

FARM AND BEES

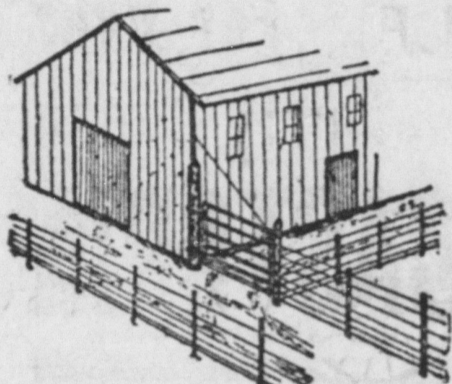
GATE IS QUITE CONVENIENT

Nonsagging Affair Found Advantageous When Driving Hogs From One Pasture to Another.

In hanging our farm gates and building fences we should look ahead for advantages and disadvantages that may come up later on.

This post that the gate hangs to is round, so that the bands of iron that serve as hinges may slip up and down as wanted, writes J. W. Griffin in Farm World. If we wish the gate raised a little to get the pigs under and keep the large hogs back, all we have to do is raise the gate and put the pin in one of the holes just below the band.

Then, the wire that runs from the



Nonsagging Gate.

top of the gate to the barn is tightened, so that the weight of the gate at the end where the wire is fastened will hang upon the wire. The gate will answer for either of the lanes. We find this arrangement of lanes very convenient when turning stock from one pasture to another.

When the wire support is used to keep the gate from sagging, one may use a very long gate—one as long as 18 or 20 feet.

PROPER TIME TO CUT GRASS

Haste Makes Waste When Crop is Hurried to Barn Not Fully Cured—Thorough Drying Needed.

(By WALTER LEUTZ.)

As to the best time for cutting grass, it does not pay to be in too big a hurry. When the grass is young and tender and seemingly succulent in the fresh state, it is harder to cure, dries and shrinks more, and has not nearly the food value of the more mature crop.

While the opposite extreme should be avoided, cutting before the seed is so ripe as to scatter, there is much more nourishment in the matured stalk, and one farmer who was committed for bringing his cattle through the winter on a minimum amount of grain and yet keeping them in good flesh, attributes his success largely to this fact.

Haste makes waste when the crop is hurried to the barn not fully cured. Hay cut green requires more thorough drying than that almost overripe.

Farm Clubs.

Clubs for farm boys and girls to stimulate interest in improved methods of agriculture and better living conditions on the farm now have a total membership of 144,000 in the United States.

Turnip Growing.

Secrets of successful turnip growing: Have the seedbed very fine, then roll it; sow the seed after a rain and cover the seed by lightly rolling the ground.

Pullets in the Laying Houses.

All hatching and rearing of chickens at the Maine experimental station is done in incubators and brooders. The growing chickens are never allowed to come in contact whatever with old hens. Therefore, when the pullets are ready to go into the laying houses in the fall they are free from lice.

Young Ducks.

The cause of mortality among young ducks may be traced to overheating, dampness, getting wet, lack of grit, grayhead lice, sudden showers, delayed hatches, exposure to sun, lack of fresh water, drinking vessels too shallow, breeding stock out of condition.

Ducks kept on land must be supplied with fresh water three times a day.

Origin of Crops.

Tobacco was introduced into England from America by Raleigh in 1585 and wheat, barley and oats were introduced into the United States in 1607.

Charcoal to Preserve Health.

Charcoal is a great absorbent and should be used freely in the drinking water. A little pulverized charcoal fed occasionally will greatly assist in maintaining the health of the fowls. The best plan is to have it handy and when feed is being mixed, put a spoonful in the mash. This should be done once or twice a week.

Oats make the best grain ration for horses in summer.

BEE MOTH INSIDIOUS ENEMY

Weak and Queenless Hives Suffer Most From Its Attacks—Keep All Colonies Strong.

(By F. G. HERMAN.)

It is not to be wondered that our forefathers were afraid of the moths for their bees. Until the invention of the movable frame hive it was next to impossible to ascertain the extent of the danger to the bee industry on the moth's account.

The common belief among beginners is that an army of wax worms will attack a colony of bees and kill them. The truth of the matter is that the mischief begins with the little innocent looking moth miller which flutters about among the hives, and enters those which are weak in bees, and there finds lots of vacant cells in which to deposit her eggs.

In due time the tiny wax worms hatch from those eggs and begin to feed on the comb, at the same time filling them full of webs. The trouble is more serious in the southern states than it is further north.

The remedy for this is to keep all colonies strong in bees. Do not give them more combs than they can occupy.

If combs have been out during winter so as to be frozen, they are safe until the weather becomes warm enough for fresh eggs to be laid in them. A good tight, cool cellar is about the best place to store them until swarming time.

There is too much neglect of this kind among the aparies. We do not sufficiently recollect that the moth becomes more numerous as the season advances.

SAVE USEFUL LITTLE BIRDS

Many Species of Feathered Creatures Destroy Thousands of Injurious Insect Pests.

(By F. L. WASHBURN.)

Almost without exception the birds seen in the garden are, in the long run very useful in eating injurious insects. The robin is omnivorous, the



The Common Thrush.

cuckoo eats hairy caterpillars, the meadow lark consumes many insects which would prey upon grass land, and the thrush, chipping sparrow, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted gosawk, house wren, cat bird, chickadee and other feathered creatures destroy thousands of injurious insect pests when raising their young birds. It, therefore, behooves every boy and every girl, every school teacher, and every citizen to do all they can by precept and example to conserve the birds, and give them all possible protection.

Feeding Hogs.

The bluegrass in connection with the alfalfa will be quite a help, but it will be a matter to be tried and to learn how much the hogs will neglect the alfalfa for it. When there comes a dry spell it is a failure, while the alfalfa grows on.

For at least one-half the pasturing and feeding period the hogs should have about one-half full feed of corn. The remainder of the time what they will eat clean at each feeding time. Experiments show that this is the most profitable way to feed swine while on pasture.

Shetland Ponies.

Shetland ponies are attracting unusual attention. At a recent sale in Scotland 80 head sold for an average of \$115. Over one-fourth of the offering came to the United States.

FARM NOTES

Encourage the boy to fit some live stock to show at the local fair.

The operation of harrowing is next in importance to that of plowing.

For heavy sod ground the improved disk harrow is much the best harrow. Cloverseed is a profitable crop on land that is well fitted for its culture.

The cloverseed crop depends largely upon the condition of the ground and the weather.

Training tomatoes on wires to run from five to ten feet high is becoming common practice.

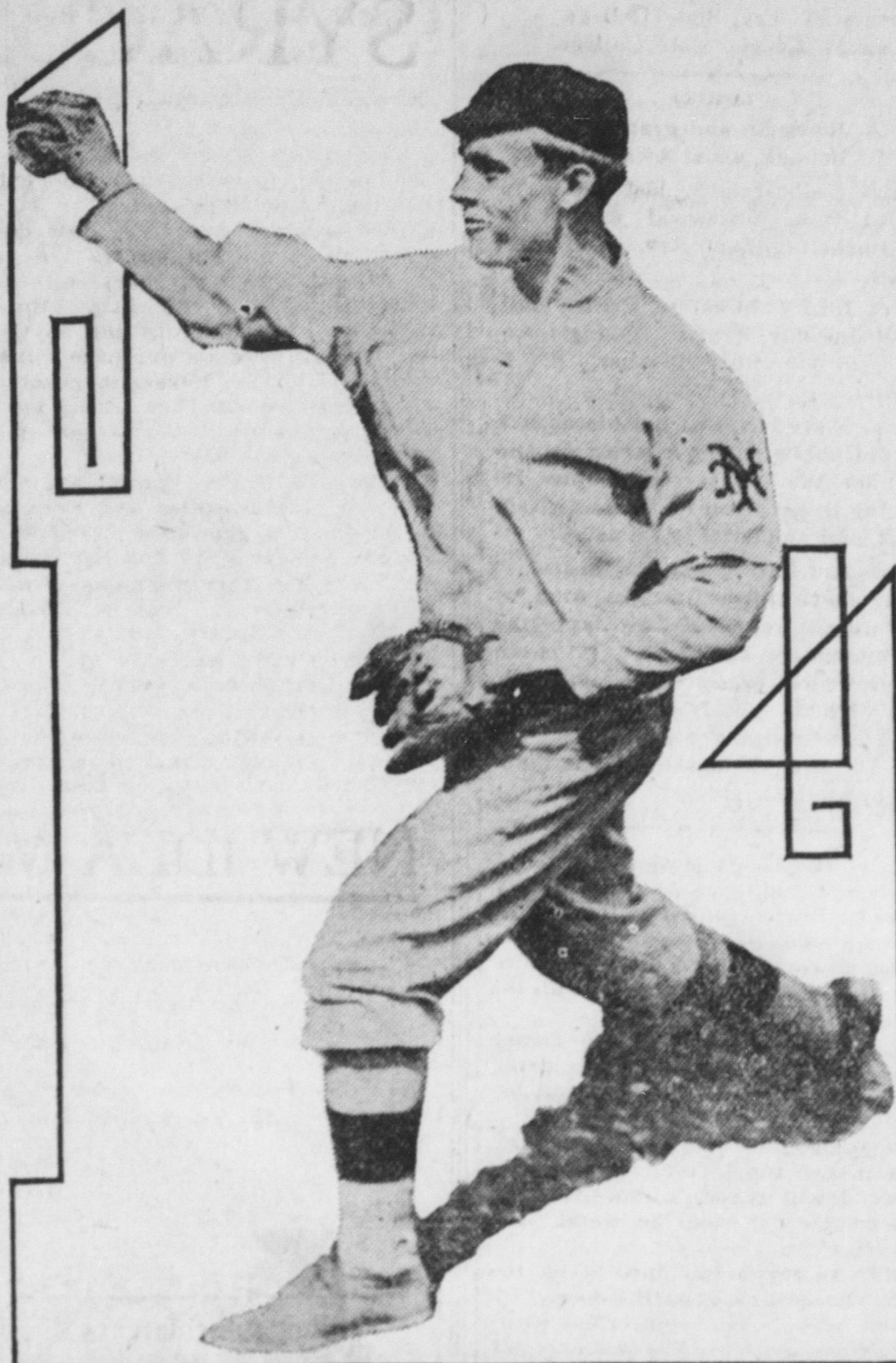
If wood ashes are applied to the potato crop it produces conditions favorable to potato scab.

Grass and clover pasture, with thick, slightly fermented slop given morning and evening, will make healthy growth and the best pork for family use.

Let Light in Apple Trees

I believe in keeping a tree open enough to let in plenty of sunlight at all times, says a writer in an exchange. This is very necessary, since it improves the color and the flavor of the fruit. In trimming, I always try to avoid cutting or breaking the fruit, especially through the center of the tree, as I would much rather grow the apples there than on the extreme ends of the limbs.

GIANT PITCHER EXPECTED TO MAKE GOOD



Louis Drucke, Texas Recruit.

One of the pitchers whom Manager McGraw of the Giants banked on heavily for this season was Louis Drucke, the young recruit from Texas. Drucke did some good work in the twirling line last year and it was expected that he would round to in fine shape and be a tower of strength to the Giants this season. But up to date Drucke's showing has been of a mediocre order. He has been hit freely by opposing batsmen and does not appear to have the cunning in his pitching arm that he had last year. It may be that the young Giant will display better form as the season advances and the pitchers can succeed in checking

the awful batting that is being done in the major leagues.

Drucke was looked upon as a second Mathewson, possessing many of the pitching characteristics of the great Christy. Perhaps the fact that he injured his arm in a subway rush in New York has something to do with his poor box work this season. Drucke struck his arm against a pillar and is suing the Interboro Company for damages.

Phillies Get Pitcher Carter.

Catcher Carter of the York Tri-State club has been sold to the Philadelphia Nationals.

DO PITCHERS WORK ENOUGH?

Some Baseball Men Think That Twirlers Have It Altogether Too Easy. Shifted Quickly if Hit.

Now and then a little curiosity is expressed as to whether the modern pitchers obtain work enough to keep them in good condition. This doesn't refer to their physical condition, but to their pitching condition.

The custom has grown upon managers to shift pitchers in a hurry if they happen to be batted hard when the game is close. For that reason almost all ball teams are carrying more pitchers in comparison with the actual work that they do on a ball field than they ever did.

If occasionally one of the pitchers who happens to be hit hard were to be kept in the game instead of being sent to the bench it might be that the team would rally as quickly behind him as it would behind a fresh pitcher, and it frequently has been demonstrated in baseball that a pitcher may be hit hard in one inning and after that hold a team to almost nothing.

CALLAHAN IS STILL SPEEDY

Bill Lange, Former Chicago Outfielder, is Not Surprised by "Come Back" of Old Teammate.

Bill Lange of San Francisco, the former Chicago outfielder, says that Jimmy Callahan was so fast in his palmy days that it is no wonder that he is able to come back. While he



Lange and Callahan.

has lost some of his speed, he is still as fast as many of the players in the game now.

PHILLIES ARE GOING STRONG

Team is Composed of Hard Hitters and Has Two Star Pitchers in Moore and Alexander.

The Chicago Cubs think that the Phils will be in the pennant fight to the finish and say that the record of the Phillies at home will assure them of a good standing.

This home record dope is based on the short left field bleachers, which means a homer to the player dropping the ball among the spectators.

One of the oldest and most valued members of Chance's team says of the Phillies:

"It is a club that has a bunch of clean-up hitters, and any man on the team is liable to break up a game with a long drive at any stage. This short bleacher is going to be a big help to Doolin's crew for a couple of reasons.

"In the first place, if a pitcher pitches them inside to a right-hander, any one of the Philp club is likely to lace it into the bleacher.

"The second side to the argument is that several of the Phils who have been hitting into the bleachers are natural right field hitters, and a pitcher is throwing away his own game by pitching to stop left field hitting.

"I tell you, boys, the Phillies have a ball club that is going to be in the fight from start to finish. From what I read, another pitcher is needed to share the work with Earl Moore, a marvel at all times, and this kid Alexander, who is tipped to me as a wonder."

For the benefit of inquisitive fans it will be well to add that the gentleman who speaks so highly of the Phillies has been a member of the Cubs for six years and is a dangerous clean-up hitter.

NEW YORK GETS M'CONNELL

Highlanders Pay Big Price to Secure Clever Pitcher From Rochester—Made Good Showing.

The Highlanders have paid a big price for Pitcher George McConnell, who was with them for a short time last year. He has been with the Rochester club this season and has



Pitcher George McConnell.

made a very good showing and Frank Farrell has paid close to \$10,000 for him, but that sum does not attract attention compared with the O'Toole purchase price.

DEPENDING ON CURVE BALL

Pitchers Cannot Afford to Allow Batters to Meet Ball as Squarely as They Can Fast Ones.

Billy Evans says American league pitchers are using the curve ball more this season than in any of the five seasons he has been a major league umpire.

"With the lively ball in use pitchers can't afford to let batters meet it too well," Evans said. "They depend on the curve ball to fool the batter and keep him from meeting the ball as squarely as he can meet a fast one.

"Batters don't have to hit a fast ball very hard this season to get it past the infield. Pitchers are depending on the curve ball almost entirely when runners are on.

"Pitchers are using the curve a good deal more this season when they have three balls and two strikes on the batter. Under these conditions the batter knows the pitcher will try to get the next one over. Pitchers generally have better control of the fast ball and last year could take a chance on having it hit. This year they prefer trying to fool the batter with a curve even at the risk of a base on balls.

"In a game I umpired in Boston Ralph Works passed five men rather than pitch the fast ball with three and two on batters. The catcher signaled for a fast ball each time, but Works shook his head. He took a chance with the curve and could not get it over."

Magner Making Good.

New York fans are congratulating themselves that they have had an opportunity to see a real star in the making. He is young Magner, formerly of Cornell, a "half portion" player, who is going to be a wonder as a shortstop. In his movements so far he has shown that none of them come too hard for him to knock down, and his throwing to bases has been wonderfully fast and accurate. Chase has a star in him and he is certainly badly needed.



Cement Talk No. 2

Portland Cement does not come from Portland, Maine, or Portland, Oregon, and it was not first made at either of these places. It is called Portland because it was given this name by the Englishman who first made it. He called it Portland because he thought it resembled certain natural deposits on the Isle of Portland in England. Portland Cement is the fine powder produced by pulverizing the clinker resulting from the burning together of various materials of proper chemical composition. In the case of Universal Portland Cement, these raw materials are blast furnace slag and pure limestone. There are many brands of Portland Cement on the market, produced by different manufacturers. Universal is one of the best known and highest grade Portland Cements. You can always tell it by the name Universal and the blue trade mark printed on each sack. Forty million sacks of Universal are made and used yearly in this country. If you have any concrete work to do, you will make no mistake by using Universal Portland Cement. Universal is for sale by representative dealers everywhere.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO. FRICK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

NOT A BRITISH UNIT IN IT

Irishman Would Not for a Minute Allow the Possibility of Such a Thing.

George Mockler has just returned from an investigation of what coal is costing some of the other cities. He brought this story from Baltimore:

An Irishman there inherited a coal mine up in the state. He immediately entered the lists for one of the big coal contracts and went around to say a good word for his coal.

The man who was letting the contract heard him a moment, and then interrupted with:

"That's all right, but how about British thermal units?"

The other, being new to the coal business, did not know that coal is rated now according to the British thermal units in tests.

"Phat's that!" he said.

"How many British thermal units are there in your coal?"

The Irishman blinked his eye and snorted a bit.

"British thermal units is it?" he said. "Why there ain't a wan in it."

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Good Vacation Advice.

Bishop Scalding, on a hot summer morning, gave one of the congregations of Portland, Ore., a timely piece of advice.

"Don't," he said, "when you go off on your vacation, leave all your religion behind and take all your collection away with you."

And a Fight Followed.

Hewitt—it's a lucky thing that I'm a believer in universal peace.

Jewett—Why so?

Hewitt—Because I can lick any man in the place.

A Commuter's Explanation.

The man in the iron mask explained.

"They assured me there were no mosquitoes here," he cried.

GET POWER. The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skillfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer.

"From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heartburn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton, and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heartburn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 88 to 116 pounds, my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts food did it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A ten days' trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pigs. "There's a reason."

"Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest."