

Farmer, Stockman and Dairyman

New Bulletins—

Copies of several new and important bulletins from the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been received by N. S. Robb, County Agricultural Agent. These bulletins are for free distribution and can be obtained by writing or phoning the office.

No. 974—Clearing Land: The bulletin treats of the methods of clearing land that have proved successful in the cut-over sections of the United States. How to burn stumps, discussion of various types of stump pullers, and the best methods of pasturing stump land to keep down sprouts.

No. 534—Manual on Laying Tile: This bulletin will answer many of the questions frequently asked about the kind of tile to use. The system to plan, laying the tile, costs and benefits, etc.

No. 837—Raspberry Culture: This is a 42-page bulletin and discusses all phases of berry culture. It is an excellent treatise on this subject.

No. 821—Liming Soils: Effects of lime and what should not be expected of lime.

The following bulletins, the supply of which has been exhausted several times, are now available again at the office:

- No. 601—"How to Get Rid of Lice and Mites on Poultry."
- No. 840—"Sheep Raising."
- No. 874—"Hog Raising."
- No. 496—"Raising Rabbits."
- No. 447—"Bees."

Sell the Surplus Roosters—

Every farmer should dispose of his surplus male birds as broilers, or else castrate them, says W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Early broilers bring fancy prices. In forcing them it should be remembered that the quickest gains are also the cheapest.

The feeding of broilers may be divided into three periods—growing, forcing and fattening. The growing period usually lasts four weeks. A regular growing ration should be fed until the chicks are well established and past the critical stage.

The length of the forcing period is variable. The ration differs from that of the first by carrying a larger proportion of protein. If possible the increase in protein should be brought about by adding cottage cheese, rather than by increasing the meat scraps. Too much protein causes digestive disorders.

The fattening period is generally of eight or twelve days' duration. The time of feeding depends upon how long the chicks "stand up" to the fattening ration without losing their appetite. In case the broilers are not intended for private trade they should not be milk fed, but penned up and corn fed for a period of two or three weeks. They will then be in good shape for milk feeding at the packing house.

Clean the Potato Cellar—

Producing a disease free crop of potatoes and storing them in a cellar that has not been renovated or disinfected is false economy. To prevent a loss occurring after the potatoes have been stored, get rid of every bit of vegetable matter in the storage cellar, sweep and brush the cellar until it is clean, then give it a thorough dose of fungicide, either gas or spray. Formaldehyde gas is quickly and easily applied.

For each one thousand cubic feet of space use ten ounces of formaldehyde and five ounces of potassium permanganate. Pour the formalin over the permanganate in a deep container because the gas is given off at once.

If it is found these chemicals are too expensive, a Bordeaux mixture of 5-5-50 strength will do the work. It may be applied with a hand spray, pump or broom. It is effective when thoroughly used and does not cost much.

Preparing for Fall—

The greatest success in the winter is obtained when the fowls are properly managed in the fall.

When hens are taken off the range and no longer secure a variety of feed, they often cease producing eggs. Before winter begins the poultryman should aim to store a supply of food that will keep his hens in laying condition.

If the condition of summer could be created in winter, the hens would lay well all the time. What are those conditions? Exercise, green food and a variety. Then hens not only have grain in summer, but also worms, seeds and grass. It is impossible to find worms and green food in winter, but there is something for the hen besides grain all the time. Grain is the best general food that can be given in the winter, but used exclusively it will not make hens lay.

During the fall a few cabbages, turnips and refuse potatoes should be placed where they may be had conveniently for winter supply. The use of finely cut clover, scalded with a mess

of chopped meat two or three times a week, will afford a variety.

When the trees begin to drop their leaves rake up and store for scratching litter for hens in winter; also have a large supply of dirt put away. Take any flock of hens, give them warm quarters, feed other feeds with grain, keep them constantly at work under shelter, and they will lay. It is idleness in the winter that causes hens to become too fat, and leads them to become addicted to egg eating and feather pulling.

How to Clean Dairy Utensils—

Most of the bacteria which get into milk comes from the utensils, such as cans, pails, strainers, coolers, and separators, which have not been properly cleaned. The University of Missouri College of Agriculture recommends the following method for cleaning the dairy utensils: 1. Rinse in luke warm water as soon after use as possible. 2. Wash in hot water containing washing powder which will remove grease. 3. Rinse in clean hot water and place in live steam fifteen seconds, drain and place right side up until steam evaporates. On the farm where steam is not available, sunning will give effective results. Drying should not be done with a cloth, but by heating the utensils in steam or an oven sufficiently to evaporate the moisture. 4. Invert in a clean protected place when dry.

Humus—

In any decayed or decaying organic matter in the soil, grass roots, leaves, stubble or straw we have what is called humus. Its action on the inorganic elements make them available as plant food. When humus is added in sufficient quantity the tilth of the soil is improved, making it lighter and more friable, thus decreasing the labor necessary for tillage. Humus absorbs and holds water to a greater extent than either soil ingredients and besides it binds the loose particles or sandy and gravelly soils, rendering them more retentive of moisture and plant food.

These are important facts for the farmer and gardener to consider, especially in the semi-arid sections, where the soils are generally deficient in humus—that is, decaying vegetable matter. The value of barnyard manure on such soils is much greater than can be measured by chemical analysis.

Raise More Rye—

A crop that is not fully appreciated by the farmers of the Pacific Northwest is rye. It makes a hardy crop and will grow on the poorest of land. It makes good winter and spring pasture and if sown early enough makes good fall pasture. It is also a good early spring soiling crop and makes a fair quality of hay if cut in bloom or before and it sells at good prices and makes one of the best of beddings for cattle and horses. As a green manure crop for turning under in early spring it is par-excellent. While it does not add nitrogen to the soil as do the legumes, it does make a great deal of humus and, most important of all, improves the texture of wornout soils. A practice quite common and one that has proved successful is to sow rye in the corn at the time of "laying by" or sowing on the stubble after the corn is cut and then be plowed under in the spring and thereby add humus to the soil. More and more are the farmers of the Northwest appreciating the value of the rye crop as a staple one and more ground should be seeded this coming season to rye.

Variety of Food for Swine—

There are a good many reasons why the feeding of a variety of food to the pig will produce a greater gain per pound of nutriment than any single feed. All experiments also indicate that while a certain measure of bulky food is advantageous, a pig needs some concentrated food to make the most rapid and profitable gains. In a state of nature we find that the wild hog, from which our domesticated breeds of swine have originated, is an omnivorous feeder; that is, he will eat anything and everything that is edible—nuts, grain, fruits, roots, fungi, insects, rotten wood, worms, mice, dead fish, clams, crawfish, carrion of all sorts and snakes. The teeth are adapted to the grinding of grain and the tearing of flesh. This shows that the natural food is hereditary to such a degree that it leaves its impress on the character of the teeth. There is no doubt that feeder sometimes make a profit feeding hogs on a single kind of grain; that hogs will live and grow on pastures alone, but in either case the profit is less, the measure of food per pound is greater and the time much longer than where there is a variety in the ration.

Care for Brood Sow—

The contents of your pocketbook will be governed by how you treat your brood sow in the fall and winter. She may keep warm during the day

while standing on the sunny side of the barn, and so might you, but you want a good, warm place to sleep at night, and so does she. If she is put in a damp, cold bed of straw or shucks, how miserable her nights will be. Give her a good, warm, dry bed, a well-protected place to sleep in, and she will show her thankfulness to you in the quantity and quality of her litter. Besides, make all the doors she must enter wide enough to give her easy ingress and egress. Never allow her to drag herself over bars shortly before she is to farrow. It is necessary to feed her well, but our experience has proved that it is not best to let her run in the fattening pen. She will be ruined for breeding purposes, and is very apt to lie on her offspring. Feed her slops and a variety of grain, but be careful not to fatten her.

Sweet Apples Saves Sugar—

Sweet apples may be utilized to save sugar during the present season according to the Department of Horticulture, Ohio Experiment Station. Sweet apples may be used in a limited way for a number of culinary purposes, canning and making of butters, and will require very little sugar for baking. Baked sweet apples may be used in place of the more expensive apple pie.

Old orchards frequently have a large number of sweet apple trees and the fruit in former years was generally disregarded, allowed to waste, or was fed to livestock. The scarcity of sugar will make it profitable to use the sweet apples now. In the past, too, sweet apples were regarded as possessing but little value for cooking purposes and their baking qualities were often ignored.

Varieties of sweet apples recommended for kitchen use are Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet, Munson, Bailey Sweet, Tolman, Paradise, and Bently, these being named in order of their appearance throughout the season.

Rabbits and Mice Orchard Pests—

Rabbits and field mice are two of the most dangerous rodents that orchardists will find necessary to combat during the fall and winter season according to the Department of Horticulture at the Ohio Experiment Station. Last winter's severe cold did not destroy as many of these rodents as was generally expected; the loss due to these pests too was considerably higher than in former years. Prevention methods are now being adopted in many orchards of the state.

Keeping all the grass hood from 18 to 24 inches away from young trees leaving a barrier of dirt is effective in dealing with field mice. These rodents work under grass almost entirely but make passageways through exposed patches. This will keep the field mice from working at the most exposed root portions of young trees. Coal cinders may be used as a surrounding barrier of the tree; they should cover all the ground within an 18-inch radius from the trunk and to a depth of two inches.

A protector extending around the trunk made of wire netting with a one-fourth inch mesh and 24 inches in height is effective in keeping rabbits from gnawing the bark of apple trees. The protector should extend into the ground for several inches and be kept on until the trees are 5 years old. Rodents often do much damage during September so that protection provided now may save much, orchardists say.

Will Raise Potato Yield—

Selecting seed potatoes from hills that have resisted disease, show no weaknesses, are true to type and yield high, is mentioned as one of the particular points to be observed at digging time, by officials at the Ohio Experiment Station. Continued selection from high yielding hills will make it possible to increase the productivity of a variety.

An experiment at the Ohio station shows that a gain of 55% was found in the crop from seed chosen from the highest-yielding over that from the lowest-yielding hills. The yield after two years of hill selection was 36% more than that from the planting the ordinary way.

Continued selection is necessary to get rid of the inferior qualities that appear even after a small patch of hill-selected potatoes has been started. Quality, freedom from disease and yielding ability will be necessary considerations in each year's selection.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Most Reliable.

After many years' experience in the use of it and other cough medicines, there are many who prefer Chamberlain's to any other. Mrs. A. C. Kirstein, Greenville, Ill., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my mother's home and mine for years, and we always found it a quick cure for colds and bronchial troubles. We find it to be the most reliable cough medicine we have used."

Become a stockholder in the United States—buy War Savings Stamps.

MONSTROUS IDEA IN GERMAN MIND

Treachery, Murder, Barbarity, Anything, Praiseworthy if for Prussia's Gain.

Abominable System That Must Be Overthrown if the World Is to Be Worth Living In, Regardless of the Cost.

This I have seen. I could not believe it unless I had seen it through and through. For several weeks I lived with it; I went all about it and back of it; inside and out of it was shown to me—until finally I came to realize that the incredible was true. It is monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it exists. It is the Prussian system.—F. C. Walcott.

At a conference of field men of the United States food administration held in Washington, F. C. Walcott pictured conditions as he had found them in the countries invaded by German arms. Mr. Walcott served with Mr. Hoover on the Belgium relief commission when this nation was attempting to feed the starving civilian population of Belgium, Poland and northern France. In his address he had pictured such conditions as he said he could not believe unless he had seen the situation through and through, and had lived with it for weeks. He showed these terrible conditions to be the result of deliberate plans on the part of official Germany, and in summing up he said:

"Such is the German mind as it was disclosed to me in several weeks' contact with officers of the staff. Treaties are scraps of paper, if they hinder German aims. Treachery is condoned and praised, if it falls in with German interest. Men, lands, countries are German prizes. Populations are to be destroyed or enslaved so Germany may gain. Women are Germany's prey, children are spoils of war. God gave Germany the Hohenzollern and together they are destined to rule Europe and, eventually, the world—thus reasons the Kaiser.

"Coolly, deliberately, officers of the German staff, permeated by this monstrous philosophy, discuss the denationalization of peoples, the destruction of nations, the undoing of other civilizations, for Germany's account.

"In all the world such a thing has never been. The human mind has never conceived the like. Even among barbarians, the thing would be incredible. The mind can scarcely grasp the fact that these things are proposed and done by a modern government professedly a Christian government in the family of civilized nations.

"This system has got to be rooted out. If it takes everything in the world, if it takes everyone of us, this abomination must be overthrown. It must be ended or the world is not worth living in. No matter how long it takes, no matter how much it costs, we must endure to the end with agglutized France, with imperiled Britain, with shattered Belgium, with shaken Russia.

"We must hope that Germany will have a new birth as Russia is being reborn. We must pray, as we fight against the evil that is in Germany, that the good which is in Germany, that the good which is in Germany, may somehow prevail. We must trust that in the end a Germany really great with the strength of a wonderful race may find its place as one of the brotherhood of nations in the new world that is to be.

"The responsibility of success or failure rests now upon our shoulders; the eyes of the world are anxiously watching us. Are we going to be able to rise to the emergency, throw off our inefficiency, and prove that democracy is safe for the world?"

In the above statement Mr. Walcott has described a condition that must be changed if America, if the world, is to remain a "fit place to live in." And the only way by which this change can be effected is the defeat of German arms in this war. Nothing good, nothing but evil, can come out of Germany, so long as the German people are controlled by a military autocracy, and the German people cannot be made to realize this until this autocracy is crushed. The spirit of militarism that has made of the Germans a robber and a murder nation must be utterly crushed if the world is to remain free, and to accomplish this those of us who cannot fight in France must lend our support to our men who are fighting for us.

FLIER IS MADE CHEVALIER

Guynemer's Friend and Pupil Has Seven Victories to His Credit.

Paris.—Sons-Lieutenant Bozon-Verduraz, recently made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, following his seventh officially recorded aerial victory, was the intimate friend and pupil of Guynemer.

He accompanied Guynemer September 11, 1917, when the latter met his fate. His one thought since, it is asserted, has been to avenge the great ace. One of the new chevalier's feats was to shoot down three planes in four hours. He was a cavalryman until transferred to the air service.

WOMEN AND THE WAR



By MRS. HENRY P. DAVISON

Treasurer War Work Council National Board Y. W. C. A.

Within six months after the United States entered the war, the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council had established girls' clubs near more than forty of the cantonments, barracks, and navy yards.



Mrs. Davison

A trained recreation leader was placed in charge of each club. These workers supplement the efforts of the local Associations, if those already exist. Where the idea is new the workers form club centers, organize the girls, and arouse them to a sense of their responsibility in this time of great excitement and confusion.

No scolding of girls for unwise actions and no solemn finger-shaking occurs in the clubs. Instead of dwelling on what not to do, these wise leaders urge real patriotism. All sorts of projects are suggested that are more interesting than the dubious and dangerous pleasures which appeal to the ignorant and the thoughtless. At parties, for instance, these wise chaperones, whom no one ever thinks of as supervisors, arrange that there shall always be twice as many soldiers as girls. "Twoing" is utterly impossible where there are not enough girls to go around!

Club leaders do not attempt to banish the gallant soldier entirely from the girls' world; they wish only to bring him down from glorified heights of glamour to take his place as an every-day hero, subject to the same scrutiny as other men.

Instruction and relief work are not neglected. Among the activities offered are dressmaking, cooking, knitting, French, athletics, dancing, singing, Red Cross work, Belgian relief, and work for the fatherless children of France. The world contains a number of things besides soldiers for a girl's imagination to dwell upon. Hundreds of clubs for school and business girls all over the country are offering pleasant recreation than the gaily lighted streets and the shadowy parks.

"I have a place now to spend my evenings," said a telephone girl in Waukegan, Illinois, to the club leader. "I was so lonely before you came." Emergency housing for employed girls is closely connected with the more general welfare work. Centers, selected on the basis of immediate need, have been chosen as demonstration grounds to show employers how girl employees should be housed.

These centers are near the cantonments.

The Bureau of Social Morality is an important feature of the War Work Council's program under the present abnormal conditions. That ignorance is no shield to a girl is well known to its members. Instead, it is her gravest peril. Any situation shrouded in mystery is dangerous. Women can deal only with what they understand. A true social morality must be built on a foundation of knowledge, and be inspired by high aims.

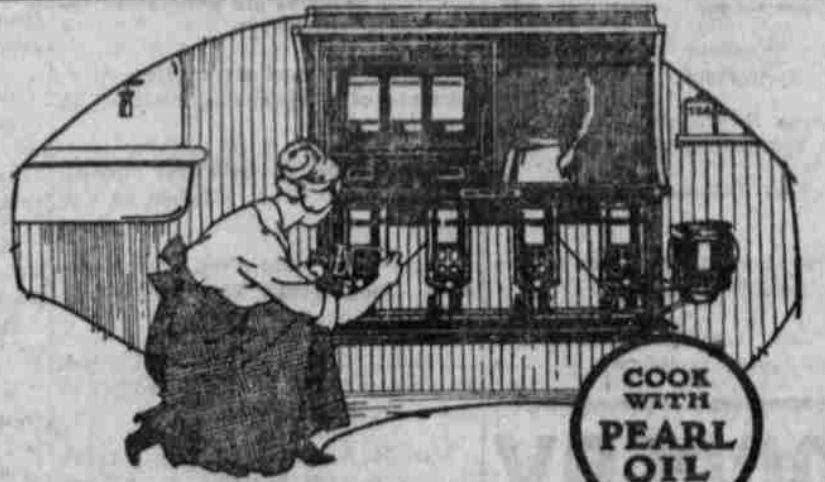
Fourteen women physicians are talking to groups of parents, school-girls, and industrial women. These lecturers bend their best efforts to spreading information on social ideals. Colored women at this time must meet all the problems confronting white women. Their situation is further complicated by industrial and social conditions. Special clubs are being formed among colored girls in the neighborhood of cantonments. Workers are being placed in industrial centers like Louisville, Kentucky, and Topewell, Virginia.

Immigrant men who formerly labored in mines, on farms, and in factories, and now serve in our army are, themselves, in need of assistance. Foreign men marry young and many, even of the young ones, have large families dependent upon them. Because of these helpless families, the War Work Council has translators who go into the camps.

The activities of the War Work Council could not be confined to our own country. Our American nurses in France need the Y. W. C. A. social workers. Even the most self-reliant women must have help at the front where women's welfare is a matter of minor importance. A central club in Paris gives hard-worked, courageous nurses a home in a strange land. Branch clubs at all of the base hospitals provide relaxation and recreation for hours off.

When the French women cabled to the War Work Council, pleading for experts to advise them in establishing canteens for women workers in munitions and other war industries, experts were sent over to have over sight of the building and equipping of some of the canteens and act as advisers to French committees.

A professionally solemn-faced butler in one of the beautiful homes where a drawing-room meeting was being held stood where he heard the stories of the War Work Council's plans and accomplishments. After the guests had gone he approached the speaker with two one-dollar bills. "I give them for my daughter," he said. "I am subject to the next draft. When I am gone someone must look after my little girl. I feel the War Work Council will do it."



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