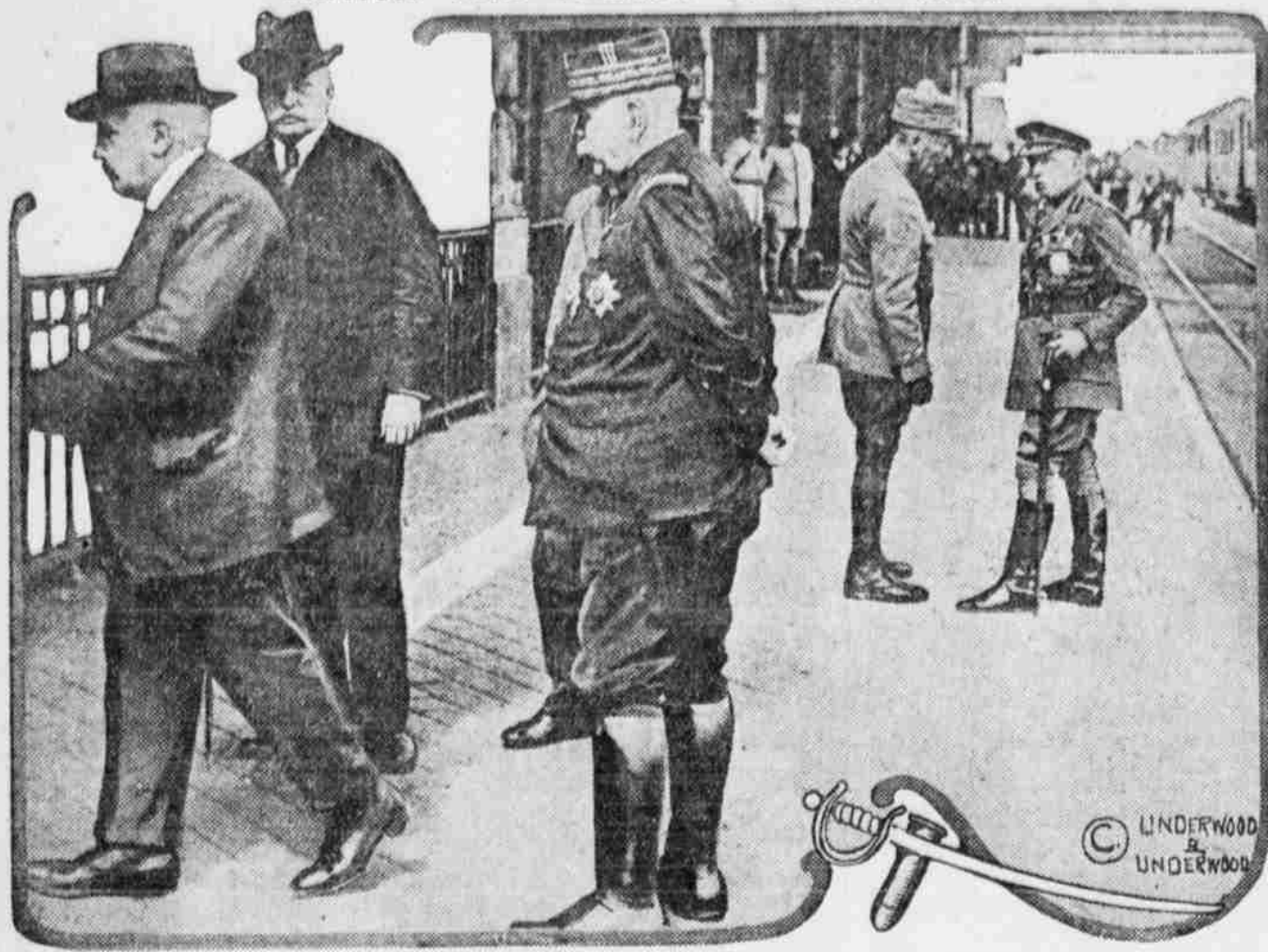


**BRITISH AND FRENCH LEADERS MEET**



Calais was the scene of an interesting meeting when M. Millerand (second from left), the French minister, met Lord Balfour (on the extreme left), first lord of the British admiralty, to discuss with Generals Joffre, French and Augagneur a new plan of campaign against the Austro-German forces. General Joffre is in the center foreground. General French is on right in background conversing with General Augagneur.

**WOULD HELP FARMER**

**Government Plans to Mortgage Forests' Future Income.**

Will Ask Congress to Advance Money for Public Works in Order to Stimulate Agricultural Development.

Washington.—The secretary of agriculture's plan to anticipate future receipts from the national forests by securing an advance of money from congress for the construction of roads, trails, bridges, and other public works would stimulate agricultural development and would relieve many struggling communities from their present burdens of taxation, says an article contributed by the chief of the forest service to the department of agriculture year book, just issued. This policy, says the article, would apply exclusively in those counties where there is a considerable area of national forest land so located that the forest resources cannot be marketed, although later they will yield a large revenue. It would fully meet the local difficulties arising from the fact that the national forests are not subject to taxation; would aid in the protection and development of the forest resources, and would remove the one barrier which in a few places prevents farmers from immediately enjoying the benefits of the national forests.

Millions of acres of farm land are today undeveloped because of a lack of good roads. In opening any new country road building constitutes a hard problem for the settlers. At first, while the settler is struggling to erect his home and farm buildings and to clear his land, he usually cannot afford to pay high taxes or otherwise contribute toward the expense of road building. The national forests comprise the remotest and least settled regions of the country. In many cases farming in these localities is still pioneering, under as difficult conditions as have ever existed in the United States. One of the principal reasons for the failure to develop the large areas of excellent agricultural land which lie near the forests is the lack of roads.

The government is trying to meet this problem in two ways, first, by public improvements being made on the national forests, and second by the direct contribution to the counties of a share in the forest receipts. Up to date the forest service has constructed on the forests more than 2,300 miles of roads, 21,000 miles of trails, nearly 600 bridges, and 18,000 miles of telephone lines. Every one of these improvements benefits settlers and ranchers. In addition, there is appropriated annually for the use of the counties in which the national forests lie 25 per cent of the gross receipts from timber sales and other sources, to be used for road and school purposes. Some of the individual forests are bringing in over \$100,000 a year, and the business of the entire national forest system is increasing so that this direct contribution to community upbuilding is rapidly growing. In fact, already a total of nearly \$300,000 is obtained from the forests every year for county, road and school purposes.

**Workmen Find Coffin.**

Ladoga, Ind.—The remains of a coffin containing some fragments of human bones were unearthed here by workmen excavating for a cellar in New Ross. The grave was not near a cemetery. About fifty years ago a man named Noffsinger disappeared mysteriously from New Ross and was not seen nor heard from afterward. Residents of New Ross believe he met with foul play and was buried in the woods, which then covered the land where the grave was found.

**GRAVEYARD IS FOR SALE**

Milton Burying Ground, Oldest in St. Louis, to Be Sold for "a Song."

St. Louis.—Anybody wish to buy a graveyard for sixty-eight cents? One is to be sold at public auction, for taxes and costs to cover the amount. It is the old Milton burying ground, with an area of three-tenths of an acre, a quarter of a mile north of East Alton, the oldest grave in which is that of John Milton, who died in 1812.

An assessment of two dollars was levied against the graveyard for the East Alton drainage and levee district. It was to be paid in annual installments of twenty-three cents. The trustees of the cemetery have had little money for its upkeep and for the past year or so J. W. Carey, former treasurer of the drainage board, has paid the twenty-three cents out of his own pocket.

**QUARRY STONE POISONOUS**

Men and Horses Made Sick by Flying Particles When Limestone is Blasted.

Auburn.—A peculiar form of blood poisoning among employees in a limestone quarry was reported by Dr. John H. Whitbeck, health officer of Cayuga. Fifty men have been stricken. Six are in a hospital and one will probably die. According to Doctor Whitbeck, the malady is caused by the blasted stone. Horses cut by particles also were infected.

**KAISER AND ARCHDUKE**



So grave was the situation at Lemberg before the Teutons drove the Russian forces before them that the German kaiser deemed it advisable to appear on the scene of action in person. The Archduke Frederick of Austria was on a similar mission to urge the Austrian troops on. After the evacuation by the Russians the kaiser and the archduke met to felicitate one another on the valor of their men.

**STUDENTS EARN WAY**

Jobs at New Haven Net Scholars \$37,146.

Work for 2,007 Obtained by Bureau of Appointments, According to Report—Some Make \$300 a Year.

New Haven.—Yale students who worked their way through college last year earned a total of \$37,146.88 in positions obtained for them by the bureau of appointments of Yale university, according to the first report of that bureau.

During the year the bureau assisted 600 students who applied for work. In the cases of three-fourths of the men applying the bureau provided for work and scholarship aid sufficient to make the assets for the year equal to the total necessary expenses.

Typewriting and stenographic work furnished the most profitable means of employment and the newspaper bureau brought good results. Owing to the discussion that arose concerning tutoring this means was not pushed vigorously. Next year, according to arrangements made by the faculty, there will be a regular tutoring school attached to the university.

The record kept of the amounts earned by students shows that a total of 2,007 jobs were given out during the nine months of the university year, from which the men reported total earnings of \$19,646.88, and 175 positions were furnished for students for the summer, from which the estimated total income is \$17,500.

This, of course, does not include the large amount of income of men from work which they have continued on jobs obtained through the bureau in previous years, or the earnings from the large amount of work which men have found for themselves about the city. On the basis of this computation it is estimated about seven hundred students in the university support themselves and earn approximately \$300 a year each at Yale.

They engaged in all kinds of work. There were 318 ushers, 98 did clerical work, 73 were waiters, and included in other classes of work are canvassing, caring for furnaces, gardening, collecting, clerical work in dining halls, music and clerking in stores.

Twenty-five men canvassed for names for a woman's suffrage petition presented to the Connecticut legislature; five acted as models for artists, for classes in anatomy and for an underwear manufacturing company; fifteen acted as pallbearers, fifty were "supers" in theatrical entertainments, five were professional partners at dances.

One man worked for the Winchester Repeating Arms company, doing a twelve-hour shift six nights a week, and he completed a regular year of law school work. Others gave sleight of hand performances, played in orchestras, served as inspectors for the anti-fraud campaign, acted as doorkeepers at weddings, etc. One gathered newspaper clippings at 50 cents a clipping of the record of every competitive event between Yale and Harvard to settle an argument between a Yale graduate and a Harvard graduate. One cleaned tombstones.

**Man Has Eleven Names.**

Rome, Ga.—The twenty-four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Carver, who lives near Morrison's camp ground, claims that he has more names than anybody in America, and his signature is a cross between a Bible concordance and a history of the United States. He was christened and is now known to his friends as Mord Talmadge Zachariah Taylor Benjamin Franklin Eleazer Poole Stewart Breckenridge Carver.

**POULTRY**

**FEED FOR THE YOUNG DUCKS**

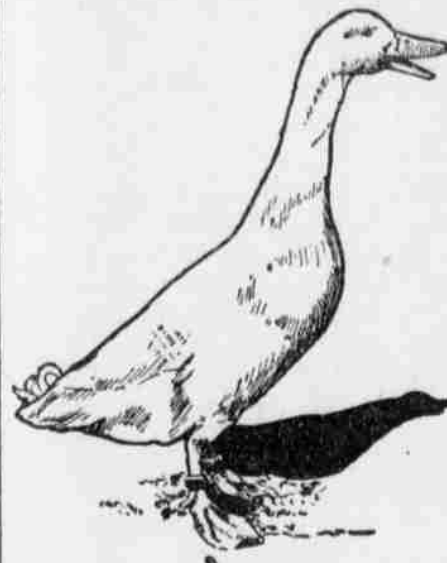
Ducklings Do Not Require Nourishment Until They Are at Least Twenty-Four Hours Old.

Don't feed anything until the ducklings are at least 24 hours old, but they should have a little tepid water to drink, especially if the weather is very warm or if they have been hatched in an incubator.

Don't have the water within reach for very long at a time, as they will soon begin to "paddle."

Begin by placing a little dry bread, crumbled fine in the water which should always be given in shallow pans while the ducklings are small. Skim milk is used once or twice a day to soak the bread in instead of water, but be sure that there is no cream about the milk.

Coarse, sharp sand should be put in the water or placed near the vessel but never mixed with the feed. Some people do this after the ducks get old



Runner Duck.

enough to eat grain mixtures but it is not a good plan, for when grit of any kind is put in the feed the ducks are often forced to eat more grit than they require.

Roiled oats in water is good to feed once in a while for a change; it may also be fed dry. Corn cake is good occasionally but not often.

Some sort of green stuff is necessary, even while the ducklings are very small. In fact they will eat "greens" almost from the start. Lettuce, onion tops or dandelion leaves chopped fine are always relished, no matter if the grass is plentiful.

Young ducks should be fed from four to six times a day, according to the variety. Pekin ducks are the larger feeders and grow very fast; they require more feed than other ducks although they must not have feed that is highly concentrated. That is, it should be sufficiently nourishing but not too fattening.

**KEEP EGGS IN WATER-GLASS**

Receptacle Should Be Placed in Cool Cellar and Covered Over to Prevent Evaporation.

(By C. E. BROWN, Crookston Experiment Station.)

There are several good methods of preserving eggs, but the water-glass method is the best. Water-glass can usually be purchased at a local drug store for less than \$1 a gallon, making the cost about one cent for each dozen eggs.

The receptacle used should be an earthenware jar of from five to ten gallons. The eggs should be placed in the jar each day, when gathered, as the fresher the egg the better it will keep. Care should be exercised to see that none of the eggs is cracked, or the whole jar of eggs may be spoiled in a short time.

The jar should be placed in a cool cellar; a piece of oiled paper or some other water-proof cover should be placed over to prevent evaporation. If this is not done, any eggs that appear above the liquid will spoil rapidly. The eggs should be kept at least two inches below the surface of the liquid.

The solution recommended is one part of water-glass to ten parts of pure water.

**INFERTILE EGGS GAIN FAVOR**

Markets Are Gradually Coming to Discriminating Price on This Kind of Eggs for Trade.

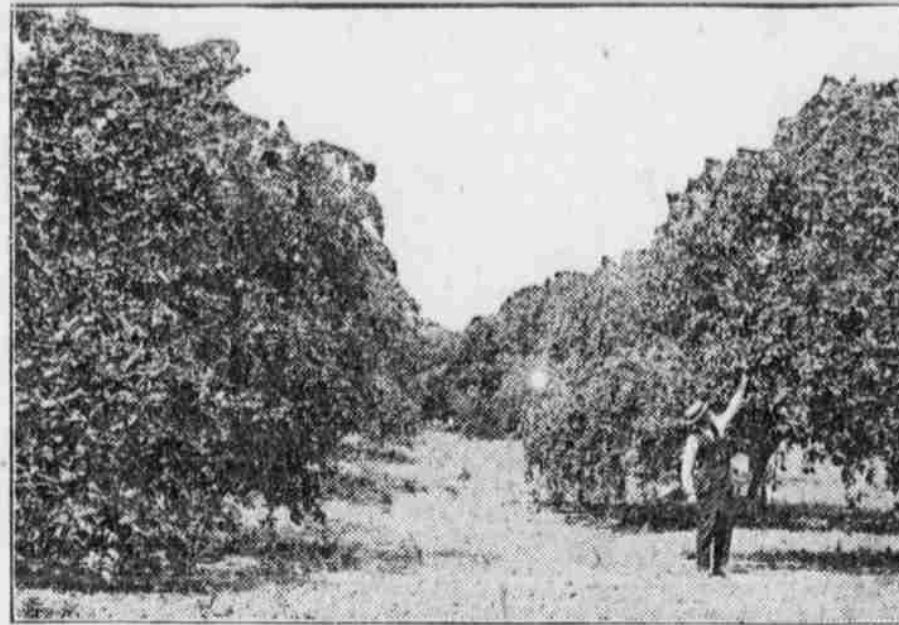
Just as soon as the hatching season is over sell or kill the roosters so that your eggs will be infertile. Infertile eggs keep much better than fertile eggs. Gradually the markets are coming to a discriminating price on infertile eggs, especially for the best trade. As soon as the consumers get wise the demand will be greater.

Several states have instituted annual swat-the-rooster campaigns, and thus the people are made acquainted with the value of the infertile eggs.

**Summer Care of Ducklings.**

Water fowls need special attention during warm weather. Young ducklings feel severely the excessive heat. Exposure to the sun frequently gives them what is termed "blind staggers." The heat coming down on their heads affects their brains, they whirl about as if crazed and die of the effects of overheating.

**MUCH DAMAGE WROUGHT BY TWIG BLIGHT**



Apple Orchard in Michigan.

Twig blight has caused much damage, especially to young orchards, within the last month. The blight attacks the young shoots of the current season's growth on apple, pear, quince, plum and mountain ash, causing them to suddenly wither and turn brown. The cause is probably due to sudden changes in the atmosphere, when the air is humid, followed by a hot sun, like we have had recently. The remedy consists in cutting away the blackened twig down to the sound wood. These diseased branches should be gathered up and burned at once, to prevent the spread of germs. Some varieties of pears and apples are badly injured by the blight, while other trees growing in the same row have been found entirely free from the disease.

Fruit trees planted in rich soil and on low land have been badly damaged, while the same variety of fruit trees, planted on hillsides and in some instances rocky soils, are entirely free from disease.

The fire blight of the apple, pear and quince is a very formidable disease. It attacks the trees in different periods of the growing season—from June to September—says Barry, an authority on fruit garden, and generally the young growth first. The leaves flag, the sap becomes thick and

oozing out in globules through the bark and emitting a very disagreeable odor, and the diseased branch or part turns black, as if burned by fire. When the pear tree is attacked it is difficult to save it, the disease spreads so rapidly. In the apple and quince it is less fatal, rarely killing more than a portion of the tree. The only remedy is to cut away instantly the blighted parts into the sound wood, where there is not the slightest trace of the disease, and burn them up at once.

Apple blight is a disease of serious character, inasmuch as it invades and destroys many orchards. Like the dreaded fire blight of the pear, there seems no preventive. It attacks a whole branch or limb, and sometimes one-quarter to one-half of the top is destroyed. The only known remedy is to cut away the diseased branches down to the sound, healthy wood and burn at once. The young trees should be cultivated throughout the season and kept free from grass and weeds. It is a good plan to mulch young trees with coal ashes or coarse, strawy manure. Coal ashes are best, spread about one bushel around each tree. The ashes keep the soil cool and moist and prevent the moth from laying her eggs in the soft bark.

**REMOVING SUPERS OF HONEY FROM HIVES**



Bees Are Necessary to Fertilize Flowers That Become Fruit.

Removing the supers of honey from the hives gives many beekeepers trouble. It is, indeed, very simple and easy, provided it is done in the right way. It will certainly not be necessary to tell people, in this enlightened age, not to kill their bees in order to get the honey in the hive. That relic of barbarism no longer survives, but there are some very simple rules of direction which if followed will save the lives of many worker bees that are needlessly killed in taking off supers, and spare the operator much needless pain from the stings of infuriated bees.

No work should ever be done with the bees at night, nor should they be disturbed on a dark, rainy or cloudy day, if it can possibly be avoided. The time to do work with bees is when the sun is shining and the bees are flying in full force, and this is the time to examine the comb honey supers and make preparations for their removal, if any are ready to come off.

**PLANTING OF TREES IN PROPER MANNER**

Experienced Fruit Growers Secure Best Results by Exercising Some Care.

Almost any practical degree of pressure over the roots in planting may be advantageous, but it does not follow that solidity to check sidewise root growth is also beneficial. If it were so, the annual digging, or rather forking, of fruit plantations, would call for condemnation.

Experienced growers of fruit mostly agree that they always find the trees planted well in accordance with what is generally considered the proper method flourish better than those less carefully planted, and this is the common experience.

Take, as an example, a field of trees and gooseberry bushes planted in a wet season, when puddling was pretty closely approached, gave very unsatisfactory results. Many of the trees and bushes died, and the rest made hardly any growth until two summers of thorough cultivation of the soil had loosened and aerated it.

**GRAVELLY HILLSIDE FOR PEACH ORCHARD**

Even Sandy Soils Are Excellent If Not Too Fine and the Drainage Defective.

There is a general opinion that all varieties of small fruit, such as peaches, pears, plums, cherries, etc., will thrive better when set out on land that has a north or northeastern exposure. The reason for this being so is that the buds will not start as early in the spring and get caught by the first frost after the warm weather comes for a few days.

The ideal soil for a peach orchard is a warm gravelly hillside. Even sandy soils are excellent for peach growing if the sand is not too fine or the drainage bad. Heavy, cold clay soil is unsuited to the peach. Plum trees are naturally adapted to stiffer soils than the peach.

The soil must be in prime physical condition before the trees are set out. This rule applies to all fruit trees, but particularly to the peach. It should also contain a reasonable amount of fertility.