### OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

CHOOSING PROPER LEGUME It is fully as important to fit the legume to the soil as to fit the soil legume to the soil as to fit the soil to the legume, yet we seldom hear much about this phase of legume-growing. There are legumes which will grow as well on acid soils as on soils well supplied with lime. In fact, some make their best growth on such soils. In the more northern about a legist clover is recognized as on such soils. In the more northern states, alsike clover is recognized as more acid-tolerant than most of the clovers, while the mammoth red clover will thrive on soils where the medium red clover fails, particularly on the lighter soils and soils which are inclined to be sandy. Medium red clover will make a very good growth on soils too acid for either alfalfa or sweet clover. Of the annual clovers which may be seeded in small grain, the hubam clover is in small grain, the hubam clover is in small grain, the hubam clover is as particular regarding soil acidity as is alfalfa, while the Wood's clover, or dalea will usually make fully as good a growth on the acid soils as on soil heavily limed. This last legume is apparently better suited to the light infertile soils than to rich black soil. The soybean is a very sure crop and many feeding tests have shown that soybean hay approaches alfalfa hay in feeding value. This legume can be grown value. This legume can be grown walue. This legume can be grown with great success as far north as Central Minnesota, and south to the gulf, giving splendid results on distinctly acid soils. In fact, this legume grows splendidly on most any type of soil, rich or poor, light or heavy, acid or neutral. In the south the velvet bean has been grown extensively and with splendid results on very acid soils, as has also the cowpea. Peanuts usually give better results on acid soils. From the standpoint of their adaptation to acid soils, legumes can be divided into three groups: 1, Legumes which ordinarily will not do well an acid soils—the sweet clovers and alfalfa. 2, Legumes benefited by lime but which will make a fair growth on moderately acid soils—Canada field peas, medium red clover, mammoth clover, crimson clover, white clover, alsike clover. 3, Legumes not seriously affected by soil acidity—burr clover, sulla, vetches, field beans, soybeans, Cherokee clover, kudzu, velvet bean, cowpeas, peanuts, Japan clover or lespedeza, lupine and serradella. with great success as far north as

PROFIT IN GUINEA BROILERS Guinea broilers weighing one pound are in demand as substitutes for wild game and bring a good price. They are much cheaper and easier to raise than chickens and may be grown in the late spring and summer when the chicken season is over. There are several objections to having old guineas among chickens, but these may be overcome by keeping only year old stock from which to breed. Young guineas will not fight chickens and will lay in hens' nests or out of doors. I leave three or four eggs in the nest, says a successful experimenter, and several hens use the same nest until one of them the eggs and force her to make another nest. This is all I do to break them from sitting. If not allowed to sit they will lay all summer. Their eggs are a little smaller than hens' eggs but are excellent to eat. I set the eggs under a chicken hen. When they are hatched, in 28 days, I keep the birds confined in a coop with a wire enclosure in front until they are a week old. Then I turn them out after the dew is dry. They must not be allowed to get wet until they have feathered out. They will find all their own feed from then on, except grain at night and they will mer. Their eggs are a little smallexcept grain at night and they will be as fat and plump as partridges and weigh about a pound when 8 weeks old. I feed them when they are little as I do baby chicks, only they will eat a great deal less than chicks. Broilers at 8 weeks old bring from \$1 to \$1.50 a pair. The best markets are hotels or restau-

SOWING CLEAN SEED There is no farm problem whose solution lies so completely within the farmer's hands as that of weeds. And yet like the poor, the weeds are always present. The plainest thing that need be said on this subject is this: The weed problem is made many, many times harder on some farms by the practice of seeding a new crop of weeds each year. Not intentionally, of course, and often unconsciously. The lower 40, thanks unconsciously. The lower 40, thanks to good weather and a liberal application of fertilizer, produced 70 bushels of soun doats per acre. What's more natural than to use the crop for seed? It doesn't look weedy, and so it must be all right. Maybe the neighbors all buy some of the seed the owner charging. of the seed, the owner charging only a little more than local prices of oats for feed. And just so long as weed-infested seed is sown, the weed problem will cause no end of trouble. The weeds entirely choke out the crops, or lessen the yield by using plant food and moisture. The first step in this weed problem is to buy and sow clean seed—the cleanest seed it is possible to get, recordless seed the price. gardless of the price. Such seed is always the cheapest you can afford to buy. No matter what you pay for it, the price of good, clean seed is always low, in terms of results. Trashy, dirty, weak farm seeds are dear at any price,

SHAPING FARM LIFE
In a prize winning essay a western farmer's wife said some fine things about the county farm bureau that will bear repeating. Referring to its relation to the farm woman, she said: "The farm bureau has a place for every active, thinking farm woman. It is the place where she may do her part for the betterment of the farm home and caring for the burial montal and moral developphysical, mental and moral develop-ment of the children in the home. The 4-H club today offers greater opportunities for farm boys and girls than any college class room can ever

offer. It not only teaches how to do INTELLIGENT CURIOSITY Much of value and interest about agriculture can be gleaned from studying the literature of the ancients. In his book on Roman farm management, Varro advocated the management, Varro advocated the same scientific approach to the farm problems of his time as are advocated by the agricultural scientists of today. "The most ancient farmers," said he, "established many principles by experiment and their descendants for the most part have simply initiated them. We should desimply imitated them. We should do both these things, imitate others and, on our own account, make experiments, following always some principle, not chance. Thus we might work our trees deeper or not

things, but it also teaches how to meet people and how to associate and work with them. Perhaps it is too much to say that 4-H club work offers greater opportunities than col-lege class rooms, but it is true that thousands of boys and girls who will never attend college are deriving most excellent training in the club movement." She also referred to the splendid work the farm bureau is doing in fostering the co-operating movement and in popularizing the newer knowledge about crop production, livestock breeding and feeding, cow testing, poultry culling, etc., and ended her essay with these words: "The nation's food is in farmers' hands to start with. Why not the farmer merse his efforts through co-operation to meet his situation?" That should be the great aim of the American farmers from now onlearn to co-operate with each other, to the end that they may retain complete control over their products till they reach the ultimate thousands of boys and girls who will ducts till they reach the ultimate consumer or nearly so. The more nearly such an objective is realized the more profitable will agriculture become, for with it there will also be developed a widening of markets and a control over production that will ultimately do away with bur-densome surpluses.

"Blending" seed corn, which has had some publicity during the past two or three years as a new methtwo or three years as a new method of increasing yield, isn't as effective a method as some may think it is, according to an expert at one of our western agricultural colleges. Under the new method, the seed of two varieties or strains is mixed together and planted. The intercrossing that follows is said to result in a "blend" highly beneficial to the yield. In the first place, this authority explained, only about half the kernels produced by the plants grown from the mixed seed will be a result of a cross between the a result of a cross between the two a result of a cross between the two varieties. This comes about from the fact that three possible kinds of crosses can occur: (1) between plants of one variety; (2) between plants of the other variety, and (3) between plants of the two varieties. The relative frequencies of these crosses are one, one and two, respectively. If the varieties used have the same grain color, kernels of the three different crosses can not be separated. The best way to cross two separated. The best way to cross two varieties and know that they are crossed is to plant them in alternate rows and detassel one or the other. All seed produced by the detasseled plants is hybrid seed. In the second place, granting that the hybrid is a better yielder than either parental strain, best results are not obtained from mixed or blended seed until the second year. During the first year, intercrossing occurs between the two varieties and the yield that can occur from the intercrossseparated. The best way to cross two that can occur from the intercrossing the first year is that due to the influence of the crossing on the size of endosperm. This is so small that very little, if any, increase in yield can be expected the first year from planting mixed seed. Consequently, unless seed from the first year's crop is saved and planted the second year, any possible benefits from blended seed will not be realized. When seed from the first year's crop included the second year, any possible benefits from blended seed will not be realized. is planted the second year about half the plants will be hybrid between the varieties or strains blended. If any hybrid vigor results from the cross, the hybrid plants will yield more than the plants belonging to the two varieties which make up the other half of the plant population. The yield the second year, therefore, should be greater than that during the first year.

When chickens are killed and dressed for sale, either for home sale or for shipment, the best method of killing is by bleeding and piercing the brain. To do this, the bird should be hung with the head downward at a convenient height, with the feet held either with a string or by means of wire loops in which the feet are placed. The head of the bird is held firmly in one hand, with the comb resting in the palm, with the comb resting in the palm, making it possible to open the mouth with the fingers of this hand. The jugular vein, which is located at the back of the mouth at the base of the skull, can then be cut by a downward stroke of a sharp-pointed knife. If properly done, the blood will flow freely immediately. If the blood fails to flow freely, the slash should be repeated. As soon as the blood is flowing freely, the brain is pierced by inserting the knife in the groove by inserting the knife in the groove in the roof of the mouth, and plunging it back into the skull, midway between the eye and ear lobe. When the brain is pierced, the bird will give a characteristic shudder. Piercing the brain is very important when the fowls are dry picked. When the lower portion of the brain is pierced, the muscles of the feather tracts relax temporarily and the

HOW TO KILL A CHICKEN

birds are picked easily and with less injury to the skin. Since this re-laxing of the feather-control muscles lasts only about a minute, picking should be done as quickly and completely as possible before the feathers set. No attempt is made to pluck the bird clean during this minute, but rather to remove as large an amount of feathers as possible, paying special attention to getting those that pull hardest and the spots where the skin is most likely to tear or break. After removing the tail and wing quills, the body feathers are removed in large handfuls by quick pulls, A dull knife is very effective in removing pin feathers lasts only about a minute, picking effective in removing pin feathers

ALFALFA FOR PIGS

It is advisable to feed alfalfa or clover hay to pigs being fattened in the dry lot. Good quality, leafy hay is the best substitute for pasture during the winter. It is not necessary to choo or grind the heavest sary to chop or grind the hay to mix it with their grain. Pigs will eat sufficient alfalfa if good quality hay is kept in a rack where they can help themselves at any time. so deep as others do to see what the effect would be. It was with such intelligent curiosity that some farmers first cultivated their vines a secers first cultivated their vines a second and third time, and deferred grafting the figs from spring to summer." Many of the farmers' experimental problems can now be studied by the experiment stations but the intelligent farmer who gets pleasure out of his work will always be making some experiments of his own just the same.

MINERALS NECESSARY Minerals are not only a requisite feed for hogs but also a fine tonic in general and a splendid preventative of worms.

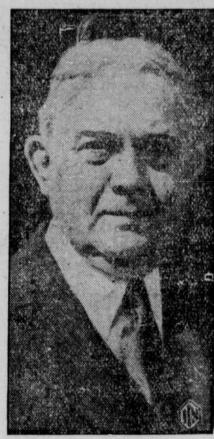
Leads in Admiration of Leeds, Tin-Plate Helr



Olive Hamilton (above), demure, dark-haired beauty, leads in ad-miration of William R. Leeds, tinplate heir, just divorced by the Princess Xenia of Russia. Leeds, however, denied he would marry Miss Hamilton.

(International Newsree!

#### Clash With Governor; Prendergast Resigns



William Prendergast resigns as thairman of the New York State Public Service Commission followng a recent conference with Govrnor Roosevelt over the phone tates of the New York Telephone Company. The New York Governor requested the commission to the new phone rates and fix rates of its own. Prendergast's resignation is reported to have resulted from a divergence of only sulted from a divergence of opinion on the functions of the Public Service Commission.
(International Newsreet)

### Baptist Leader Is Candidate for Senate



The weverend H. G. Dorsett, hotel-keeper and Baptist leader of Wake Forest, N. C., is a candidate for the U. S. Senate on the Republicaticket, to succeed F. M. Simmons, a Democrat. Dorsett says that he will defeat the custom that a poor man cannot be elected to a high sublic office in North Carolina.

(International Newsreel)

# Wounded President and Family



President Pascual Ortiz Rubio, his wife and their three children. The newly inaugurated president and his wife, in company with their niece, were wounded in an attempt upon their lives

February 5th. They were leaving the national palace shortly after the president's inaugural ceremonies. Their injuries are not regarded as

Preached Christianity,

Soviets Execute Him

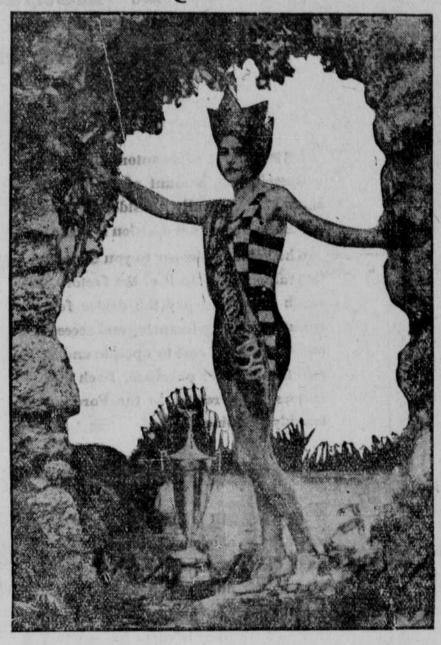
Rev. John Toews, brother of W. J. Toews of Mountain Lake, Minn

was recently executed in Mos cow under orders of the Sovie Government. The missionery, with

churches, were shot to death fol-lowing a trial in which they were found guilty of teaching the Chris-

tion religion in violation of the

# Crowned Queen of Florida



Florida's beauty crop this year seemed as abundant as the yield of grapefruit and avacados. When the Miami judges got through casting ballots on pulchritudinous princesses, Margaret Edahl was chosen to wear the crown.

# Mail Must Go Through



**Demands New Party** 

to End Religious Rule

Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institute and a prominent Republican, who in a speech, demanded that a new party, the Liberal Party, be formed to combat prohibition and "every form of religious dictation." The speech was given at a dinner of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment the Prohibition Amendment. Although for many years a staunch Republican, Mr. Church said that to expect reform from either the Republicans or the Democrats was

(International Newsreel)

Shattered mail plane as it crashed in woods three miles west of Silver Creek, N. Y. The pilot, E. E. Bosham, of Cleveland, O., proceeded to deliver the mail he was carrying to the postoffice at Silver Creek before reporting to headquarters and then permitting a physician to sew up three cuts in his face. In addition to minor injuries sustained, Bosham also suffered from exposure.

(International Newsreel)

## How It Feels to Be a "Corpse"

Everett

Wins Legal Battle to Retain \$105,000



Mrs. Alice P. Crockett, of Chicago, who has waged a legal battle over the estate of the late George H. Pulsifer, Chicago Board of Trade member. She has been permitted to retain \$105,000 of the \$500,000

Routledge, 16, will testify at Seattle, Wash. how it feels to be buried alive. Everett ran away from home last Summer and joined a carnival. His act was to be buried in a hole, where he remained for from four to ten hours daily. (International