

## GROW BUCKWHEAT ON POORER LAND

Will Survive and Give Fair Return on Soils Too Thin for Other Crops.

### NITROGEN IS BIG ESSENTIAL

Care Must Be Exercised in Applying Material, as Crop is Subject to Lodging in Seasons of Abundant Rainfall.

Since buckwheat is considered a "poor land" crop, it will survive and often give a fair return on land too poor for corn, oats and clover, many farmers have discovered.

Buckwheat requires considerable nitrogen for its maximum growth. Even though its period of growth comes at the season when the soil is furnishing available nitrogen most rapidly, still on very poor soils a light application



Buckwheat is an Excellent Crop for Poor, Thin Lands, Climatic Conditions Being Favorable.

of farm manure or a little nitrogenous fertilizer is desirable. Care is necessary in supplying nitrogenous material to buckwheat, however, as the crop is subject to lodging, particularly in seasons of abundant rainfall.

**Phosphoric Acid Needed.**  
Like the true cereals, buckwheat responds to a liberal application of phosphoric acid. This is particularly true in New York, since the soils of the buckwheat section are universally deficient in phosphorus. It also seems to respond to potash. This is to be expected, since the poorest soils have been drained of their available potash. While the total supply of potash is adequate, soils seeded to buckwheat are often those which have not been well treated in the past, and as a result not only has the organic matter been depleted, but at the same time the rate at which the potash becomes available has been much retarded. Lime is not needed, since buckwheat is tolerant of soil acidity.

**To Fertilize This Season.**  
Taking all of these factors into consideration as well as fertilizer costs, the prime essential in the fertilization of buckwheat this season is an application of 200 to 400 pounds to the acre of acid phosphate, the soils workers at the New York State College of Agriculture say. On very thin soils, where manure is not available, in addition to the acid phosphate 50 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, and 25 to 50 pounds of muriate of potash may be used.

### CONSERVING HAY IN MANGER

Horse With Chronic Habit of Nosing Out Feed Under His Feet is Decided Nuisance.

A neighbor once owned a horse with a chronic habit of nosing most of the hay out of the manger and under his feet as soon as it had been thrown down. An animal with this trait is both a nuisance and useless expense. Alfalfa, clover and some other hays are not so easily removed, but wild hay can be easily tossed out.

This farmer resorted to a simple means to stop this annoyance. A green log about four inches in diameter was cut short enough to drop into the manger without touching either of the feed boxes.  
This was supported, when outside, by two ropes, each tied through the halter-ropes holes and around one end of the log. After the manger had been filled the log is thrown into it, onto the hay. There is plenty of room for the horse to eat, yet there is no possibility of the feed being thrown out. The device cured the animal mentioned of his bad habit in about four weeks.

### GIVE ALFALFA GOOD CHANCE

Crowns of Plant Are Likely to Be Injured if Hog or Other Stock is Turned in Too Soon.

After the alfalfa crop has been cut for hay, hogs or other stock should not be turned in too soon. The crowns of the plant are likely to be injured if the stock is given a chance to eat the young tender shoots too closely. Often this close feeding permanently injures, or even kills, the plants. Let it have a good start if you intend pasturing. It is better practice, however, to provide other crops for pasturage and use the alfalfa for hay.

## PUREBRED CAMPAIGN STARTED BY SURVEY

Many Methods Used to Carry on Better-Sires Movement.

Steuben County, Indiana, Organized by Sections by County Agent—Posters Showing Value of Improved Sires Were Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A variety of methods are being employed to carry on the better-sires campaign which the United States Department of Agriculture has been vigorously promoting in all parts of the country. In Steuben county, Indiana, a livestock survey was taken as the first step in this campaign. Under the leadership of T. A. Parker, the county agent, the county was partially organized by sections and returns were secured from 600 farms, representing one-half of the total number in the area. As the reports were made from farms in all parts of the county, the percentages may be taken as an average.

The figures show that of the bulls kept 27 per cent were purebreds, 33 per cent grades, and 40 per cent scrubs; of the boars kept 26 per cent were purebreds, 30 per cent grades, and 44 per cent scrubs; of the rams 42 per cent were purebreds, 36 per cent grades, and 22 per cent scrubs. Twenty-three per cent of the poultry was of pure breeding, the remainder being mixed stock. With these figures at hand the general livestock association of the county began a purebred-sires campaign, using posters and literature supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture, and holding local meetings at which talks, showing the value of purebred sires, were given.

### DIP ALL CATTLE REGULARLY

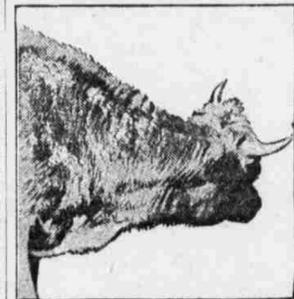
Quickest and Most Effective Way of Getting Rid of Ticks is Systematic Treatment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"How long do we have to dip?"

Judging from numerous reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture the question of length of dipping interests the majority of live stock owners in areas quarantined because of cattle ticks. The department's answer is "one or several years, depending on how you dip." Naturally cattle owners wish to complete tick eradication in the shortest possible time and at least cost and inconvenience.

The experience of the department in eradicating ticks from half a million square miles shows conclusively that regular systematic dipping of all cattle every 14 days is the quickest means.



Damage Done by Ticks on Young Heifer.

Failure of even a few cattle owners to dip all their cattle may undo the efforts of their neighbors who bring all the cattle to the vats on schedule. The bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, will supply on request full information for completing tick eradication in the shortest time—one season when directions are faithfully followed.

### HANDLING OF GUMBO SOILS

Effective Methods Being Developed by Farmers on Milk River Reclamation Project.

More effective methods of handling gumbo soils are being developed by some of the farmers on the Milk River reclamation project in Montana, says the United States Department of Agriculture. One conclusion is that irrigating this kind of soil the water should be applied frequently and in small quantities. Much trouble in getting crops started may be overcome by adopting a regular habit of fall plowing. The seeding of such soils to either yellow or white sweet clover in some cases is proving a means of supplying humus and for getting grain or alfalfa started later.

### WORK OF EXTENSION AGENTS

Detailed Summary of Demonstrations in Home Management and Arrangement Is Given.

Extension agents working with farm women in 1921 gave 11,000 demonstrations in home management and arrangement. Results from these demonstrations reported to the United States Department of Agriculture included 12,500 homes built or remodelled, according to demonstration suggestions, 7,000 kitchens rearranged, 65,000 homes screened, and 5,000 water systems, 4,000 septic tanks, and 7 lighting systems installed.

## DAIRY FACTS

### USE MORE REGISTERED SIRES

Notable Progress Is Reported in Movement to Replace Scrub Bulls With Purebreds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is every reason to believe that the replacement of scrub and grade sires by purebreds is on the increase. Reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture from county agents in various parts of the country show that the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement is having a noticeable effect. A recent statement by M. G. Lewis, county agent of Rockbridge county, Va., is typical of a large number.

"The purebred bull movement," says Mr. Lewis, "is progressing rapidly. Since January 1, 19 farmers have disposed of grade or scrub bulls and are using registered bulls instead. On the other hand, there are no less than 50 men in the county who still persist in holding out against the progress and development of the live stock interests of the county by keeping inferior grade or scrub bulls. I have a list of 56 owners of such bulls. Some of these men have grades that are fairly good individuals, while others have scrubs that are the worst kind of a disgrace to the community and to the county.

"The cost of a good registered bull is so small now that it is a mystery why any farmer will keep anything



Better Dairying Results Where Sires Like This Are Used.

else. Many records have been kept during the last few years to prove out the actual value of a purebred bull in dollars and cents."

Some of these actual figures were obtained recently by the Department of Agriculture through an inquiry sent out to more than 500 farmers throughout the United States. These men gave it as their opinion that in all kinds of farm stock purebreds have an earning power more than 40 per cent better than common stock. It is noteworthy that in the case of dairy cattle, whose productive power can be easily measured, purebreds were considered to be 47.8 per cent better than common cows. The lowest percentage given for any kind of stock was 36.8 per cent.

### FLIES DECREASE MILK YIELD

Spraying Furnishes Means of Relieving Cow For the Time and Saves Temper of Milker.

The irritation of cows caused by flies not only lessens the milk produced, but, due to the restlessness of the cows, is a frequent cause of inefficient milking.

The fly spray furnishes a means of relieving the cow for a time at least and of saving the temper of the milkers. The following fly repellent mixture is recommended:

Four and one-half quarts of coal tar dip, 4½ quarts of fish oil, 3 quarts of whale oil, 1½ quarts of oil of tar and ½ ounce of oil of pennyroyal. Dissolve 3 pounds of laundry soap in water, add the ingredients of the spray and bring the whole up to 30 gallons with lukewarm water.

This quantity will spray 40 cows twice a day for 10 days. The spray should be applied in the morning after milking and in the afternoon when the cows are in the barn for silage or green feed.

### RELIABLE SOURCE OF PROFIT

Dairy Cow Is More Dependable Than Beef Steer Because Her Products Are Steady.

The dairy cow is a more dependable source of profit than the beef steer, because her products are but slightly affected by market fluctuations and because she is a continuous source of revenue, for the cream or milk checks come in at frequent intervals. Then, too, there is an increasing demand for dairy products and for grade and purebred dairy cattle.

**Most Profitable Cow.**  
One good cow is more profitable than several poor ones.

**Sterilize Milk Utensils.**  
For the proper sterilization of dairy utensils an abundance of steam or hot water is needed. Immerse them in boiling water for two minutes, or put them in a tight closet and thoroughly sterilize with steam for thirty minutes.

**Way to Improve Dairy.**  
Replacing the low-producing cows with better ones and later with purebreds is only one of the ways in which a dairy improvement association helps a community.

### Zoo Bear Gets Loose, Crowd Flees in Panic

Foughteepste.—Billy, a black bear, who has been in the zoo here for only a few months, escaped from his cage and started in the general direction of his former home in the Michigan woods. Children at play in the park saw Billy and scattered, screaming, in all directions. Their yells attracted John Schaumberger, the keeper, and employees of the board of public works.

Billy finally was lassoed and returned to his quarters. Billy had made his escape once before, but when his keeper went to look for him Billy had been so taken up with watching a cage full of brightly colored pheasants that he had gone no further.

### DISMISSED SLEUTH LANDS HIS MAN

Detective, Fired Because of Prisoner's Escape, Pays Own Expenses in Chase.

Pittsburgh.—Patrick E. Moran, discharged detective of this city, handed back to cheated justice a prize that had been sought in the crime centers of Philadelphia, New York City, and Paris, France, when, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., he caused the arrest of Rocce Depippo, alleged master criminal, whose escape caused Moran's dismissal from the Pittsburgh force three years ago after sensational charges of graft had been made against him.

When Depippo escaped, Moran took up the chase on his own initiative, paid all his own expenses in tracing the man from city to city, and, when he had cornered his prize, stepped aside to enable Wilkes-Barre officers to make the arrest and claim the reward. Moran wanted only to prove that he had been falsely branded when he was accused of permitting Depippo to escape.

Depippo faces in Pittsburgh indictment on a total of 38 counts for burglary and other charges. Moran's original warrant was served on Depippo in Cherbourg, France. After being returned to Pittsburgh, and released on bail, Depippo escaped, due, it was said, to Moran's connivance. Depippo now asserts that he had accomplices, but they were not connected with the police department, and he absolves Moran from any assistance in his escape.

Moran took up the chase after his dismissal, and during its many turns



Caught Depippo in Wilkes-Barre.

he traveled through most of the Eastern states, and parts of France and England. He caught Depippo in Wilkes-Barre just as the famous criminal was making ready for another dash to Europe.

### SWORDFISH PIERCES A BOAT

Schooner's Crew Fights Four Hours as Monster Tears Planking of Vessel.

Boston, Mass.—A four-hour battle with a 350-pound swordfish off the Georges bank was described by the crew of the fishing schooner Nyoda, which arrived with the fish and a hole in her planking as exhibits in support of the tale.

Capt. Charles Nelsen, said the monster tore a three-inch gash in the schooner's planking a foot above the water line.

**Lightning Sealed Youth's Mouth.**  
Portland, Me.—When lightning struck a building in which he was sitting, Thomas C. Crocker, was unable to open his mouth, his jaws having become rigid. Companions had a hard time to force open his jaws. The boy was well, with the exception of a headache, when a physician arrived. His companions' quick action saved Crocker from serious illness or death, the doctor said.

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### Must Be Well Dressed.

"She wants a new gown."

"What for?"

"She's going to sing over the radio next week and she couldn't think of appearing for all those people in a gown she has already worn twice."

Detroit Free Press.

### Peculiar "Freak" of Nature.

By a curious "freak" of nature, insects which are most beautiful when fully developed, are often the most repulsive in the grub stage.

### Record Grain Elevator.

The largest grain elevator in the world was built at Minneapolis Junction, Minn., in 1886. The building is 336 feet long, 92 feet wide and 178 feet high, with a storing capacity for 2,000,000 bushels of grain.

### Marriage in Haste.

"What do you think is the cause of so many unhappy marriages?"  
"Too many people are married before they get sense enough to stay single."—Miami Herald.



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