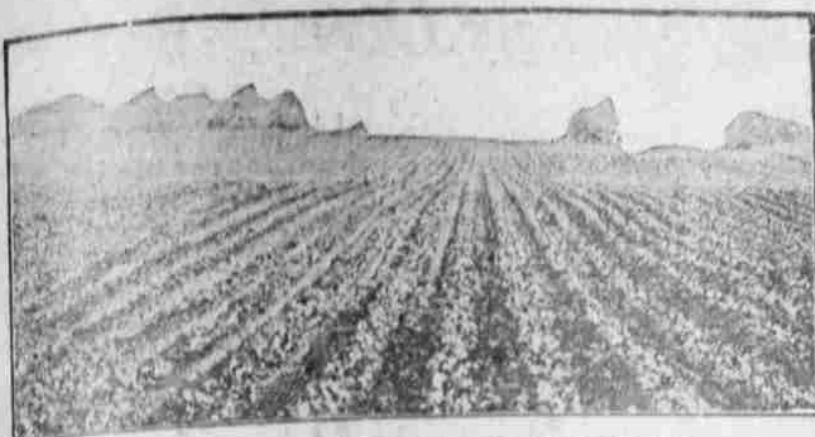


SOY BEANS PROFITABLE FEEDING CROP AND ALSO INCREASE SOIL FERTILITY



Soy Beans Are Well Adapted to Cultivation in Rows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The soy bean can be utilized to advantage as pasture for all kinds of stock, the most profitable method, perhaps, being to pasture with hogs, supplementing the corn ration. This is especially desirable when the harvesting is interfered with by bad weather, lack of labor, or other causes, and when the crop is grown for soil improvement. In this way the crop is profitable not only from the standpoint of feeding value, but also in the increase of soil fertility due to the manure and refuse vines. Hogs greatly relish the bean plant, especially the ripening pods and seed, and a considerable part of the growth of young hogs may be made with soybean pasture. Animals ready for fattening may be fitted for market much more rapidly if soy beans are used to supplement the corn ration.

Test in Alabama.

In pasturage experiments conducted at the Alabama agricultural experiment station soy beans, peanuts, chufas, and sorghum were compared as pasturage for hogs. It was found that when corn alone was fed, 100 pounds of pork cost \$7.63; when fed a two-thirds ration of corn and pastured on chufas in addition, 100 pounds of pork cost \$8.59; on sorghum, \$7.79; on peanuts, \$9.20; and on soy beans, \$2.74. The average gain of the pigs each day on the soybean pasture was 1.62 pounds, on the peanut pasture 1.01 pounds, on the chufa pasture 0.72 pound, and on the sorghum pasture 0.37 pound. The same station reports three years' work in feeding 105 hogs to determine the value of soybean pasture as compared with other feeds, the most profitable quantity of corn as a supplement, and the effect of the soybean forage on the quality of the pork. It was found that when corn was used alone the average daily gain for each hog was 0.375 pound, at a cost of 7.61 cents. When soybean pasture was grazed with a one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths ration of corn the average daily gains were raised to 1.102, 1.006, and 1.229 pounds, respectively, and the cost of pork reduced to 2.59, 3.36, and 3.17 cents, respectively. One acre of soybean pasture afforded grazing for 10 hogs for 32 days with a one-fourth ration of corn, 48 days with a one-half ration, and 62 days with a three-fourths ration of corn. The

total value of pork produced on each acre of soybean pasture varied from \$25.84 to \$39.13.

Kentucky Experiment.

The Kentucky agricultural experiment station, in a series of experiments with soybean pasture for hogs, found that it was not profitable to hog down soy beans (grain) unless a supplementary feed is given. The results showed, however, that it was highly profitable to hog down soy beans if a supplementary feed, such as corn, is given. The lot of hogs receiving 2 per cent of its weight in cornmeal daily produced 825 pounds of pork to the acre, at a cost of \$4.54 per hundred pounds of gain. An acre of soy beans hogged off with a supplementary feed of corn produced feed for 10 hogs for 21 days and for 20 hogs for an additional 21 days. An acre of soy beans with no corn fed the hogs produced feed for 10 hogs for 21 days and for 15 hogs for an additional 14 days.

Various methods of seeding are used when the soy bean is to be utilized for pasture purposes. In the Southern states, especially North Carolina, where a considerable acreage is used for hog pasture, from one and a half to two bushels of seed are sown broadcast at the last working of the corn. The hogs are turned in when the seed is fully mature. Corn and soy beans are sometimes grown together and pastured down, as is often done with corn, or the two crops may be planted in alternate rows. For young hogs the beans are often planted alone. Soybean pasture may be supplied for a period of several weeks by planting early, medium, and late varieties. Early maturing varieties may be sown after small grains and make sufficient growth to supply considerable feed in the fall. Soy beans may be pastured at any time from the stage when the pods are one-half filled until the beans are mature.

When hogs have been pastured on soy beans alone there is a tendency for the land to become soft. This may be overcome very materially by feeding the hogs on a grain ration after taking them from the pasture. The feeding of corn alone for four or five weeks has produced firm land, while corn and cottonseed meal used in the proportion of three parts of corn to one part of cottonseed meal has given the best results.

First Penny Postage Trial Inaugurated in England in 1840—Long After in Canada

The first trial of cheap postage was the system of penny postage inaugurated in England January 10, 1840. The idea that letters could be forwarded to any part of England and delivered for only a penny seemed absurd to most Englishmen, and they predicted speedy failure for the project. It is unnecessary to point out that they proved to be poor prophets, observes a writer in the New York World.

On this side of the Atlantic the much greater distances seemed to preclude the adoption of any such measure as a low, flat rate for letters. At the time Great Britain adopted penny postage, the rates in the United States were: For 30 miles and under, 6 cents; 30 to 60 miles, 8 cents; 60 to 100 miles, 10 cents, and over 100 miles a proportionate increase, so that a letter dispatched a distance of 450 miles cost 25 cents.

With the adoption of Rowland Hill's penny postage system, England also adopted his suggestion that the difficulties attending prepayment of postage "might be overcome by using a bit of paper large enough to bear the stamp, and covering the back with a glutinous wash, which by applying a little moisture, might be attached to the back of the letter." Thus the postage stamp was born, and there came into existence those little scraps of paper which are now collected by millions of men and boys the world over, and some of which, because of their rarity, are worth thousands of dollars.

An approach to the penny postage of Great Britain was made in 1851, when 3-cent postage was adopted in the United States. Adhesive postage stamps had previously been introduced on this side of the Atlantic in 1847. Later postage was reduced to 2 cents in the United States in 1883, but it was not until some years later that Canada followed the example of her mother country by instituting the penny postage.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD

They loved the English hedgerows
And scented English lanes;
They loved the sunlight on their down
And the soft English rains.
And now they sleep in Flanders
Or where the sad Marie flows,
A bleak white cross above their heads;
Their names, ah, no one knows!

They loved the life of London,
With lights that gleamed like pearls,
And theaters and taverns
And rosy English girls.
Their youth was a brief glory
That sped too swiftly by;
They left their schools and cricket
And came out here—to die.

And some were shining poets,
And some were simple boys
Who loved the Surrey fields and all
Substantial English joys.
From Eton and from Oxford,
From many an English town,
They came to save a world from shame
And lay their young lives down.

In some celestial garden
Perhaps they sit today
And laugh as once they used to laugh,
"Play as they used to play."
'Tis we who weep for young lads gone;
'Tis they who smile and take them over
To many a lonely grave;
For they loved English flowers,
These young, and bright, and brave.
—Charles Hanson Towne, Saturday Evening Post.

They loved, and are contented
On windy wastes to sleep,
Yet when the English lark
Begin to sing and creep,
Flit to them and take them over
To many a lonely grave;
For they loved English flowers,
These young, and bright, and brave.
—Charles Hanson Towne, Saturday Evening Post.

His Suicide Frustrated, Poet Wrote Famous Hymn

The origin of the well-known hymn, "God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform," was a curious incident in the life of its author, William Cowper, the English poet, notes a writer in the People's Home Journal. Cowper, a deeply religious man, was subject to attacks of the blackest melancholy. During one of these attacks he determined to end his life by throwing himself into the Thames river. He hired a cab to take him to the river, but a dense fog so confused the cabman that, after driving about for an hour, he admitted to his passenger that he was lost. Cowper, alighting from the cab in order to give the driver more careful directions for reaching the bridge, found that his wanderings had brought him back to his own door. Strongly affected by what seemed to him almost a divine interposition, Cowper dismissed the cab, hurried to his room and wrote his famous hymn.

Spider's Web Is One of the Simplest Barometers

One of the simplest of nature's barometers is a spider's web. When there is a prospect of wind or rain the spider shortens the filaments by which its web is sustained and leaves it in this state as long as the weather is variable. If it elongates its threads it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive it is a sign of rain; if it keeps at work during rain the downpour will not last long, and will be followed by fine weather, says an exchange. Observation has taught that the spider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours, and that if such changes are made in the evening just before sunset the night will be clear and beautiful.

Middle West Farmers Assert That "Hour-Earlier" Scheme Makes Them Lose 60 Minutes

Opposition to the repetition of the daylight saving scheme next summer is developing in unexpected quarters, according to reports from the local farm bureaus in the middle West. The farmers do not want to see the clock turned ahead next spring. They complain that the change of time makes them lose an hour's work during the haying and wheat harvesting season because of the heavy dews that do not dry in time for them to start the day's work until half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Under the old system it was possible for them to begin work in the fields at half-past eight o'clock, but under the new scheme they cannot start until an hour later. This, they say, causes them the entire loss of an hour, because no matter at what time they start work the hired hands insist on quitting for the day promptly at six o'clock in the evening. They urge that instead of forcing them to lose this hour during the most important season, it would be better for the workers in the cities, who wish to save the hour of daylight, to report for work an hour early. They propose to fight a re-enactment of the time-changing law in congress.

Monument for Apple Tree Erected by the Farmers of Dundas County, in Ontario

One of the most novel monuments in existence has been built in Canada by the farmers of Dundas county, Ontario. They have erected a marble pillar to mark the site on which grew a famous apple tree. More than a century ago a settler in Canada named Macintosh, when clearing a space in which to make a home in the wilderness, discovered among a number of wild apple trees one which bore fruit so superior to the rest that he cultivated it and named it the Macintosh Red. The apple became famous; seeds and cuttings were distributed to all parts of Canada, so that now the Macintosh Red flourishes wherever apples grow in the great Dominion. In 1896 the original tree from which this enormous family sprang was injured by fire, but it continued to bear fruit until a few years ago. Then after 115 years, it died, and the grateful farmers have raised a marble pillar in honor of the tree which has done so much for the fruit-growing industry of their land.

Mother's Cook Book

"Thrift and economy in the kitchen mean painstaking treatment of supplies from start to finish. In cooking, nutritive value and flavor are to be retained; flour is to be intensified or added when absent; the food must taste so good that the gospel of the clean plate needs no teaching."
—Janet M. Hill.

Seasonable Foods.

A nice way to prepare a thick slice of ham is to sear it well on both sides in a hot iron frying pan, then add a cupful of cider and let it simmer until the cider is nearly absorbed, using care not to scorch it. Serve with the cider sauce and finely minced parsley.

Cider Sauce.

Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add four of flour and two cupfuls of the ham liquor, all fat removed. Bring to boiling point, add four tablespoonfuls of cider and pepper to taste.

Hot Roast Ham, Cider Sauce.

Soak ham in cold water, wash and put into a kettle with one-half cup each of chopped onion, carrot and two sprigs of parsley and four cloves. Cover with cold water, bring to the boiling point and simmer until tender. After two hours, add one quart of cider. Allow the ham to cool in the liquor, remove, take off skin and bake one hour.

Bread Pudding.

Pour one quart of scalded milk over two cupfuls of stale bread crumbs, cover and let stand fifteen minutes. Add the yolks of four eggs, well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a few gratings of nutmeg, and one-fourth teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of hot water; then fold in the whites of four eggs, beaten stiff. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven forty-five minutes.

Baked Larded Liver.

Tie and lard upper surface of calf's liver. Place in a pan and spread with the following mixture: Cream three-tablespoonfuls of butter and add one and one-fourth teaspoonfuls each of ground cloves and pepper. Pour around one-half cup of boiling water and cook in a moderate oven one hour, basting every ten minutes. Remove to serving dish, skim off fat from liquor and add one cupful of acid fruit juice and strain sauce around the liver.

Nellie Maxwell

Salt Production.

Production of salt from sea water by electricity has become so successful in Norway that two plants, each with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons, will be established.

Durable Clothes Made of Waste



At last! The high cost of dressing is to be brought to its knees. It has been proven that new clothes can be made from the odds and ends of whatever you may have around the house. Such are the allegations of the Longwood War Relief Unit of Boston, which is busily engaged in making garments for refugees. More than 1,500 garments are made weekly and at the great cost of—nothing. Miss Bonnie Belle Smith, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Smith, secretary of the Longwood unit, is shown with some of the clothes she wears, all made from salvaged waste materials.

What Chevrons Mean

Guide to Different Stripes Worn on Soldiers' Sleeves

"You can't tell the players without a score card," the familiar cry at the baseball parks, could almost be applied to soldiers returning from France, according to army officers. To aid the public in determining a man's time in the war zone and the number of times wounded, the following has been prepared:

War Service Chevron—A "V"-shaped bar of gold lace, worn on lower part of left sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by officers, field clerks and enlisted men who have served six months in the war zone. This chevron is worn point down. An additional chevron is allowed for each six months service.

Wound Chevron—Also a "V"-shaped bar of gold lace, worn point down, on the right sleeve. Not more than one wound chevron can be worn if two or more wounds are sustained at the same time.

Silver Chevron—For officers, field clerks and enlisted men who served six months outside the theater of operations a silver chevron (worn the same as the gold chevron) is allowed. For each additional six months another chevron is worn.

Scarlet Chevron—Soldiers honorably discharged wear a scarlet chevron, point up, on the left sleeve above the elbow. These are in addition to the usual service stripes.

Service Stripe—Enlisted men who served three years will wear service stripe of the corps or department of service. The stripes are worn diagonally on both sleeves of the dress coat below elbow.

Sky-Blue Cloth Chevron—Service of less than six months in theater of war is indicated by a sky-blue cloth worn as the gold war service chevron.

Half-Inch Spider Is Victor Over Fish Two Inches Long

The amazing strength of spiders is shown in a number of instances. Thus we have an instance of a half-inch spider catching a two-inch fish. It was of the ground or wolf family. A scientist came upon it struggling with a fish on the edge of a little pool. Its claws were buried in the fish's tail; it had the tail out of the water, but the head still remained underneath. The spider struggled to pull the fish up the bank and the fish struggled desperately to pull the spider into the water. For ten minutes the scientist watched this silent and deadly fight. Then he hurried away for a bottle in which to put the combatants when he captured them. He was gone about half an hour, and on his return the end had come. The fish was dead and the spider was slowly dragging its victim away.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

When it comes to saving pennies a woman will save a dollar before a man has saved ten cents.
When you see a pretty maid in a home it's a sure sign that the head of the house is not henpecked.
Occasionally a barber combs a man's hair the way he combs it himself, but a tonsorial artist never does.
A wise old tiller of the soil, speaking of the relative value of grains, says grains of common sense are the most valuable.

North Carolina Forests to Be Tapped for a Supply of Ties for Railroad Tracks

How many ties in a railroad track? Did you ever ask yourself that question while riding on a train? North Carolina forests are to be tapped for a new supply, says Crete Hutchinson, who writes in American Forestry Magazine of Washington, as follows: "At the present time the railroad administration is facing a shortage in tie production. West of the Mississippi 50,000,000 cross ties are required annually for replacement; east of the Mississippi 80,000,000 with approximately 20,000,000 additional ties for street railways and other industrial needs. A grand total of 150,000,000 cross ties or 4,500,000,000 board feet of timber.

"Against a shortage of 65 per cent six months ago the present shortage is only 40 per cent and probably will be reduced to 30 per cent by the end of the year, due to better understanding of specifications. Thirty-four per cent of the timber used by the railroad purchasing committee is white oak. Large areas of the forested section of North Carolina in Transylvania, Jackson, Graham and Clay counties contain this timber and a road 40 miles long is being put in to get this timber out.

HAVE A LAUGH

Working Both Ways.
"What is the object of these statistics you are compiling?"
"They are for the purpose of proving that the conclusions drawn from statistics previously compiled on the same subject are all wrong."

She Knew.
"Men are such brutes."
"Aren't they?"
"What was it your husband refused to buy for you today?"

Once Too Often.
"Why have you quarreled with Jack?"
"Because he proposed to me last night."
"Well, there's no harm in that, there?"
"But I had accepted him the night before."

Being Good for Nothing.
She—Doctor's bills? Oh, my father a doctor, so I can be ill for nothing.
He—My father's a parson, so I can be good for nothing.

Violin's Latin Cognomen.
Bill (reading the paper)—Do you know what they mean by a Stradivarius?
Bob—Goodness, you're ignorant! A Stradivarius is the Latin name for a fiddle.

As Men Do.
"Girls are more graceful with their hands than men."
"They have to learn to be."
"What do you mean?"
"They can't dodge the issue by keeping their hands in their pockets."

"Farming Is a Business."
Large numbers of farmers have more money in their business than the business men in their county. The business men have invested in their stores. Farmers are slowly coming to realize the truth of this comparison and farming is a business, in connection with which business methods must be used.

NEWS SERVICES OF BUREAU OF MARKETS

Depended Upon by Many Producers, Distributors and Others.

Information Scattered to All Sections of Country Over Practically 14,000 Miles of Leased Wires—How It Works.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Many producers, distributors and others have come to depend on the market news services of the bureau of markets and to make less use of commercial price-quoting agencies, which are not able to furnish data so reliable, accurate, prompt and comprehensive, according to the annual report of the secretary of agriculture.

The market news services were greatly enlarged in the fiscal year 1918 until branch offices numbered approximately ninety. They were distributing market information to all sections of the country over practically 14,000 miles of leased wires.

The news service on fruits and vegetables was made continuous throughout the year for the first time since it was instituted. Reports were issued in season covering approximately 32 commodities and indicating daily carload shipments, the shipping prices in the particular markets throughout the country, and other shipping-point facts. Temporary field stations were operated at 82 points in two producing sections, more than twice as many as in the preceding year.

The news service on live stock and meats was extended to include additional important live stock and meat marketing centers and producing districts. New features to make the service more useful to producers in the trade were added. The daily reports on meat conditions, which formerly gave information on the demand, supplies and wholesale prices of western dressed fresh meats in four of the most important western markets, now cover Los Angeles, San Francisco and Pittsburgh also. As a supplement to the daily reports a weekly review is published. The daily telegraphic report on live stock shipments west of the Allegheny moun-

tains was extended to include all live stock loaded on railroads throughout the United States. Information regarding the "in" and "out" movement in certain feeding districts is being published.

The department took over on June 1, 1918, the furnishing of all telegraphic market reports distributed daily from the Chicago Union stock yards on live-stock receipts and prices, not only those regularly sent over the leased wire of the bureau of markets, but all reports used by commercial news agencies and press associations. The substitution of a government report for the previous unofficial services has exerted a material influence in restoring confidence in the reports of market conditions, the lack of which has been a fundamental obstacle to the development of the live-stock industry.

The news service on dairy and poultry products gives prices of butter, eggs and cheese, trade conditions, market receipts, storage movement and supplies in storage and in the hands of wholesalers and jobbers. Since the fall of 1917 it has covered Washington, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Data were secured each month from approximately 14,000 dairy manufacturing plants in the United States, showing the quantities produced of such products as whey, process butter, oleomargarine, cheese and different kinds, condensed and evaporated milk, various classes of powdered milk, casein and milk sugar.

MILLION IN ORGANIZATIONS

Through These Associations Farmers Now in Close Touch With Force of Trained Men.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
At present more than 1,000,000 farmers are members of organizations assisting the county agent in his work. Through these organizations the American farmer and his family are now in close personal touch with a large corps of well-trained men and women so linked with federal and state institutions for the promotion of agriculture that farming people can readily avail themselves of the results of scientific research and practical experience the world over to aid them in their work on the farm and their life in the home.