

SECURE LARGEST RETURNS FROM ALFALFA



A Nice Bunch of Alfalfa.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The method of handling the alfalfa field to get the largest returns is one which interests a large number of farmers both growers of alfalfa and prospective growers. Experiments recorded in the United States department bulletin No. 228, "Effect of Frequent Cutting on the Water Requirements of Alfalfa and Its Bearing on Pasture," indicate that the total consumption of water by alfalfa can be controlled to a considerable extent by pasturing or frequent clipping, without serious injury to the plants. Thus by pasturing or clipping the crop its growth can be regulated to accord with the amount of available moisture in the soil.

With a limited amount of stored moisture it is evident the greatest production can be obtained by allowing the crop to grow when the water requirement is the lowest in the spring or fall, and by keeping the leaf surface at a minimum during the summer through clipping or pasturing. The efficiency of reducing the size of the aerial portion of the plant as a means of moisture conservation during periods of drought has often been observed.

Whenever the moisture supply falls short of the amount necessary to produce normal crops throughout the season, summer grazing appears to afford a simple and practical means of obtaining a return from alfalfa commensurate with the available moisture and at the same time reduces the danger of drought injury. When the moisture supply is adequate for continuous crop production throughout the season, it is believed that close pasturing or clipping would result in a marked reduction in the amount of alfalfa produced. Consequently, where

grazing is practiced greater production can be secured by intermittent grazing; that is, by employing several fields which are pastured in rotation.

A practice similar to that suggested above has been gradually developed in Australia and gives the best return in the management of Australian alfalfa land. The practice is to grow a hay crop in the early spring and to pasture the alfalfa during the remainder of the year. Aside from the hay obtained, alfalfa is very valuable in Australia for grazing purposes, because it responds to summer rainfall, while the native grasses, being annuals, afford no late pasturing. On a large ranch near Wagga Wagga, N. S. W., 1,000 acres of Peruvian alfalfa has been handled under this combined system of hay and pasturing. The alfalfa at this ranch carries three sheep per acre during the summer, autumn and winter months. About the first of September (early spring) the sheep are taken off. The alfalfa makes a luxuriant growth during the cool spring months, and a crop of from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre of cured hay is obtained. The hay is produced when the weather is cool and the transportation rate low—in other words, when the crop is making the most efficient use of the water supply. The normal rainfall in this region is about 21 inches and is quite uniformly distributed, each month having more than one inch of rainfall and only two months (June and October, corresponding to our December and April, respectively) more than two inches.

This combined system of hay and pasturing has found much favor in New South Wales, and is carried out in a rolling plains country, where there is no chance of subirrigation, and on loam or sandy loam soils.

TROUBLES OF YOUNG CHICKS

Blisters on Head and Feet Often Caused by Loco Weed Poisoning—Separate Ailing Birds.

When young chicks show up with blisters, or something akin to blisters, on the head and feet, one must take the locality in mind when trying to determine the ailment.

If it is in a land where loco weed and its kindred grow, and the chicks run out in all manners of weather or time of day, then one must look around for the loco weed that is poisoning the chick's head and feet and blinding its eyes; but if in a land where this poisonous plant is unknown, then but one other disease suggests as the reason, and this is chickenpox.

For the loco poison the chicks must be kept away from it, especially when wet or damp, and the blister can be treated with peroxide of hydrogen, diluted half, followed by the application of a carbolyzed ointment.

Again, should it prove chickenpox, the diseased chicks must be taken from the well and the quarters disinfected. Feed them heavily, stirring three or four grains of sulphur each day in their feed; treat the head and sore eyes with the remedy given for the sores of loco poison. If the blisters develop into warty looking ulcers kill the chick and burn it.

Treatment of Broody Hens.
The broody hen may be a nuisance now to those who are through hatching, but that is no reason why she should be cruelly treated. Broodiness is nature's provision for rest. Remove all such hens not needed to a quiet pen by themselves, and they will soon get rid of the fever. Old hens, especially if overfat, become ready victims to the heat. They would be more valuable now for chicken soup.

Crops for the Orchard.
No grain crop should be grown in the orchard. It doesn't pay. Cultivated crops may do while the trees are young and their roots do not need all the space; but that time is soon over, and then the trees should reign supreme.

RIGHT MANAGEMENT OF SOW

Important Feature is to Get Youngsters to Feed as Early as Possible—Provide a "Creep."

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE)
An important feature in the successful management of the sow and litter is to get the youngsters to feed as early as possible. This pays in two ways—it saves some of the drag on the sow and it gets the pigs fit to wean earlier, releasing the sow from her maternal duties.

Moreover, when the pigs are removed from the sow, which is generally a fortnight too soon, they are much better fit to do without her milk and also much less liable to the convulsive attacks so common in newly-weaned pigs, whose stomachs are unaccustomed to deal with the coarse food often too plentifully supplied to them.

Indigestion, constipation and "fits" are very intimately connected and all are due to improper feeding.

The best way to teach young pigs to eat is to provide a run or "creep" into an adjoining pen to which the sow cannot obtain access, or to feed them while she is turned out to get some exercise.

SWEET CLOVER FOR PASTURE

Experiments at Iowa Station Show It is Not as Valuable as Alfalfa—Better Than Red Variety.

Several years' experimenting at the Iowa station indicates that, while sweet clover has much the same value for hogs as red clover, it is not so valuable as alfalfa pasture. When sown early in the spring, sweet clover furnishes a fair quality of pasture the first season.

In fact, Iowa results indicate that it is slightly superior to red clover. The second season, however, the sweet clover tends to become woody, even though a hay crop is taken off.

Sweet clover is worth a trial for hog pasture, but in view of the present high price of seed, and the superiority of alfalfa, we generally advise alfalfa.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JULY 11

SOLOMON ANOINTED KING.

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 1:25-40.
GOLDEN TEXT—Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and a willing mind. 1 Chron. 28:3.

"The king is dead; long live the king." Old and decrepit at seventy years of age, a successor must soon take the shepherd king's seat of power.

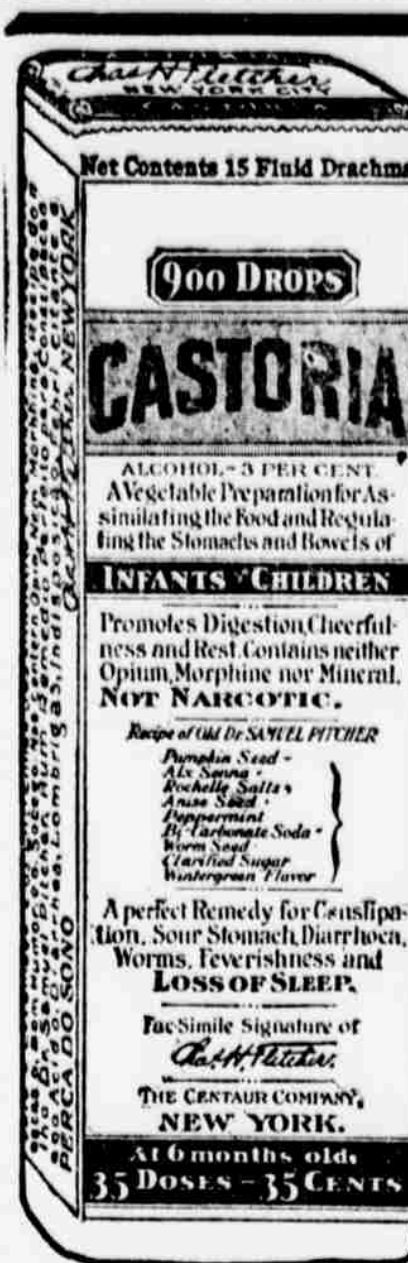
David's record is a wonderful one as an empire builder, an organizer and an accumulator of wealth. Read carefully 1 Chron. 29:28. Three characters are the most outstanding for our consideration in this lesson.

I. David. (a) He had to make a selection (vv. 20, 27) but God used David to make his own choice of Solomon. Jeddiah, "the beloved of Jehovah," (2 Sam. 12:25), was he whom Jehovah desired to sit upon the throne. (b) David had a promise he must needs fulfill (vv. 17, 30). While his second son, who sought to usurp his throne, is engaged with his fellow conspirators (vv. 9, 41) in feasting and rejoicing in their supposedly easy victory over the aged father, David rallies and gives direction for the public proclamation of Solomon as king, thereby redeeming his promise. Many professed Christians treat their promises far too lightly. Bath-sheba emboldened by her need (v. 16) enters the king's chamber where new another ministers in her stead, and lays the facts of Adonijah's rebellion before David, concluding her petition with the dramatic words of verse twenty. Bath-sheba's petition is re-enforced by the words of David's mentor, Nathan (vv. 22, 27). Turning again to Bath-sheba David emphatically reiterates his determination to carry out to the full God's commandments relative to his successor. Even in the hour of his departure David remembers that it is Jehovah "that hath redeemed my soul out of all distress" (v. 29). (c) David then gives careful command relative to the public proclamation of the new king (vv. 32, 35). Calling to his help his trusted and tried friends, Zadok the priest, Nathan the prophet (see 2 Sam. 12:24, 25) and Benaiah the soldier (1 Chron. 11:22-25), he directs them to place Solomon upon his own mule (v. 33) and take him to Gihon there to be anointed and proclaimed king in David's stead. Contrast David's scrupulous obedience regarding the use of horses (Deut. 17:16) with that of Absalom (2 Sam. 15:1) and Adonijah (v. 5). Note also it was the priest and the prophet alone who were to anoint the king (v. 34). In this we see a parable of the establishment of the everlasting kingdom of righteousness by the Prince of Peace and not by means, or use, of the sword.

This anointing was a symbol of dedication to God (Lev. 8:19-12) and the oil of our anointing by the Holy Spirit which is all essential and sufficient for the subjects of his kingdom (Luke 24:49, Acts 1:5-8). But as these were only outward form and symbol, they must petition Jehovah to keep the new king (v. 34). (d) David took no chances but steps aside fully, while he yet lived, that all question of Solomon's right should be removed (v. 35).

II. Solomon. (a) God-chosen. (1 Chron. 28:5; 29:1). Solomon was the first son of David and Bath-sheba after their legal marriage. His name means "Peaceful" (see 1 Chron. 22:9) and may suggest the fact that David had found the peace of forgiveness. Solomon inherited the strength of David's maturity and chastening also, and through his mother, the wisdom of Ahithophel, whose advice "was as if a man had inquired at the oracle of God" (2 Sam. 16:23). (b) He was chosen because of intercession (ch. 1:17). The standing of the Christian is what it is in the sight of God because of one who intercedes on our behalf (John 17). (c) He was chosen in the midst of controversy and as against antagonists (v. 5). So the Christian, chosen before the foundation of the world in Christ, also has great opposition and a dangerous antagonist and, like Solomon, he is secure in spite of the assaults of the evil one (1 Cor. 10:13, Jude 24). (d) Solomon was chosen for a definite work (1 Chron. 28:10). The sad spectacle presented today is to see so many professed Christians who seem to have no sense of responsibility much less an appreciation of their privileges in Christ Jesus. (e) Solomon was promised help (1 Chron. 28:9) so are we and according to each day's duty "so shall thy strength be." "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" (Phil. 4:13).

III. Adonijah. (a) He was a self-selected king (v. 5) and as such lacked not only the approval of God but the ability to execute his designs. He had Joab the bloody soldier and Abiathar the jealous priest as his conspirators, yet all combined could not set aside the decree of God. (b) He was a spoiled child. "His father had not displeased him at any time" (all his life, v. 6). True he was David's eldest living son, yet he was not in the line of God's selection. Throughout the history of Israel the elder is constantly set aside for the younger. He was lacking in many essentials.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Ready to Risk It.
"Mr. Jones wants a windy pane 'twelve inches be fourteen," remarked young Patrick Mulrooney, entering the glazier's shop.
In the shop was a smart young assistant who wanted to have a joke with Pat.
"Haven't any that size?" he replied gravely. "Will one fourteen inches by twelve do?"
Pat looked thoughtful for a minute. Then he replied:
"He's wantin' it at once, and this is the only shop in town. Give me wan o' them. P'r'haps if we put it in sideways no one will notice."

Woke Him Up.
The young man was rather slow. So the girl thought it time to give him a hint.
"Gracious," she exclaimed suddenly, "I've bruised my lip! Do you know, Mr. Jenkins, my mother always used to kiss a hurt place to make it well."
"And did it do any good?" asked the young man, failing to see the point.
"I don't remember," replied the girl, getting desperate; "but those old-fashioned remedies are sometimes very good."
Then he got busy.

Regular.
"Is Bronson a regular church goer?"
"Well, he goes every Sunday when it's raining too hard for golf."

VICTIM OF CRUEL DECEPTION

Fair Seaside Visitor Satisfied She Had Seen Remarkable "Government Salting Apparatus."
They were passing the holiday afternoon during the course of the sunny afternoon took a stroll on the beach. At one point they came upon an improvised breakwater, where some resident had filled bags with sand and piled them in breastworks fashion to prevent the sea from encroaching upon his land during the stormy season.
One of the young ladies was curious immediately. She would know what the bags were for.
"Why, it's very simple," explained her companion with due gravity. "The water in Onset bay originally was fresh, a peculiarity of nature which has puzzled scientists. It seemed too bad to deprive the place of seashore advantages so the government took the matter in hand, filled the bags with salt and thereby has imparted the proper flavor to Onset water."
Far from rebuking him for being "fresh," she is now telling her friends of having seen the "government salting apparatus" down there.

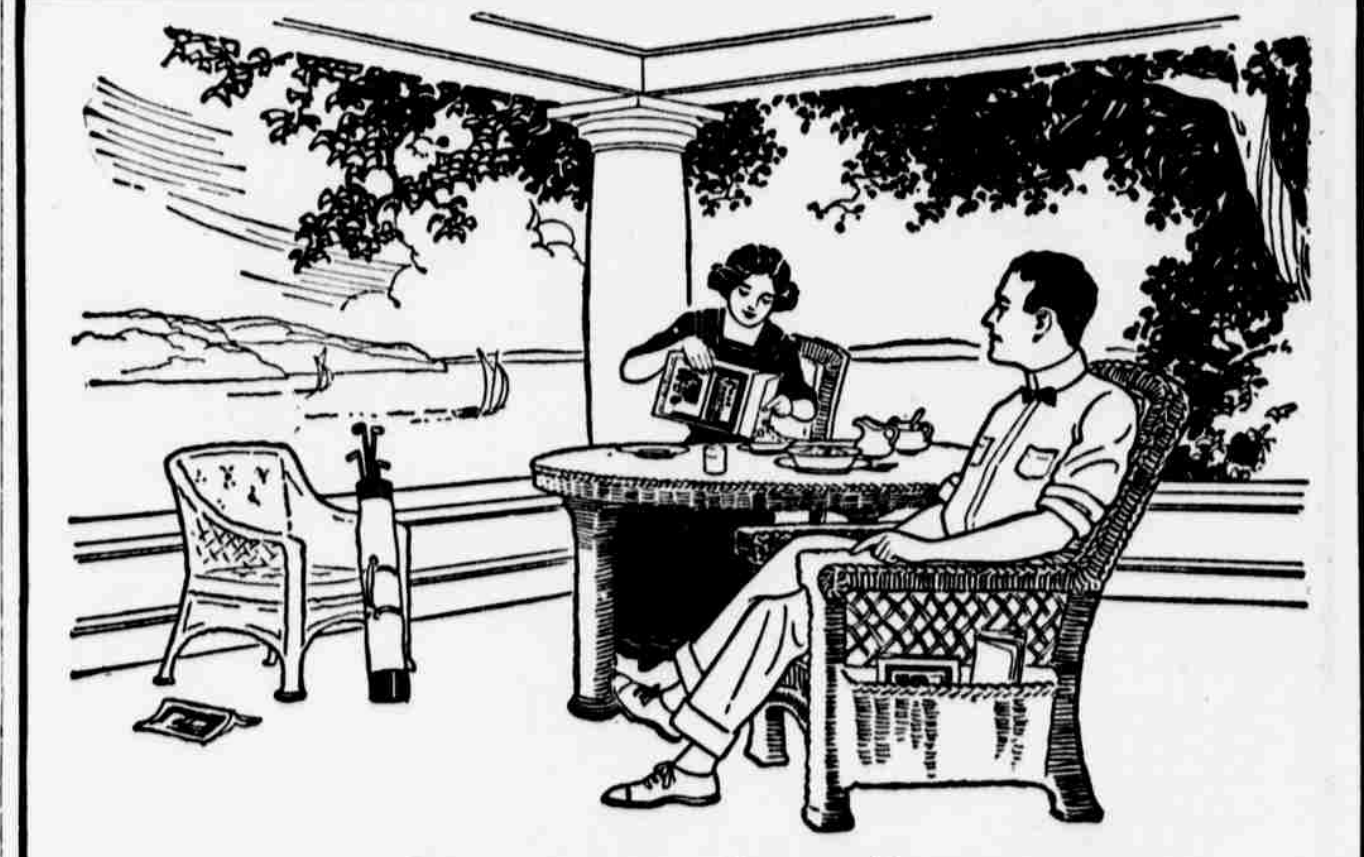
O Liberty, what a lot of divorces hide under thy cloak.
The roll of honor is fresh from the oven.

Taking Papa Along.

The baggage master halted the family party and politely explained that under the new law the value of the contents of each trunk must be given.
After a brief consultation with her daughter, mamma pointed to her own trunk and said: "Please put this one down as containing one thousand dollars' worth of personal belongings. This one," indicating her daughter's trunk, "you may put down for eight hundred."
"How about this little one?" asked the baggage master, resting his heel on its top.
"Oh, that!" replied the lady contemptuously. "Ten or twelve dollars will cover that one."
"I see," returned the official. "Father's going along too."

Those Changing Styles.
Mr. Styles—What did that woman want?
Mrs. Styles—She's the woman who calls for the installments on the bonnet I bought.
"But it is not due yet?"
"I know it, but she came to tell me the bonnet I bought is now out of style. She wants to sell me another one."

Beads of perspiration are the jewels of honest labor—perhaps.
Marriage is a lottery in which the prize-winners draw alimony.



Summer Comfort
is wonderfully enhanced when rest and lunch hour unite in a dish of
Post Toasties
There's a mighty satisfying flavour about these thin wafery bits of toasted corn.
So easy to serve, too, on a hot day, for they're ready to eat right from the package—fresh, crisp, clean. Not a hand touches Post Toasties in the making or packing.
Served with cream and sugar, or crushed fruit, they are delicious.