

Great Union Meetings

Five churches united in one great effort for the good of Dallas and Polk County

FOR ONE MONTH

Four week's preaching commencing March 10

The services of Evangelist C. Fenwick Reed, of Green Castle, Indiana; Prof. Charles Clay Grant Musical Director and H. L. Kemper, Personal Worker, have been secured.

At The Rink

Farm and Garden

ONIONS FOR SOUVENIRS.

Some Huge Specimens That Weighed Two Pounds Each.

The onions shown in the illustration are the Bermuda or Giant Gibraltar species. They were grown on Long Island, New York, and weigh two pounds each. Twenty-eight of them make a bushel. They were raised from Gibraltar seed and matured in the open. The onions are so large that one of them fills a quart basket and more, and they ran 1,035 bushels to the acre.

The cost of raising an acre of onions is something which is not an easy thing to get at and varies with every onion raiser on every acre every year and will continue to do so as long as nature sees fit to absolutely decline to run on any set schedule which shall not vary one iota from year to year, and nature has so declined since the creation of the world. Further, even the same year upon contiguous acres



GIANT GIBRALTAR ONIONS.

the cost per acre to John Smith will vary greatly from that of the cost to friend Bill Jones or Jack Robinson. This will continue until such time as human beings become exactly similar in stature, in weight, in temperament and in sensory attributes.

While these were by no means the largest onions grown from seed, they were what would be called first-class sorters. The largest onions were sent to Long Island's county and outside fairs at which the experimental stations have made exhibits, and many of our largest Giants have been begged by visitors who wished them for souvenirs.

It is needless to explain that this superb Gibraltar onion will not be sold at any of the prices dotted out by the controllers of food supply, because such superb examples of vegetable growth are eagerly sought for and very high prices paid by noted epicurean establishments, private and public, in great cities.

Onions from these seeds grew 50 to the measured bushel; selected onions, 25 to the measured bushel; unsorted onions weighed 52 pounds to bushel; selected onions weighed 53 pounds to bushel; height or thickness, average 4 inches; flattest, 3 1/2 inches; most globular, 4 1/2 inches; circumference, average 16 1/2 inches; greatest, 19 1/2 inches; least, 15 1/2 inches; weight, average 2 pounds; heaviest, 2 1/2 pounds; flattest, 1 1/2 pounds.

The Fuel and the Auto.
If a man should put rubber tires on the wheels of a locomotive and drive the same at express speed or anywhere near it over an ordinary wagon road he would be pronounced a suicidal lunatic, says an exchange. Yet this is exactly what men presently of sound mind are doing every day with their automobiles. An automobile is practically a locomotive, and, like the latter, it can be driven with safety at any speed faster than a 700-ton train on a specially prepared track free from obstructions that might derail it, ditch it

or cause it to collide with rocks, telegraph poles and other things by the roadside. An elaborate system of signals is required to prevent collisions between locomotives on the rails, but our road locomotives zigzag over uneven and treacherous roadbeds, turn "hairpin" curves on steep grades and take a hundred other chances that would make a railroad engineer's hair stand on end. The daily bulletin of automobile fatalities ought to bring the conviction that common roads are not built for running locomotives at even the lowest speed now authorized by law and that the regulation of automobiles needs to be made stricter and unflinchingly enforced rather than liberalized.

Onion Queen of Northwest.

Miss Alice Turner of Dayton, Wash., is being dubbed the onion queen of the Pacific northwest. Last season she planted and harvested ten acres of onions and cleared above all her expenses \$8,330. The crop was an immense one, being raised on new land and watered with artesian well water. Miss Turner came into possession of a small farm by the death of her father a year ago. She was at a loss to know what to do with the old home and her mother, when she decided to become an onion grower all by herself. She engaged men to plow and plant her acreage to onion seed and throughout the summer superintended the weeding and watering of the crop. In spite of many scoffings from neighbors, who declared onions would be worthless last fall, she persevered and now is envied by all. The total crop was purchased by a New York commission man for distribution to merchants in the east. Miss Turner realized 75 cents a sack for the onions, which yielded nearly 1,000 sacks an acre.

FEEDING BEES IN WINTER.

Sugar Syrup Recommended When Honey Store Is Insufficient.

No one should attempt to winter a hive of bees which is poorly supplied with honey. Such a colony needs to be either fed or translocated. Only good, heavy colonies should be wintered. One can tell whether a hive has sufficient stores for winter by testing the weight. If the hive lifts like a box of bricks it has enough stores, but if it lifts easily, like an empty box, then it has insufficient honey to carry the bees through a severe winter, writes Allen Latham in the Farmer.

It is not difficult to feed a colony for winter. Dissolve seven pints of granulated sugar in about four pints of hot water. Pour the gallon of syrup resulting into four quart jars and invert these in shallow saucers, preferably shallow tin, like the covers of lard pails. Place them just at dusk either over the frames of the hive or about the entrance. Insert small nails under the edges of the jars to allow air to enter as the syrup is licked up. If the night is cold throw two or three sacks over the jars to hold the heat and encourage the bees to carry the syrup into the hive. Stir the honey up before throwing the sacks over the jars. This feed can be given at any time till such cold weather sets in that the bees will not take care of it. The amount suggested is enough to take bees into early April.

All hives that have enough stores can be protected for winter in the following simple manner: Select as many large bran sacks as there are hives. Open the bottom of each sack so that the two ends are alike. Have ready dry leaves, laths, small-nails and tannin. Draw a sack down over a hive as you would draw a stocking over your foot. Before starting to place a small block over the entrance to keep the bees in while the work is being done. Fasten the edge of the sack along the bottom of the hive with a piece of lath secured by two nails. Let the sack come quite to the bottom at the sides and the back of the hive, but do not turn it up so the entrance

will be not closed. The sacks should be laid first at each corner, so that sack is free from hive on all sides. Pack in the leaves firmly all round and above the hive till the sack is nearly full. Then with some long nails or wire strings gather the upper edges of the sack so that the leaves will not spring out.

As the hive now is rain will wet the leaves and make the protection worse than useless. Some waterproof material must be laid over all. A square of tar paper laid over and then covered with another sack is good. This upper sack should have its corners pinned down with wire nails. It takes but half an hour to get a hive ready for winter in this manner, and the labor will be well paid for. Thus prepared the colonies will winter splendidly in even severe winters and will build up rapidly in the spring to furnish early swarms or supers of honey. This protection can be taken off in early May and made into a bonfire, the sacks being saved for smoker fuel—of the very best sort to make clean white smoke.

AUTOS ON THE FARM.

Half the Cars in Some States Are Owned by Farmers.

Recently, at the automobile school opening exercises in New York city, J. George Frederick, managing editor of Printers' Ink, delivered a most interesting lecture on the modern use of automobiles on the farm, illustrated by many stereoscopic pictures.

Mr. Frederick first traced the reasons for the greater wealth of the farmer through scientific farming and the use of good machinery and showed the natural connection between the use of machinery and the auto by farmers. He told how by authoritative estimates there were now 70,000 autos in use on farms—about one-fourth of all in use—and how one dealer in an Oregon town of 5,000 population sold forty-two in one season. He said that of the 4,510 autos registered at a recent date in Kansas half of them were owned by farmers and that out of 16,000 in Iowa one-half were owned by farmers.

Taking up the question of how the farmer finds the auto profitable, Mr. Frederick told of the great help autos are to the dairy farmers in delivering milk quickly and without disturbing the value of the farm horses during the busy farming season. He also pointed out how the delivery of milk by auto to railway stations has greatly widened the area of farm land in which it is profitable to engage in the milk business.

The recreation side of the auto on the farm was most effectively illustrated by Mr. Frederick's pictures, some showing the women of the family out for a spin for a midday change from household routine, others showing the farmer and his sons using the auto in late autumn to go on a hunting trip and still others showing an astonishingly numerous holiday gathering of farmers in autos in small towns.

Farm Abandonment Ended.

The age of farm abandonment is practically at an end, for the farmer has solved the problem of how to make a living for himself and family and at the same time accumulate a good bank account from the products of a small tract of land. New conditions require new methods, and this applies with greater force to farming than to any other form of productive industry.

MONEY IN WINTER PORK.

Large Profits Await Farmers Who Enter This Field.

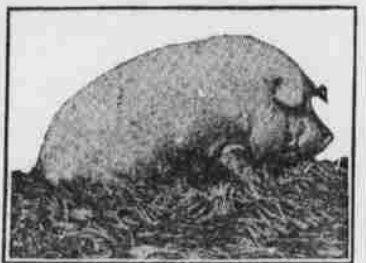
A well known authority on the raising of hogs says that the winter pork production is not carried on as extensively as it ought to be on the average farm. Many farmers think that the only economic way to produce pork at a profit is to grow the stock on green storage crops during the summer

months and fatten on rye, barley or the soft grain of the corn crop. This is a mistaken impression, and the sooner farmers in general get aside this erroneous idea the better it will be for their pocketbooks.

There is money in winter pork production if judiciously managed. I have been following winter pork making for the past ten or twelve years, and I find that it is one of the best paying adjuncts to the farm.

The farmer who follows winter dairying is in a particularly good position to make winter pork production a very profitable business. On most dairy farms the milk is separated before leaving the premises, therefore furnishing a large amount of economic feed for pork making. During late years I have been separating my milk at the farm and making butter, and I have found that hogs are one of the best mediums through which to dispose of separated milk at the greatest net profit. Many dairymen sell their milk direct to the creamery and, not considering the skim milk product of sufficient value to bother with, give it away to any one who will take care of it. This practice is one of the most common and greatest leaks on the farm where dairying is made a business.

It is vitally important in handling winter hogs for pork production to give adequate protection from cold weather. The portable system of handling hogs during the summer months is not sufficient protection to insure the most profit from winter pork production. The hogs should be given the best of care, and to this end I find that a basement barn is the best place. A large yard should be at the disposal of



GOOD SPECIMEN OF HOG.

the hogs to afford them plenty of room for exercise. The quarters should be kept clean and well littered. Plenty of charcoal and salt should be kept before the hogs at all times. It is not a good plan to urge the growing stock along too rapidly at first, it confined to limited quarters, as they are apt to take on flesh more rapidly than bone development and come to maturity before reaching the desired weight. I find that the best manner to feed skim milk is by mixing it with bran, middlings and cornmeal, about equal parts. This gives plenty of moisture to the ration and will produce a very satisfactory bone and flesh growth.

Dried Beet Pulp For Feeding.
Dried beet pulp is an excellent feed for the stock, particularly for the reason that it contains so little water. You don't have to pay for water when buying dried beet pulp. When moistened it becomes succulent and therefore is most excellent for winter feeding. Beet pulp is a better and cheaper feed than cornmeal for making beef, milk, butter, mutton or wool.

THE VETERINARY

One who has a mare that is troubled with strained tendons will find it a good plan to use some strong disinfectant about the fetlock. If this does not give her relief apply a good blister.

One Way to Make the Cow Breed.
Try feeding her good oats for grain feed and a tablespoonful of the following powder mixed in: Common salt, two pounds; powdered charcoal, one pound; powdered nuxvomica, eight ounces. Mix well together. Give twice a day.

For the Mule That Swears.
Feed the mule good hay, wheat bran, oats and corn, and it will recover. It never pays to feed other than a balanced ration to any stock, and the higher priced the feed the greater the need of such balanced ration to make it profitable.

Quality of Butter.
The quality of butter depends to a great degree upon the food and drink of the cow. She should have clean, pure water and wholesome food. Much care should be taken in the selection of the ration. The individual cow has much to do in this regard. But with respect to the part that is played in handling the product of the cow too much care cannot be taken in the process of buttermaking. After churning is finished the butter and milk mixture should remain quiet for about ten minutes in order to let the butter come to the surface. A cup of cold water will hasten the process. An old recipe says: The butter should then be carefully skinned off into a wooden bowl half full of water. The water should be repeatedly changed until it shows no indication of milkiness. It is important that the butter should not be pressed or worked during the process of removing the milk from the butter. After this the butter may be pressed into a mass and salt to the extent of one-fourth its weight worked into it. The water should be well pressed out, but the less worked the more perfectly its granular character is maintained.

If butter is pressed firmly into earthen jars or wooden skimming kegs kept at a temperature of 50 or 60 degrees it may be preserved in fair condition for six or eight months.

The Work Harness.
The work harness on the farm should have as few parts as possible, says a horseman. A wide strap, in place of the stuffed back pad, is best when using the plow or harrow. There is no need of blinders on the bridle at any time. Never use them. A checkrein that causes the horse to carry his head higher than his natural position should not be used either when working or driving him.

THE DAIRYMAN.

The habit of calves sucking each other's ears would not be so easily formed if they were given something to chew on, such as dry bran, for instance.

Lovers.
Of good health should prevent sickness instead of letting themselves get sick and then try to cure it. So long as you keep your liver, bowels and stomach in a healthy and active condition you won't get sick. Ballard's Kidney and Bowel Pills, inactive liver and all stomach and bowel troubles. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

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