

PORK GROWN MOST CHEAPLY BY FEEDING SOME GRAIN TOGETHER WITH FORAGE

It Has Been Shown at Different Experiment Stations That the Best Forage Crops Are Little More Than Maintenance Ration—Alfalfa Excels.

Results of investigations at the Missouri experiment station indicate clearly that pork can be produced most cheaply by feeding grain in combination with forage.

The kind of grain depends, of course, upon the forage crop. In the work done at this station, in general, when the forage was a legume, such as alfalfa, clover, cowpeas or soy beans, straight corn was the grain fed. With non-leguminous forages, such as bluegrass, rape and oats, sorghum or rye, the corn was supplemented with linseed oil meal, the ration being made up of six parts corn to one part of oil meal.

While the kind of grain to feed is important, the amount of grain is of equal, if not greater, importance in determining the economy of gains. It has been shown at different stations that the best forage crops are little more than a maintenance ration.

If gains are to be made, then, it is necessary to feed some grain in addition to the forage. Experiments indicate that the greatest economy of gain through the use of forage is obtained when one and one-half to two pounds of grain are fed daily for each 100 pounds of live weight. The best general rule is to feed enough grain to cause the hogs to make a daily gain of three-fourths of a pound for each 100 pounds of live weight.

Where alfalfa can be grown successfully there is probably no crop that will give better results for swine feeding. An acre of alfalfa will pasture, during the grazing season, from ten to twenty sows. The important point to be observed is not to pasture too closely. Best results are obtained by so pasturing that one or two cuttings of hay may be taken off the field during the season in addition to the amount foraged off by hogs. At this station, with half feed of grain, alfalfa was found to carry twelve head for 168 days.

While it took five or six pounds of grain to the pound of gain, in dry lot feeding, only a trifle over three pounds was required when the hogs ran on alfalfa.

Red clover ranks next to alfalfa as a forage crop for swine. It will not carry so many head per acre, nor furnish pasture for so long a period as will alfalfa. In two different trials it was found that the value of an acre of clover for hog feed is more than \$24. Care should be taken with clover not to pasture it too closely, and to let it reach a height of 10 to 12 inches before turning onto it.

The best results with annual forage crops at this station have been obtained with rape in which have been sown a few oats. The Dwarf Essex is the variety of rape used. If it is not pastured too closely it will come up again after the first growth, in favorable seasons. The data in this series of experiments with rape showed that an acre of it is worth \$22.84 for pork making. At the Wisconsin station better results were obtained with it, surpassing even the clover.

Bluegrass requires the feeding of more grain than do these other crops, and it is only available in the early summer and after the fall rains. In a number of trials at the Missouri station the average return was found to be \$15.18 per acre.

In general the amount of grain required to make a pound of pork in the dry lot was 5.11 pounds, and the amount required on forage was 3.49 pounds. Thus there was a saving of about 30 per cent. of grain, which is replaced by the cheaper forage.



Excellent Berkshire Type.

Important, the amount of grain is of equal, if not greater, importance in determining the economy of gains. It has been shown at different stations that the best forage crops are little more than a maintenance ration.

HOE IS MOST HANDY OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

Most Useful Tool in Equipment of Gardener or Farmer—Should Be Kept Sharp.

By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.
So many people have a horror of using a hoe. It is the most comfortable implement to be found in the equipment of a gardener or farmer, and it is handy to use for so many purposes that one cannot get along without it.

Probably one reason that people do not like the hoe is that most hoes explain at once how "dull as a hoe" came into proverbial use.

A dull hoe is certainly not a pleasant implement with which to work. The good gardener will keep his favorite hoe filed to a sharp edge all the time. It is impossible to grind a hoe on a grindstone because the bevel must be on the upper side of the blade when it is in use in order to make the hoe "bite" into the soil.

File your hoe, making the bevel about twice as wide as the thickness of the blade. Then keep it bright and when you go out after weeds the hoe slips through the soil so easily that hoeing is not much like hard work.

In hoeing a long slow movement should be made. If the soil is in good condition, simply "scuffing" half an inch of the top soil is enough to kill weeds and one can go over a lot of ground in one day if the hoe is sharp and bright and the strokes long and smooth.

With a sharp hoe one can cut thistles, dock, dandelions and other noxious weeds with quickness, dispatch and ease. It is light to handle, easy to use and more effective than any other implement for many purposes.

In choosing a hoe select one the blade of which lies not quite flat on the floor when you are standing erect with the hoe handle extending from your hand when in working position to the floor. The head of the hoe should not quite touch the floor from this position.

Each hoe will bite into the soil easily when it is bright and sharp and will work smoothly and effectively.

Sharpen the hoe as soon as it gets noticeably dull. This will be hard on the hoe, but it saves muscle and hoese are cheap. Carry a small flat file in your hip pocket and do not allow a nick to stay in the hoe a minute after it is made.

Conserving the Snows.
To conserve the snows of the Blue Mountains, in the Wenaha Forest Reserve, the government forestry bureau is planning to treat thousands of acres with shrubbery and develop dormant springs. There will be double the water supply in the summer, it is believed, when the treatment of the mountain forests is completed.

Teach Calf Early.
The longer the calf is allowed to suck the cow the harder it will be to make it drink from a bucket.

EFFECT OF PLOWING ON YIELD OF WHEAT

Results Given of Experiments at Oklahoma Experiment Station.

An experiment was conducted at the Oklahoma station for the purpose of determining the effect of early medium and late plowing upon the yield of wheat. As an average for five seasons, July plowing gave a return of 27.1 bushels per acre; August plowing yielded 24.2 bushels per acre; while land which had turned about the middle of September brought only 22 bushels per acre as an average.

If the wheat fields are plowed in July and are then worked down with tillage implements so that they do not present a rough open surface, any rain which may fall throughout the summer will be absorbed and subsequent culture will enable the grower to save this supply for his crop. The same plan can be followed in preparing fields for alfalfa seeding.

Where it is intended to prepare the soil early in September, officials of the station recommend that special effort should be made to pulverize the seed bed thoroughly after plowing so that in the event of autumn rains being abundant, the crop will come through in good condition.

Cause of Spoiled Eggs.
A. B. Lee, a special agent of the government, is going to establish an egg experiment station at Frankfort, to see why eggs spoil so quickly, and to work out plans whereby eggs may be kept in better condition on the farms than at present. It is estimated that about 10 per cent. of all the eggs received by the egg dealers are bad, and the government is doing all possible to find the cause.

Heaters for Orchard.
Last year J. J. Hazelton, a large orchard owner near Springfield, Mo., placed 10,000 crude oil burners in his apple orchard and as a result sold over 200 barrels of apples, while other orchards in his immediate vicinity yielded nothing. Early this spring he installed 20,000 additional heaters and again saved his apple crop.

Winter Shearing.
This season marks the extension of the practice of winter shearing. It is declared that the extra cost of housing required for winter shearing pays large returns.

A Valuable Cow.
A Holstein cow, 3 years old, owned by E. Lamunon of Salville, N. Y., is reported to have averaged over 80 pounds of milk per day, from which was made 29 pounds of butter for seven days.

Profit in Geese.
Geese are profitable to raise where one has pasture to turn them out on. They will require almost no grain food and are nearly clear profit when marketed at Thanksgiving or Christmas time.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. ONE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a Joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments'."

Be It Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and Supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments' shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That the general election for the State of Nebraska shall be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, and the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That the general election for the State of Nebraska shall be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, and the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 3. That the general election for the State of Nebraska shall be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, and the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 4. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 5. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 6. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. TWO.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a Joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article I of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments'."

Be It Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and Supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments' shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 3. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 4. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 5. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 6. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a Joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments'."

Be It Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and Supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments' shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 3. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 4. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 5. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 6. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a Joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments'."

Be It Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and Supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments' shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 3. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 4. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 5. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 6. That at the general election for the State of Nebraska, to be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

BACKACHE A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS

Pain in the back is the kidney's signal of distress. If this timely warning is ignored, there is grave danger of dropsy, gravel, or bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills relieve weak, congested kidneys—secure backache—regulate the urine. Good proof in the following statement.

When you have reason to suspect your kidneys, use a special kidney medicine.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve weak, congested kidneys—secure backache—regulate the urine. Good proof in the following statement.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY

George I. Cotter, Elm St., Damariscotta, Me., says: "Two years ago I suffered from kidney trouble. My back was often so lame that I could hardly get home from business. Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They entirely removed the pain and I have since had no further trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Drug Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

ARRESTING FLIGHT OF TIME

German Scientists Advise the Eating of Egg Shells by Those Who Approach Old Age.

Two Germans, deep thinkers—Professors Emmerich and Loewe—state that egg shells eaten increase the power of resistance against "the withering blight of time," add weight to the body, activity to the brain and strength to the heart; that they destroy injurious bacilli, prevent inflammation and disease and lend courage and energy. This reminds me, Philip Hale writes in the Boston Herald, of the preparation advertised in London thirty or more years ago as an excellent substitute for table butter, none genuine unless stamped on the blade. Eustace Miles, the English court tennis player and vegetarian, says he had an old nurse who used to eat egg shells and crunch them joyfully between the teeth that happened to meet, and she said she ate the shells because they "saved the hair off inside of the throat." The discovery of the German scientist is peculiarly welcome to dwellers by the ocean, for it is a well known fact that if you do not break egg shells the witches will put out to sea in them to wreck vessels, and of you burn the shells the hens will cease to lay. Furthermore, as eggs are now absurdly high—even cause eggs—in the neighborhood it seems a pity to waste any part of them.

LEFT HIM THINKING.

"Ah, I was once a hero."
The stranger person said.
"I heard the cheers of thousands;
I led the laurels on my head.
I led the fiercest charges,
O'er bush and log and stone,
And when my comrades faltered
I fought the fight alone."

"I trod the deck of battle
With small arms at my side.
The sea was red from carnage.
'Sail in! I boldly cried."
I've been a color bearer—
I do not want to brag.
But every day my comrades
Bound my wounds with the flag."

"We sniffed the smoke of warfare
And trod the paths of peace;
Yet neither in the latter
Did all my exploits cease.
Why, man, one whole long winter
For captive maids I'd seek.
And rescue them from dungeons
Six nights in every week."

"Ofttimes, when bandits threatened
Some fair and lovely maid,
I've dashed into the conflict
And been a hero in the fray.
I've heard the public's plaudits,
The praise of women sweet—
But now, alas, look at me!
Today I walk the street!"

"And do you wear no medals?
We cried in great surprise.
Has Congress never thanked you?
In you great valor lies."
"Well, no," he answered sadly,
"I'm not on his list's page.
You see, I was a hero
Who did things on the stage!"

Raw Chickens.
Rose Pastor Phelps Stokes, in an address on behalf of a New York country club charity, told a quaint story.

"A little slum girl," she said, "stood for the first time in her life in a barnyard—a genuine old-fashioned barnyard with its ricks, its lazy cows, its plows and harrows, and what-not."

"The slum child drank it all in delightedly, then gasped flat to herself: 'An' jest look at the chickens—all runnin' around raw!'—Washington Star.

Wasted Energy.
Nimrod (just back from fishing)—I got this string in less than an hour. Nimrod's Wise Wife—There's a fish store nearer than that, John.

The average girl can love almost any one—except a stepfather.

One way to hold a man's interest is to take a mortgage on his property.

HARD TO SEE.
Even When the Facts About Coffee are Plain.

It is curious how people will refuse to believe what one can clearly see. Tell the average man or woman that the slow but cumulative poisonous effect of caffeine—the alkaloid in tea and coffee—tends to weaken the heart, upset the nervous system and cause indigestion, and they may laugh at you if they don't know the facts.

Prove it by science or by practical demonstration in the recovery of coffee drinkers from the above conditions, and a large per cent of the human family will shrug their shoulders, take some drugs and—keep on drinking coffee or tea.

"Coffee never agreed with me not with several members of our household," writes a lady. "It enervates, depresses and creates a feeling of languor and heaviness. It was only by leaving off coffee and using Postum that we discovered the cause and way out of these ills."

"The only reason, I am sure, why Postum is not used altogether is the exclusion of ordinary coffee is, many persons do not know and do not seem willing to learn the facts and how to prepare this nutritious beverage. There's only one way—according to directions—bottle it fully 15 minutes. Then it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new cup of coffee from Postum. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

THE TIME TABLE.
The time table was invented in the days when the railways had so many faults that something had to be done to divert the attention of the public.

The ordinary, one-road, time table is confusing enough, but the sort that affect to offer information as to the running of trains on connecting lines are the ones that cause strong men to leap from the clutch of their keepers and race choo-chooing hither and yon.

You are going to take Number 8 from Oopseque, for Ippelpong, on the O. G. & N. B. You find that to do this, you leave No. 32 on the P. L. & T. Co. for Wibbleville, where you catch No. 10. The man who sells you the ticket makes this plain to you. But when you try to unravel the time card you discover that you are also governed by Note B and three or four references. At Wibbleville you learn that No. 17, according to Note A, runs only on Thursdays when it is raining and you take No. 13.

The simplest way to use a time table is to add the figures in any one column, divide the sum by the amount of your fare, and stay at home.

Ignatius Donnelly cherished the time tables. At Bacon also wrote the time tables.

The New Walk.
"My wife," said the First Man, "has acquired that new walk called the 'gracie glide.'"
"My wife," observed the Second Man, "still sticks to the bargain counter hop."

WILBUR D. NESBITT
THE HERO'S STORY