FEEDING CORN FODDER

Experiments Show that Corn Stover Is Valuable in Beef Production-Corn Stover Is One of the Many By-Products of the Farm.

(By J. E. Waggoner of the I H C Service Bureau)

Profit is a stimulus which causes men to engage in some one or more of the many phases of business. It may be commerce, the industries, banking, farming or some other activity, yet when all is said, the profit from that particular line of work is usually the attractive feature. Competition has become so strong that profit in many undertakings is made only by practising the strictest principles of economy and exercising unusual care in looking after the small things and what might be termed "by-products." For in-stance, one of the sources of the banker's income is the small increase in the rate of interest on money loaned over what it cost him. The same is true of the farmer. The increase in the value of land has necessitated putting farming on more of a business basis in order to realize a profit on the investment.

Much has been said and written re garding saving and utilizing the waste products of the farm, and it is en-couraging to note that more farmers are making better use of all the prod ucts of their farms than ever before One of the most serious wastes has been the neglect to save and utilize the entire corn crop. The principal market demand has been for the grain. This, combined with an abundance of hay, has not been conducive to the use of corn fodder as a rough forage. Conditions have changed the past few years; among other things, hay has advanced in price to such an extent that it is only good business practice for a farmer to supply his rough forage in the form of corn fodder and put his hay on the market.

Every grower of an acre of corn should know the feeding value of the entire crop. It is quite generally known what returns can be expected from the grain, but few farmers know the feeding value of the corn stover (stalks without the ears). Reports from the Nebraska Experiment Station on experiments made comparing combinations of shelled corn, snapped corn, alfalfa and corn stover show that when stover is used as half of the roughage it reduces the cost of gains on two-year-old steers from 40 to 48 cents per hundred. The stover was found to be actually worth \$3.55 per ton as compared with alfalfa fed alone at \$6.00 per ton. The farm value of alfalfa and other hay crops reached a mark of more than twice this amount the past year, thus increasing the value of corn stover from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton.

With these figures before us, it is plain to see that the corn belt farmer is neglecting one of his important sources of income by letting his cornstalks stand in the field. Considering the small yield of only one ton of stover to the acre, the returns of the American farmer would have been increased millions of dollars last year if this what might be called by-product had been saved. Coming back to the individual farmer, he would have realized his proportion of this profit. During this summer is the time to plan on cutting the corn for fodder this fall and utilizing to the best adthat the Nebraska bulletin No. 100 "By feeding corn fodder, utilize the stalk and yet are put to no extra labor husking it. In fact, corn can be cut with a harvester and put in shock cheaper than it can be picked and cribbed, inasmuch as three men with a team and harvester can cut and shock seven acres per day Records from the farm department of this experiment station show that it costs \$1.18 per acre to cut and shock corn, which figure does not allow for the wear and tear on the machine. Three cents per bushel should cover the cost of harvesting corn with a machine and putting it in the shocks."

The logical way of saving the corn experiments at the Wisconsin Experiment station show that about 24 per cent of the feeding value of fodder is lost if left exposed to the elements. be prevented. The fodder is also in a much more convenient form for hand-ling, and is relished more by the stock. Shredded fodder does not occupy as much room for storing as the un-shredded, and the stable manure is much easier handled.

summing up the results of various feeding experiments with corn in all forms it is found that the best way to utilize the corn crop is to save the stalks either in the form of ensilage or shredded fodder. The records of the Nebraska Experiment Station dispel any doubt as to the aconomy of harvesting corn by the use of the corn binder as compared with husking the standing corn in the field. Under the latter condition the stalks would be lost. The value of the stalks as a rough feed, considering hay at the present price, is at least \$8.00 per ton. An ordinary yield of corn will produce two or three tons of stover to the acre. Compare this value with price of fifty cents per acre, which is usually paid for stalks standing in the field. When corn is fed as shredded fodder, the loss of stock due to cornstalk disease is entirely prevented. Every farmer that has stock to feed should plan to supply the most of his roughage in the form of shredded corn fodder, thus utilizing in the best possible way his entire corn crop.

Advertise in the News Item.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMIT-TED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR AP-PROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE-COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-VANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY OR-DER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSU-ANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitu-tion of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improve ment of the highways of the Com-

monwealth.
Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania keard the same is hereby, provania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or surrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in rev-enue shall never exceed, in the aggre-grate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, Inat the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to Issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT MCAFEE Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitu-tion of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accountable ment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven, Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or

impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or

places:
"Changing the venue in civil or

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:
"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:
"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:
"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards,

or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats,

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:
"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:
"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:
"Granting divorces:
"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts:
"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, elec-

ties, cities, boroughs, townships, elec-tion or school districts:
"Changing the law of descent or

"Changing the law of descent or succession:
"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or, the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:
"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

ment:
"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally
paid into the treasury:
"Exempting property from taxation:
"Regulating labor, trade, mining or

manufacturing:
"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:
"Granting to any corporation, asso-

ciation or individual any special or ex-clusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or indi-vidual the right to lay down a railroad

"Nor shall the General Assembly in-

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or

authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

impairing of liens:
Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:
Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or crim-

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:
Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:
Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form bounda-

crossing streams which form bounda-ries between this and any other State. Vacating roads, town plats, streets

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:
Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State!
Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, recting new counties or changing

erecting new counties or changing county lines:
Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:
For the opening and conducting of

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces:
Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:
Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:
Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing company methods for the viding or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:
Regulating the fees, or extending
the powers and duties of aldermen. justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

constables:
Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

paid into the treasury:
Exempting property from taxation:
Regulating labor, trade, mining or
manufacturing; but the legislature
may regulate and fix the wages or
salaries, the hours of work or labor,
and make provision for the protection,
welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county,
city, borough, town, township school
district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contract
or or sub-contractor performing work, vision of the State, or by any contract-or or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, town-ship, school district, village or other civil division thereof: Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

thereof:
Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a rail-

dividual the right to lay down a railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT MCAFEE. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Consti-

three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

section 2.—Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:
"All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and

for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial distant and for courts for the several judicial distant f

ough, and township officers, for regular iterms of service, shall be need of the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered eyear, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3

tion No. 3.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Consti-tution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Fennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Fennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—
Section 2. Amend section one of

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:
"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and chall be levied as

territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and intitutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the ter-

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity. ly public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution

No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Article IX.

eighteenth article thereof:—
Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any country or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a perderived from and property for a per-iod of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtthe interest and sinking-fund charges or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such maner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Merchant Simply Had Idea of Doing a Good Turn to the Young Lady Typist

"An old customer of mine from the "An old customer of mine from the interior of the state came to town a few days ago," said a Philadelphia wholesaler, "and after leaving his order for the goods he asked the privllege of sitting down to my desk to write a letter. I took him to one of the typists and told her to get his letter up in good shape, and the two worked over it for half an hour. Then the man came back to me with his let-ter in his hand and said:

"'Mr. Blank, this typewriting business is a great thing.

"'And that's a fine girl who did the work for me."

"'She made her fingers go like lightning.' 'Yes, she is very speedy

"'Seemed to be perfectly willing to oblige.

"'A very nice girl, indeed, and I hope that she'll get on. In fact, I want to put in a word for her.'

"That's kind of you. What is it?"

"That's kind of you. What is it?"

"Tell her,' he said, as he glanced over his shoulder, 'that if she'll pay a little more attention to her spelling she'll come out at the top of the heap Tell her in a way not to hurt her

But what words has she spelled

"'He held out the letter and pointed to a word and whispered:

"'The young lady got one "f" too many in the word, but tell her as gently as possible.' 'The word was 'coffee.' "

SHOULD THE WOMAN PROPOSE

Question That Seemingly May Be Re-lied On to Get an Argument at Any Time.

Ever since this conundrum was put to me, I have been submitting it to everybody I met. There has been extraordinary diversity in the answers. They have run from a shocked "No! No! No!" through a hestating, "Well, I don't see why—and yet I could never do it myself," to a decided, "Yes, certainly! Why not?"

One woman said: "Under no circumstances. Nothing ever justifies us in forgetting our Womanliness." other: "Yes, indeed. In fact, I proposed to my husband. I saw that he was in love with me, but that he thought that we could not afford to be married. I knew that we could, and so I proposed to him." Another: "Of course women should propose. They course women should propose. They are much better judges of character than men, more intuitive and spirit-ual." Another: "If women proposed, there would be fewer unhappy merriages. As things are, men can choose from their entire set of women. Women can choose only from those who propose to them. If women proposed more of them would marry the man they really wanted to marry." pose who could do it the most artistally." (Note—She was a young girl writer, and I am afraid considerations of literary effects guided her conclusions.)—Harper's Bazar.

"Ever since I was done converted last week," remarked a certain colored citizen in a chastenedly-tri-umphant tone, "muh conscience umphant tone, "muh conscience gnaws me when I thinks o' what a sinner I was befo' I seed de blessed light. I was false to de Lawd and untrue to muh fellermen, and muh

"Do it gnaw yo' enough. Brudder grimly interrupted old Brother Gumpshun, "to make yo' pay me back dem fou-dollahs yo' borried off'm me yeah bef' last?"

"W'y—w'y, sah!—yo' knows how clost de times is, dese days, and— Well, sah, here's haffer-dollah, dat I'll pay yo' now, and—"
"Huh! If dat's de best yo' kin do,

sah, yo' conscience ain't gnawin'— it's dess uh-nibblin'."—Satire.

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