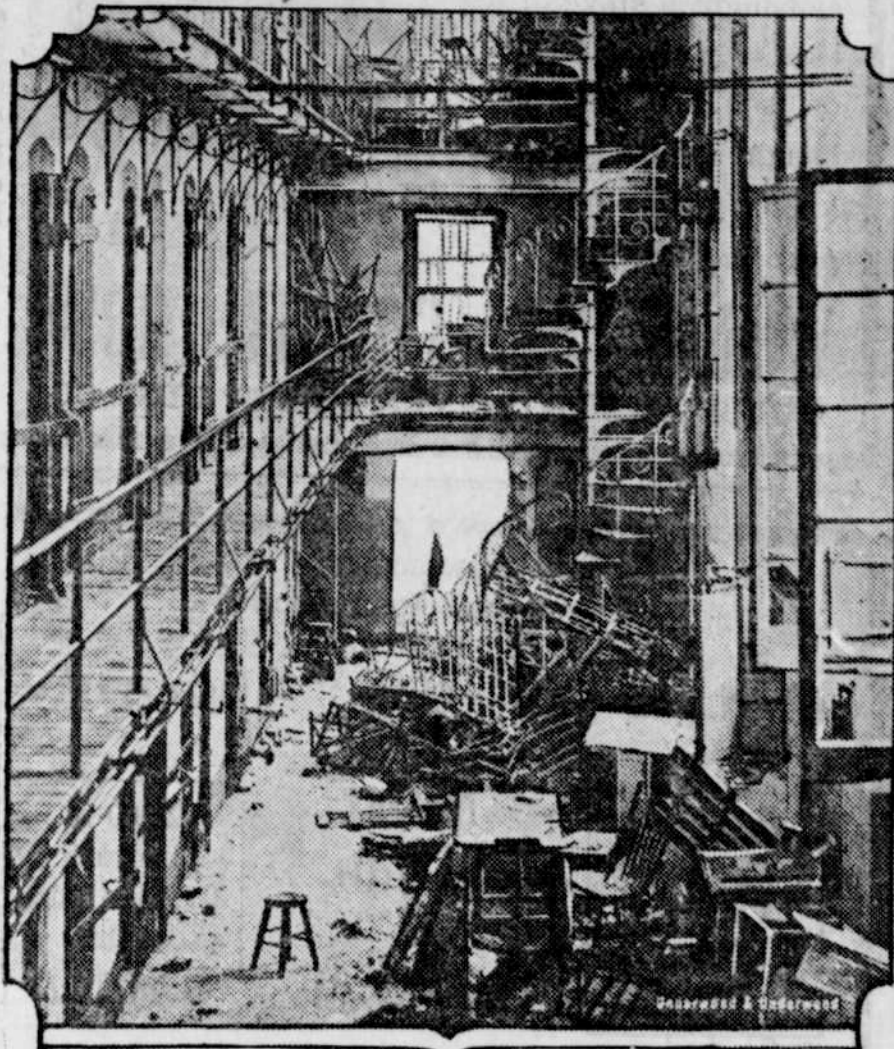


Funeral of General Gorgas in Washington



The funeral procession of Major General Gorgas was the longest seen in Washington since the funeral of Admiral Dewey. The photograph shows the caisson being put on a caisson in front of the Church of the Epiphany.

See What Poor Bean Soup Did



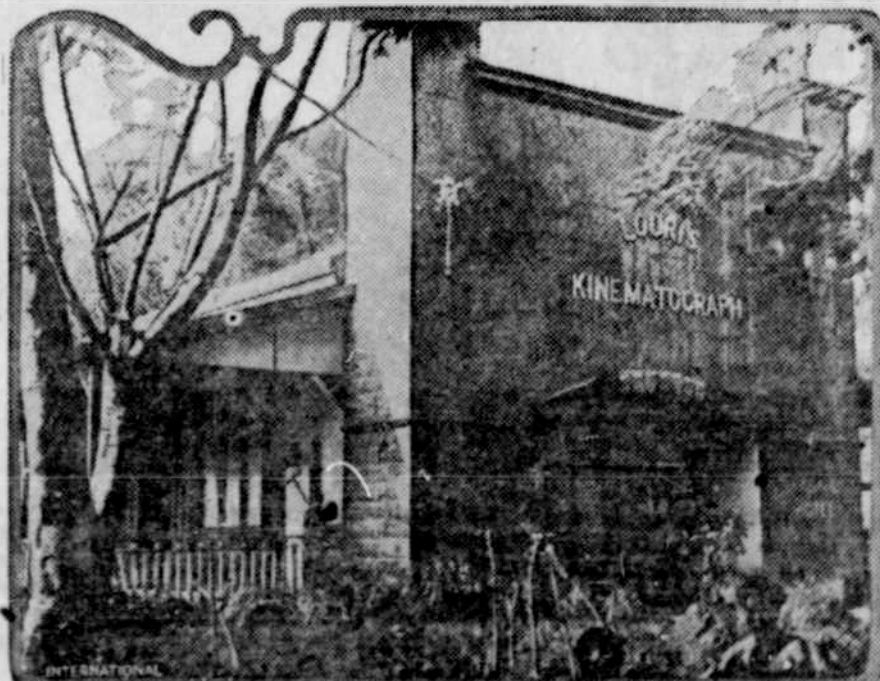
Because they objected to the bean soup that was served them, 50 convicts at the Maryland penitentiary at Baltimore rioted, and the photograph shows some of the havoc wrought by them. Guards and policemen fought for hours and could not subdue the prisoners, who had barricaded stairs and doors with steel doors from cells, mattresses and springs and tables. Finally the fire department was called out and subdued the prisoners with powerful streams.

City Boys Revel in Country



Winona Lake, Indiana, is the country home of the Chicago Boys' club. In a beautiful spot just outside of Winona may be found what has been pronounced one of the finest camping grounds in the United States, and it is here that the club has located its camp. Boys from off the streets of Chicago are given a chance to get close to nature to find out what is good in life. Some of them are seen cleaning and cooking fish they have just caught.

Movie Flourishes in the Jungle



Testifying again to the popularity of the movies, here is a movie theater in a jungle. The "Louris Kinematograph" is situated in Rabaul, New Guinea. Every Saturday night a show is held and the laughter of the savages can be heard for great distances.

SHE SNUBBED A PRINCE



Mrs. O. T. Alexander, wife of an army lieutenant and resident of Great Falls, Mont., deliberately snubbed Prince Carol of Roumania when both were passengers on the Japanese liner Korea Maru. Mrs. Alexander says that the heir apparent of the Roumanian throne sent the ship's purser to her with a message that the prince would condescend to dance with her. Mrs. Alexander sent the purser back with the message that she would not condescend to dance with the prince.

"DEFENSE OF VERDUN"



A striking statue representing the "Defense of Verdun," by the late French sculptor Rodin. It has just been dedicated at Verdun, and was presented to that city by Dutch friends of France.

NAVY'S PUBLICITY MAN



From the greatest city in the United States to the remotest little village stories of the United States navy and its deeds are promulgated by Capt. O. P. Jackson, U. S. N., director of naval publicity, and his staff, from their headquarters in New York.

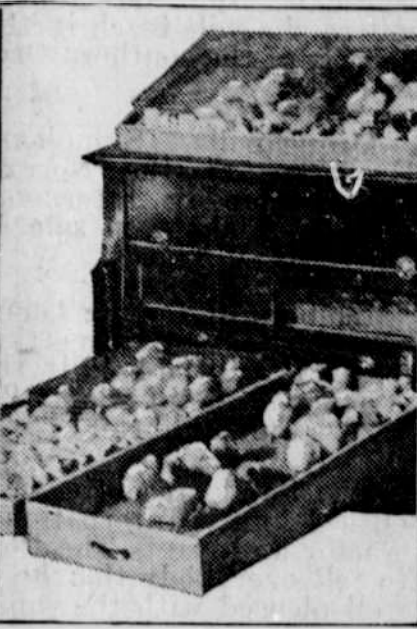
POULTRY

GIVE INCUBATORS BEST CARE

Machines Should Be Cleaned and Disinfected Before Storing Away for the Winter.

After the hatching season is over, clean and disinfect the incubators, empty the lamps and carefully store the parts in the machine. Lamps containing oil which are left in their proper place on the incubator for some time after the hatching season is over will cause trouble when it is started again, as the oil tends to work up into the hood.

The incubator should be disinfected once a year, or oftener if any disease is present in the hens or chickens, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Some operators prefer to disinfect



Some Operators Disinfect Their Incubators Before or After Each Hatch.

their incubators before or after each hatch. A 5 per cent solution of a reliable coal-tar disinfectant or carbolic acid may be used to wash out the machine and to disinfect the egg trays and nursery drawer. If the burp is very dirty it may be cheaper to renew than to clean it.

For an incubator of about three cubic feet capacity one may pour one-half ounce of formalin, which contains 40 per cent formaldehyde, or one-half ounce of permanganate of potash in a pan in the incubator, which produces a very penetrating gas and thoroughly disinfects the machine. The door of the incubator should be closed just as soon as the liquid is poured into the pan and left closed for twelve hours or longer. Incubators should be well aired before they are used after disinfecting, especially when formaldehyde or any disinfectant which produces a gas has been used.

SUPPLY OF GRAIN FOR HENS

Fowls Will Consume More Food in Spring Than in Fall—Amount Varies With Breeds.

The feeder must use his own judgment in deciding how much grain to give the hens, as the amount of feed which they will eat varies with different pens and at different seasons of the year. They will eat more feed in the spring while laying heavily than the summer and fall when laying fewer eggs.

A fair general estimate is about one quart of scratch grains and an equal weight of mash (about one and a half quarts) daily to 13 hens of the general purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, or Wyandottes, or to 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, and about nine and a half pounds of each to 100 general purpose fowls. If hens have free range or large yards containing green feed a general purpose hen will eat about 75 pounds of feed in a year and a Leghorn will eat about 55 pounds. In addition to the green stuff consumed, it has been found in experiments conducted on the government poultry farm.

RID FLOCKS OF ALL VERMIN

Regular Attention and Proper Treatment Will Prevent Troublesome Lice and Mites.

It is absolutely unnecessary for poultry to be seriously troubled by either lice or mites. Regular attention and proper treatment of the quarters will rid the flock of mites, and if body lice are found the birds should be treated for these also. Usually if a place is provided where the hens can dust themselves they will keep the lice in check.

LOUSY FLOCK UNPROFITABLE

Lice Are Detrimental Because of Irritation Caused by Crawling About and Gnawing.

True bird lice of the order Mallophaga never feed upon the blood of their host but feed upon excretions from the skin, epidermal scales, bits of feathers and hair. They are detrimental to the host by causing irritation due to crawling about and their gnawing habit. A "lousy" flock of chickens is not a profitable investment.

Sudan Grass for Pasture.

Sudan grass furnishes good pasture for horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. It is best not to pasture a young seeding until it is about a foot high. By this time it will have become firmly rooted and under average conditions will not be injured much from tramping and pulling by animals. A hay crop can be cut about the last of July and an abundance of succulent pasture secured throughout August when other pastures are burned up, or it can be pastured the early part of the summer and a hay crop secured afterward. The crop also may be cut and fed green with good results.

BEST AND EARLIEST EARS FOR SEED CORN

Quite Practicable to Allow it to Ripen on Plant.

Examine Grain Carefully, Removing Any Worms Found and Then Fold Back in Place and Tie With Elastic Band or String.

The best way to secure home-grown sweet corn seed, according to United States department of agriculture specialists, is to allow it to ripen on the plant, and, since a single ear will be seed enough for a small garden, it is quite practicable to do this. Select the best and earliest ears by stripping down the husks to examine the grain and to remove any worms that may be found, and then carefully fold them back and hold them in place by an elastic band or a string. Allow these ears to ripen thoroughly on the stalk. In the North it is often better to pull and hang the plant where there will be no danger from moisture, frost, or even chilling until the seed is thoroughly dry. All the ripe ears remaining at the end of the season in any crop of sweet corn should be harvested



Well-Formed, Properly Dried Sweet Corn for Seed—Crosby's Early.

and saved. The best ears will make fairly good seed, and nearly everyone knows the enjoyment in parched sweet corn.

Sweet corn spoils much more quickly than field corn, and cannot readily be cured in large shocks, but should be husked from the stalk and spread thinly on staging to cure. A convenient way of storing sweet corn is on the ear.

GUARD TWINE FROM INSECTS

Solution of Kerosene and Crude Creosote is Recommended by an Illinois Entomologist.

If the twine one buys is not already protected from crickets and grasshoppers the following formula given by W. T. Flint, entomologist of Illinois, can be used very satisfactorily. He recommends a solution of two gallons kerosene, and one gallon crude creosote. Mix these together and immerse the twine for a period of about one hour or until it is saturated, then lay out in the sun and dry thoroughly before using. The Missouri Agricultural college recommends a solution of one gallon of lime sulphur and ten gallons of water. Soak for a similar period and dry thoroughly before using.

IMPROVEMENT OF GAME BIRDS

Pulaski County, Virginia, Continues as Leader in Stock Improvement Campaign.

The aggressive character of livestock improvement activities in Pulaski county, Virginia, is illustrated by a recent sidelight in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement. A poultry man enrolled his 50 Indian Game (Cornish) headed by an Indian Game cock in the campaign. He kept no other stock.

Pulaski county, Virginia, continues to retain first place among all counties in the country for the number of persons agreeing to use purebred sires only.

PROMISE GIVEN OF MORE SUGAR

Crop Conditions Give Assurance of Increase Amounting to About 333,000 Tons.

BETTER ACREAGE MUCH LARGER

There is Also Substantial Addition to Cane Acreage, Especially in Louisiana—Growing Conditions Show Improvement.

People who have soft-pedaled the sugar bowl for six years may be interested in the statement that crop conditions on July 1 promised an increase in next fall's sugar production in the United States; an increase amounting to, approximately, 333,000 tons, or enough to load a train of freight cars 70 or 75 miles long, allowing 40 tons per car. This prospective crop is equal to more than 22 pounds



One of the Many Widely Varying Types of Sugar Beets Found in Commercial Fields.

of sugar for every man, woman and child within the United States, and the increase over last year equals more than six pounds per person.

Big Beet Acreage

The sugar-beet crop this year covers almost a million acres as against the five-year average of about two-thirds of a million; and the growing condition on July 1 was above the ten-year average. There is more than half a million acres of sugar cane this year, about half of which is intended for sugar and the other half for sirup, after deducting considerable acreage for planting the next crop. There is a substantial increase in acreage over last year, especially in Louisiana, where nearly all the cane sugar of the United States is made. The growing condition of the cane in Louisiana is much better than last year, but considerably under the average for the past nine years.

Protection for Crop.

The department of agriculture, which has carried on a number of projects looking toward making this country self-sustaining from a sugar standpoint, is co-operating with other agencies in protecting the crops from insects and disease and otherwise promoting the production and utilization of a bumper sugar crop. It should be borne in mind, however, that the forecast for 1920 is based upon conditions on July 1, and the actual out-turn would be above or below this forecast according as conditions between July 1 and harvest are better or worse than average.

PROPER TRAINING FOR STOCK

Finest Colt in World Is of Little Use to Farmer Unless It Has Been Broken.

Nobody really cares what makes the wild cat wild because the wild cat is no good even when it is tame. But it makes all the difference in the world whether useful live stock is trained or wild. The finest colt in the world, product of the best draft stock, is of little use to a farmer unless it has been broken to harness, is bridle-wise and gentle.

A cow may be a champion milk producer, but she is of comparatively little value if nobody can milk her. A setter may carry the blue blood of Count Gladstone and have a nose for birds that is unequalled, but nobody wants to hunt behind him unless he has felt the jerk of the trainer's choke line and learned not only to find birds, but to give his owner an opportunity to bag them.

MOLD IN SILO PREVENTABLE

Use of Plenty of Water at Filling Time Will Overcome Difficulty—Pack Thoroughly.

The use of plenty of water at silo filling time is one of the surest ways of avoiding difficulty from molds if the corn has been frosted or has become overripe. If one has the facilities for running a steady stream of water into the blower and at the same time is careful to see that the tramping is thoroughly done the loss from molds can be made almost negligible. As a matter of fact, it is possible to entirely prevent the growth of molds if the corn is cut at the proper time and thoroughly distributed and tramped in an air-tight silo. What air remains after this is done is used up in the fermentation processes which begin as soon as the corn is ensiled—the oxygen being converted into carbonic acid gas and silage acids.