

### Live Stock Should Be Well Treated

Prices Are High, and It Will Pay to Feed Generously and Protect All Animals From the Weather

Animals that are shabbily wintered—the idea being to fatten and sell them early the next summer or in the fall—do not thrive or profitable account of themselves, writes DeWitt C. Wing in Breedette. Poorly sheltered, stingily fed and compelled to drink ice water, they become stunted. The severe weather of the winter months corn belt and elsewhere is hard on live stock, even when comfortable housing, generous feeding and an abundance of clean, temperate water are provided.

Animals kept to do farm work, to breed, to make meat or to produce are worth more than they have been in a long time. They will be still more when grass comes.

Shelter is essential; it is a form of feed. It saves body heat by keeping animals warm and dry. Body heat is made with feed. Shelter there conserves feed. Inexpensive sheds, in the absence of well-equipped barns and stables, will serve the purpose fairly well. Straw and hay can be used in walling up and sealing the ends and north of such improvised structures, which usually open to the south.

Best worth wintering is worth wintering well, even on high-priced. All young stock should be fed more liberally, pound for pound, than mature animals. Both classes require a lot of roughage. Clover, alfalfa and cowpea hay, which are rich in protein, should be generously fed out to young stock. Adult animals may be wintered largely on hay, silage, corn fodder and corn stover (cut and hauled to them, and fed in fields).

Animals, in order to thrive and make the best returns, must have plenty of clean feeds. Like skim milk, bran, tankage and cowpea or soy-bean meal, which make muscle (lean meat) and bone; they must also have water to make body heat.

Water from holes in the ice on a pond, creek or tank requires a lot of fuel to warm it when drunk by an animal. The best water for winter is pumped daily from depths at which its temperature is comparatively high. With practically nothing green or succulent to eat in winter, all classes of stock require much more water than will drink if they are compelled to take it ice cold.

### SOIL FROM FRANCE

Useful for Filling Purposes About Statue of Liberty

There is a striking instance of thrift existing in poetical justice. The island in New York harbor which stands Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty is being enlarged. The soil for filling-in purposes comes from France. It is the debris from trenches, military railway lines, houses and wharves. It was brought to America as ballast for the ports that carried our mighty ships of liberty to France. The soil is mingled with the soil of the world as a setting for the world's typical symbol of liberty, just as the bodies of thousands of American are today mingled with the soil of France under the crosses where they lie. In this humble yet beautiful illustration of the kindred ideals of the two nations, American thrift, which did so much to make victory possible, was the underlying impulse.

### How to Make Tientsin New York of China, Says Commissioner Yang-I-teh

Tientsin is to become -China's New York, according to General Yang I-teh, commissioner of the Native City. "I am trying to eliminate beggary in Tientsin by education and industry," he said recently. "We are starting on the new San Shih cutting, which is part of the general plan for the conservation of the river systems of Chihli," said General Yang. "This cutting will include several streets. We are tearing down the houses and laying the tracks for the miniature railway. About 800 rooms in all will be removed to allow for the new cutting. But this does not matter. When the river is moved from its present bed and is forced to flow through the new channels we shall have reclaimed valuable land. It will then be available for us to build new and clean streets there. We shall lay the reclaimed land out in the most modern fashion. I hope to make Tientsin the New York of China."

### Shakers Producers of First Poland-China Hogs

The Poland-China hog originated in the Shaker and Warren counties, Ohio. In 1872 the Society of Shakers, in Warren county, brought some breeding hogs from Philadelphia. Some of them were pure white and others white with black spots. They were reported to the Shakers as of pure Chinese blood and were called Big China. In 1872 a committee of the National Swine Breeders' congress reported against the theory that Chinas had crossed with Polands, but as the Poland-China was in general use, it was advised that it be retained.

### How to Bar German-Made Goods

Over seven hundred stores in New York are displaying the signs of the American Defense society, which reads, "German Made Goods Sold Here." An active campaign is being conducted by the women's national committee of the society to extend the

## Horticultural Points

### TREES MUST BE PROTECTED

Girdling by Rabbits is Usually Done in Winter, but May Occur at Other Seasons.

One of the dangers to be guarded against in the case of young tree plantations is girdling by rabbits. While this is most apt to occur in winter, damage may be done at other seasons if these animals are plentiful and other food is scarce.

"The cheapest and easiest method of checking the trouble," says Prof. B. O. Longyear of the Colorado Agricultural college, "is by means of some material offensive or poisonous to rabbits which can be painted on the trunks of trees. Lead or other oil paint, tar, creosote or similar substances are unsafe to use on small trees, such as rabbits usually injure.

"The following preparation is useful and safe for this purpose: Boil together one pound of quicklime and one pound of sulphur in a gallon of water



Apple Tree Wrapped for Winter With Paper to Guard Against Rabbits.

for one hour. Dilute this with hot water, then, to make three gallons. To this add one quart of strong soap suds or a pint of soft soap and allow the mixture to cool. The mixture may be made more effective by the addition of two or three ounces of carbolic acid. It should be used while fresh and stirred during its application. Where only a few trees are to be protected some form of wire screen or net over one-inch mesh wrapped around the tree trunk is the most effective protection."

### PRUNE TREES DURING WINTER

Surplus Time May Be Utilized in Cutting Out Dead Wood and Removing Crowded Branches.

Any surplus time may be profitably utilized in pruning the trees about the place. The dead wood and crowded branches of course must be removed. Smooth, clean wounds should be made and then smeared over with lead paint. Spongy tissue from old cavities should then be washed with creosote and filled with cement. This latter operation had best be undertaken on one of the warm days at this time of the year.—Neb. College of Agriculture.

### HOW TO CONTROL APPLE RUST

Most Effective Plan is to Get Rid of Red Cedars in Neighborhood—Disease is Peculiar.

The most effective way of controlling apple rust is to get rid of the red cedars in the neighborhood. This host plant is necessary for the propagation of the rust, as the disease has a peculiarity of living during one stage on the cedar as host plant and during the second stage either on the cedar or the apple as host plant. The first stage will not develop on the apple tree, and if one eliminates the cedars he gets rid of apple rust.

### Benefit of Cover Crops

Cover crops hold the orchard soil from washing, prevent burning out humus, furnish profitable pasture for hogs, calves, poultry and small stock, and furnish an excellent mulch and soil cover for the trees.

## POULTRY

### INCREASE POULTRY AND EGGS

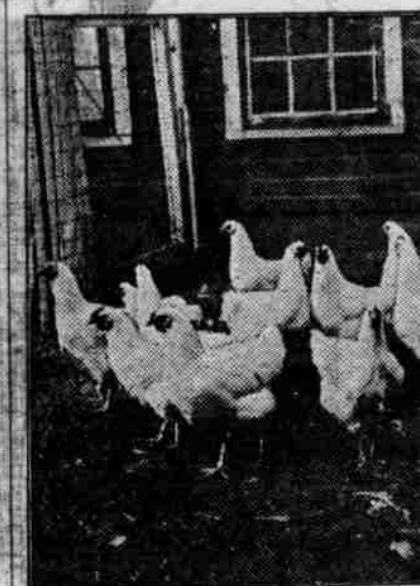
Few Essential Things Are to Be Constantly in Mind—Dispose of Surplus Cockerels.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The general features of poultry husbandry, if adhered to by farmers and farmers' wives, by city dwellers who have enough space to keep a few hens, and by poultry specialists of the country will result in a remarkable increase of poultry and egg production. Only a few essential things are to be constantly borne in mind. First in this list, perhaps, should come careful selection of breeding stock, in order to reproduce a larger percentage of good types of profitable producers. Next to that in importance is early hatching. In order that pullets may be sufficiently mature to become good fall and winter layers, the chicks must be out of the nest as early as possible. For at least two weeks after the chicks are hatched mother hens should be confined to brood coops to prevent fatality to the brood from exposure to wet and other dangers. From the time the chicks are old enough to be immune from the dangers of wet grass and the like free range is of first importance for both growing stock and layers. Free range, in the first place, stimulates growth. It also stimulates egg production, and it reduces very materially the quantity of dry feed necessary to keep the flock in condition.

Another matter of prime importance is the production of infertile eggs. As soon as the breeding season is over every poultry keeper, whether general farmer, specialist or city dweller, should see that the hens are kept separate from the cocks. If this practice is followed it will result in the saving of millions of eggs that would otherwise become spoiled, either in the hands of the producer or before reaching the consumer.

When the chicks have reached a marketable age care should be exercised to dispose promptly of all surplus cockerels in order to conserve feed. As early as possible such pullets and hens as are not profitable producers should be culled out and sold. The greatest care should be exercised to see that profitable pullets are kept as egg producers. Throughout the year care should be exercised to prevent the marketing of all profitable hens of the general purpose class. Hens of this kind



Flock of Chickens Like This Will Pay.

should never be sold until the end of their second year, and hens of the Mediterranean or egg class should not be sold until the end of their third laying year. A careful check should be kept, however, on hens, and every individual that does not show herself a profitable producer should be sold for meat.

### BEST FEED FOR LAYING HENS

Mixture of Cracked Corn, Oats and Barley is Recommended—Exercise is Important.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A good mixture for laying hens is four parts each of cracked corn and oats and one part barley or wheat, if available, which should be scattered in the litter. Provide four or five inches of good, clean litter.

A dry mash composed of equal parts of cornmeal, bran, middlings, ground oats and beef scrap should be kept in hoppers to which the fowls have access at all times.

Plenty of exercise increases the egg yield. Cabbages, mangels, sprouted oats, cut clover and cut alfalfa make excellent green feed for poultry.

When wet mashes are fed be sure that they are crumbly and not sticky.

### GOOD QUALITIES OF ROOSTER

More Apt to Be Carried to Females Than Males—Hens Always Take After Sire.

Roosters from high-priced layers are more apt to carry these qualities to their young than are hens of the same breeding. This is because in all animal life the male resembles the dam more than it does the sire and the female just reverse.

## The Left-Handed Quartette



This picture shows the fine spirit and morale of our boys which had so much to do with the quick termination of the war. From left to right, Sergeants Charles L. Blair, Walter E. Ringen, Guy Wilson and Harold Sancier, veterans returning on the Leviathan, which recently docked at her pier at Hoboken, each wounded in the left arm. They formed a quartette which did much toward keeping up the spirit of everyone returning from battle-scarred France aboard the Leviathan.

### Mother's Cook Book

Go often to the house of thy friend, for weeds choke up the unused path.—Scandinavian Edda.

#### The Value of Salads in the Diet.

Salads are invaluable in the diet as they supply water, mineral salts, acids, cellulose and flavor when prepared from vegetables and fruits. Meat, fish, eggs and cheese supply protein and fat while starchy vegetables furnish fuel food. The salad dressings are an important part of the salad as regards nutrition, for they are valuable fuel foods.

The materials used in making salads are: Raw vegetables, cooked vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, cheese, nuts and fruit. With such a variety from which to choose, there is no need of monotony.

#### Calcutta Salad.

Take one cupful of soft cheese, one-half cupful of grated American cheese, one cupful of whipped cream, three-fourths of a tablespoonful of gelatin, one teaspoonful of salt, and a few dashes of paprika. Soak the gelatin in the cold water, add the hot water to dissolve it. Soften the cheese with a little plain cream, add the grated cheese and the whipped cream, the gelatin, the salt and the paprika. Turn into molds and chill. Garnish with pimento or stuffed olives and asparagus tips. Serve on lettuce with French dressing.

#### French Dressing.

The amount of acid will vary with the kind of salad on which it is to be used. One tablespoonful of vinegar to three of oil is a good combination, and half a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of paprika. This dressing may be changed by adding a tablespoonful of thick cream to the French dressing, a tablespoonful of chopped onion, parsley, or green pepper. The dressing should be well blended by beating with a Dover egg beater, then add the chopped vegetables and let stand for at least an hour to season. Beat again before serving.

#### Fruit Salad Dressing.

Beat two eggs until very light, add three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, beating constantly while adding the butter, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Cook over hot water until thick, stirring constantly. Cool and add one cupful of whipped cream, one-fourth cupful of powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika, and three drops of onion juice.

Salad plants should be crisp, cold and tender. In arranging a salad avoid too many colors.

### Nellie Maxwell

#### Wood Produces Quick Heat and Is Cheaper Than Coal

Farmers who own woodlands and people in cities, towns and villages who can purchase wood from nearby farms can help this winter—as last winter—to relieve the demand for coal and the strain on railway capacity by burning wood in place of coal. It is not expected substitution of wood for coal will be complete or universal, as for many purposes coal is much more convenient. But for heating many kinds of buildings wood is the more convenient and cheaper fuel. This is particularly true in the case of churches, halls, summer cottages and other buildings for which heat is required only occasionally but then is wanted in large volume at short notice.

### Toasted Potatoes Regarded Good Substitute for Bread—Skins Add to the Flavor

The United States this year, it appears, will have to feed practically all of Europe. Every suggestion for conservation of food and variation in preparation is welcome and an article in Good Housekeeping has special value in this connection. To quote: "It is plainly a patriotic duty to use potatoes as a bread substitute. The nearest approach to conventional methods of cooking potatoes for a bread substitute is, of course, a perfectly baked potato, but a perfectly baked potato is rare as a day in June.

"Even a perfectly baked potato served at the psychological moment does not give that subtle sense of bread function that the piece of bread or toast, held in hand affords. "Prepare good-sized potatoes as if to bake, being more scrupulously careful than usual to scrub and cleanse the skin carefully and remove all bad spots. Cut the perfectly cleansed potato lengthwise into slices one-fourth of an inch thick. Put the slices loosely into a wire basket or steamer and steam until they are properly 'tempered'—that is, until they are in part but not completely cooked. If they are completely cooked by the steam, they are of no particular value as a bread substitute. As a rule, about ten minutes' steaming is adequate. After this initial steaming, dry the slices well between clean towels and toast as you would slices of bread, or put them in a wire basket or perforated pan and bake in a very hot oven until the slices are delicately browned on both sides. Sprinkle lightly with salt. Serve as you would toast. The skins can be removed before serving or while eating, but if one is a connoisseur, a real disciple of Epicurus, with as much love of flavor and conservation as a boy or animal, he will eat the toasted slices skin and all."

### TO THE POINT

The closer we get to our good deeds the smaller they seem. A fool may be able to answer questions that a wise man wouldn't ask. Some persons make a life study of things that are of no earthly use. True friendship results from a compact of frankness and forbearance. Pluck usually wins. A man's success often depends upon the ability to pluck others.

### Chinese Also Have "Kicks" On the Telephone Service

China is learning fast. Where a few years ago the telephone would be considered an invention of the devil now listen to this wall from a native business man to a Tientsin paper: "Can we hope for any improvement in the long-distance telephone situation? A few days ago I called up Peking about 3 p. m., and was informed that there were 60 calls ahead of me, and that there were only three trunk lines in operation. I finally got the call about 10 p. m. Surely the Chinese administration can put up another trunk line and make this one-time fine service of use again to business men. The Peking long-distance service is almost as bad as similar services in Japan."

### Influenza.

Influenza is an Italian word, meaning influence. One version of its origin is that in the far past there was a plague in Italy which was attributed to the influence of the stars and for this reason was called influenza.