

LIVE STOCK NEWS

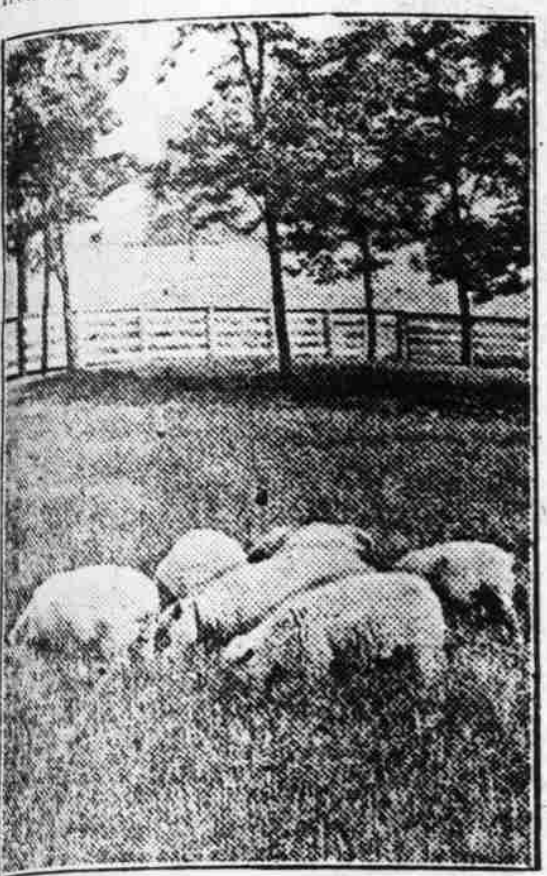
TEMPORARY SHEEP PASTURES

Results of Experiment Made by Department of Agriculture on 30-Acre Field in Maryland.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

On a 30-acre field in Maryland, used by the United States Department of Agriculture to test the carrying capacity of temporary pastures for sheep, sufficient pasture was produced to furnish an average of 505 days' grazing on each acre for a mature ewe. This is equivalent to about two sheep for a season of 250 days, or two and one-half sheep for a 200-day period.

This pasturage is much more than could be obtained from perennial grass grown on land of the character and value of that used in the experiment, the department sheep specialists say, but not more than can be obtained from the best blue-grass pastures. Good land used for such a succession of temporary pastures should produce from 50 to 100 per cent more pasturage than was obtained in this instance.



Lambs on Pasture in Maryland.

In such a system as the one under trial there is not much choice of crops to be used in different months. It is chiefly necessary to make sure of having one crop ready when the preceding one is finished. All the crops used in 1919, the third year of the experiment, stimulated a good flow of milk in the ewes, produced good growth in the lambs, and, after weaning, put the ewes in good condition for fall breeding.

The ewes and lambs were all purebred Southdowns. Some of the ewes raising lambs received a half-pound of grain each daily until May 10, and 22 head of ewes in a fall-breeding experiment received a light feed of grain during September and October. All the lambs were kept for breeding purposes and were fed some grain throughout the summer. In calculating how far the feed actually produced would go for grown sheep it was considered that a lamb ate one-fourth as much as a sheep until July 1, and after that amount as much. A total of 526 hours' work for a man and a team was required for plowing and seeding the 90 acres used in 1919.

Under the conditions of this experiment fall-sown wheat and spring seedlings of oats and peas sown together at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre have been most satisfactory for grazing in spring and early summer. Soy beans are ready for grazing about the middle of July and furnish most of the feed until October. In November fall-sown wheat and rye have been used most, though late seedlings of corn and velvet beans were used in 1919 for the first time on 1 1/2 acres that had received an extra top dressing of manure.

The number of days of grazing from one acre of each crop in 1919 was as follows, calculated on its pasture value for one mature ewe:

	Days.	Days.	
Rape	392	Cowpeas	210
Soy beans	315	Alfalfa	882
Oats and peas	319	Barley	278
Wheat	309	Rye	180

TYPES OF BABY BEEF COWS

Three Important Factors Should Be Kept in Mind in Making Selection of Breeders.

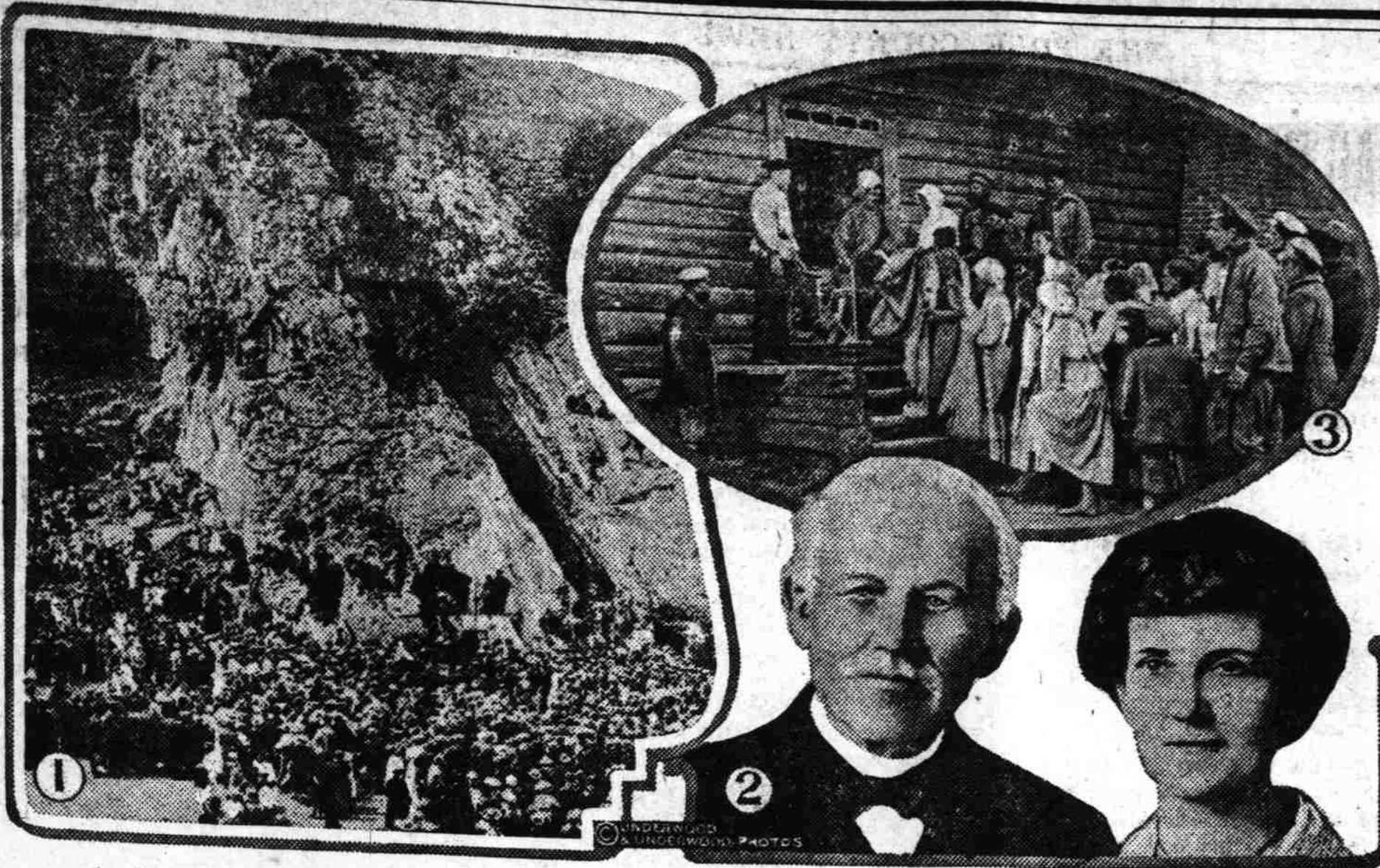
In selecting cows from which baby beef is to be produced, three very important factors should be kept in mind:

1. The cows should have at least a fair amount of beef blood. Purebreds are not necessary, but two or three crosses of such breeding is essential. Cows with a preponderance of dairy blood will not do for the production of baby beef.

2. Cows best suited for this type of breeding usually weigh 900 pounds or over in thrifty breeding condition. So long as early maturity is not sacrificed, the heavier cows are the most suitable for baby-beef production. Size of frame rather than weight should govern in selecting cows which are to be used for this purpose.

3. The cows used to produce baby beef should produce enough milk to keep the calves fat and growing without much additional feed up to weaning time.

In addition to these three factors, such things as constitution, uniformity of breeding, color, size and early maturity should be considered.



1. Scene during inter-church pilgrimage to Rock of Ages in Somerset, England, where Augustus Toplady wrote the famous hymn. 2. Dr. G. T. Harding, father of the President, and his bride, who was Miss Alice Severns. 3. Scene at one of the inadequate food stations established by the Bolsheviks in famine area of Russia.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

De Valera Rejects the British Offer and Dail Eireann Debates the Plan.

PEACE OR WAR FOR IRISH?

Bolsheviks Hagglng Over American Relief Terms—Tax Revision Bill in the House—Ansell, Hunt and Cresson Accused of Conspiracy in Bergdoll Case.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Ireland occupied the center of the world stage last week, and at this writing it is uncertain whether she will gain peace by accepting the British government's offer of dominion rule, or adopt the irrevocable attitude of De Valera and the other Sinn Fein leaders, and thereby probably bring upon herself a suicidal war with Great Britain. In the closing days of the week Dail Eireann, the Sinn Fein parliament, was in secret session debating the momentous problem. There was a slight chance that it would endorse De Valera's rejection of the Lloyd George offer, and another chance that the plan would be submitted to a plebiscite by which the people of southern Ireland might instruct their leaders to accept the dominion rule offer.

It was made evident that the Sinn Feiners were trying to bring Ulster into accord with the South so that the conversations with the British government might be renewed and possibly a counter offer made to Lloyd George. The attitude hitherto assumed by Sir James Craig and his colleagues did not promise well for the success of that effort. Indeed, Ulster has been the stumbling block all through the negotiations.

To the unprejudiced mind the British offer seems extremely liberal, giving to Ireland equal membership as a dominion in the British empire, with full control of its finances, posts, army and internal government, and demanding little except loyalty to the empire, control of the seas about Ireland and certain military and aviation rights. It was specified, also, that coercion should not be employed against Ulster, and De Valera has declared against southern Ireland can be brought into an Irish dominion without the use of force. He meant by the use of the commercial boycott and similar measures, but General Smuts is confident that time and experience will bring about the same result amicably.

In addressing Dail Eireann, De Valera declared Lloyd George had not offered to Ireland the status of a dominion government, because no Ireland was mentioned in the terms, only two broken pieces of Ireland; and because dominions have the right to secede, but Ireland must stay within the empire whether or not it wishes to do so. Said he: "Only on a basis of our recognition as an Irish republic will we deal with any nation or foreign country whatever. The only government the people of Ireland recognize is the ministry of the Dail Eireann."

He bitterly scored the British government, declaring it was practically impossible to negotiate with it because of its "lack of principle," and cited the many "inconsistencies" of Lloyd George; but the reservations in his speech, expressed and implied, seemed to leave the way open for further negotiations.

Although Lloyd George declared his offer was the utmost the British government could make, it is just possible a way may be found to satisfy the Irish principle of independence. Dublin correspondents call attention to the fact that England already has practically recognized the existence of the Irish republic by the dealings of the premier with De Valera and in many other minor particulars. Therefore, they hold, Dail Eireann, instead of accepting Lloyd George's proposals, might offer the same terms to Great

Britain by a treaty as between two free and independent nations.

One thing is fairly certain: If the British offer comes to naught and warfare is resumed, the British government will start in wholeheartedly to "clean up the Emerald Isle," and that with the practically unanimous support of the people of the rest of the empire. All factions in the United Kingdom now admit that the premier has made a sincere effort to pacify Ireland and right her wrongs, and if he feels compelled to defend the government's position by force of arms, his course will be generally justified. Throughout the world the real friends of Ireland who have been watching her struggle with interest and concern will regret deeply the irreconcilability of her leaders. Already the British are preparing for a possible resumption of hostilities.

The League of Nations council will meet in Geneva probably on August 27 to consider the Silesian problem, and Premier Briand is quoted as saying it undoubtedly will be able to settle the disputed questions conformably with the terms and spirit of the peace treaty. Its labors may be lightened by the present attitude of the German industrial and political leaders and the Polish labor representatives in Upper Silesia. They have held secret conference in Katowitz and pledged co-operation in the interest of their "common motherland." It was believed they would petition the league council to settle the Silesian trouble promptly by giving Upper Silesia all to Poland or all to Germany. All the conferees were opposed to the further use of force. Germans and Polish irregular troops had a fight near the villages of Sternalitz and Kostellit, and the Germans killed 24 Poles and drove the rest across the frontier.

The Greeks resumed last week their offensive against the Turkish nationalists, and four strong columns advanced far toward the Kemalist seat of government at Angora while a fifth moved north toward Ismid, which the Turks were said to be evacuating. It was reported again that the nationalists also were giving up Angora. The Turks made a stand at the ancient city of Gordium, near the confluence of the Pursak and Sakaria rivers, which was used as a concentration camp by Alexander the Great when he invaded Persia.

It is almost incredible, but true nevertheless, that the Bolshevik rulers of Russia were still hagglng last week over the terms on which Americans should be permitted to undertake the relief of the starving and pest-stricken millions of the Volga valley and southern Russia. Day after day Maxim Litvinoff, head of the soviet famine relief commission, fenced with Walter L. Brown, chief of the European section of the American relief administration, yielding slowly and reluctantly to Mr. Brown's demands, suspicious like his fellow Bolsheviks that any foreigners admitted to Russia will take advantage of the opportunity to conspire to overthrow the soviet regime. At this writing Litvinoff has given in on all points save one. He still insists that the Bolsheviks shall have the right to limit the number of relief workers and to expel any of them. Meanwhile the Russians are dying like flies for lack of food and medicines.

It is interesting to note that soviet Russia has abandoned prohibition. A decree has been issued permitting the manufacture and sale of beverages containing up to 14 per cent of alcohol, which will be heavily taxed. Nationalization of real estate also has been dropped and individuals are now permitted to buy horses or land from the government. Having made pretty much of a wreck of the country, Lenin and Trotsky are evidently receding from their impossible position.

China has cordially accepted the invitation to the disarmament conference in Washington, and Japan's note of acceptance has been prepared and submitted to the cabinet in Tokyo for approval. The Japanese reply is understood, asks limitations on the questions to be discussed. The acceptance of France, which was a mere formality also was received early in the week together with the assurance of Premier Briand that he will

accompany the French delegation. President Harding has named two of the American delegates—Secretary of State Hughes and Senator Lodge. That the administration will not make the conference the occasion for lavish expenditures is assured by its request for an appropriation of only \$200,000 for expenses of the meeting. Of course the Republicans took advantage of their chance to make comparisons with the huge sum expended by President Wilson and his peace commission in Europe.

Mr. Dressel, our commissioner in Berlin, has been busy negotiating the terms of the peace treaty with Germany, and has run against several snags, among them a renewed opposition on the part of Germany to admit its sole blame for the war. America reserves to itself all the advantages accruing under the treaty of Versailles, and Germany demands several things, including restoration of all German property seized in America or the proceeds of the sale of such property.

The tax revision bill was introduced into the house and the fight for its adoption began promptly under a special rule which provided for final action at three o'clock Saturday afternoon. There was little doubt that the measure would be passed almost as reported, but there was a chance that it might be changed in one important respect. Just before it was introduced the Republican members of the house in caucus ordered that it be altered to provide that repeal of the excess profits tax, substitution of an increased corporation tax and reduction of the higher individual surtaxes should become effective on income of the calendar year 1922 instead of 1921. This was not in accord with the desires of the administration, which believed the party was committed to a revision of the tax laws which would apply to 1921 income, and it was thought the action of the caucus might be reversed. The Democratic members of the house also caucused and voted to fight the tax bill, declaring in a resolution that it "subversive of the principle that should govern taxation for the support of this government" and that it "relieves profiteers and taxpayers of large incomes from their just share of the load of taxation and leaves an unfair portion of the burden to be borne by the people of moderate means." Fifty-two Democratic members did not attend the party caucus.

In a majority report of a special investigating committee filed with the house of representatives last week, Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general of the army; Col. John E. Hunt and Col. C. C. Cresson were charged with conspiracy in connection with the escape of Grover C. Bergdoll, the most despicable of the draft evaders. Ansell, it is charged, was the master mind in the plot by which Bergdoll, whose attorney he was, was released from military prison under guard to dig up a pot of gold, and the report recommends that he be disbarred from practicing in the courts of the nation "above whose safety and integrity he placed gold." Colonel Hunt is held directly responsible for the escape of Bergdoll because he neglected to have him handcuffed and adequately guarded; and Colonel Cresson is severely criticized for his "pretense of prosecution" of Colonel Hunt, who was tried by court-martial. The majority report was signed by Representatives Luning of Indiana, Republican, and Flood of Virginia and Johnson of Kentucky, Democrats. Chairman Peters of Maine and McArthur of Oregon, Republicans, submitted a minority report dissenting from most of the findings of the majority.

The field of athletic sports provided a minor sensation in the breakdown of Suzanne Lenglen, famous French tennis player, while she was contending with Mrs. Molla Mallory, American champion, in the women's national championship tournament at Forest Hills, L. I. Mlle. Lenglen, who had brided only a day or so before, was suffering from a severe cough and after Mrs. Mallory had won the first set and to points of the second, the French girl quit, weeping, and defaulted. It is believed that these two remarkable players will have another match before Suzanne returns home.

CONGRESS SPLIT ABOUT A RECESS

MEMBERS ARE AT VARIANCE AS TO WHAT THE COUNTRY WANTS THEM TO DO.

MAY ADJOURN BEFORE SEPT. 1

Though in Special Session to Pass Taxation and Tariff Legislation, They Have Been Undertaking All Kinds of Things.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—One faction of the dominant party in congress today is maintaining that the sentiment in the country is in favor of having the lawmakers stick to their work and do all that they can do in a legislative way without thought of a recess. Another faction maintains that the country desires that the two big legislative jobs of tariff and taxation should be finished and thinks it would be wise for the legislators then to go home and stay until December.

It is still impossible to tell whether the much-desired recess of congress will materialize or not. Congress itself is divided over the question, and, as has been said, divided in its belief as to how the country feels about the matter. There is some hope that there may be a recess by August 25 or September 1. It is certain that the President desires this, but whether congress will meet the desire by cleaning up the interim work and standing ready to depart, remains to be seen.

This is a special session of congress, and times have changed so far as special sessions are concerned. In the old days when the speaker of the house named the members of the committees, it was his plan, when a special session was called immediately after a new congress was assembled, to appoint only those members of committees which would have to deal with the immediate legislation for which congress had been brought into special session.

Thomas B. Reed, when he was speaker, did this, and Joseph G. Cannon on one occasion did it, but in recent years the committee appointing power of the speaker has been taken away from him and now a party caucus of the dominant membership settles the matter.

Special Session, General Work.

At the beginning of this congress the committee memberships were all filled, and although the special session was called virtually specifically for the purpose of taxation and tariff legislation, congress has gone into all kinds of things, and has been able to present them for consideration because the committees of the house had been named and the members wanted to work. Moreover, there was pressure from here, there and everywhere for legislation of this kind or that kind, and committee members felt the pressure and yielded to it.

There are a hundred undefined legislative purposes in view in congress today, and some of the Republican members, who of course are responsible because they represent the majority, have insisted that other things than the tariff and taxation should be looked after at once, while other Republican members, feeling the effects of hot weather and not believing that the country wants a long session, have insisted that the tariff and tax should be disposed of and that a recess should be taken. The President seems to side with this latter group of his party.

There is criticism among many older members today because conditions are such that congress cannot be kept to the duties for which it was called together, and leave minor things alone. The Republican leader of the senate and the Republican leader of the house each apparently felt compelled to go to the White House to secure that support which would make the senate and the house Republicans follow the leadership.

No Unanimity of Opinion.

There is one thing, however, that thus far the leadership has failed to accomplish. It has not been able to bring a unanimity of opinion, or at any rate of acquiescence, among the followers in a definite policy on just what should be done and what should not be done. It seems possible that President Harding, if he so desired, might be able to force a recess.

A good many members of both houses are timid about recesses, because they know that there are always men in the country who say that their desire for a recess is a desire to get rid of work, but this year the desire, even so many members of both houses declare, is nothing of the kind.

If there were some definite way of learning beyond doubt just how the majority of the citizens of the United States feel about legislative matters in hand, congress would either recess or fall to recess, in accordance with majority sentiment. There is no partisanship in this general setting forth of the proposition in hand, for the minority, like the majority, seems to be divided on the advisability of the recess matter, and on the wisdom of doing at special sessions legislative work which might be put over until December.

French engineers will bore a tunnel under the Suez canal to enable the railways of Egypt and Palestine to be linked.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUT LIFE SAVERS

From October 1920 to July 1921 the following boy scouts have been awarded medals for heroic services by the National Court of Honor:

Gold medals—Dale Collier, Rock Island, Ill.; Joseph H. Mardis, East Liverpool, Ohio; George Noble, Charleston, Iowa.

Silver medals—Myers Chaires, Spring Hope, N. C.; Van Carmen, Kewanee, Ill.; Gordon M. Crowley, Pittsfield, Mass.; Frederick Doty, Plainfield, N. J.; Sam A. Fitch, Houston, Tex.; Walter Frick, Philadelphia, Pa.; Kenneth Gardner, New York; Marcus Glnsburg, Chicago, Ill.; John Hollings, Pleasantville, N. Y.; George J. Howell, Newport News, Va.; Robert R. Humphreys, Fresno, Cal.; Arthur T. Lee, Newark, N. J.; Leslie Lumbattis, Belleville, Ill.; Robert McGaffin, Topeka, Kan.; Gerhard McKee, Ontario, Cal.; Edward Moraves, Westfield, Mass.; Charles Pasho, Syracuse, N. Y.; Austin J. Power, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. E. Ross, Wheeling, W. Va.; Arthur Sommerfeld, Chicago, Ill.; Elmer R. Walker, Mott, N. D., and Harold White, Lowell, Mass.

Henceforth, there will be only one grade of medal awarded, made of gold and specially designed by Belmore Brown, the well-known explorer. The medal will be awarded only in cases of life-saving involving actual risk of life to the rescuer. For other service in saving of life and first-aid letters of commendation will be awarded. Dale Collier of Rock Island, Ill., will be the first recipient of the new design medal, which he earned splendidly by a spectacular feat of ice rescue last winter.

BOY SCOUTS IN HUNGARY.

Scouting is ten years old in Hungary and, though the war stopped its growth for a time, the movement was reorganized and put on a firm basis in September, 1919. In its earlier stages the Hungarian scout association was, like the German, a semi-military organization, but with its re-establishment it has rejected the military element and founded itself on the British and American nonmilitary basis. The dismemberment of Hungary was a severe blow to the progress of the movement inasmuch as more than 50 per cent of the Magyar troops are now in occupied territories. Officers, money and equipment are badly needed. Some of the boy scouts have no money even to purchase shoes, much less scout uniforms. Most of the leaders are professional men or clerks who have a hard enough struggle to earn their own living and yet they devote time and often money to the cause.

"We are all the more proud," writes a Hungarian old scout, "that despite hardships and sufferings, our scouts unflinchingly, with a strong soul and in a real scout spirit, follow the path which leads to our great goal—good citizenship and real humanity."

The Hungarian boys are particularly anxious to be included in the International Brotherhood of Scouts and offer and bespeak in turn good will, understanding and support in the spirit of true scouting.

WHEN IN DOUBT ASK A SCOUT.

Last April a letter from the state department of conservation and development asking for data as to the number and species of trees in the city of Long Branch, N. J., is said to have caused considerable consternation among the local authorities. Evidently a tree census was wanted at once, but who could or would do the job? The authorities didn't know but somebody else did. Hearing of the quandary of the city fathers, Scout Executive Ovenham came forward with the suggestion that the scouts of his district could and would undertake the census, if desired. They did, with excellent results to all concerned.

SCOUTS AS LIFE SAVERS.

Hal Cranton, a thirteen-year-old boy scout of Newark, O., saved the life of a six-year-old child who was swept away by the swift current while wading in shallow water and had gone down in a deep pool.

Among the many heroic deeds performed during the Pueblo flood is the story of the two boy scouts who, on hearing that several persons were stranded at the gas works and hanging from trees, hastened out to Mineral Palace park, captured a canoe, which they carried over to the swollen river, and paddled down in the fierce current, rescuing five persons.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCOUTS ACTIVE

It isn't only in cities that boy scouts find community good turns to do. In Peterborough, N. H., the records show that, among other things, the scouts shoveled snow last winter and assisted at times around a home for aged, found a lost child, guarded autos and did messenger and guide service for I. O. O. F. convention, gathered evergreen and made wreaths for O. E. R. for Memorial day observance, and formed escort for dead body of soldier from overseas.