

SKILLED FARMERS IN DEFERRED CLASS

THEY ARE TO BE LISTED WITH
THOSE NECESSARY IN OTHER
OCCUPATIONS.

BUILDING WORK IS CHECKED

Government Acts to Stop All Needless Construction at Once—Naval Lieutenant Shirk Is Commended for a Daring Rescue.

(From Committee on Public Information.)
Washington.—Agreement has been reached by the war labor policies board, Provost Marshal General Crowder, the secretary of war, the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of labor on a plan to put into deferred classification such persons in the new draft as are necessary in agriculture, industry and other occupations.

Three advisers are to be associated with each district draft board to present facts respecting the supply of necessary workers in these three occupational groups. The agriculture advisers will be nominated by the secretary of agriculture. They will gather accurate facts concerning the requirements of agriculture for the various classes of workers in their own districts. They should have information also as to the needs of such classes in other districts that workers not sufficiently necessary in one district to entitle them to deferred classification may have opportunity to go to other districts in which they are needed.

The department of agriculture has sent a questionnaire to each county agent asking him to furnish reliable information regarding the farm labor needs in his county. The facts are required to assist the district draft boards in keeping in agriculture the (a) "necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise" (deferred class 2); (b) "necessary assistant, associate, or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise" (deferred class 3); (c) "necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise" (deferred class 4).

What the draft boards desire are facts as to necessary skilled workers. The unskilled workers apparently are not to be considered for deferred classification; they are regarded as more important for the army than for agricultural enterprises and general industry. The department of agriculture points out that necessary skilled farm labor should not be confused with inexperienced help that, with a little training, can do very well some kinds of farm work.

The commander of the United States naval aviation forces, foreign service, reports the heroic action of Lieut. Elbert Walker Shirk, United States naval reserve force, in rescuing a Belgian soldier who had fallen overboard from the U. S. S. Lorraine on June 23, 1918.

On hearing the cry, "man overboard," Lieutenant Shirk dived from the promenade deck of the vessel, 30 feet, and supported the soldier, who had been stunned by his fall into the water. A swift tide carried both men a third of a mile from the Lorraine by the time a lifeboat reached them. During this time the soldier twice released his hold upon the life preserver and sank, but Lieutenant Shirk dived and brought the man back to the surface.

Secretary Daniels has officially commended Lieutenant Shirk for his daring action, and has recommended to the secretary of the treasury that a gold life-saving medal be awarded him.

The recent creation of motor transport corps to take over from all other corps complete control of all motor vehicles in the army will entail the execution of plans of great magnitude and scope.

The personnel and equipment of this corps with each American army will comprise almost as many men and officers as were engaged on both sides in the battle of Waterloo, enough motortrucks to stretch in an unbroken line across the state of Ohio, if they were parked end to end with five-foot spaces between them, and enough motorcycles and other vehicles to stagger by their numbers the great masters of warfare in other times than these.

The actual number of men and officers provided by the motor transport corps to each American army is to be 154,747. The army motortrucks with this unit will number 40,803. There will be 24,250 motorcycles, 7,905 passenger carrying motorcars and 6,598 ambulances, with a total of approximately 100,000 drivers and riders. The officers will number 4,298 and the noncommissioned officers 30,000.

Following a call issued by the national council of defense, applications for enrollment in the volunteer medical service corps are growing rapidly in number. A total of 19,225 letters were received in less than a week.

Information received from nearly 20,000 physicians who responded to the appeal and that which, it is expected, will continue to be received, will be at the disposal of the government authorities for their consideration and use, especially so far as the doctors under forty-six years are concerned.

In addition to barring a long list of industries from the use of various materials, the war industries board has asked 48 state councils of national defense and the 5,000 county councils throughout the country to act for the board in order that all building and construction which is not absolutely necessary may be stopped at once.

In future permits will be required for all building, except in certain government work. In cases where permits are requisite, the local contractor may first obtain the approval of his county council of defense before the permit may be issued.

The United States employment service has also appealed to the bankers of the country to refuse loans which would result in the employment of labor for unnecessary construction, and has requested all states and cities to scrutinize their pay rolls in order to release unnecessary employees in parks, public buildings and elsewhere, so that they may engage in war work.

The procedure approved by the national council of defense and the war industries board contemplates that any person interested in a construction project must apply, with a full statement of the facts under oath, to the appropriate local representative of the state council of defense having jurisdiction. The state council will investigate and transmit its recommendations to the non-war construction section of the priorities division of the war industries board. The non-war construction section will grant or withhold the permit and so notify the state council of defense and the individual concerned.

Pigeon training has become an interesting as well as valuable activity in the new army of the United States. Pigeon lofts are maintained at many of the army camps and aviation fields throughout the country. Each loft is numbered just as every air squadron and every regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery is numbered. The birds are taken over by the government before they are old enough for raw recruits; are fed and conditioned to make them strong, and then are given a course of training just as are human recruits in the regular establishment.

When the training of these young pigeons is completed they go overseas, the same as the soldiers. The birds play their part on the battle line, are killed and wounded, and some are taken prisoner, but like the horses and dogs with which they serve in the great war, they are never decorated, never cited for bravery in action and never appear in the reports of casualties.

Two of the flying centers where pigeons are specially trained are Kelly and Carruthers fields in Texas. Not fewer than 75 pigeons are sent overseas from Kelly field every six weeks. They come to Kelly lofts when about three months old and are trained by experts over a period of six to eight weeks before they are considered fit for duty. The lofts are mobile, corresponding to those in use in France, and when the training of the birds is finished at Kelly field they are ready to go directly to the trenches.

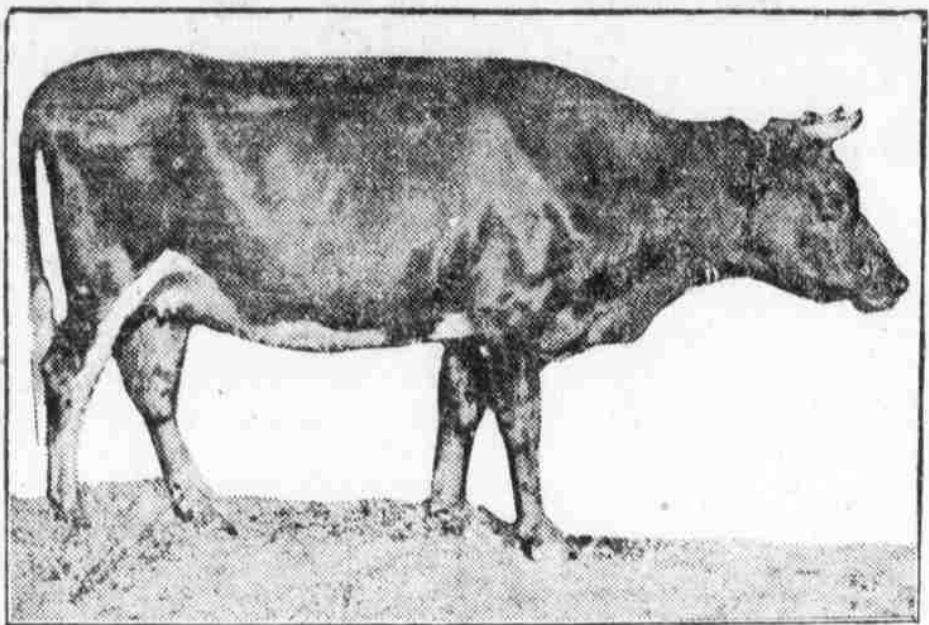
The first period of advanced training of these pigeons comes with flock training, after they have learned to return to their lofts when liberated at distances of from two to twenty miles from the field. That is, they are set free in groups to prevent their being confused and consequently separated and lost. As soon as they have been liberated several times in this manner and have found their way home again they are taken out and tossed individually. Each pigeon has a number, and by bell devices at the entrance of the coop, their arrivals and the time of their flights are kept on record. As soon as a bird shows unflinching ability to return home quickly he is ready for service overseas.

A white flag is the signal most commonly used for training these messenger birds. They soon learn that when this white flag is raised over their lofts they are to stay away for exercise, and when the flag comes down they may return for their food. On some fields, when the birds stray a considerable distance from their lofts, they are called back by the rattling of a tin pan.

To help the pigeons recognize their coasts the latter are painted in yellow and white stripes. No matter where a pigeon from Carruthers field is taken thereafter or in what direction, it will not alight on any building except its own loft, which means, of course, that wherever the pigeons go, the loft from which they were trained goes with them. It is only recently that the use of pigeons as messengers has been attempted from airplanes. The birds when used for this purpose are carried in baskets in the fuselage and great care must be exercised in releasing them to prevent the propeller blades from striking them. The aviators or balloonists who handle them also have to be instructed in the manner in which they release the birds for flight. Dropping the birds at high altitudes also requires special forms of training for the birds and instruction for the aviator.

The war trade board has authorized the importation of fresh tomatoes from the Bahamas to New York when they are moved as deck cargo on Cuba-New York mail steamers. Fruits and vegetables are on the restricted import list, but in this, as in other similar cases, it is explained, the war trade board has found it possible to aid vital West Indian industries by permitting tomatoes to be carried as deck load without excluding other more essential cargo and without imposing any further demands upon tonnage.

STOCK RAISERS ARE FIGHTING WINNING BATTLE WITH PESTIFEROUS FEVER TICK



Tick-Infested Animal—Of Little Value as Meat or Milk Producer—This Type Is Being Replaced by Good Meat and Milk-Producing Animals and Dipping Makes It Possible.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Progressive stock raisers are fighting a winning battle with the blood-sucking cattle fever ticks in Oklahoma. Through their effective co-operation with the United States department of agriculture and the live stock sanitary board of Oklahoma in dipping cattle, it is expected that 22 counties will be released from quarantine December 1, 1918. During May there were 987 dipping vats available and there were 889,144 dippings of cattle. During June 995 dipping vats were available and there were 841,263 dippings of cattle. The Oklahoma state council of defense firmly indorses the cattle tick campaign as a food conservation measure which will also contribute very materially to the prosperity of the state.



Dipping Cattle to Control Tick.

ervation measure and in this it has the support of the governor of the state.

Food Conservation Measure.
In a statement just issued by the Oklahoma state council of defense this body goes on record as regarding the eradication of cattle tick, which conveys a disease which kills thousands of beef-producing animals and makes scrubs of all in a quarantine area, a most important food conservation measure. At a meeting of the council a resolution was passed directing county councils to indorse the action of the state and federal agents in every way possible. It is hoped, the statement says, that no misguided citizen, for reasons which may appear to him of personal importance, will in any way lend himself to the creation of any opposition to this important

FOULBROOD IS CAUSE OF BIG BEE LOSSES

Symptoms and Measures for Control of European Variety.

When Strong Colonies Headed by Vigorous Queens of Resistant Stock Are Present Malady Makes Little if Any Trouble.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

European foulbrood—a disease of the brood of bees which has caused great losses to American beekeepers—is often confused with American foulbrood, though it is a distinct disease and requires different methods of treatment. That beekeepers may become familiar with the symptoms and measures for control of European foulbrood, the United States department of agriculture has just published farmers' bulletin 975, "The Control of European Foulbrood." When strong colonies headed by vigorous queens of resistant stock are present, this malady will usually make little, if any, headway, according to the bulletin. If the disease appears because of an absence of some of these precautions certain remedial measures described in the bulletin, should be put into practice. Symptoms of European foulbrood are variable, color being perhaps the

most constant symptom. The earliest indications of the disease are a slight yellow or gray discoloration, and the uneasy movement of the larva in the cell. As the decay of the infected cells proceeds the color changes to a decided yellow or gray. A symptom of the greatest importance is the fact that the disease attacks drone and queen larvae nearly as quickly as those of the workers. The disease is very infectious at times, but it weakens rather than kills the colonies. If the colony is strong it can usually withstand an attack of European foulbrood, and will clean up the diseased cells. But where the disease is persistent, and the bees are not able to ward it off, the beekeeper should remove the queen and strengthen the colony by combining the bees from two hives, and after all trace of disease has disappeared give the colony a young vigorous Italian queen of resistant stock. A queen whose colony becomes badly infected is rarely of any value and should be killed. Further details for the prevention and eradication of European foulbrood are contained in the bulletin referred to, a copy of which can be obtained so long as the supply lasts by applying to the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

Use Fallen Timber.
Clean up all down timber that can be used for wood. Use any spare time to haul it to the woodyard ready to saw late this fall or winter.

DAIRY

CONTAINER OF PROPER KIND

Those With Handles Are Much Less Likely to Be Damaged in Transit in the Mails.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One important requirement for parcel post shipping and marketing is a proper and satisfactory container. Sometimes the consumer can secure containers more readily and economically than the producer. Those with handles are much less likely to be damaged in transit in the mails than those which are not thus supplied and which are likely to be tossed or thrown or handled by the string or twine used in tying them. A bamboo basket serves the purpose very well and may be used a long time. Ordinary splint baskets made of strips of veneer may also be used, and if they can be secured at a



Container for Shipping Cheese by Parcel Post.

price sufficiently cheap a new one for each shipment is more economical than having them returned, unless they are sent back in lots of ten or more under one cover. This, of course, necessitates using them without a wooden handle, in which case a heavy twine should be used for a handle. This twine can be untied and the baskets used, or placed in one another, for return shipment. If a basket with a wooden handle is used, care should be taken to see it is securely nailed, not only at the rim of the basket but farther down toward the bottom, so as to prevent undue leverage which may break loose the nailing.

Corrugated pasteboard cartons frequently may be found useful and desirable for this service. They are made in a great variety of sizes, dimensions, and patterns, and when empty are shipped knocked down flat.

Few persons know how to prepare and pack fruit and produce for market. Proper packing for parcel post marketing is of primary importance and needs to be emphasized as that both the contents and the container may carry properly, arrive in good condition, and present a satisfactory appearance. The pack should be regular, of as nearly uniform produce as possible, and of full measure according to the quantity ordered. A little practice will enable almost anyone to pack a basket or container of any kind in a satisfactory manner.

FLAXSEED VS. WHOLE MILK

Outline of Results Secured by Experts at North Dakota Station in Feeding Calves.

Any successful method that will cut down the period of feeding whole milk to calves is usually welcomed by dairymen. Experts at the North Dakota experiment station have used flaxseed and skim milk with good results in the following manner:

Whole milk was fed for the first three weeks. Then during the age from three weeks to six months skim milk was fed with enough flaxseed to take the place of the fat in whole milk. Each calf was given two gallons of skim milk a day.

Calves fed in this manner did not do quite so well the first three months as a similar group of calves fed whole milk, but at the end of the six months there was practically no difference in condition except that the calves fed whole milk averaged about four pounds less in weight. But considering that \$19 worth of whole milk per calf had been saved in the six months' period, the use of flaxseed was considered the better practice.

KEEP CREAM CANS COVERED

Direct Rays of Sun Counteract Whatever Care Has Previously Been Made to Keep Cool.

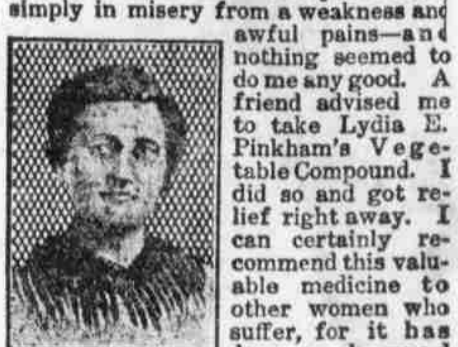
(By R. McCANN, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

A great part of the value of keeping cream cool on the farm and at the station or creamery is lost in the cream being exposed to the direct rays of the sun while being hauled from the farm to the point of sale. Far too few people stop to realize the importance of covering their cream cans when bringing them in to town. Expensive jacketed cans are not a necessity to keep the cream cool; in summer weather just an ordinary piece of clean wet burlap or blanket thrown over the cans will keep the temperature of the cream as much as 20 degrees below what it would rise to if left uncovered while being transported over the average hauling distance.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."



—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published? Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 50 Years. FOR MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. At All Drug Stores.

LEFT NAME THAT WILL LIVE

Boston Was the Home of the Famous Mother Goose, Possibly World's Most Noted Woman.

Perhaps the most famous woman that ever lived was Mother Goose. Other women, particularly a few bad ones, have enjoyed celebrity, but she achieved immortality.

She is called Mother Goose because that was her name. For she was a real person, and dwelt in the city of Boston. She lived in a little one-story house with a roof that sloped almost down to the ground—just such a house as one might expect Mother Goose to occupy—not far from the Common.

The house vanished long ago, but the church in which she was accustomed regularly to worship still stands. It is the famous old South church.

Her maiden name was Elizabeth Foster. In fact, she was an old maid, twenty-eight years of age—quite elderly for an unmarried woman in those days—when she met and became the wife of Isaac Goose.

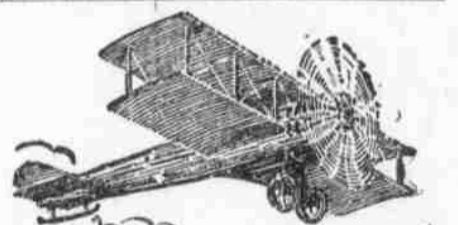
She had children and grandchildren, and it was for the latter that she wrote her rhymes, which were first published by Thomas Fleet, her son-in-law, in Boston, in 1719.

Mother Goose died in 1757, aged ninety-two.

All Soldiers Are Fatalists.

Practically all the soldiers become fatalists about death. You see men die through some incredible chance. You see them escape by a miracle. Gradually you come to believe, as Tommy puts it, "When a shell comes over with your name on it, you will get yours." In the meantime, "Why worry? You never know your luck." That's the way they put it.—From "Pictures Burned Into My Memory," by Charles W. Whitehair.

Australia's manufacture of motorcar bodies has received enormous impetus from the war.



A Feeling of Confidence

always goes with health, and health making is the big reason for Grape-Nuts

A delicious food, rich in the vital phosphates. No Waste. You eat and enjoy it to the last atom. Health making, nourishing, economical. Try it. "There's a Reason."