A Page for the Farmer and His Family

FARM STOCK

RAISE FEED FOR LIVE STOCK

Second in Importance Only to That of Producing Food Necessary for Use by Family.

The production of enough feed for its family live stock, work stock, and commercial live stock is second in importance only to producing food for the family, in the opinion of the United States department of agriculture. Farm management studies in the southern states indicate that the most profitable farms not only produce the necessary farm feeds but have a surplus of them to sell, and that the live stock is usually of better quality and better grade on the farms producing a surplus than on farms where staple feeds are bought. These facts are brought out in a series of 16 tests formulated by the department of agriculture to show whether or not a farm is being efficiently managed.

The average farm family, made up of five adult persons or their equivalent, requires for its proper maintenance 2 cows, 40 fowls for furnishing eggs and poultry meat, and 1 pig for each adult person or his equivalent. Enough calves should be raised to replace each cow reaching the age of 8 years. This family live stock, it is calculated, will require 1 ton of corn and cob meal, 1,234 pounds of cottonseed meal, 55 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of oats, 4,200 pounds of cowpea hay, 2,100 pounds of oat hay, 4,200 pounds of corn roughage, green forage from 2 acres, and 5 acres of pasture or their equivalent. A fair provision to a head for work stock is 60 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of oats, and 3 tons of



Hogs on Pasture Being Made Ready for Market.

roughage. The arrangement of crops and pastures to meet these requirements are suggested in United States department of agriculture circular No. 83, "Testing Farms in the South for Efficiency in Management."

VALUE OF HORSES ON FARM

Total Estimated at $1,993,000,000, or Just a Little Below Figures on Cows.

Even though it may be true that the motor-driven vehicle has begun to put the farm horse "on the run," there is no evidence that he has developed much speed, and his total value still compares favorably with other classes of farm animals. On January 1, 1920, the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture estimated the total value of horses on farms in this country at $1,993,000,000, or just a little below the value of milk cows, which was $2,022,000,000.

SWINE DURING HOT WEATHER

Fattening Pigs Will Not Suffer From Heat If Given Plenty of Water and Ample Shade.

Fattening pigs require some attention in hot weather, but usually pigs weighing 100 to 150 pounds or more will not suffer from the heat or die if given plenty of cool water and protection from the sun. A concrete hog wallow is quite sanitary and if built in the overflow from a spring it keeps clear with the inflow of clean water. On hot days pigs will lie on the concrete feeding floor in the hog barn during the heat of the day and forage in the rape during the cool of the morning and evening.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Every good dairyman knows the value of a purebred sire of good record.

* * *

If you have surplus stock to sell it will pay you to use a good purebred dairy bull.

* * *

Give the sheep some attention during the summer and increase the profits from the flock.

* * *

When sheep are on pasture they will not require much attention, but one must see that the pasture is not overstocked and that they have plenty of fresh water and salt.

STRIPED BEETLE QUITE HARMFUL

Insect Transmits Bacterial Wilt to Cucumbers, Squashes and Other Plants.

SPRAYING IS RECOMMENDED

Insects Prefer Unsprayed Plants as Food and Efficiency of Control Would Be Enhanced by Use of Early Trap Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Infection with the bacterial wilt of cucurbits does not occur through soil or seed. The striped cucumber beetle and the 12-spotted cucumber beetle are both summer carriers, and probably the only means of summer transmission of the disease in the localities that have been studied. Introduction of virulent bacteria into the interior plant tissues is necessary for infection.

These points are given in a recent United States department of agriculture publication detailing the results of studies on the disease, which occurs in 31 states, including the territory from Vermont and Canada to Florida and west to Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas. The disease also probably occurs in parts of California. Of the common domestic cucurbits the disease affects cucumbers, cantaloupes, summer and winter squashes and pumpkins, but not watermelons.

Use Bordeaux Mixture.

Spraying with strong bordeaux mixture and lead arsenate paste (4-5-50 plus 2) is recommended where the disease is likely to be severe. Treatments should begin as soon as the cucumber plants develop their first true leaves and should continue at intervals of about a week until the cucumber beetles practically disappear from the field. In localities where downy mildew is also prevalent the treatments should be continued later as a partial insurance against this disease. The beetles prefer unsprayed plants as food, and undoubtedly the efficiency of wilt control would be enhanced if a slightly earlier trap crop, such as squash, were planted along the edges of the cucumber field. The beetles could be easily poisoned there with a strong insecticide.

Pulling of wilted vines during the first part of the season, or as long as it can be done without mechanically injuring the healthy plants, will greatly assist in controlling bacterial wilt if consistently done in all neighboring fields. The diseased vines should be buried, or otherwise removed from access by the beetles.

Where a few plants only are grown in garden plats, screening the hills with fine mosquito netting will prevent the appearance of the disease.

Control in Greenhouses.

For control in greenhouses the beetles, in the first place, should be kept out. Do not grow cucurbits nor pile cucurbit refuse in the immediate vicinity of greenhouses, as this attracts the beetles and many will later find their way into the houses. If the beetles once gain entrance to a house filled



Large Cucumber Field.

with growing plants hand picking is the only remedy to be recommended until some fumigant is found that will kill the beetles without injuring the cucumber plants. Besides destroying the cucumber beetles, great care must be exercised in disinfecting all instruments used in pruning wilted vines before using them again on healthy plants. This may easily be done with a bottle of 1 to 1,000 mercuric chlorid and a sponge.

MULCH IS NOT APPRECIATED

Practice Has Long Been Recognized as Important Factor in Successful Fruit Culture.

Although mulching has long been recognized as an important factor in successful small fruit culture, the value of summer mulching in the vegetable garden is not yet appreciated by most home-acre gardeners, and it is not practiced by them as generally as it deserves to be.

INJURIOUS TO CROWD SWINE

Far Better Plan to Order Additional Car Than to Pack Too Many in One Compartment.

Losses of hogs in the past have proven that it does not pay to try to crowd a few extra in the car. It would be far more economical to order an additional car, the freight rate being no larger than the loss that may be entailed by the overloading.

TRANSPORTATION IS BOTHERING FARMERS

Particularly True in Case of Perishable Produce.

Adequate Facilities Would Enable Producer to Pick His Market and Sell When and Where It Is Most Advantageous.

Regardless of the shortage of labor and other production problems confronting the farmer, the main cause for his not securing the full profits due him can still be traced to insufficient transportation facilities, at the time he must get his crops to market. The farmer who can convert the spoilage on the farm into cash goes a long way toward satisfactorily offsetting everything else eating into his returns.

This is particularly true in the case of highly perishable produce, also that which has a high market value early in the season. Another advantage of adequate farm transportation is that



Gathering Potatoes in Field and Loading on Truck.

it enables the farmer to pick his market. He can sell when and where it will be to his greatest advantage to do so.

The farmers in the potato growing section of Maine have a period of about seventy days to market their crop. The case of one man in Aroostook county and what he did to put his yearly returns in the plus column is not only interesting but typical of how these men solved their haulage difficulties.

This particular grower had a 160-acre potato farm situated seven and one-half miles from a railroad. It yielded about 150 barrels to the acre for a total crop of around 24,000 barrels a year. Road conditions were such that one team of horses could haul but 20 barrels to a load and make but one trip a day to the railroad storage house. In other words, he required 20 teams to handle his crop if he got it to the warehouse in the 70 days between "digging" and snow. Of course all the other farmers of the community were in the same position and naturally none of them could secure anything like 20 teams. Even if they had the loads could not have been handled at the loading platform. Incidently, the haulage cost of the 20 teams would have been $6,000.

The farmer in question put the problem up to a truck concern. They prescribed a truck for his job. He bought it. This handled 45 barrels of potatoes to the load, made six trips a day and more at night, put the potatoes in the storehouse in 70 days and more than paid for itself while it was doing it as the regular haulage rate by teams was 25 cents a barrel.

The motortruck is not a cure-all for every transportation ill, but it has barely scratched the surface as a farm transportation unit. There are innumerable cases of where it can go a remarkably long way to give the farmer more of the profits due him. This story illustrates but one of them.

TO DESTROY JOHNSON GRASS

Crop of Oats or Wheat Will Keep Plants in Weak Condition and Prevent Root Penetration.

If during the early and mid part of summer the Johnson grass can be kept short enough to keep the plants in a weak condition, comparatively few root-stalks that penetrate deep into the ground will be formed. An oat or a wheat crop serves this purpose quite well. When the Johnson grass is in this weakened condition, plowing in August will further weaken the plants and will entirely kill many of them. If the ground then is given clean cultivation until fall, nearly all of the grass that is not killed by the cultivation will freeze out during the winter. In case a good deal of the grass shows up after this midsummer plowing it may be advisable to plow in late fall so as to further expose the roots to freezing.

SOY BEAN GOOD SUBSTITUTE

When Cured in Time Crop Makes Hay That Is Quite Palatable—Yield Is Satisfactory.

It will take two or three years to get back to the normal amount of hay land, and in the meantime the soy bean is one of the best substitutes for the regular perennial legume hays. If cured in time, it makes a hay that is very palatable and at the same time gives a satisfactory return per acre. Probably two and a half tons of cured hay would be about the average yield.

DAIRY

SKIM MILK RATION FAVORED

Greatest Gain in Weight Made When Calf Is Fed Large Quantities in Daily Ration.

How much skim milk should be fed to calves daily?

Results obtained thus far at the dairy division experiment farm, Beltsville, Md., indicate that calves will make the greatest gains in weight when fed comparatively large quantities of skim milk daily (one-fifth of their body weight, or all they will drink), but that the most economical gains are made on smaller quantities.

In an experiment to determine the effect of feeding various quantities of skim milk, 16 calves were divided into groups of four calves each. These groups were balanced as nearly as possible with reference to breed and body weight at birth. One group was given a daily ration of one-seventh of the body weight, the quantity being regulated by body weights taken every ten days. Two other groups were fed at the rate of one-sixth and one-fifth of their body weights; and the fourth group was given all the milk the calves would drink, twice a day.

Each calf received its mother's milk until it was ten days old. The change to skim milk was then made gradually, and at the age of fifteen days the calf was on an entire skim milk ration. The experiment ran for 70 days. Weights obtained for three consecutive days, at the end of the 70-day period, were taken as the final weights. The average results from each group are given in tabular form:

Rate of feeding.	Daily gain.	Milk per day.	Milk per pound gain.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Group 1 (one-seventh of body weight)	0.95	13.52	14.4
Group 2 (one-sixth of body weight)	1.09	16.99	15.6
Group 3 (one-fifth of body weight	1.26	20.96	17.0
Group 4 (all they would drink)	1.48	24.22	16.6

The groups were well balanced as regards weight and thrift of the calves.

The gains increased with the quantity of skim milk fed, the calves which received all they would drink making gains at least 50 per cent larger than those receiving milk at the rate of one-seventh of their body weight. To do this they drank about 80 per cent more milk. As a consequence the skim milk required for one pound of gain was greater with the heavily fed calves.

No bad results from heavy feeding were noticed, although all of the calves



Heavy Skim Milk Rations, It Has Been Found, Are Beneficial for Calves.

in group 4, with one exception, drank, at times, more than 40 pounds of skim milk a day. This leads us to believe that overfeeding is not in itself a common cause of scours.

TO PREVENT TAINTED BUTTER

Churn Must Be Kept Sweet and Clean at All Times—Small Brush Quite Convenient.

If proper care is not exercised in keeping the churn sweet and clean the butter will be tainted, no matter how well the milk and cream have been cared for before churning begins. A small brush is a convenient article to use about the churn, as it is somewhat difficult to clean the corners and joints with a cloth and it is these that hold particles of milk and cream and make breeding places for microbes.

BULL OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Because of Extensive Influence on Herd Animal Should Be Best Breeder Can Purchase.

A cow is the dam of but one calf in the herd, but a bull is the sire of all the calves. Because of his extensive influence on the herd, the herd bull should be just as good as the new breeder can possibly afford to buy. In fact, the price of the herd bull should be of far less consideration than the price of the cow. The buyer should not be satisfied with a cheap bull, but when he pays a good price he should buy a good bull.

Home Town Helps

UNSAFE AS WELL AS UGLY

Anti-Signboard Argument Made by Chicagoans Effective in Curtailing General Nuisance.

Of course, a signboard is designed to attract attention. In some cities they appear to be attracting attention which threatens their existence in certain districts. This is a good thing, for at their best they have not been much of a scenic attraction and at their worst they have been pretty bad.

In Chicago, where a good deal of thought has been given to city planning, an ordinance was passed prohibiting signboards on roofs of buildings and requiring majority consent for permission to erect signboards in residence districts. The signboard people fought this ordinance to the United States Supreme court and were worsted. And the decision gave the people the right to have no signboards in the neighborhood of their homes if the majority agreed.

It is interesting to note that the arguments on which this case was defended by the people had to do rather with public safety and health than esthetic considerations. The boards were to be kept from the roofs for fear of their falling into the street, and the charge was made that they were a fire menace and a convenient ambush for robbers in residence districts.

Perhaps these practical phases afford the most convenient point of attack for the present, but from an esthetic point of view the signboard is forever and everywhere an offense. —Detroit News.

CURVE PROPERLY HANDLED



The appearance of this retaining wall is improved rather than marred by the semicircular curves introduced to save the large trees which border the property. Weathering of the top is prevented by the neat concrete coping.—From Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Prophetic Fire.

The death of Levi P. Morton reminds me of a strange occurrence at Canajoharie years and years ago, before Mr. Morton became vice president. He was the guest of the late Senator James Arkell, they having long been intimate friends. During Mr. Morton's stay at the Arkell home a fire occurred in which the guest's suitcase, marked "Levi P. Morton," was burned on one end in such a manner that all the letters of the name were destroyed but the "r" and "P." Just at that time Mr. Morton was being mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for either president or vice-president, and the versatile Senator Arkell ventured the opinion that the strange work of the fire pointed toward success in that "r" and "P" meant vice president. A few months after the fire Levi P. Morton was nominated for and later elected to the vice presidency.—Fort Plain Standard.

Old Saloon Made Over.

An old saloon in the Italian section of New York has recently been taken over by the Y. M. C. A. and turned into a community center for Italian women and girls. The brown woodwork has been painted blue and lively chintz has been hung at the windows. The old place is hardly recognizable. This center is being used during the day as a nursery for children whose mothers are working, for a babies' clinic, and for mothers' club meetings; in the evenings for social times for girls who work during the day.

Why the Buffalo Wallow.

The water buffalo of China, writes C. O. Levine, associate professor of animal husbandry, Canton Christian college, in the Journal of Heredity (Washington), has few sweat glands in its skin, and for this reason cannot endure hard work in the sun for a long period, unless its body is wet with water. This accounts for the desire of the buffalo to wallow in mud or water. The animals are easily overcome by heat if worked hard in the sun and sometimes they go crazy and become very dangerous.

Costly Production.

In producing Sir Rider Haggard's famous story of "King Solomon's Mines" for the movies, $50,000 worth of ostrich plumes were used as part of the headdresses of the opposing armies. The film was produced in South Africa, where fortunately ostrich feathers are plentiful.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Keen Analysis of Mankind.

What a chimera is man! What a confused chaos! What a subject of contradictions! A professed judge of all things, and yet a feeble worm of earth; the great depository and guardian of truth and yet a mere bundle of uncertainties; the glory and the shame of the universe.—Pascal.

Origin of "Emerald Isle."

Ireland was first termed "the Emerald Isle" in a poem called "Erin," by Dr. Drennan, who lived in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

UNIQUE DESIGN FOR BUNGALOW

Western Type That Should Appeal to All Home Lovers.

HOMELIKE AND ATTRACTIVE

This Design Is Called the "Airplane" Bungalow, Because of the Small Cupola Which Contains Two Bedrooms.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

It has always been said that the people in California are "different." Certainly they possess a most progressive attitude towards life in general. In the case of homes they offer a number of distinctive designs that are rapidly gaining popularity in other parts of the country. Along the Pacific coast there is an abundance of unique and charming homes of all kinds. But there is no reason why some of these designs cannot be adopted in other sections farther east. They would be a real improvement to most cities and towns.

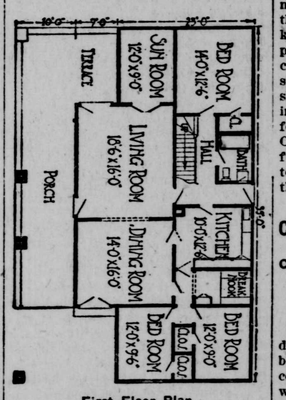
Take the bungalow shown here, for instance. It represents the unusual and attractive—typical of the type that is found in southern California in those beautiful garden settings. Never were bungalows more popular, more in demand, than they are at the present time. Many people prefer them because of their convenience and adaptability to personal whims, but their chief attraction lies in their economy. For the family of moderate means it is the ideal home. The children can have a yard to play in, plenty of free air which is denied them in a crowded building.

Because of its unusual design this



home is called and "airplane" bungalow. The effect of an airship is gained by the small cupola containing two bed rooms or sleeping porches, as they may be called. It presents a most alluring picture set in an attractive garden and should be appealing to all home lovers.

Several elements help to make the exterior of this delightful home un-



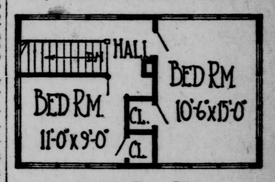
First Floor Plan.

usually picturesque. Most prominent among these are the projecting roof rafters, the many-gabled roof, the cupola, the arched front porch supported by two posts with concrete bases, the terrace extending around the side of the house to the French doors opening into the living room. The divided window panes are distinctive. Flower boxes and clinging vines complete the picture.

The siding is of shingles, arranged in an unusual way and laid in a variety of courses. They have been painted white.

Upon entering the bungalow, however, the visitor finds the real soul and substance of the home. There is plenty of comfort and hospitality here as the floor plan shows very definitely. Two entrances afford access to the home, one directly off the walk leading into the dining room, the other from the terrace into the living room. Both are attractive French doors. The living room is almost square, being 18 feet 6 inches by 16 feet and opens into the small sun parlor at the end of the terrace. This part of the house has been divided into bedroom and sun parlor. A small door at the opposite end of the living room also opens out on the terrace.

The dining room is next to the living room and is 14x16 feet. Leading from it are doors to the kitchen and a short hall. This hall opens the way to two bed rooms, 12x9 feet, and a breakfast nook. The kitchen is small but efficient and equipped with the latest appliances to help the housewife. It opens into the dining room, the short hall just mentioned, and a longer hall leading to the other end of the bungalow. Opening off this hall are the bath room and one bed room, 14x12 feet 6 inches. Six rooms



Second Floor Plan.

in all have been provided for in this first floor plan which is 59x23 feet.

The upper floor, or cupola, as you will, contains two bed rooms. It is really an ideal sleeping porch. The windows are screened in but can be glazed in case of cold weather. One bedroom is exceptionally roomy, being 15x10 feet 6 inches. These two bed rooms make an excellent sleeping place for the children in the warm sultry weather when they need healthful and refreshing sleep.

This is a beautiful home and one that should appeal to all, especially those who have not mustered up enough courage to get a home of their own. "A man's home is his castle," but no tenant feels like a lord ruling over his domain. But once he owns a home of his own, he is stimulated by the pride which comes of ownership and takes a healthy interest in family, home life and civic welfare in general.

Bolshevism does not breed in a community of home owners nor does production in a factory lag. For home owners strive to make the world a better place to live in. It is only those who drift from place to place on the tide of the floating population that are discontented. They can call no particular place their home and therefore feel no obligation, no tie to keep them there. Much of the expense caused today by labor turnover could be avoided by the employers stimulating the idea of home ownership in their employees. Great housing projects are now being pushed forward to bring about this result. Certainly the owner of this delightful bungalow should have no reason to feel discontented. He possesses the wealth of the world—a real home.

CRIME TO BEAR TRIPLETS

Old Uganda Marriage Law Prescribed Death for the Mother, Babies and Grandparents.

The old Uganda marriage laws condemned to death any woman who gave birth to triplets, because the natives considered the occurrence due to witchcraft.

John Roscoe, leader of an ethnological expedition to Uganda, writes to the London Times the following:

"The old marriage laws here have taken me some forty hours to note down, and I discovered today how dreadful it was in the olden times for any woman to have triplets. One case which my informant had witnessed will suffice to make you understand the horror felt by the people when such an event occurred. A woman gave birth to triplets, and the event was duly related to the king, whereupon he sent men to take the woman with the children, and also the maternal grandparents, into the wilds, and had them all speared to death.

"These pastoral people are closely allied to the Baganda, and are, I think, a different branch of Hamitics from the Ankole Buhima."

EARLY "SETTLERS" OF MAINE

State Was Peopled Some Time Before the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

It was the story of a wonderful city on the Penobscot river that led discoverers to sail far up the stream and finally establish settlements that led to organization of the state of Maine, the youngest of the New England group, which this year is celebrating its centennial.

Before the middle of the sixteenth century stories were circulated in the Old World that Norumbega, which proved to be a city of imagination, existed up the stream. It was hunted for, but never found, but while men searched for it they made the discovery that the land was excellent, and that a future lay in the then wild forests.

Thirteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, a company of 120 colonists went ashore at a place near the mouth of the Kennebec river, and built a few houses, a chapel and a fort. The first permanent settlement was established at Pemaquid in 1625.

Thus Maine was peopled, if not settled, before Massachusetts or any other part of New England, a fact for which the effort made to find elusive Norumbega was in some measure responsible.

The Watchful Bride.

After the ceremony the best man handed the minister an envelope, saying: "Five dollars from the groom." One of the intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom quickly grabbed for the envelope and, taking it from the clergyman, opened it. A $2 bill was found inside.

The best man was notified, thinking a mistake had been made. The best man and bridegroom both expressed astonishment, declaring the envelope had been tampered with. Finally the bride spoke up and confessed that she had secretly abstracted $3 from the envelope, because she thought $5 was too much to pay for such a small service.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3543-0268.jpg