

MAKING PROFIT IN CUT TIMBER

Understanding of Elementary Principles of Forestry Will Assist Farmer.

CAN SELL IN CARLOAD LOTS

Wasteful Practice to Put High-Priced Logs to Ordinary Use on Farm—Much Pine, Yellow Poplar and Cotton Wood Used for Pulp.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An understanding of the elementary principles of farm forestry will enable the farmer to market his timber far more profitably than it is done on the average farm. In the Southern states, and in many other sections of the country as well, high-grade logs of such trees as white oak, yellow poplar, red gum, ash, cherry, and black walnut can usually be sold in carload lots direct to manufacturing plants, even though these are located at some distance. Many local log-using plants buy in lots as small as a wagon or truck load. In the South clear logs of white oak and yellow poplar 10 inches and up in diameter are most profitably sold to sawmill plants especially equipped for quartering and veneering woods. High prices at loading points make it wasteful to put such logs to ordinary use at home.

Paper Pulp Wood.

Large quantities of pine are cut and sold by southern farmers for paper pulp wood. Yellow poplar and cottonwood, red gum, tupelo and others in less amounts are used for the same purpose, according to forestry specialists. The wood must be peeled and is usually marketed in 4-foot lengths and 3 to 10 inches in diameter. Pulp wood is sold by the cord, and the prices usually range from about \$4 to \$6 for pine and from \$5 to \$9 for poplar, cottonwood, etc.

Farm Timber Product.

Railroad ties have long been a standard farm timber product. As a rule, however, the price represents only fair wages for cutting, hewing, and hauling, with little return for the timber itself. For example, a tie 7 inches by 8 inches by 8 1/2 feet long, if sold at 50 cents, when the items in the cost of manufacture are taken into account, would have a value equivalent to the same amount of lumber valued at \$18.50 a thousand board feet. This is a low figure for white oak. It is often a mistake to cut a young tree for one small tie when in a short time the tree could produce two ties.

INSPECTION SERVICE GROWS

Certificates Issued by Inspectors State Condition of Interstate Shipments.

The inspection service for shipments of fruits and vegetables, started in 1917 by the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, has been extended to cover 150 designated



Federal Inspector Inspecting Carload of Badly Sprouted Potatoes.

markets. The certificates issued by inspectors upon request state the condition of interstate shipments as they arrive at market centers and are used as a basis for settling claims that may arise between shipper and consignee.

WHITE LEGHORN BEST LAYER

Average Total Production of Eggs During Life is About 500—Profitable Four Years.

The White Leghorn is the most important egg-producing breed at the present time. The average life of a White Leghorn is about six years. The average total production of eggs is above 500 and the maximum possible above 1,000, but they are seldom profitable to keep after the fourth year.

REMOVE RAM DURING WINTER

Should Not Be Permitted to Run With Ewes Because He Gets "Bossy" and Eats Too Much.

The ram can be allowed to stay with the ewes until winter and then he should be taken away from them. If he stays with the ewes during the winter he will eat too much, get "bossy" and bunt them around, often causing abortions.

THOUSANDS OF WILD ANIMALS DESTROYED

At Least \$5,000,000 Saved to Farmers and Stockmen.

Marked Decrease in Number of Coyotes Followed by Corresponding Decrease in Loss of Sheep, Cattle, Pigs and Poultry.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Taking the estimates of farmers and stockmen themselves, there has been saved to them during the past year not less than \$5,000,000 from the hunting of predatory wild animals by the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the states. The work is done by the bureau of biological survey and such agencies as are designated by the various states. During the past fiscal year about 32,000 wild animals were killed under the direction of the biological survey by a force of between 400 and 500 skilled hunters. Indications are still greater numbers were killed by poisoning, though no actual count was made of animals thus destroyed.

Extensive poisoning operations were conducted in the great sheep-growing sections of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. This was followed by a marked decrease in the number of coyotes, particularly with a corresponding decrease in the losses of sheep, cattle,



Half-Grown Mountain Lions Snapped in Top of a Yellow Pine Tree—There Are Still a Considerable Number of These Animals in the West Which Have Eluded the Hunters.

pigs, colts, and poultry. Stockmen say that on many important ranges and lambing grounds the former heavy annual losses have become negligible or have been entirely eliminated. As an illustration, there is an area about 75 miles in diameter in western Colorado where sheep owners formerly reported an average loss of about 25 sheep a day throughout the season. Poisoning operations have been conducted through two successive seasons. Destruction of predatory animals has been so thorough that sheep now range freely, sometimes unattended for several days in succession, without loss. Losses throughout the area are nominal.

BORAX USED IN FERTILIZER

Container Must Be Properly Marked According to Order of Secretary of Agriculture.

A recent order signed under the control act by the secretary of agriculture, and issued by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture provides as follows:

"That hereafter no licensee handling or dealing in fertilizers or fertilizer ingredients shall sell for application to the soil any mixed fertilizer which contains more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of boron, expressed as anhydrous borax, unless the container thereon be marked, tagged, branded, or labeled so as to show plainly and conspicuously, as part of the analysis, the percentage of borax present."

ANIMAL FOOD IS ESSENTIAL

Farmer Makes Mistake in Neglecting Any of Elements in Ration Stimulating Eggs.

Many poultry flocks which receive an abundance of fine quality grain do not lay many eggs in the winter due to a lack of animal food like sour milk, buttermilk or beef scrap. Many experiments by practical farmers prove the value of both beef scrap and sour milk in the hen's ration. At the present price of grain and eggs the farmer can hardly afford to neglect any of the elements in the ration which enable the hen to pay for her feed.

EXCELLENT FEED FOR SHEEP

Ewes Thrive on Three to Five Pounds of Silage Daily, With Alfalfa as Roughage.

An ideal winter feed for breeding ewes is three to five pounds per day of good corn silage to each ewe, and what alfalfa hay they will eat up clean. The silage should be made from well-matured, well-cured corn.

SUCCESSORS OF THE SWEATER COAT



THE humble sweater first became sportive as to color and then made way for sweater coats, smocks, wide scarfs and fancy wraps all made for warmth or to suggest it. There are about as many different materials used for these wraps as there are styles for making them, with angora, or other shaggy soft wools, much to the fore. The new and heavy weaves in silk are favorites and the thicker grades of jersey cloth make handsome yarn embroidered smocks that take the place of sweaters with sport skirts. For real warmth the wide scarfs, made of angora in dark colors, and provided with belts, are practical and smart. Some of the narrower ones have tufts made in them by folding a deep loop in one end to accommodate a flat bed. Yarn crocheted flowers make a pretty ornament. The same yarn forms a fringe at the end. All these scarfs can be made of angora fabrics with tufts or caps to match and the same material in stripes of white and light colors make small

wraps worn with white skirts banded with the angora. Sleeveless jackets that hang straight from the shoulder are also made of it.

Silk sweater-coats and smocks are often finished with knotted silk fringe in bright colors with silk girdles to match. Silk braid is a novelty used in fringes on crocheted sweaters. These are made in several styles, one of the novel ones appearing in the picture above. Collars and cuffs of angora make a cozy looking finish for those with long sleeves. All these pretty garments are either really warm or suggest warmth, although some of them are so lacey that it takes the addition of angora cloth to hint a protection against chill.

The smock of heavy jersey cloth is the most interesting rival of sweaters and sweater-coats. It is usually embroidered with wool or has crocheted flowers of wool yarn as a decoration and there is plenty of room for the exercise of individual taste in its making.

Peplum Blouses and Others



THE procession of new blouses and smocks for spring and summer is passing in review, and every day brings revelations of style and beauty in them. The blouse with a peplum, more or less short, has arrived at a place, in the esteem of women, where it looks backward at its rivals—the blouse without a peplum and the smock. Just how to distinguish between a blouse and a smock is one of the things that needs to be determined. If we count in smocks with blouses that have peplums, those that have not will be found in the minority. About the most interesting of the new blouses are those made of fine white voile that depend upon exquisite needle work for adornment. Drawn work, hemstitching, embroidery and fancy stitches, insets of filet and old-time stitchery give them a flavor of refinement and reserve that we find refreshing. Bearing them company are smocks of white linen, with bindings in a color.

After these the most interesting blouses are those of georgette crepe

that are embroidered in a way to make them either brilliant or gorgeous. High colors like jade green, turquoise, geranium, emerald and henna, with embroidery in colors that are like them in character, as brilliant and as artfully combined as in a Paisley shawl, have an appealing suggestion of splendor. Then there are bead embroidered models, of which a lovely example appears in the picture. Black georgette makes this rich blouse and brilliant jet beads almost cover the peplum. They find a place on the flaring elbow sleeves and outline the round neck, besides making a looped fringe that finishes the bottom and the sleeves. There is much sparkle to this all black affair and it belongs to the matron who is entitled to wear it. A long strand of beads takes the place of a girdle about the waist.

Julia Bottomly

The DAIRY



REMEDY DEFECTS IN BUTTER

Use of Churn Numbers Would Enable Inspectors to Sort Out Various Churnings.

Some of the defects noted by butter inspectors of the United States department of agriculture are: Old cream flavor, waxy or mottled appearance, too much salt, and teakiness in the butter. These defects are reported to the shipper when the inspection certificate is sent him, so that he may know why his butter scores low and may remedy the defects.

The use of churn numbers, so that the receivers can more readily sort out separate churnings, is urged by food-product inspectors of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture. In one lot of butter, for example, the score varied from 88 to 92. As no churn numbers were shown, the only way the receiver could separate the butter was by examining every tub. If churn numbers had been shown it would have been a simple matter to separate the various churnings and sell them according to score.

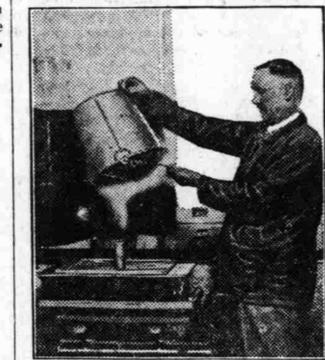
It is not possible to take time to examine every tub, so the butter is sold according to the samples taken, and at a discount if the samples vary much. If there should happen to be just one poor tub in the shipment and the sampler found it, the whole shipment would suffer; while if churn numbers were used, only the tubs in that churning would receive the lower score.

DON'T WASTE FUEL IN DAIRY

Exhaust Steam Can Be Advantageously Used in Pasteurizing Milk and Sterilizing Cans.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many factory operations of the dairy industry require the use of heat, although they demand little power. As exhaust steam contains about 90 per cent of its original heat, it can be



All Dairy Utensils Should Be Carefully Sterilized for Use.

advantageously used in pasteurizing milk and cream and in sterilizing dairy equipment in the average commercial plant, according to specialists. They advise that all dairy factory men utilize this waste steam during the current winter, when fuel is scarce and high in price. Information on how to use steam effectively will be furnished free of charge when request is made to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

VALUE OF BULL AS BREEDER

High Average in All His Daughters is Final Measure—Four Years Are Needed.

The number of daughters a bull has in the advanced registry is not sufficient measure of his value as a breeder. Neither can his value be measured by a few high-producing daughters. High-average production in all his daughters is the final measure, and that cannot be determined by using the bull two or three years. Four years are needed to measure the value of any bull.

CARE FOR CREAM SEPARATOR

It Should Be Thoroughly Washed and Sterilized After Being Used—Particles Harmful.

The cream separator should be thoroughly washed and sterilized after each time it is used. Particles of milk or cream left in the separator act as a "starter" to hasten the souring of the cream.

SOME ESSENTIALS FOR COWS

Animals Will Do Better if Not Confined Too Closely—Warm Stables Necessary.

The cows will do a great deal better if not confined in too close quarters. They require above everything else plenty of exercise, fresh air, and good clean water. Good warm stables are a necessity.

STRANGE SIGHT TO TOURISTS

Cotton and Other Carolina Products Seen for First Time by Hundreds of Northerners at Black River.

Dunn.—Cotton and other Carolina products in their raw states were seen for the first time by several hundred Northern tourists here when a wreck on the Coast Line at Black River necessitated the holding of all practically all day. The visitors were much surprised to find the land of the long leaf pine in the grip of its first real blizzard of the year, but seemed to enjoy every minute of their stay. The cotton yard, where several hundred bales of the fleecy staple still find their way every day in spite of the lateness of the season, was the most interesting point to them. At first they did not know what the stuff was. The big lumber mills, where the giant logs from surrounding forests were being sawed into building material, were also inspected. Most of the tourists were bound for Florida. Several, however, were on their way to Havana, where "World-wide prohibition" is sure not to become effective until the flu weather is over as one Broadway habitue expressed it.

Lumberton.—Mr. Joseph Regan, a Confederate veteran, died at his home near Ten Mile church.

Elizabeth City.—Enthusiasm is at high pitch among the people of South Mills and of Newland township in Pasquotank for the proposed Elizabeth City-Norfolk highway by way of South Mills and the Dismal Swamp canal.

Winston-Salem.—The leaf tobacco sales here this month total 339,213 pounds; it brought \$152,757.18; sales to date total 32,896,135, for which \$16,120,225 .09 has been paid out.

Asheville.—Charles A. Webb, United States marshal, western district of North Carolina appointed to T. B. Smothers, of Winston-Salem, as deputy marshal, who will assume his duties in Winston-Salem at once.

Winston-Salem.—President James G. Hanes, of the Hanes Hosiery Mills company, left for New York where he will join a party for a pleasure and business trip to the far east, the tour to consume four or five months. They will stop first at Hawaiian islands, going then to Japan and China.

Hickory.—The balmy weather of January not only brought everybody outdoors, but had the effect of causing hens to seek their nests, as records kept by the Catawba Creamery company show.

From the territory combed by the trucks of the local concern, 4,500 dozen or 64,000 eggs were purchased at a price near \$6,000.

New Bern.—Marie Laud, pretty, eighteen years old, of Savannah, Ga., who tried to end her life a few days ago after she struggled for weeks to live on a wage paid her by a local merchant, was discharged from a local hospital, fully recovered.

There are probably 250 cases of influenza in Charlotte, based on the estimate of Dr. C. C. Hudson, city health officer. One hundred and seventy-five cases had been officially reported. However, there was not a single death from influenza or complications resulting from influenza in the city during the last 15 days of January, Dr. Hudson stated.

Greensboro.—The first services of the conference of the pastors of the Christian churches from the four states of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Maryland, was held at the First Christian church here with about 75 ministers present.

Wilmington.—"The City of Joliet," fourth of the great steel freighter to be built at the plant of the George A. Fuller Company for the United States Shipping Board, was launched with Miss Jean Barber, daughter of the mayor of Joliet, Ill., acting sponsor.

Car Thieves Captured.

Gastonia.—Chief of Police Joe Orr and his policemen have succeeded in rounding up a bunch of car thieves who have been giving the Southern railroad trouble for the past two years and for whom the road's detectives have searched high and low for these many moons.

The gang is composed of a trio of young negroes. Making their headquarters here they have operated all along the line between Spencer and Gastonia, including Concord and Charlotte.

\$800,000 Yarn Mill.

Rutherfordton.—The latest enter prize for Rutherfordton is a new yarn mill with an authorized capitalization of \$800,000.

The movement has been launched and the organization has been perfected. The name and exact location has not been definitely decided upon, but it will be in or near town. The stock is practically all subscribed for the mill now. The machinery has been contracted for. The mill will have 12,000 spindles and will be the largest yarn mill in the country.