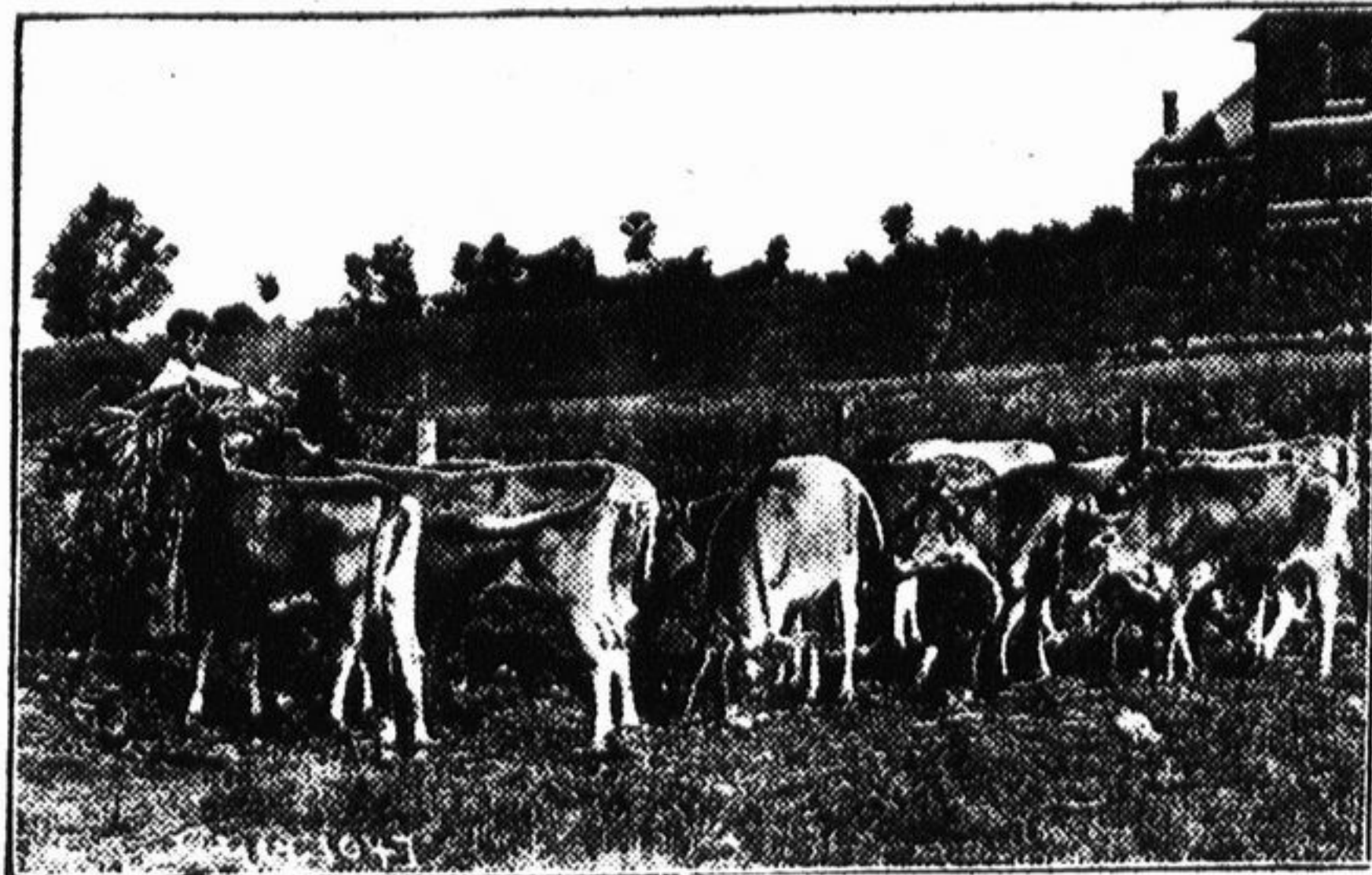


**SOME HELPS FOR THE LAND HUNGRY MAN**



Milk flow may be kept up during dry seasons when pastures fail by the use of crops such as sorghum, millet, rye and other crops of this nature sown at short intervals earlier in the season.

(By W. J. SPILLMAN, Chief of United States Bureau of Farm Management.)

Near the larger cities it would probably be better to grow some of the more perishable truck crops and to keep one horse for marketing purposes, but in most country places the system as outlined here would be more satisfactory and would require only two horses.

In addition to four cows and two horses the owner of such a farm could keep one or two brood sows and fifty hens.

Assuming that the farmer understands his business and is on a soil and in a region adapted to the type of farming here outlined, it ought to be possible on such a farm to secure an income somewhat as follows: The five acres of potatoes ought to produce five hundred bushels at least, and if the man is a good potato grower the field can be made to average more than two hundred bushels.

One ought to average at least fifty cents a bushel for the potatoes. This would make \$250 for this field. The three acres of cabbage ought to produce \$300, and the two acres of onions ought to produce \$300. The onions require a good deal more work than the other crops, hence, the smaller acreage of them. After the farm is started the farmer must be guided by his experience, and it might prove wise to put the entire five acres in onions, provided labor is available.

If the four cows kept are good ones—and the farmer is not justified in keeping any other kind—one of them ought to furnish dairy produce for the family, and the other three, if properly managed, ought to produce seventy-five dollars worth of dairy products apiece a year, making two hundred and twenty-five dollars income from the dairy.

It ought to be possible to produce twelve pigs to sell at an average price of fifteen dollars each, making one

hundred and eighty dollars from this source. The fifty hens ought to produce what eggs and poultry the farmer needs and furnish fifty dollars worth of material for sale. Adding these sums together gives us one thousand three hundred and five dollars as a possible income from such a system of farming.

From this income all the expenses of running the farm and of the family living must be paid; but with half an acre of garden, an acre and a half of orchard, and with all the potatoes, cabbage and onions the family can consume, with hogs for meat, and with the eggs and poultry the family living ought not to cost more than two or three hundred dollars for things bought.

The city man must not get the idea that he can start in a system of this kind without experience and make a success of it from the start. It will mean a lot of very hard work, hard living and hard study for two or three years, and of these three things study is the most important. On the other hand, the man who thoroughly understands his business can increase the income here estimated very materially.

One other very important consideration in connection with a farm of this kind: It is assumed that it is near enough to a town or city to permit the farmer when he is carrying his potatoes, cabbage and onions to market, to bring back with him on each trip a load of manure for use on the farm.

Where this can be done such a farm could be made highly fertile. The places to put manure in such a system would be just after the potatoes, just before either of the corn crops, and in the fall of the year manure could be put on the clover field which was used for pasture during the summer. This field should then be plowed late in the fall in preparation for potatoes the next year.

(Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Shultz.)

**POISONS FOUND IN SOME PLANTS**

Bundles of Oxalate Crystals Are Offensive to Rabbits and Snails.

(By MYRLE IRONS.)

The part played by the powerful chemical substances secreted in the various parts of many plants is imperfectly understood. Free prussic acid in some plants was the remarkable discovery made not long ago, and now Professor Peche has concluded that in the cherry laurel this poison is stored in various tissues as a reserve plant food. Other German biologists have been seeking to prove that various plant poisons give protection against enemies. Results have been obtained by Prof. W. Peyer tending to show that the various acids, oils, alkaloids, glucosides, and other chemicals of plants are poisonous or offensive to rabbits, snails, insects, and other creatures. In the pastures the plants yielding medicinal oils are avoided by both grazing and wild animals. The acid bearing plants such as are used for human food as salads, are poisonous to snails and slugs, and are protected nearly as effectually against rabbits. Beans, peas and lentils contain some unknown poison that causes rabbits and mice to refuse the seeds until the active principle has been removed by several washings. An acid product of seedling roots—such as maize, oats and rye—repels snails, as do hairy stalks and sticky surfaces, and plants having bundles of calcium oxalate crystals are offensive or poisonous not only to rabbits and snails but even to man.

Important Industry.

Few people realize how many thousands of people are engaged in the raising of pigeons, both for the market and the show room. It is an important branch of the poultry industry, and is becoming more and more popular each year.

Profit in Pork.

While pork can sometimes be made at a profit when corn is supplemented with nothing but a concentrated feed, still it is better to use concentrated supplements alone.

**STRANGE FACTS ABOUT FLOWERS**

Every Single Plant Has Some Peculiarity—Some of Them Can Be Seen.

(By MYRLE IRONS.)

Violets open at three or four a. m., closing about eleven or twelve; some wild roses about four and five a. m.; night shade, about six in the morning; buttercups and lilies are open by seven a. m. Early openers close at noon. Among others, the evening moth flowers open about six p. m. Cactus grandiflora begins opening at nine or ten in the evening, closing at midnight. The majority of flowers, however, are open from nine in the morning until six in the evening.

Wheat flowers last only about fifteen or twenty minutes—just long enough for their pollen to be carried by the passing wind—then their day is past. The hibiscus and calandrina remain open for only three or four hours; but foxgloves last six days and some orchids from thirty to eighty days.

Every single flower we look at has some little peculiarity of its own. Some of them we can see, but not understand, even by thorough examination.

There are orchids which throw their insect visitors into a shower bath of water, so they have to get out, by reason of their wet wings, up a certain path, where they touch the pollen masses and stigma. There are other orchids which throw the pollen masses at the insect.

The yucca is a lily-like plant, resembling the aloe, and a particular sort of moth lives wholly upon it.

When the flower opens, this moth proceeds to knead up a ball of pollen and inside places an egg, then thrusts the ball down into the ovary of the flower.

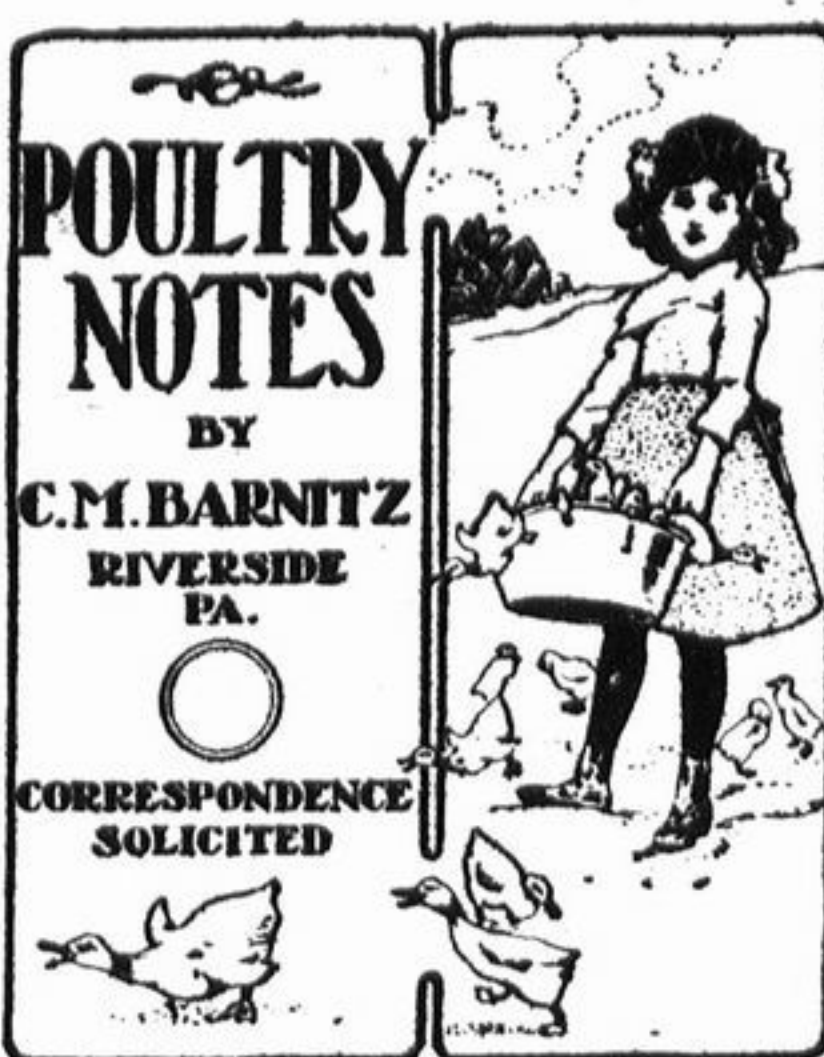
There a grub develops from the egg and eats the pollen, and some of the pollen fertilizes the young seed. If yuccas died out the moth would be exterminated, and if the moths were destroyed no yuccas would ever set their seed.

(Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Shultz.)

Scraps for Poultry.

Bran or middlings and beef scraps should be kept in receptacles to which the fowls have access at all times.

Good Combination.



[These articles and illustrations must not be reprinted without special permission.]

**INFERTILE GOOSE EGGS.**

Goose eggs are often infertile for the following reasons: Mating too late, mating immature stock, close confinement and feeding an unnatural ration that causes overfat.

Geese are great home lovers, and mates become greatly attached to each other.

When gander or goose is taken from a former mating to a new home time must be allowed for it to forget old ties and to become accustomed and reconciled to new companions and new surroundings or the bird will become homesick and the eggs will be infertile.

Immature breeders, if they produce any young, such will be weak like themselves.

Successful fanciers in most breeds of poultry are using only adult stock, and this method is especially necessary



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

ALONG THE SUSQUEHANNA.

ry with geese, which are so large at full maturity and need time to develop perfectly.

Some goose raisers will persist in confining their stock to very small yards and feeding them an almost exclusive grain ration, at the same time expecting fertile eggs and strong goslings.

Three of our neighbors tried this plan and quit.

In feeding geese it should not be forgotten that they are vegetarians, can live and thrive on grass and easily go to fat, and corn especially quickly makes them overfat, which causes infertile or weak goslings.

Therefore much bulky vegetable matter and a small proportion of grain



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGG.

should be fed. Wheat, oats and barley are best grains for geese. A mash of scalded bran, ground oats and cut clover, cabbage, turnips, beet pulp and waste apples make a good ration. Geese breed when old, but become very pugnacious, and ganders are not often bred after six nor geese after twelve years.

Where geese have a pond they are healthier, cleaner and their eggs are more fertile, but water is not necessary, except plenty to drink.

**DON'TS.**

Don't let the flock be exposed to winter winds. Colds are contagious, lead to roup, and roup knocks the winter egg prospects.

Don't fail to make a scrap book of "Poultry Notes." Those who have done this from the first have over 500 columns of dependable poultry information to refer to.

Don't buy a cheap home cutter. It will soon wear out and wear down the hands.

**NOT SO NICE, AFTER ALL.**

"I wish I were a man!" cried she. "Oh, my, wouldn't that be nice? I would not care at spiders Nor scream at ugly mice."

"I'd throw away this old false hair And get my hair cut short. I'd fire skirts and corsets And wear suits like a sport."

"I'd smoke a nice, big, fat cigar; I'd have the chance to vote. I'd bluff and bluster, join the lodge And ride the billygoat."

That night she dreamt she was a man. Oh, what a horrid dream! She found that men, these lovely men, Are not just what they seem.

Her lovely hair, it all dropped out; She was an old bald top. Her bristling whiskers grew and grew. Oh, would they never stop?

The ice man worried her to death, The coal man came to dun, And soon she found that being man Was not a bit of fun.

And then she married to a nag. And, my, she got hecked! And every night she walked the kid And got her slums all wrecked.

And now she wouldn't be a man To save her precious life. But she wouldn't mind—she'd love to be Some nice man's darling wife. C. M. BARNITZ.

**KURIOS FROM CORRESPONDENTS**

Q I am about to raise poultry, mainly for exhibition, and must buy my breeders and wish to secure good results. I am offered fine bred birds and also those from matings, where new blood is often infused. Which is the better? A. Fine bred breeders insure good results for show, as their characteristics are stamped on their progeny. The other is haphazard.

Q Are White Orpingtons a good show variety? What is the chief difficulty in breeding them to show points, color or shape? A. Color. We have never yet seen a pure White Orpington. Brassiness seems born in them. This might be prevented by keeping them always out of the sun and rain, but that means weak stock.

Q Have you ever seen a hen that changed into a rooster? A. Occasionally an old hen's egg cluster dries up, and then she struts, feathers out, grows spurs and makes a sound somewhat like a rooster, but it's an awful poor imitation of the real thing.

Q Is it necessary to put partitions in long poultry houses? How many would you have in a building 150 by 12? A. Long buildings are bound to have drafts, and these are death to poultry. Two solid partitions.

Q Is the American Poultry Association a utility breeders' organization? A. No. It has been mainly devoted to the fancy, but recently showed signs of amendment by appointing a committee to draw up a utility standard.

Q What do you suppose is the real cause of leg weakness in chicks? A. While too much forcing food will do this, we believe running on hard surfaces and sleeping in brooders where the floor gets hot from the lamp underneath are chief reasons for the trouble.

Q What do you consider the worst enemies of poultry? A. Lice and red mites. If these are fought all the year round and kept down to a minimum or eradicated the flock will be healthier and profit larger. On some plants the bugs get all the profit and then some.

**FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.**

When a western poultry editor was asked how to tell a hen's age he sagely replied: "The only way to be sure of the age of females is to know it. Even then they will fool you sometimes."

It is difficult to believe that a pigeon can fly across the Atlantic, but Ernest Robinson of Montreal has received word from England that a pigeon he imported from that country has returned to its old home. The bird crossed in twelve days.

A Cortesville (Pa.) dog dealer was brought before the United States court for using the mails to defraud and found guilty by the jury for selling a rabbit dog for a foxhound. There is much fraud practiced in the same way by selling inferior breeding stock in poultry and eggs and stock untrue to name, and we advise victims to appeal to the same source for justice.

When a hen gets her crop obstructed by swallowing hay or straw the sure way to save her is by opening the crop and removing the matted mass and then neatly stitching the opening. Obstructions like straw are seldom removed by way of the mouth. The middleman will be hard hit by the parcel post, as it will bring eggs, butter, poultry and berries direct to the city consumer. The producer will be fresher and cheaper, and the producer will receive a better profit.

Miss Julia Thibault, daughter of the millionaire merchant, is planning for a poultry plant at Lakewood, N. J., that will quarter 100,000 fowls. People who think all millionaires' daughters are title-chasing fools will please sit up and take notice.

The hen often suspends egg manufacture in the winter because she can't get the elements that constitute an egg. The main ones missing are the bugs and worms that are imprisoned in the frozen ground. The best substitute for these is fresh, fine cut green bone. It's cheap and brings the high priced egg. Buy it or grind it, feed it with greens and grains and get the gains.

Fifteen judges were required to score the 4,731 entries in the department of the Hagerstown fair. The results of the show are the only ones that can be depended upon.

**Accommodation**

means much in the selection of a bank. THIS bank extends every possible courtesy, in line with good sound Banking. You are invited to use this service.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

OF DOWNER'S GROVE

Hours From 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

**Mertz & Mochel**

**HARDWARE**

**HARD and SOFT**

**COAL**

**GRAIN and HAY**

**RED COMB POULTRY FEED**

Also

**Washburne-Crosby Co's.**

**GOLD MEDAL FLOUR**

**36 South Main Street**

TELEPHONE 29

**LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MARBLES Bats, Catchers Mitts, Fielders Gloves**

**Circulating Library**

All the latest and most popular books to be had at a low cost.

**Mrs. Emma Gress, 109 Main St**

**RUBBERS FOR THE FAMILY**

You must keep your feet dry to avoid colds.

Our Rubbers are guaranteed to do this.

Shoes Made to Order Repairing Neatly Done

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**

**B. SCELFO, 33 North Main Street.**

**A Sweeping Sale**



**A New Broom Always Sweeps Clean**

**Try One of Ours**

**A Special Line 25c to 50c**

**Household Ammonia, Washing Powders, Soaps, Cleansing Fluids, everything to make Spring House-cleaning easy and a success.**

**EHLE**

Goods and

55 S