

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

EARLY TURKEYS BEST

We hatch chicks to bring the pullet into fall lay late enough to avoid a fall molt. We hatch poults, if we "have our ruthers" to market at Thanksgiving or Christmas. If the dealers overstock, the holiday surplus goes into cold storage, and the cold storage surplus competes against later hatches after the holidays. Then, young stock that matures late is either sold at reduced prices or held till another holiday season unless the breeder has a market for late breeders, if we consider the good of the turkey industry, should not exist. To sell a late-hatched or immature turkey for breeding is a mistake. The time element in marketing turkeys makes the quality of early maturity important. Early maturity is in part a matter of inheritance, and in part feed and care. One season is more favorable than another when poults are hatched and grown by hens, depending on the range, the warmth and available feed. For semi-range, a well tended strawberry bed on the edge of a corn field is ideal for poults. They get the live meat of insect life, the shade, the mellow soil together with the curds and cracked grain or growing mash from the poultryman and grow like weeds. Poults like a clean range, they want grain and seeds free from road dust. A chicken hen will scratch in the middle of the road; a turkey hen will carry her brood to the meadow and stubble. Cottage cheese is a standby for feeding poults because young poults are growing frame, feather and flesh and require the protein they get in curds, meat scrap, alfalfa and bran. The carbohydrates in their grain ration give them fuel for energy and fat. Bone meal, grit and charcoal provide those most important elements which help to utilize other foods to advantage—minerals. The outside coating of grains provides vitamins. A poult snatches a beakful of alfalfa, wings a hurried flight for a flying insect, gulps down a grasshopper, swallows seed, drinks buttermilk, makes more turkey. Commercial chick feed and growing mash are used for poults to advantage.

DIAGNOSING HOG CHOLERA

It is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis of cholera when the outbreak is first discovered in the herd, because the usual post-mortem symptoms are apt to be present in hogs affected with other diseases. The only safe way is to inoculate healthy animals with materials from the suspected animals, and wait several days to see whether the disease develops. This method takes too much time. A new discovery has been made which promises to be of great importance in detecting the disease at an early stage in the herd. Some experimental work done by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research indicates that there are certain changes that take place in the cellular content of the blood in hogs that are infected with cholera. In the normal hog, there are from 14,000 to 24,000 white blood cells per cubic centimeter. In hogs infected with cholera, the number of white blood cells is practically always decreased to 8,000 or less per cubic centimeter. This decrease takes place soon after the animal has taken up the infection, even appearing before the temperature reaction. While the method of counting these white blood cells is somewhat complicated, most veterinarians can be taught to do this work satisfactorily at their office or laboratory, and some will no doubt find it possible to make such tests on the farm or wherever the cholera-infected hogs are found. A large number of blood counts have been made from hogs infected with other diseases, but no such characteristic reduction has been found to occur with the white blood cells from any other infection.

HOG PASTURE NECESSARY

Hog-feeders are finding that it is profitable to use considerable pasture for both economical and rapid gains on pigs. In addition, hogs are usually more healthy and thrifty when carried on pasture. Most growers are agreed that pasture of some kind is essential, but they sometimes differ in regard to which crop to use. A western experiment station says alfalfa is the best hog pasture, but that it is closely followed by red and rape mixtures. Bluegrass or oat and rape mixtures. Bluegrass is the best permanent hog pasture for most sections of Missouri. Best results in tests have been secured with bluegrass during the late spring, early summer and fall. The chief drawback to bluegrass is that it languishes during the summer. Sorghum and sudan grass were of value as emergency pasture crops for hogs. However, they do not produce so well as other pasture crops. Rye and wheat are of value in the fall and early spring. In the trials, soybeans and field peas were not satisfactory for hog pasture. It should not be expected that hogs can be fattened economically on pasture alone. A complete and well balanced ration for pigs on pasture is essential. Shade, water and other essentials should be furnished when hogs are on pasture. Rotation of pastures, along with treatment to get rid of parasites, is essential to healthy pigs.

LET COWS DETERMINE

Now is the time to be thinking about roughage for the dairy herd next winter. Even in times of good milk prices, the dairyman who ties himself to the grain-bag with no thought for the palatability of the roughage of his cows may come out at the end of the year with figures approaching red ink on his ledger. Grass is a cow's natural food. Man's aim for high milk-production has made it necessary to feed grain in order to get more nutrients into the cow's stomach with which to

WELCOME NEW NEIGHBORS

Loads of farm implements, etc., remind us that it is again moving time. Who could select a date in advance that would more certainly guarantee either bad roads or weather? Moving time is when the farmer earns how much junk and how little other property has accumulated since the last move. The moving itself is a big undertaking for all concerned, but the task of becoming established in the good graces of new neighbors develops the best that a family possesses. Neighbors are usually thoughtful and helpful in assisting families moving away, but sometimes are fully neglectful of these unknown

make the milk. There is, of course, a limit to the amount of grain that can be profitably fed to cows. Beyond that limit, either the food is entirely wasted or the extra stimulation is unprofitable. A cow knows by instinct as soon as she gets her muzzle into the manger where the most inviting wisp of hay is, and she will seek that out first. Crops should be chosen, seeded and harvested on the dairy farm with the cow's appetite as the first thought. The general principles are about as follows: High protein roughage is more palatable than that with a low protein content. This means that on a dairy farm, legumes should occupy first place on the cropping system. Grass crops cut for hay should be harvested early for higher protein and palatability. Samples of grass hay cut June 20, July 4 and July 20 and analyzed at one experiment station during the past summer yielded 6.9 per cent, 5.8 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. A distinct difference was noted in the ease of grinding these samples when they were prepared for analysis; the earlier cut grass grinding much more easily.

SUNFLOWERS FOR SHADE

The tenant who can't control the matter of shade from trees and bushes for his poultry may have the satisfaction of growing his own shade in sunflowers even on a one-year lease. The advantage of annual shade is that it can be grown on ground known to be clean. Corn grown on either side of a grass range makes good shade. Cloth stretched over the top of brooder yards answers for shade, but given their choice, chicks will take natural shade in preference to the shade of an awning, and sunflowers make one of the best plantings. Sunflowers can be planted earlier than corn; are practically immune to chick damage after they are two feet high; they are easily harvested, and ripening as they do when the molt is in progress, are especially helpful for a molting ration. It is surprising how quickly chickens learn that jarring a sunflower stalk when the seeds are ripe releases a shower of seeds. We used to have a White Wyandotte cock that harvested the seeds for his favorites, says a professional. He would size up a stalk and hitch himself again to it. If the seeds rattled down, he called his wives. If not, he attacked another stalk. Drilled in rows three feet apart, used as a border for the runs or in clumps, sunflowers aside from their shade are a good crop.

CHICKEN HOUSE ON WHEELS

An advertisement in an English poultry magazine offers a new solution for getting and keeping the chickens on clean ground. According to the description and the picture, it appears the house is built on wheels and a portable track is provided. It sounds easy, according to the ad: "The moving of a fair sized house (up to 125 birds) over the ground by means of portable rails is simple and easy. A man and boy can quickly transfer the house to entirely clean ground with no damage to either the house or the ground over which the house is moved." Several poultry keepers have remarked that the old saying about "three moves are equal to a fire," applies as well to a large brooder house or movable hen house or hog house. But wheels and a track would make it easy on the temper and the buildings. And then, maybe it would be done when it was needed and every time it was needed. But there are disadvantages, also. Getting the young chicks into such a house instead of under it when a rainstorm came up might be a problem. And keeping the house from wheeling out into the road or down behind the barn when the wind really got busy might be a problem. Also, keeping such a house warm when the temperature suddenly dropped about 60 degrees as it does in Iowa occasionally would present some difficulties.

LEARNING TOO FAST

It's a good thing all poultrymen do not adhere to Pope's rule: "Be not the first by whom the new are tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside." If all adhered to this, progress would be impossible. Pope's rule is even a little too touch for about a farm poultry keeper, if we can judge from the report of a recent poultry survey in a central west state. This survey showed that only 30 per cent of flock owners on farms surveyed fed mash throughout the year; 28 per cent fed mash during fall and winter; the remaining 42 per cent fed no mash at all.

THE IDLE HORSE

"You say the idle tractor is costly," says a mathematically minded farmer. "How about the idle horse? Cost accounts on several farms show that it costs \$194 to keep horse a year. Of this amount, \$99 represents feed and bedding. The average value of these horses was \$113 a head. They worked only 850 hours each, which is less than three hours a day. Cost per hour of horse labor, 21 cents. Every hour the horse is idle means a higher cost per hour for labor."

IMPROVING THE PASTURE

A few years ago, a progressive farmer, as an experiment, applied two tons per acre of ground limestone and 400 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate to a hill pasture. Before this treatment, six acres were required to carry one dairy-cow through the summer. After treatment, the bluegrass and white clover came back, and only a little more than two acres have been required since then to carry a cow for the season. The fertilizer and lime were put on in fall.

LATE HATCHED CHICKS

If it is necessary to hatch late chicks, they should be reared on an extremely shady range.

renters coming into a new community. There should be a recognized responsibility upon the more or less fortunate who are more permanently located, either by choice or circumstances, to make newcomers welcome. A little assistance at the right time creates a lasting impression for good. An urgent invitation to attend and participate in local doings of church, school, lodge or farm organization is a duty resting upon all neighbors at this time of year.

THEY MUST HAVE 'EM

Keep broken oyster shells always within reach of your fowls if you want them to lay freely.

Will Tradition Ring True?



Miss Louise Schmidt, of McKeesport, Pa., enjoys the distinction of being champion hoop-roller among her classmates at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., having won the annual May Day contest.

Following the race, Miss Schmidt was presented with a bouquet by Miss Mary Muller, president of the senior class. Tradition is that winner will be first senior to be married. (International Newsweek)

Census Taker His Only Visitor for Ten Years



Eighty-three-year-old Edward F. Staples, Civil War veteran of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment, doesn't seem downcast over the fact that he has had no callers since 1920. He lives in a lonely farmhouse on a back road near Taunton, Mass. Census enumerators recently were astonished to learn that they were his first visitors since 1920.

Hailed Queen of Beauty in University of Ala.



Miss Thecla Matsen, second-year student at the University of Alabama, has been elected "most beautiful co-ed" by her admiring classmates. Miss Matsen is one of the most popular girls enrolled at the university. She is from Birmingham, Alabama. (International Newsweek)

Acclaimed Athletic College Queen



Miss Marjorie Ward, of Hannibal, Missouri, was elected the most athletic girl at Sullins College, Bristol, Va. She is an all-round star, having won laurels in basketball, baseball and tennis. (International Newsweek)

Elizabeth Morrow Plans New School for Girls



Miss Elizabeth Morrow, daughter of Dwight Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico, is attempting to lease an estate at Englewood, N. J., for the purpose of opening a school for young girls. Miss Morrow has had extensive experience as a teacher. Last Fall she became a volunteer instructor in a Mexican Government school. (International Newsweek)

The Beginnings of Our Memorial Day

To the women of Columbus, Ga., belongs the honor of having conceived Memorial day as we know it today. The first observance was on April 26, 1866. Charleston, S. C., had previously held a form of memorial exercise on May 1, 1865, consisting of dedication ceremonies of the ground where 257 Union soldiers were buried. Ten thousand persons attended the exercises, which were arranged by James Redpath, general superintendent of education. But as this gathering was called for the single purpose of dedicating a cemetery, it could hardly be regarded as the "first Memorial day." There were no festivities in connection with the first Memorial day in Columbus. This was a day of "sad memories." From 1861 to the end of the war Columbus had a Ladies' Aid society, its purpose being to care for soldiers, ill, or wounded, who might come home or who could be reached in the field. In January, 1866, shortly after the end of the struggle, Miss Lizzie Rutherford asked Mrs. Jane Martin, a resident of Greenville who was visiting in Columbus, to join a number of other women at Linwood cemetery in looking after the graves of soldiers who had died in Columbus hospitals. The duty of devotion finished, Miss Rutherford and Mrs. Martin discussed the significance of the work they had been doing in the cemetery. Let us continue the Ladies' Aid society for work of this character, said Miss Rutherford. Within a few days, in January of 1865, she called a meeting of the society at the home of Mrs. John Tyler.

THE NATION'S DEAD They are passing along in line today, The brown and the gray and the blue, Heroes who hallowed the nation's ground, That gave their all for you; Straight and tall, with a swinging step, Or bowed with feet of lead, They are marching on in endless line— Our country's glorious dead.

Whether they rest in our sacred soil, Or in fields that are far away, Or on fathoms under the ocean's waves They are living again today; Coming up from their graves of sleep With a question deep in their eyes, They are asking if we have kept the faith, If their flag still proudly flies.

Oh, the days are long since they went away, The men who were glad to give Blood and bone and all that was theirs That you and I might live; Happy and proud to give their all To their country's urgent need, Coming from mansion and farm and cot, From every class and creed.

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SOLDIERS, REST! Soldier, rest, thy warfare o'er, Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking, Dream of battle fields no more, Days of danger, nights of waking, In our isle's enchanted hall, Hands unseen thy couch are stirring, Fairy streams of music fall, Every sense in slumber drowsing, Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er, Dream of fighting fields no more, Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking, Morn of toil, nor night of waking.

MEMORIAL DAY

The graves of American soldiers of three wars are now strewn with flowers on Memorial day. Of those who were last, fought on European soil, has had a more powerful influence in uniting our people in a sense of patriotism than the conflict with Spain. Today there is no part of the Union but mourns a soldier who gave up his life for the cause of civilization in France. There was not only no North, no South, in the spirit that inspired America, but no division of alien origin in the rank of her armies. The melting pot had produced an invincible host that marched to the same national air and followed the same flag into battle against the enemy of human liberty. The temper that withstood the ordeal welded together the old native stock and the people of 50 nations. It has been said that this country was not a nation, because it could not count upon the foreigners in an emergency. The answer came at Cantigny, at Chateau-Thierry, in the swift advance through St. Mihiel, in the desperate and triumphant fighting in the Argonne. America emerged from the war foremost in the prestige that comes from unequalled material resources and the valor of her sons. No one, friend or foe, doubts the fiber of her nationality. All this the men who fought her battle in France, and all those who waited for the call to action, well knew. Their pride of citizenship is nowhere exalted. But humility should go with this satisfaction.

Back Again. From Passing Show. Traveling Salesman: May I show you my samples, sir? If you remember, I executed your last order with promptitude and dispatch. Important Person: I gave you no order! Traveling Salesman: Pardon, sir, you said "Get out," and I got.

Q. Why is a binocular glass to be preferred to a spyglass? T. D. G. A. The binocular glass has an advantage over ordinary spyglasses, or single lens telescope, because it enables both eyes to focus on the same object and gives a much stronger vision than can be obtained by the use of one eye alone. The first binocular telescope which was invented in 1600 consisted of two telescopes placed side by side. Q. What crop less do weeds cause? H. G. F. A. The Indiana experiment station some time ago made a survey of the losses occasioned by the growth of weeds on lands prepared for useful crops and found the loss or reduction in yield in the case of corn to be 10 per cent; tame hay, 3 to 10 per cent; potatoes, 10 to 15 per cent; spring grain, 12 to 15 per cent, and winter grain, 5 to 10 per cent.

This meeting formed itself into the first Ladies' Memorial association, with Mrs. Carter president. Nothing was done toward selecting the date for Memorial until Miss Rutherford returned. To her was given the honor of choosing the date. She selected April 26, giving two reasons: First, that it was a day of sad memories, the date upon which General Johnston surrendered his army to the Federals, an act that sealed the fate of the Confederacy; second, it was a date when flowers would be plentiful.

Death has claimed all the women who attended the January meeting. There is one person alive, however, who has personal knowledge of the gathering. She is Mrs. M. E. Gray, daughter of Mrs. Tyler. Because she was only 14 years old, her mother did not permit her to come into the room, but she attended the first exercises held the following April 26 at the St. Luke Methodist church.

Rapidly Miss Rutherford's idea spread through the south. Mrs. John A. Logan, wife of Gen. Logan, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., learned of the practice while visiting in the south. At her urgent request, General Logan issued an order to all Grand Army posts to celebrate Memorial day on May 30, 1868.

As the years passed, state after state has, by an act of legislature, set aside one day each spring as Memorial day. While most states celebrate May 30, others have set aside April 26, May 10, and June 3. The American Legion is now urging that May 30 be made a universal Memorial day, not only throughout the United States but all over the world.

A year ago at New York Commander Culebra of the American Legion uttered words of admonition when he said: "We shall live as a nation only as we remember our dead." The Grand Army of the Republic, with numbers reduced to a little group of heroic men who march behind the flag with feeble steps, still has the place of honor at Memorial day services. A little while and the distinction will pass to the veterans of the Spanish war and to those of the great war; and upon the American Legion will devolve the responsibility of carrying forward the standard of nationality by remembering the soldier dead on each recurring Memorial day.

"IF I FORGET THEE, O AMERICA!"

From the Weekly Calendar of the First Church in Newton. Memorial day has a twofold significance. It is sacred, first of all, to the memory of those who gave their lives for their country. How many the day brings a poignant reminder of such precious sacrifices! But its second message comes to us all, whether we have suffered this personal loss or not. It reminds us of the supreme value of those ideals for which those whose memory we cherish cared to die.

Israel in Babylon was surrounded by wealth and luxury such as they had never dreamed of. The captives were treated with consideration and developed that commercial ability for which they have become famous. Like the medieval Jews of Europe they acquired wealth and became almost the masters of their masters. The temptation was strong to forget Jerusalem, to forget the national hope and destiny, to turn away from the worship of Jehovah, and to be content with material gains and luxuries. When the summons came to return and rebuild Jerusalem, only the choicest spirits volunteered. The rest decided the project as impractical and shrank from its hardships. At this crisis Psalm 137 was written. It breathes the deepest devotion to the national ideals. It inspired Timothy Dwight's familiar hymn, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord." The writer cries out against those who prove faithless to the highest. Let them forget, but as for me, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I prize not thee above my chief joy." We are in the midst of the reaction from the idealism and devotion which the perils of war inspired. Memorial day reminds us anew how great how precious, how abiding in their authority are those national and world ideals for which we fought. God forbid that we should forget them in the chase for material gains and pleasures. If I forget thee, O America, and the ideals for which so much has been sacrificed and which yet remain to be fully realized!

MEMORIAL DAY

William Allen White in Judge. Out in Kansas City the other day a veteran of the Civil war of the '60s, the war which Colonel Roosevelt always called The Great War, issued a call for a meeting of the veterans of the army of Appomattox. The call was well advertised. The region within two hundred miles of Kansas City was once the home of nearly a million veterans of the Civil war. But only one man responded. The disappointed veteran had hoped for ten!

It seems but yesterday when we all were writing editorials calling attention to the danger of the ever-mounting pension roll. Today it is disappearing. The "Old Boys" are taking their widows with them and their children have grown up. By this sign of their passing, more clearly than by any other token we may know that an era in our national life is closed.

The only reality of the day will be a little group of time-battered old men climbing into the motor bus at G. A. R. hall to go to the cemetery, and there to wander about footlessly reading the names on old tombstones. And so comes change "lest one good custom should corrupt the world!"

tained by the use of one eye alone. The first binocular telescope which was invented in 1600 consisted of two telescopes placed side by side.

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