

SUDAN GRASS IS IMPORTANT CROP

Now Being Successfully Grown in Nearly All Parts of the United States.

HAS SHORT GROWING SEASON

Gaining Popularity Because of its Ability to Produce Fair Yield of Hay Under Conditions of Low Rainfall.

Ten years after its introduction to the United States from Khartoum, Africa, Sudan grass was being successfully grown in nearly all parts of the United States. It does not serve well either as a "money crop" or a soil improver, hence it may never find a permanent place in regular crop rotations. It has, nevertheless, a very important place in the farmer's second line of defense as a catch crop which can be planted to give satisfactory returns when conditions have brought failure to other hay crops. This is the verdict pronounced by the United States department of agriculture in Farmer's Bulletin 1126 recently issued.

Sudan grass is replacing millet as the premier catch crop in many localities because of its ability to produce a fair yield and a high quality of hay under conditions of low rainfall; its rather short growing season, and its ability to thrive on a wide range of soil types. Large yields of Sudan grass are obtained only on good soils, but the grass fails completely only on cold, poorly drained land.

Sudan Grass Produces Heavily.

In California under irrigation Sudan grass has made yields of 9.8 tons of field-cured hay an acre, when alfalfa produced but 8.3 tons under like conditions; its ordinary yields about the same as alfalfa under irrigation in the Southwest, but Sudan grass gives its full crop in three cuttings against the four or five required for alfalfa. It is the only grass yet found which in this part of the United States ranks as the equal of alfalfa in point of yield and quality of the hay. Its record in this respect has led to its use in "patching" old alfalfa fields when the stand of alfalfa has been destroyed. In the southern great plains where there is a low rainfall, Sudan grass grown without irrigation will yield from one to three tons of hay to the acre.

There are certain parts of the United States where the department of agriculture considers it unwise to depend on Sudan grass for hay. This is true of the strip of territory 200 miles wide along the northern boundary; the regions of high alti-



Sudan Grass Grown in Rows and Cultivated.

tudes in the western states; and also most of Florida and a narrow strip of land along the gulf coast. Low temperatures prevent success with the grass in the first two regions named, and disease is the limiting factor along the gulf coast. In a majority of the central and southern states, however, climatic and soil conditions are favorable to Sudan grass.

Although Sudan grass is best adapted by nature to use as a hay crop, it is also used with great success as a selling and pasture crop for summer pastures. Its use as a silage material is limited by the fact that it is easily made into hay and fed as such with very little waste, and also because corn and sorghum both outyield it and are generally available throughout the region where Sudan grass is grown.

High Feeding Value.

The feeding value of Sudan grass is equal to timothy hay. In localities where soy beans or cowpeas do well these legumes may be grown in mixtures with the Sudan grass. Such a mixture produces a hay of higher feeding value than the grass alone, because of the high protein content of the legumes.

Sudan grass hybridizes freely with the sorghums. It is necessary, therefore, if pure seed is produced, to have the Sudan grass field at some distance from any sorghums, otherwise it will result in a mongrel crop the following year.

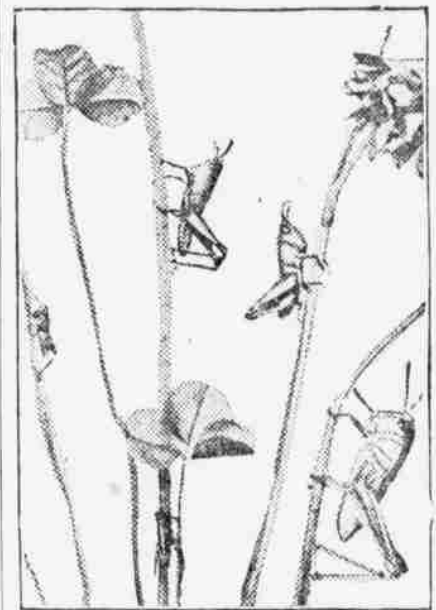
The department of agriculture's new bulletin goes very thoroughly into the details of cropping, planting, harvesting—both for hay and for seed—as well as the best methods of feeding the hay to live stock.

BIG HARM TO CROPS FROM GRASSHOPPERS

Situation Is Particularly Serious in Dakotas.

Pest Destroying First Good Crops Farmers Have Had Since Beginning of Extended Dry Season—Poison Bait Favored.

Grasshoppers are infesting the farms in the northern portions of North Dakota, Michigan and Oregon east of the Cascade mountains, according to reports received by the bureau of entomology. In the Dakotas the situation is particularly serious because the farms have suffered from several years of drought, and the average farmer's bank account is much decreased by these years of extremely low crop yields. Now comes the grasshopper to destroy the first good crop the farmers have been able to grow since the beginning of the extended dry seasons. In many cases the farmer's predicament is desperate.



Young Grasshoppers Feeding on Clover.

with no funds available to enable him to fight the pest which threatens him with bankruptcy.

The United States department of agriculture has no available funds for the purpose, but is giving such assistance as it can toward putting control measures into effect.

Grasshopper bait, made according to the directions given below and scattered over the infested areas, is a highly successful weapon to check the pest.

Use 25 pounds of wheat bran; 1 pound of paris green, or white arsenic; 5 oranges or lemons finely chopped; 2 quarts of low-grade molasses, and from 2 to 4 gallons of water.

Other baits are described in Farmer's Bulletin 747, United States department of agriculture, but there is very little difference in their relative efficiency. In moist climates the baits may be applied in the morning, but in semi-arid regions it should be put out in the evening to secure the best results.

HORSE'S FEET REQUIRE CARE

Doesn't Pay to Neglect Shoes of Animal—Permanent Injury May Be the Result.

Many a horse becomes incurably lame and has to be killed long before his time; and most often the cause is some trouble in the fore feet. Do not try to economize in the shoeing of your horses. Go to the best horse-shoer you can find, and let him have his own way. Have your horse shod at least once in four weeks. Avoid long calks. The higher the foot is raised from the ground, the worse for the foot. See that the shoe is big enough, and at the heels a little too big for the foot. See that your horse's feet are kept soft—especially in a long spell of dry weather. Remove his shoes if he stands in for a week or more, but give him bedding to stand on, so that he will not become footsore. No doubt you know these things yourself, but sometimes you forget them.

FARM FORESTRY MAKES FARMING PAY BETTER BY—

1. Marketing timber profitably.
2. Supplying timber for farm needs.
3. Furnishing employment for men and teams in winter.
4. Making waste lands yield a profit.
5. Increasing the sale value of the farm.

PROVIDING SHADE FOR HENS

Quick Growing Plants Furnish Protection as Well as Feed—Rape Is Particularly Useful.

Artificial shade for the chickens should not need to be provided more than one year even if one is a short-tenure tenant. There are quick growing plants which will furnish protection and food as well. Rape is useful for this purpose; sunflowers of the various varieties, castor beans and screens of morning glories. For more permanent shade, put out currants, gooseberries and berries.

POULTRY

CARING FOR BREEDING DUCKS

If Not Kept for Production of Market Eggs Fowls Should Be Given Grass Range.

Breeding ducks, if not kept for the production of market eggs, should have a grass range, if possible, after the hatching season is over and be fed sparingly on a mash of 1 part, by weight, corn meal, 2 parts bran, 1 part low-grade wheat flour, 1 part green feed, 8 per cent beef scrap and 3 per cent grit, given once or twice daily, with one feed of mixed grains; or the mash may be made of 3 parts, by measure, corn meal, 4 parts bran, 2 parts low-grade wheat flour, three-fourths part beef scrap, and 2 parts of green feed, with a small amount of grit and shell or mineral matter.

Feed Pekin ducks for eggs, beginning about December 1, on 1 pound of corn meal, 1 pound of low-grade flour



Pekin Ducks About Seven Weeks Old in Fattening Pen.

or middlings, 1 pound of bran, 15 per cent of beef scrap, 15 per cent of vegetables or green feed, and some grit, feeding this mash twice daily, in the morning and at night; also giving 1 quart of mixed corn and wheat to every 30 ducks at noon when they are laying heavily. These laying rations should be fed throughout the year to Indian Runners or to any breed of ducks kept principally for the production of market eggs, poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture say. If the Indian Runner ducks are not laying, they should be fed sparingly. All rations are by weight unless otherwise stated. Thirty laying ducks (Pekins) will eat about 10 quarts of moist mash at each meal.

FEEDING FOWLS FOR PROFIT

Early Hatched Chick Will Reach Laying Maturity Before Commencement of Cold Season.

The first rule for getting a good profit from poultry is to get the chicks hatched early, and the next is to keep them growing so that they will reach laying maturity before the commencement of cold weather. There is no profit in keeping a chicken just alive, whether it is intended for laying stock or for the market. One reason why more care should be exercised in feeding fowls is that the chicks know less about what is good for them than do the fowls. The healthy chick is a hungry thing and will eat what is given it; the digestive organs being weak are less able to dispose of objectionable feed than are those of older fowls.

Young chicks should be fed a little at a time and often, poultry specialists in United States department of agriculture say. They should be fed early in the morning and just before going to bed at night, and not less than three times in the intervening period. For the first two weeks they may be fed three meals of soft feed and two of hard, and after that age two of soft and three of hard, less soft feed being fed as they grow older. No more moistened soft feed should be given at one time than they will eat up clean.

OBJECTS IN CULLING FLOCK

Insures Feed for Best Layers and Saves Fowls Best Suited for Breeding Purposes.

Culling of the flock serves two purposes: First, it insures that the feed will be consumed by the better-producing hens, thereby increasing the profit. Second, it makes it possible to save those best suited for breeders, both on account of their better production and on account of their superior strength and vitality—qualities so essential to layers if they are to stand up under the severe strain of heavy laying. Weeding out the poor hens gives those left more room and a better chance.

ESSENTIAL FOR YARDED HENS

Charcoal, Grit and Oyster Shells Should Be Kept Before Fowls All the Time.

Where the chickens are kept in small bare yards, fine charcoal, grit and oyster shells should be kept before them all the time, and cracked or ground bone may be fed. The bone is not necessary for chickens that have a good range.

BEWARE!

Unless you see the safety "Bayer Cross" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over 20 years, and proved safe by millions.



Safety first! Insist upon an unbroken "Bayer Package" containing proper directions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Earache, Toothache, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Pain generally. Made and owned strictly by Americans.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoceticacidester of Salicylicacid



Beth Israel Hospital
NEW YORK
Nurses' Training School
Founded 1896. (Nonsectarian)
offers young women a complete course in nursing and in addition pays them \$25 monthly, plus keep. Most modern facilities. Best nursing conveniences. Three shift system. Group method of treatment. Every department in medicine covered, including Radium, Electro-Cardiograph, etc.
Applicants must have had one year high school instruction or its equivalent.
Under the new law a short course can be taken by those wishing to become—
TRAINED ATTENDANTS
Only a complete Grammar School Education or its equivalent required. For further particulars address:
SUPERINTENDENT
Beth Israel Hospital, New York

WHERE THEY WOULD BE LOST

Deaf Mutes Had the Advantage in the Noisy Subway, but How About the Darkness?

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana and his secretary were returning from a late session of the senate one night by way of the merry-go-round motor that runs through the subway. This queer, though reputed to be luxurious, motor makes more noise than an airplane, and in the chatter and noise one usually sits with closed eyes until whizzed through to the other end. On this particular occasion, however, two deaf mutes, utterly unconscious of the din, sat conversing easily on the front seat. Senator Walsh watched their fingers fly, fascinated. Leaning over to his secretary, he yelled in his good ear: "Miles, they've got it on us, after all, haven't they?" But in a few minutes he followed it up gleefully with: "Say, Miles, where'd they be in the dark, though?"

Right.

Wee boys have their own way of judging time as six-year-old Johnnie proved the other morning. His mother had taken him on a shopping tour with her. She shopped long and then met an acquaintance and began a discussion on the subject of her purchases. John endured it as long as he could. Then he touched her elbow, "Hurry up, mother," he pleaded. "I would like to go to dinner before supper time. Wouldn't you?"

Marines Doubt Treasure Legend.

If there is any hidden treasure lying on the bottom of the ocean near Paris Island, and legend says there is, United States marine searchers have given up hopes of finding it.

Bell divers of the marine corps are operating off the coast of the island in an attempt to salvage boxes, metal and odds and ends of cargoes lost overboard from the vessels. This is a side line for the marines, who so far have been satisfied with patrolling the land, sea and air, and have never gone in for deep-sea diving.

Negro residents of this vicinity have faith in an old-time myth that there is hidden treasure on or near the island, supposed to have been left by Jean La Fitte, the pirate, on one of his coastwise wanderings.

A Mild Hint.

"I kinder tired of having that there Spink feller coming to see my girl, Zanzaline," admitted Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, "and I sorter gave him a hint to stay away."

"What did you tell him?" inquired a neighbor.

"Nuth'n' in pertickler. I just says, 'Looky yur, you infernal, lop-eared, pickle-headed bhyster! If I ever ketch you langing around my place ag'in I'll shoot you so full of holes that your dad-blasted hide won't hold anything finer than corn shucks!' That's all."—New York Evening Post.

If a man never has anybody to tell him what he would do in his place, he is friendless.

Candid Criticism.

The family had just lost their little dog. It had been run over by a motor car, and the remains were awaiting state burial in the garden. The two younger brothers were discussing the tragedy.

"Do you think," inquired the elder, "that God would perform a miracle on Toby and bring him back to life if we asked him?"

"Oh, no," wisely replied the younger. "You see, God wanted a little dog in heaven, and as Toby was the nicest dog he knew, he took him." A pause; then he added under his breath: "But it was a very mean thing to do!"

Don't expect presents all the time; occasionally give one.

Sure Relief



BELL'S
FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL'S
Hot Water
Sure Relief
BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

Shave With Cuticura Soap The New Way Without Mug

"Eatonic—Worth Its Weight in Gold"

Writes Mrs. E. L. Griffin from her home in Franklin, N. H. "I feel like a new person. Stomach feels fine after eating—all from taking your wonderful eatonic. It's worth its weight in gold."

Millions of sufferers from sour, acid, gassy stomachs, heartburn, indigestion, bloating, full feeling after eating, should try eatonic. Just try it—that's all, and get relief, new life, strength and pep. It produces quick, sure and safe results, because eatonic takes up the harmful acids and poisons and carries them right out of the body. Of course, when the cause is removed, the sufferer gets well—quick!

The cost is a trifle. Your druggist will supply eatonic, so, if you want better health, all you need do is—try it TODAY. You will surely feel big benefits at once. Adv.

MARJORIE DIX'S

PECAN PRALINES—The Famous Flats
Pecan Frawls—The Rich and Creamy Roll
Pecan Frawls—The Crisp Nut Clusters
FROM THE KITCHEN TO YOU DIRECT
The pure, delicious confections of the South that have taken New York by storm. A fresh 2 pound assortment packed especially to your order. Send \$2 and prepare for a delightful surprise. Parcel post prepaid. Address: Marjorie Dix, Edinboro Village, Long Island, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling Out—Restores Color and Gives Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at druggists. (Inbox Chem. Works, Patongue, N. Y.)

HINDERCORNS Remove Corns, Callouses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort for feet, makes walking easy. Be by mail or at Drug Store. Insect Chemical Works, Patongue, N. Y.

The Modern Table Drink

A combination of good flavor, economy, efficiency and health satisfaction

INSTANT POSTUM

This pure and wholesome beverage contains none of coffee's harmful ingredients. Especially valuable in families with children.

Sold by all Grocers

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.