before digging, carefully handled, well cured and held at a uniform temperature of about 55 degrees F., sweet potatoes can be kept throughout the winter and spring. When only a few bushels of sweet potatoes are to be stored, they may be placed in the basement near the furnace, on a shelf near the kitchen stove, near the chimney on the second floor or even in the attic.

STORE POTATOES FOR USE DURING WINTER

Vegetable May Be Kept in Various Convenient Places.

Good Plan to Place Major Portion of Crop in Banks or Pits—Sweet Potatoes Should Be Handled Very Carefully.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Irish potato is the most important vegetable in the northern portions of the United States and is stored in large quantities for winter use. It may be kept in the storage room in the basement in outdoor storage in banks and in pits. When stored in cellars, the potatoes may be put into barrels, boxes, baskets, crates, bins or on the floor, but must be protected from the light. When stored in banks or pits the potatoes are in the same way as beets, carrots, etc. Potatoes must be protected from freezing, and before winter sets in the pit must be covered with manure, straw or other material in addition to several



Cross Section of Storage Pit Containing Irish Potatoes During Severely Cold Weather the Dirt Covering May Be Supplemented by Manure, Straw, Etc.

inches of earth. It is a good plan to place the major portion of the crop in banks or pits and a small quantity in the storage room in the basement or in the outdoor storage cellar for immediate use.

Sweet potatoes should be mature when dug and should be left exposed for a few hours to dry off the surface moisture before being placed in storage. They should be handled carefully at all times, as they are bruised easily. This crop may be kept in pits or banks or in outdoor storage cellars, but a warm, dry place is preferable. When stored in pits or banks sweet potatoes are handled in much the same way as beets or other root crops. When kept in a specially constructed storage house, either in bulk or in crates, the potatoes should be cured for about ten days or two weeks at a temperature of 55 degrees to 60 degrees F. After the curing period the temperature should

STUMPS ARE VERY ANNOYING

Retard Plowing, Harrowing and Other Farm Work—Several Ways of Taking Them Out.

Stumps are very annoying in plowing, harrowing, harvesting and doing other farm work. It does not cost very much as a rule to get rid of stumps. There are several ways of taking them out, pulling them with stump pullers, using dynamite and burning are some of the ways.

FIND WATER TABLE OF SOIL

Should Be Three Feet Below Surface of Ground or Plants Will Be Shallow-rooted.

If you want to find the water table of your soil dig a post hole three feet deep and the top of the water appearing in the hole will be your answer. The water table should be three feet below the surface of the ground or the plants will be shallow-rooted.

FOREST TREES SUPPLY WOOD

Waste of Time to Prune—Cut Out Poorer Trees for Fuel and Save Best Ones for Lumber.

You prune your fruit trees in order to get less wood and better fruit, but you only waste time by pruning forest trees because they only grow wood. Cut out the poorer trees for fuel and leave the best ones for lumber.

MANURE PITS ARE FAVORED

Farmers Who Stand Back of Their Merits Should Pave Way for Many More of Them.

Plenty of arguments could be advanced in favor of the manure pit, but the fact that farmers who have them stand unqualifiedly back of their merits should be a big factor in paving the way for many more in the near future.

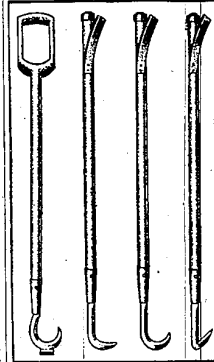
ORCHARD TOPICS

PREPARE BUSHES FOR WINTER

Cut Out Old Fruiting Canes of Raspberry and Blackberry—Mulch Patch With Manure.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If the old fruiting canes of the raspberry and blackberry bushes have not been cut out, do this before win-



ter begins. After the fruit crop is matured the fruiting canes die and are likely to harbor insects and diseases. Cut out and burn these and also all small weak canes. Mulch the patch with rotted stable manure or other decayed vegetable matter and work this into the soil in the spring.

BIRDS ARE BEING CARED FOR

In Some Communities Little Songsters Are Coming to Have Recognition as Farmers' Friends.

Birds work 365 days a year the country over, to rid orchards and fields of noxious insects, and few people ever give them a word of praise, but let them eat a few cherries and the whole countryside is up in arms, say the ornithologists at the state college at Ithaca, N. Y.

But for the birds, the college workers say, the crops would, in many instances, be total failures. Grasshopper, grubs, caterpillars and locusts would have free way if their natural enemies, the birds, did not intervene to save the crops.

In some communities the birds are coming to have proper recognition as friends of man. They are being provided with safe nesting places and supplies of drinking water and will find in times of stress.

An interesting instance of the appreciation of birds is the erection at Salt Lake City of a monument to the gulls that saved the crops, if not the lives, of the early settlers, by devouring the crickets.

The state college at Ithaca, N. Y., has an interesting bulletin on birds, in their relation to agriculture, which may be obtained for the asking. A request for R. C. F. 76 will bring a copy.

Horticultural Notes

When pruning leave no stubs to decay and destroy the tree.

The most difficult parts of the tree to reach are the ones that need spraying the most.

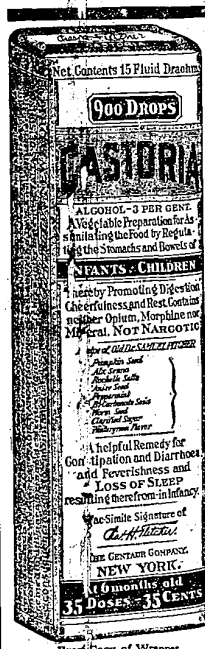
Trees are too valuable to feed to the insects. Wrap them with quarter-inch mesh wire.

Spraying will pay on every barren orchard which is barren because of insect and disease attacks.

Sun-scaled is common on trees that have not sufficient foliage to shade their own trunk and main limbs.

Berries—all kinds—are likely to be a profitable crop next year, and for years to come, and it behooves the grower to get all the clean manure he can, and use it freely on them.

Fruit trees need some attention during summer. It is advisable to cultivate in such a manner as to conserve moisture and keep down weeds. The trees should be kept in a growing condition.



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ADVISED HIM TO GO SLOW

Darby's Peculiar Reason for Wanting Son to Be "Easy on His 'Pen Arm'" for a While.

"George," said a Florida man not long ago to an old negro in his employ, "I understand that you intend to give your son an education."

"Dat's my intention, sah," responded George. "I know myself what tis to struggle along without learnin' an' I has determined my son ain't gona' to have no shi' pouble as Ise had."

"Is your son learning rapidly?"

"He shore is, sah. Last week he done wrote a letter to his aunt what lives more'n twenty miles from yere, an' afta' while he's gona' to write to his aunt dat lives 'bout fifty miles from yere."

"Why doesn't he write to that aunt now?" suddenly asked his employer.

"He kin't write so fur yit, sah. He kin write twenty miles fast, but he kin't write fifty miles 'til he gets stronger 'bout his pen."—Jacksonville Times-Union.

The Army's Efficiency. Friend—Here's your boy getting on in the army, Mr. Johnson?

Johnson—Wonderful! I feel a great sense of security. An army that can make my boy get up early, work hard all day and go to bed early can do anything!—Jackson Bay.

H. C. of L. Jim—"I hear you are getting a big salary now?" Jack—"Why—er—I thought it was until I got it."

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

Where Poor Sorrows Come From. The little group on the steps of Raymouth's general store and post office were discussing the minister's convention, then in session at the state capital, and Spence Lane, who had been "assessed" for his share of Rev. Mr. Lamb's expenses, said that in his opinion there was a good many better ways of spending five days.

"Cheaper, too," he added feelingly. After a sign of sympathy had completed a circle of the little group, Joe Bolling, who in village estimate, "wasn't all there," asked "what they held them conventions for, anyway."

"They meet once a year to swap sermons," replied the squire.

"Now I know why we get such poor ones!" said Joe, momentarily enlightened. "Mr. Lamb never did amount to anything in a trade."—Youth's Companion.

Signs Pointed That Way. Visitor—What makes you think William will grow up to be a great doctor?

Fond Mother—While playing doctor with his little playmates, he said: "Gentlemen, before we begin to operate, you hold the patient's hands and feet, I'll get the three cents out of his right-hand pocket."

H. C. of L. Jim—"I hear you are getting a big salary now?" Jack—"Why—er—I thought it was until I got it."

Give The Folks

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for their table drink. That will dispose of those coffee troubles which frequently show in headache, irritability, indigestion and sleeplessness.

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