

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT WITH PASTURE CROPS FOR PRODUCING WOOL AND MUTTON



Sheep Relish Frequent Change of Fresh Forage Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The old dictum of making two blades of grass to prosper where one formerly succumbed has been applied to sheep farming in an experiment conducted by specialists of the United States department of agriculture. A field of 30 acres has been used exclusively during the past four seasons, for producing forage crops to be harvested by sheep. The field is divided into ten plots, and during the recent season every portion grew at least two different crops, while on some of the unit areas three crops were grown and grazed.

Oats and Peas Follow Wheat.

Fall-sown wheat provided the earliest available pasturage in the spring, and after this was exhausted the sheep were shifted to an early spring sowing of oats and peas. Thence they moved to another tract of oats and peas, which they grazed luxuriantly and well until the supply of green stuff was curtailed, when they were transferred to alfalfa and rape pasturage. This medley mixture of green feed furnished good grazing until about the middle of July, when the soy beans were available for pasture purposes.

As a consequence of the intensive utilization of pasture crops for mutton and wool production, this field of 30 acres furnished sufficient feed for 70 ewes and 60 lambs for a 200-day period. The best grazing resulted from a patch of three acres of soy beans, which carried 60 sheep for 30 days with satisfactory results. The system of management followed was to move the lambs and, as far as possible, the old ewes at regular intervals of not less than two weeks from

one patch of green feed to another. This practice of moving the sheep frequently to fresh ground, as well as the plan of plowing the land for the subsequent crop, eliminated the danger of loss from stomach worms.

Although the system requires some extra preparation of the land and seeding, as well as shifting of the sheep from one plot to another and providing plenty of water for the mutton makers, it nevertheless, is believed worthy of trial, especially in sections of high-priced farming land where a maximum return must be realized from every acre used.

The Results Applied.

On the basis of the results in this experiment a flock of 200 breeding ewes would require 80 acres of forage crops. It would require the services of two men and one team to produce 80 acres of forage crops, in addition to caring for the sheep. Winter feed for such a flock, together with that for horses, would require 35 acres of similar land, making a total of 115 acres of farm land necessary for the maintenance of a 200-ewe flock under this system. On the basis of the 1919 market prices, the gross income from a reasonably well-managed ewe flock handled in this way would be about \$3,000. This figure represents the return of the ewes on 115 acres of land and a year's work of two men and four horses.

There would be a higher expense for seed than in ordinary farming, but the amount of labor required and its distribution throughout the year would afford a very marked advantage in favor of sheep farming as compared with other agricultural activities producing an equal revenue.

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

MRS. WARD, NEW BRITISH MAGISTRATE

Mrs. Humphry Ward (portrait herewith) has been appointed a magistrate in Great Britain by the lord chancellor. She is one of seven. The others are the Marchioness of Londonderry, daughter of Viscount Chaplin and wife of one of the richest peers in England; the Countess of Crewe; Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the prime minister; Mrs. Sidney Webb; Miss Gertrude Tucker and Miss Elizabeth Haldane.

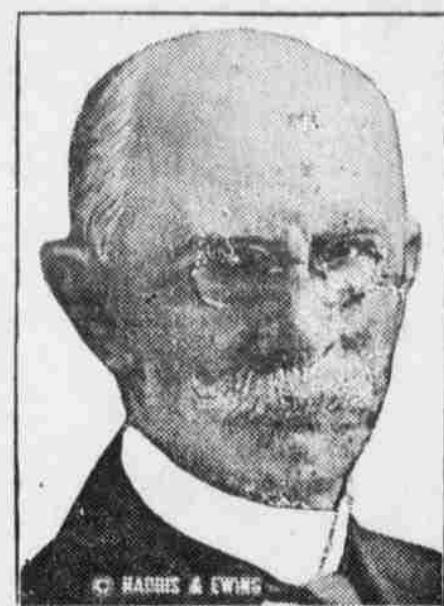


These seven magistrates, the first of their kind, have been appointed in consequence of the passage of the sex disqualification removal act, recently passed. Besides the ordinary duties of office, these women will constitute an advisory committee to advise the lord chancellor regarding the fitness of women for magisterial offices when such vacancies occur.

Mrs. Ward is a famous novelist. She is a granddaughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby and was born in 1851 in Hobart, Tasmania. Her first novel to attract general attention was "Robert Elsmere" (1888). It was a suggestive presentation of the widely discussed religious problems of the day.

Her experience as a social worker, however, is doubtless what brought about her appointment as a magistrate. In 1890 she founded the social settlement which developed into the Passmore Edwards settlement. In 1906 she founded the Evening Play Centers for children.

SENATOR THOMAS ON OUR RAILROADS



Senator Thomas of Colorado has been prominent in the debate in the senate over the railroad bill. He doesn't seem to feel unqualified approval of either private ownership or government control. He said the other day in a formal speech:

"I once thought, and thought seriously, that inasmuch as the interstate commerce commission was far from successful, inasmuch as the regulation of the railway companies, try as hard as we might, was accompanied by many discriminations and many abuses, government ownership was our last resort, and we ought to assume it as soon as possible. But if the two years of public administration is a sample of government ownership, then may God in his infinite mercy deliver the people of the United States from its longer continuation."

In speaking of the importance of the railroads, he said in part:

"If you paralyze the system of transportation, if you interfere with the normal intercourse due to the running of trains, you not only seriously embarrass the welfare of these great masses of people but, continued for a short length of time, it will visit upon them all of the horrors of cold and starvation."

SOCIALIST BERGER, STORM CENTER?

Victor L. Berger, the Milwaukee Socialist, is much in the limelight these days. He has now, for the second time, been refused a seat in the house of representatives. In spite of a fight in his behalf, led by Representative Mann of Illinois, only six votes were cast against a resolution refusing him the privilege of taking the oath.

The vote on the resolution, which was offered by Representative Dalling of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee which recommended Mr. Berger's exclusion last fall, was 328 to 6.

The appeals in Berger's behalf were made on the ground that summary action denying his constituents representation in the house incites, rather than suppresses, radicalism.

Dallinger, in urging Berger's exclusion, said that the situation was the same as before and that members of the house, under the Constitution, could not send a man held to be disloyal to his country. Berger, it will be remembered, was convicted in 1919 in Chicago of disloyalty to the United States and sentenced to twenty years in prison. He is at liberty pending his appeal.

Following the action of the house, Berger declared he would run again and be elected. He said his exclusion was "one of the worst attacks on representative government ever witnessed in this country."

In New York Berger boasted he would carry the Socialist flag to congress or to prison. He said he would run again, seven times if necessary. Berger's district is the fifth Wisconsin, most of which lies in Milwaukee.



"LOST A BATTLE AND WON A WAR"



Viscount Jellicoe, admiral of the British fleet, former first sea lord of the British admiralty and commander of the British grand fleet in the battle of Jutland, says he had a good time as the guest of the American people during his unofficial visit. He was presented to the houses of Congress. He visited the naval academy at Annapolis. He was dined—if not wine.

At the Washington navy yard he was shown new developments in naval armament which hitherto had been a navy secret. He saw the shrinking of a jacket on a 14-inch gun and the "firing" of a 16-inch rifle, and also saw an experimental 16-inch rifle which, with an elevation of 50 degrees, will have a range which the engineers would not predict, as 30 degrees is the highest elevation yet tried. In this position the gun threw a shell more than twenty-five miles.

At a dinner in his honor at the residence of Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, Admiral Jellicoe expressed admiration for the gallantry of the American navy and a desire for continuation of the friendship and co-operation created between the American and British naval forces during the war.

Admiral Jellicoe has been called the "sea commander who lost a battle and won a war."

"SUPERB" DESCRIBES THIS DINNER GOWN



HERE is a dinner gown which invites you to imagine it in combinations of black satin and black chintilly lace, with either king's blue or jade green ribbon—wide and of heavy quality. The bodice is one of those that is cut very low in the back, a style that is vanishing but beautiful—that is when backs are beautiful. Perhaps it is because beautiful backs are rather rare that the newer evening gowns do not follow this fashion. To support so abbreviated a bodice narrow strips of black velvet are used, and they serve a double purpose, for nothing will bring out the white of lovely shoulders more surely than black velvet.

The satin skirt is draped beautifully and the artist in gowns delights in this particular feat of so draping black satin that we cannot forget it. It is natural to long to possess such a piece of artistry. Taking advantage of the liking for bouffant effects at the

hips and back, big choux of the satin are posed just below the waistline. One of them ends in a length of satin that trails some inches on the floor, having for its companion the choux and end of wide moire ribbon which bears it company to the last. Either king's blue or jade green make the best choice of color for this ribbon; both are beautiful with black, and fashionable. Very wide chintilly serves to veil the shoulders and to add further graceful drapery to the design, falling nearly to the bottom of the skirt at one side.

A wide-brimmed, droopy velvet hat, faced with crepe matches this superb gown in character, with sash and roses made of ribbon as a trimming. Plain black silk stockings and satin slippers support the rest of the costume in exactly the right way, so that altogether this is an ensemble to make any woman an cast "one longing, lingering look behind" when it passes by her.

PRETTY HATS FOR RESORT WEAR



THERE is an amazing variety in the hats that have been made for wear at the winter resorts, perhaps because so many people are journeying to them and because these people demand individuality in the millinery they wear. Out of the great mass of new things for spring that have their try-outs in the winter resorts, some things survive their brief season in the South and become established styles for spring.

In the group of three hats shown above, a hat and parasol to match, of cretonne, is selected from a number of such matched sets, a good many of them made of cretonne. Taffeta silk, hemstitched in rows, and other materials are featured in matched sets also. Those of cretonne usually have the figures outlined with yarn in black or in a solid color. Bands of black appear on the parasol and on the small hat pictured here.

The pretty sailor hat at the right of the group is among those that are likely to outlive the resort season, and appear with the survival of the fittest, when Easter challenges millinery designers to display their triumphs. It is made of georgette crepe, having the crown decorated with narrow cross-bar tucks and a beautiful narrow band

of feathers about its base. Finally a small flower made of feathers reveals a fine and cunning hand that has made its feather trimming the pride and glory of this hat.

But this delightful hat has no better chance of survival than the odd and chic round hat at the bottom of the group. This is something new. It is made with a foundation of black satin veiled with figured crepe, which sounds very simple, but fails to convey the charm of a clever bit of millinery designing. It would take a professional to tell all there is to tell of this new arrival, but, being novel and becoming, it will remain and make us familiar with its secret of success. The displays of millinery for resort wear reveal the immense advance made by American designers during the year. This millinery will bear comparison with any. Some of it is made in this country of fabrics which have been imported, but most of it is purely American and of a character to make us proud.

Julia Bottomly

HOG STYLES CHANGED IN SOUTHERN STATES

Apparent Aim Is to Expedite Growth in Best Type.

Farmer Should Not Be Influenced by Fads or Fancies in Selecting and Maintaining Breeding Stock—No Best Breed.

South of the Mason and Dixon line hog styles are changing, the underlying idea apparently being to eliminate extravagance, to effect intensive economy, to expedite growth in the most profitable types of porkers, to amalgamate, as soon as possible, the good points of the most profitable producers and to concentrate them in the majority of southern herds.

It is undeniable that some breeds of swine do better under certain conditions and with certain feeds and methods of feeding than do others, although there is no outstanding breed which excels, report specialists of the United States department of agriculture. No fads and fancies should influence the farmer in selecting or maintaining foundation breeding stock. Primarily the farmer breeds hogs for profit and accordingly he should work only with utility animals of the most desirable type.

In every breed of hogs there are certain lines of breeding that are deservedly popular because they have been built through generations of careful selection by master breeders who have been successful in establishing the more fundamental qualities. The farmer should keep these facts in mind and should continue such improvement by close culling and proper feeding. The farmer's popular hog should be of a breed that is liked by both feeders and packers, animals that are adapted to all sections of the country and which will thrive and fatten on a large variety of feeds. It is essential that such porkers produce the maximum weight at the minimum cost; that they mature early to the greatest weight consistent with quality and that they inherit the ability to produce an abundance of frame and to make rapid growth.

Broad, high backs with good spring of ribs and full, deep hams denote carrying ability and high-priced cuts. Good strong feed and heavy bone are essential for the support and production of great weight. Long, deep and roomy bodies denote prolific qualities and plenty of pork. Deep chests and bright, open eyes are signs of vigor and energy. Size spells more meat for the hungry world and more money for the southern hog producers who raise and market animals of the type described above.

WINTER WORK FOR FARMERS

Wood Cutting in Cool Weather Does Not Interfere With Field Crop Operations.

Farmers, as a rule, have too much to do at certain times of the year and not enough at others. Many farms are unprofitable because their owners have little or nothing planned for winter. Wood cutting can be done at any time, but cool weather favors the rate of production, and in the winter the work does not conflict with that on regular field crops. If cut in winter logs are not subject to rapid drying, nor to deep checking at the ends of the logs, which often occurs in summer-cut logs and appreciably reduces their sale value.

Because of injury from the southern pine bark beetle in the hot season, it is practically necessary to cut pine in the fall and winter months. Damage and loss in summer often come from wood-rotting fungi, including the "bluing" and other staining of wood. For these reasons a good many farmers turn profitably to logging and sawmilling for a few fall or winter months each year. Nearly every kind of wood product can be satisfactorily handled in winter, according to the forest service of the United States department of agriculture.

BEEKEEPERS GO TO SCHOOL

Short Courses Are Now Being Conducted in Several Western States—Others to Follow.

The beekeepers of several states which boast of large honey production are going back to school. Under the direction of representatives of the United States department of agriculture short courses for commercial beekeepers are now being conducted in Idaho, Washington, California and Texas. During the first two months of the new year similar instruction will be given in Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and New York. There is particular need this season that owners of apiaries have all possible assistance because the shortage of sugar promises to make it difficult to carry the swarms through the winter.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Stock feeding provides steady employment to the farmer.

No animal on the farm succumbs more quickly to disease than sheep.

It is important that the calf pens be placed to avoid too great variations in temperature.

Calves should not be crowded—not more than four in each pen. Provide a stanchion for each calf.