

## SOILS IMPROVED BY COVER CROPS

Used for More Than 100 Years by Farmers Who Found Practice Profitable.

### THREE PURPOSES OF LEGUMES

Universal Rule to Plant in Time to Secure Good Growth Before Freezing Weather—Of Especial Value to Truckers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Planting cover or green manure crops is a matter which requires attention in September in most parts of the United States, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Clover, vetch, and other legumes serve the triple purpose of adding humus to the soil, accumulating nitrogen, and preventing soil erosion. With some tender berry and fruit crops they also serve to protect the roots from severe winter weather. Outside of the nitrogen-forming plants, rye is largely used as a cover crop sown in the fall and plowed under in the spring to add organic matter to the soil. The cover-crop problem varies largely with locality, but for over-winter purposes there is one rule which is universal, and that is to get the crop in the ground in time to secure good growth before freezing weather.

#### A Practice of Long Standing.

The use of clover or some other legume to enrich the soil is generally considered a cardinal agricultural practice in the humid sections of the United States. It antedates by three-fourths of a century the monumental discovery that legumes store up nitrogen from the air. The belief that clover was a valuable improver rested first on experience, and later experience was substantiated by the discovery of the relation between the legumes and the nodule bacteria.

Other legumes, as the cowpea, the Japan clover and bur clover in the South, and crimson clover on the Atlantic coast, have come into use in the territory, not well adapted to red clover. The various vetches are held in widespread favor, different varieties being employed according to climate and crop conditions.

The time of planting and the best crop to use is a matter which local conditions must dictate. Along the



Cover Crop Should Make Fair Amount of Growth Before It is Turned Under.

north Atlantic coast it is considered best to get these crops in from the first to the middle of August, while in the extreme South the planting may be deferred to early October. In the extreme North hairy vetch is favored as a legume cover, or green manure crop, but rye is also largely planted. From middle Pennsylvania to the north Alabama line crimson clover gives good results. In the extreme South bur clover, vetch, and crimson clover are used, as well as velvet beans and cowpeas.

#### Broadcasting Seed is Favored.

Methods with cover crops vary greatly. In the South they are customarily sowed between rows of cotton at the last picking. It is also common to sow the winter crop between corn rows before harvest. Wherever clean cultivation is practiced the soil is likely to be in shape for broadcasting the seed. If convenient, it can be harrowed in. In orchards a light harrowing or disking may be employed if the ground is free from sod. Care must, of course, be taken not to injure the roots. The crop is usually plowed under in the spring, but this is not always done with orchards. Data collected in all parts of the United States shows a general benefit from this form of agriculture.

Cover crops are of especial value to small gardeners and truckers, who often find it both difficult and expensive to obtain stable manure. They add the humus which is so necessary to maintain a good physical condition of the soil.

### PROBLEMS OF AVERAGE FARM

One of the Most Important is to Arrange Work to Obtain Profit From Each Department.

To arrange the work of the farm so that each department can be made to turn a profit is one of the important problems of the average farm. Where silos are added to the farm buildings a change of farm management must follow. Less hay is needed, less land is required for pasture, more stock can be kept on the land, more land must be used for corn, or at least sufficient corn must be planted to fill the silo. Less labor is required to feed the stock, but more must be provided during the short season of silo filling.

## PUBLIC MARKET AIDS BUYER AND PRODUCER

May Be Open Space Where Farmers Sell to Consumer.

Some Cities Have Erected Sheds Along Street Curbs—Supplementary Agencies to Assist in Efficient Distribution.

Open retail markets constitute the simplest and least expensively operated of all types of public markets. In its simplest form a market of this type may be merely a designated length of curb, a section of a broad street, a vacant lot, where, under slight supervision, farmers may group their wagons and sell to consumers.

In its highest development such a market may consist of a paved tract with raised walks covered with substantial sheds to protect teams, wares, buyers, and sellers from the weather. The shed may even be of a type that in bad weather may be made practically into an enclosed building by the use of rolling doors. A few cities have erected sheds along street curbs for the protection of open markets, but for the most part curb markets are unprotected and sheds are constructed only in markets situated on special market tracts.

The essential feature of a retail market is the restriction of purchases to consumers as distinguished from



Open Retail Markets Benefit Both Buyer and Producer.

dealers. Such a market, if it is a "producers' market," furnishes an opportunity for direct dealing between producers and consumers. Open retail markets may also admit hucksters, or wagon and push-cart peddlers as salesmen. These dealers are usually admitted under certain restrictions.

The United States Department of Agriculture has given much attention to the subject of public markets, their establishment and operation, as an economical and satisfactory meeting place for the country producer and the city buyer. A new Department Bulletin, No. 1002, entitled "Open Types of Public Markets," is now available for distribution, and copies may be had free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The bulletin discusses the function of public markets, their ownership and control, establishment and operation. It says that public markets are not agencies to replace other means of distribution of farm produce—they are supplementary agencies to aid, under favorable conditions, in efficient distribution.

### BEES ARE VERY PROFITABLE

Common Honey Gatherer is by Far Best Carrier of Pollen—Scatter Through Orchard.

The common honey bee is by far the best carrier of pollen and it will pay the fruit grower to keep bees, even though he may not care to go into the honey business. Bees, however, are a very profitable side-line for the orchardist, especially if alfalfa fields are available to work on after the blooming season of fruit has passed. About one hive of bees to an acre of bearing orchard should be provided.

Preferably the hives should be scattered as widely as possible throughout the orchard during the blooming season. Experiment and experience have shown that little reliance can be placed on the efficacy of wind and of insects other than the honey bee in effecting the transfer of pollen from tree to tree, or in fact from flower to flower.

### SUCKERS ON CORN HARMLESS

Many Farmers Have Mistaken Idea That Earless Stalks Are Hindrance to Growth.

Many farmers are possessed with the idea that the suckers or earless stalks which grow from an ear-bearing stalk of corn, are a hindrance to the best growth of the latter; and valuable hours are sometimes spent removing them. But experiments during two successive years on Nebraska farms demonstrated that corn with the suckers left undisturbed outyielded that from which the suckers had been removed. Their leaves, like the others, would seem to perform useful office in absorbing nutritive elements from the atmosphere for the benefit of the ear on the main stalk.

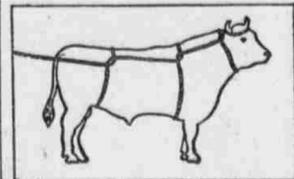
## DAIRY HINTS

### PLAN FOR THROWING ANIMAL

Necessary at Times to Have Cow or Bull on Ground to Perform Necessary Operations.

For performing surgical operations, dehorning, ringing or castrating, it is often necessary or desirable to throw a bull and hold him on the ground.

The accompanying sketch shows a very effective method to use in casting a cow or bull. It requires 35 or 40 feet of rope. With hornless animals the first loop will need to be around the neck instead of the horns, as illustrated. The next step is a half hitch just back of the forelegs and another in front of the hind quarters. Pulling on the main rope to the rear and toward the side on which it is desired to have the animal lie will get results. Pregnant cows should not be so thrown. Once the animal is



Effective Method in Casting Bull.

down turn its head back, nose up, with poll to the ground. A hand hold on the side of upper lip will usually enable one man to hold the animal down, another man keeping taut the casting rope.—Dairy Farmer.

### ECONOMICAL FEED FOR HERD

Most Important Item That Enters Into Cost of Milk Production—Analysis of Figures.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

How to feed his herd economically and profitably is an important thing for a dairyman to know. In all sections of the country where investigations have been carried on, the United States Department of Agriculture has found that feed is the most expensive item that enters into the cost of milk production; and intelligent feeding, in either summer or winter, offers the biggest opportunity to reduce costs.

The analysis of many figures by the department shows that in Vermont the winter costs of keeping a herd were made up of 63.1 per cent feed and bedding, 17.5 per cent labor and 19.4 per cent other costs. In summer, feed and bedding represented 41.6 per cent of the total expense, labor 26.7 per cent and other costs 31.7 per cent.

In the South the costs are distributed somewhat differently. Figures obtained in Louisiana show that in winter 56 per cent of the expense is for feed and bedding, 22.4 per cent for labor and 21.6 per cent other costs. The summer costs in that region do not differ from the winter costs so much as they do in the North. The figures for summer in Louisiana show that 50.5 per cent of the total cost of milk is for feed and bedding, 26.2 per cent for labor and 23.3 per cent for other costs.

Although it is advisable for a farmer to economize wherever he can wisely do so, these figures show that the dairyman who studies feeds and feeding has an excellent opportunity to increase the profits of his dairy herd.

### SOY BEANS FOR DAIRY COWS

According to Tests at Iowa Station Plant Furnishes Most Palatable Protein Feed.

Soy beans as a feed for dairy cattle have shown their value in replacing oil meal in the ration, according to a recent experiment conducted by the Iowa agricultural experiment station. Cracked soy beans, it was found, made a palatable protein feed worth one-third more than the same amount of oilmeal.

Two years' experiments were conducted with the soy beans in replacing protein supplements, and the results show that dairy farmers can produce this supplement to advantage.

### BALANCED RATION IS URGED

Corn Fodder is Not Satisfactory for Dairy Cow Because It is Lacking in Protein.

A cow may consume large quantities of feed, and still lack the essential elements for milk production. This is why the use of a balanced ration is both economical and satisfactory. Corn fodder, fed alone, for example, is not a satisfactory feed, because the ration lacks protein, and hasn't sufficient succulence to promote a satisfactory flow of milk.

#### Keep Utensils Clean.

Milking machine, pails and covers should be thoroughly washed and sterilized with steam after every milking.

#### Milking Preparations.

In preparing the cows for milking, the same care should be used as in milking by hand. It is necessary that the teats be very clean if a clean milk is to be obtained.

Increase Dairy Profits. Systematic feeding of good cows will increase dairy profits.

## GIRL IS HALTED BY "SUICIDE CURE"

Plan Devised by Police Proves Successful in Case of Woman Seeking Death.

Los Angeles, Calif.—A "suicide cure," devised by the Los Angeles police department, has proved its efficacy in the few cases where opportunity has been afforded to apply it.

It consists of a demonstration to the person who desires to end his life that no matter how dreary and unbearable existence seems to him, there are others who face greater troubles without even the thought of resorting to self-destruction.

The most recent exposition of the value of the "cure" was in the case of a young woman who had quarreled with her fiancé. She decided life was no longer worth the living. She



Was Shown Women Charged With Murder.

wrote a note to her mother that she was on the way to a beach resort to drown herself. To reach the resort she had to pass through Los Angeles. Her mother notified the police of her city and they notified the Los Angeles police. The result was the latter met the train which the young woman thought was taking her to death.

The policewoman to whom the young woman was turned over said little directly bearing upon the latter's case, but immediately started upon a "personally conducted" tour of the city and county jails and the homes for unfortunate young women. The would-be suicide was shown girl mothers who had no husbands; girl wives who had been deserted by their husbands; girl wives seeking divorces from their husbands; girls and women charged with various felonies, including murder.

The point was soon driven home. "I see what a fool I was," said the young woman taking the tour. "I can never thank you sufficiently. I am going right home to mother and be a good girl."

### HAS INITIALS SKINNED OFF

Spanish Bride Renounces Tattooed Initials of Former Sweetheart in Old Country.

Dallas, Tex.—Pretty Senorita Jocosta Garcia, twenty years old, and three years away from sunny Spain, had the tattooed initials of a former sweetheart "skinned" from her left forearm at a hospital here to "show her love for the man of her choice." Senior Romil Alonzo, twenty-four, a Spaniard who has been Americanized.

Little Jocosta came to the land of the Americano three summers ago. She left a sweetheart in Spain. She told him she would wait for him in the land of the Americano, and to prove she would wait and that she was his she had his initials tattooed on her arm.

The gallant lover recently refused to come to America. Senorita Jocosta refused to go back. The troth was broken, and she married Alonzo.

### House Spoils Ball Lot; Boys Fire It 27 Times

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ten boys admitted they set fire to an old unoccupied frame house in a field in Larimer avenue, near Lenora street, at least 27 times in the hope the house would be destroyed so their baseball field would be expanded. The boys were reprimanded and discharged.

"Place the boys under parole for one year," the fire marshal asked, "and if the house is fired during this time I will order their arrest and ask that they be sent to Morgantown."

"Every time one of our heavy sluggers would come to bat he would knock the ball against the house and would be robbed of a home run," one of the boys told the magistrate. "We got tired of seeing home runs turned into two-baggers and we decided to burn the house down."

According to the police, it cost the bureau of fire more than \$7,000 to answer the alarms. The house is not worth more than \$1,000.

Had Your Iron Today?



Get Some —energy and iron

NEVER mind the weather—get some new vitality—speed up any way. Don't be a lagger.

Vital men resist the heat. Let little raisins help. 75 per cent pure fruit sugar. 145 calories of energizing nutriment in every package—practically predigested so it gets to work almost immediately.

No tax on digestion so it doesn't heat the blood. Fatigue resisting food-iron also! All natural and good.

Try it when you're slipping—when you yawn at 3 P.M.

Stiffens up your backbone and makes thoughts flow again.

Two packages and a glass of milk form greatest mid-day lunch you've ever tried.

## Little Sun-Maids

Between-Meal Raisins

5c Everywhere

—in Little Red Packages

## WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

LIFE INSURANCE

LARGEST AND STRONGEST IN THE CENTRAL WEST

Headquarters

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

TOTAL ASSETS \$110,000,000

Keep Nebraska Money in Nebraska Patronize Home Industries

The man who can't work or won't take advice is beyond help.

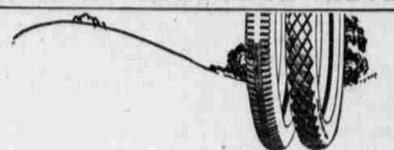
If you use Red Cross Ball Blue in your laundry, you will not be troubled by those tiny rust spots, often caused by inferior bluing. Try it and see.—Advertisement.

Matrimony would be all right if the fools could be kept out of it.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Advertisement.

The common friend of an engaged couple has a hard row to hoe.

## AN EXAMPLE OF GOODYEAR VALUE



The 30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear Cross Rib Tire shown here alongside its companion, the 30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear All-Weather Tread Clincher, is a conspicuous example of Goodyear value.

The Goodyear Cross Rib has in it the same high grade Egyptian cotton fabric that goes into the All-Weather Tread Goodyear.

It has a differently designed but long-wearing tread, and it sells for considerably less money.

In the past five years more than 5,000,000 of these Goodyear Cross Rib Tires have been sold.

They have everywhere given remarkable service.

Their fine performance and known value have convinced thousands of motorists of the folly of buying unknown and unguaranteed tires of lower price.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer to explain their advantages.

GOODYEAR

10c Makes Old Waists Like New Putnam Fadeless Dyes—dyes or tints as you wish