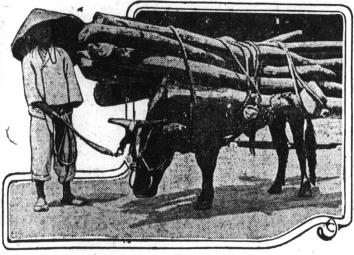
# Sights In



(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.) HE recent death of the former

emperor of Corea, who had lived since 1910 as a ward of the Japanese government, severs the last tle that connected Chosen, province of Japan, with Corea, one-time independent kingdom and empire. The names, however, do not tell the whole story. "Chosen" is the older name, and by it the kingdom was known many hun dreds of years ago. The empire, which dated from 1897, existed entirely under the name "Corea," and this, too, had been applied to the kingdom since it had had contacts with the Western world. To the Japanese the country is now "Chosen," but the inhabitants have made a sort of patriotic issue out of the names and like the people of the West, usually employ the name

Due to the incessant activity of the Japanese since 1910, in business, public works, and governmental development, Corea has changed in many ways in outward appearance. But a population of 20,000,000 does not have its ways changed in a day; so behind the railways, telegraphs and power houses, the vast mass of the Coreans continue to live the lives of

Since Corea is so full of unusual scenes and strange customs it attracts many of the tourists who find themselves in that part of the world. One of the commonest routes into the country is from Japan across the Corea or Chosen strait to Fusan.

The long dock at which one's steamer lands at Fusan will be found alive with people, most of them coolies, in white clothing and with long hair in an untidy coil, worn on top of their heads, waiting to transfer baggage to the railway station. This is done by means of peculiar racks carried on the ick, in which not only baggage is borne, but every conceivable thing, even to live animals. Were the tour ist to journey to Fusan alone, he would feel amply rewarded for visiting this gateway city, even if the crossing proved as rough as is sometimes experienced.

Corea Really an Island. Before visiting the points of interest in Seoul, which is the seat of government, let us consider briefly some facts pertaining to Corea as a country. , although classed as a peninsula, is in ultimate analysis an island, 175 miles of its northern boundary being the River Yalu and the remainder of the River Turnen, both of which are outlets of the same lake in the Northern mountains, the former flowing west and the latter east. The dimensions of Corea are about 135 by 600 miles, with an, area, including its numerous small islands, of about 100,000 square miles—not far from the size of New York and Pennsylvania. The arable land comprises only about one-quarter of its surface, a range of exceedingly barren mountains and scantily clad hills extending its entire length. Its population is a little under 20,000,000 or slightly in excess of 200 to each square mile. As a comparison, the density of English population is 500; Japanese, 284; German, 250, and the United States, 21. Raising of rice is the chief occupation of the people, although Corea is said to be the fifth largest cotton-producing country in the world. In cus-

country is rich in coal and nearly all mineral products. White clothing is the emblem of mourning in Corea, as it is in Japan and China; the mourning period is three years. The distinguishing feahere in the clothing of the male Corean hourner is the material, which is unbleached linen or sackcloth bound at the waist with a rope girdle for the er ornaments being all at variance.

toms and looks the people resemble

the Japanese in some ways, and al-

though they have many noticeable pe-

culiarities, laziness, as some writers,

bave charged, is not one of them. Many varieties of fruit thrive and the

loss of a father, or one made of strips of cloth for a mother. In his hands the mourner holds a sackcloth screen about one foot square, with which to hide his face when passing along the street. The mourning hat, while enormous, must be much more comfortable than the everyday fly-trap sort. It consists of a creation of straw and bamboo, shaped like a wooden chopping bowl, the edge of the rim being

a coarse scallop. The conventional clothing of the Corean gentleman is more striking than comfortable. The foot is crowded into a cloth stocking not the shape of the member it is designed to fit. but, like the shoe, narrow at the toe and turned up to a point similar to a clown's foot covering. The dry-weather shoes, of coarse black cloth, low as slippers, their snug fit being depended upon to hold them in place, were found extremely uncomfortable.

The trousers consist of a pair of pillow-cases having a wide waistband. not too uncomfortable in warm weather were there some other arrange ments for holding them in place less confining than the narrow braid which is used as a belt. The padded waist is covered with a green silk waistcoat, the long unlined overgarment being of thin, gauzelike material, almost transparent, in a delicate blue, reaching below the knees. From the belt on the left side are hung two cases, one containing a small knife and a pair of chop-sticks, the other a pair of gro-tesque spectacles of smoked glass the size of silver dollars, set in a clumsy bone frame. On the right hang bags for money and tobacco. All of these cases are embroidered in bright colors.

In the hand is carried a plain fan, while the outfit is crowned by an ablittle pill-box hat, which is perched on a tightly coiled queue and ed under the chin with a plain black tape, supplemented in the case of men of wealth or distinction by a chain constructed of two-inch pieces of the smallest-sized bamboo separated by amber beads, hanging from either side of the hat under the chin and thence to the waist. The rim of the hat is of fine bamboo, while the upright part is of horsehair, so loosely braided as to expose the hair of the wearer to view. For rainy weather they have as a covering for the hat, a peculiar round, helmet-shaped oil-paper, pointed at the top, which is drawn on and tied under the chin. When not in use this covering is folded in plaits like a fan and carried in the folds of the waistcoat. The clothing of the more wealthy Corean is of the same cut, but differs from the above simply in cost of the material.

Garb of the Women. The dress of the laboring class of women consists of a jacket or waist which extends about three inches beow the armpits, while the skirt has only a tightly drawn band, thus exposing to view several inches of darkrown skin between the waist and skirt-band. But women of the middle class never appear on the street with out wearing a white skirt over the head and face in such a manner as to enable them to see their way without exposing even their faces to view, while others wear a green or red longcoat, hung in the same way and reaching to the knees; this garment, al-

though having sleeves, is only worn as

a vell. The higher class women sel-

dom appear on the street except withseclusion of the closely curtained chair borne by coolies. In place of the street covering for the head, some of the reformers carry open umbrellas both in daylight and darkness, not as a protection from rain, but as a screen from the gaze of the men. This seems rather amusing, since the purpose for which men carry fans is said to be to protect them from the eyes of the women. In their home life the women wear very bright, solid colors, without regard for har-mony, waist, skirt, sllk purse and oth-

## Cost and Value of Corn Silage

#### Conclusively Proven That Product in Ration Makes Big Saving.

Stockkeepers must know the cost of their feeds in order to determine the best and most economical rations. For this reason it is necessary to investigate the cost of making silage, writes A. L. Haecker in the Iowa Homestead. The Missouri Agricultural college last year showed a cost of \$5.90 per ton for corn silage. They based this on the bushel yield, crediting the corn with 94 cents per bushel and charging actual costs which were liberal on all items and above the average now paid.

During the past 25 years many of our experiment stations have published figures on cost of producing silage, but as conditions have radically changed in costs, these figures are of little value at the present time. It is hoped that new figures on this subject may be secured this year and that special care will be taken to give data produced on average farms.

Ways of Figuring.
There are two principal ways of figuring cost. One is based on the yield of corn, which is the most common, and, I believe, the least reliable; the other is based on land rental and actual cost of growing and harvesting the crop. Thirty per cent of last year's corn that went into the silo would not have made marketable grain, due to the fact that it lacked maturity. Frequently a field of corn at tasseling time is so damaged by hot winds that the silk is dried or burned and the corn will fail to ear. Such a crop will still make silage, though it is a total failure as a grain crop. Where the basis is made on land rental and all costs, a more accurate accounting can be made.

Under present-day conditions it is safe to conclude that silage can be made, where all costs are considered, for from \$5 to \$6 per ton. The following figures may be used to determine the worth of silage under good farm conditions: When butter fat is selling for 45 cents per pound, corn silage will bring the dairy farmer \$10 per ton; and when fat steers are selling for \$9 to \$10 per hundredweight, corn silage is worth from \$7 to \$8 per ton. Then a farmer with a silo and a fair yield of crop can receive a value from his corn made into silage of \$70 to \$80 an acre, when fed to steers, and \$100 when fed to Makes Big Saving.

It has been conclusively proven that silage in the ration makes a saving of considerable money. With dairy animals, the feeding of silage saves

Arsenic May Also Be Ap-

plied in Dust Form.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The common cabbage worm, the

most destructive insect enemy of cab-

bage and related crops, is best con-trolled by spraying with lead arsenate

or calcium arsenate, says the United

States Department of Agriculture in

a publication just issued, entitled "The

Common Cabbage Worm and Its Con-

trol." This pest is a velvety-green

caterpillar about one and one-quarter

inches in length, and is the larva of

white butterfly known to most

The worm would cause much heavier

losses, according to the bulletin, but

for a number of natural enemies,

among the most important being cer-

tain wasp-like parasites or four-

winged flies, the immature forms of

which feed within the body of the

Early in the season the worm at-

tacks the cabbage, riddling the outer

leaves as they form, frequently feed-

ing within the immature heads, which

are rendered unfit for food. Some-

times it cuts out the "bud" from the

young plant, thus preventing develop-

Arsenic poisons may be applied in

dust form rather than as a spray by

mixing the powder with hydrated or

air-slaked lime, land plaster, dusting

sulphur or cheap, light, finely pul-verized material which will adhere to

the cabbage leaves. Although dusts

are more easily and quickly applied

than sprays, they do not always dis-

tribute the poison as evenly, and, un-

less the dusting is done when the

farmers.

caterpillar.

ment of the head.

DESTRUCTIVE CABBAGE WORM

KILLED BY USE OF POISON SPRAY

or fattening of animals, the saving produced by silage is about \$1 per 100 pounds gain. When we consider the growing of young stock, the feeding of dry cows and heifers, the wintering of work horses and mules, the silo becomes a necessity on the stock

#### Sanitation Is Essential

for Success With Fowls

The poultry industry is facing the problem of using more sanitary principles if poultry is to continue to be profitable. Tuberculosis, coccidiosis, tapeworms, roundworms and bacillary white diarrhea are causing the greatest losses to the poultry industry.
Tuberculosis is most satisfactorily controlled by testing the flock, remov ing the reactors and thoroughly cleaning the premises. In case of heavy infection in a flock it is best to dispose of the entire flock and buy healthy birds, putting them on fresh ground. Coccidiosis is one disease in which attention to the sanitation is an extremely important factor in its con-

Tapeworms require an intermediate host to complete their life cycle, and the common fly is the intermediate host to three of them. Tapeworms are most effectively combated by destroying the breeding places of flies in manure piles, old straw piles and accumulations of decaying vegetable matter.

Roundworm eggs pass out with the droppings to be picked up by other birds. Changing the chickens to new ground and plowing up the old ground is the best means of preventing infes-

Bacillary white diarrhea is most effectively controlled by blood testing the older chickens to see which birds are infected. By eliminating the re-actors infection is not passed by way of the egg nor the ground infected by the droppings.

Thus we see that the diseases which are causing our greatest poultry losses may be or are being combated by the use of proper sanitary and preventive measures. Also chickens which are in a thrifty condition are much less susceptible to some of the bacterial diseases of poultry which are capable of causing great losses.

#### Select Best Boar Type

Anyone intending to buy a boar to sire the next spring pig crop will be well repaid for care in selecting him. Buy a boar that will sire pigs with the necessary constitution and feeding ability to make a good start toward 200-pound market hogs. An un-dersized, scrawny boar cannot be expected to sire vigorous pigs. The from 8 to 15 cents on the cost of pro-ducing a pound of butter and from and deep, have plenty of bone, and 30 to 50 cents on producing 100 stand on straight legs with strong feet pounds of milk. For beef production and pasterns.

plants are wet, they do not stick as

Farmers' Bulletin 1461-F, contain-

ing a description of the common cab-

bage worm together with information

relative to control measures, neces-

sary materials and equipment, may be

obtained free, while the supply lasts,

from the United States Department of

Corn Borer Aid Control

A number of parasites of the corn

borer have been imported from Eu-

rope and liberated in this country in

recent years to aid in control of this

pest of the corn crop. Four different

kinds of these parasites have been

recovered lately in New York, Ohio,

and New England, showing they are

becoming established here. Winter

shipments of parasites from France

to the corn-borer laboratory at Ar-

lington, Mass., have included nearly

35,000 of one species and about 13,000

of another, as well as 355,000 host larvae from which four other species

Coops for Turkeys

If you have turkeys in a floored

coop-the same thing might be said of

chickens-keep the floor of the coop

raised above the surface of the ground

enough to allow a circulation of all

damp, put a little ginger in the poults'

underneath. If the floor is at all

ing poults was to force a grain of

black pepper down their throats.

This was done to save the young

fowls from contracting diseases.

One old-time method of grow-

of parasites will be reared.

Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Imported Parasites of

true measure is appreciation. He who loves most has most.—Van-

#### A COLLECTION OF CAKES

Cakes are always in season and the larder is never quite complete unless there is a cake for an

emergency. White Fruit Cake.— Cream two-thirds of a cupful of butter until creamy and add gradually, beating constantly, seven-eighths of a cupful of pastry flour, sifted with one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, then add one-half tablespoon-

fut of lemon juice. Beat the whites of six eggs until stiff, using an egg whip, add gradually one and one-fourth cupfuls of powdered sugar. Combine mixtures and when well blended add twothirds of a cupful of candied cherries, one-third of a cupful of blanched and shredded almonds, one-half cupful of citron and one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Bake in a moderate oven one

Old-Fashioned Pound Cake,-Cream one cupful of butter and add gradually one and two-thirds cupfuls of granulated sugar, beating until creamy; add five eggs, one at a time, beating vigorously between the addition of each. When the mixture is foamy fold in two cupfuls of pastry flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a slow oven.

Six Monthe Cake.-Mix one-half cupful of butter with one cupful of sugar; when creamy add two wellbeaten eggs and one-half cupful of molasses. Mix and sift two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves and the same of mace. Add alternately with one-half cupful of milk to the first mixture and beat vigorously, then add one cupful of raisins cut into small pieces and dredged with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Turn into two bread pans and bake in a moderate oven forty-five minutes.

Cherry Ice Cream.-Use a cupful of rich cherry juice and a pint of cream with a few drops of almond extract. Sweeten to taste and freeze as usual Serve in sherbet cups and garnish with a cherry or a spoonful of the minced cherries and some of the sirup.

Inviting Dishes.

A most delicious filling for cake is prepared as follows: Bake two cupfuls of sugar with four tablespoonfuls of water until it threads; pour

over three wellbeaten egg half cupful of cit-

ron shredded fine, one-half cupful each of chopped raisins and blanched almonds and the same of figs. Spread between the layers and on top of the

Layer Prune Cake.—Take one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of finely chopped cooked prunes, one-half cupful of prune fulce, one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the prune juice, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg and one-half teaspoonful of cloves. Mix in order given, adding two. cupfuls of flour sifted with the dry ingredients. Bake in two layers about thirty minutes. Ice with one cupful of powdered sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter and cream to spread. Fruit Salad .- Cut into small pieces

two cupfuls of celery, two oranges. two-thirds of a cupful of raisins seeded and plumped over steam, one cupful of grated apple and a cupful of mayonnaise dressing. Cover the salad with the apple, then the mayonnaise. One-Piece Dish .- Arrange a layer of thinly sliced uncooked potatoes in & baking dish, season well, add a layer of thinly sliced onion and cover with lamb chops. Bake until all are cooked.

ferred. Chicken Salad.-Cook a chicken with a lean piece of veal until both are tender. Cut up into small cubes, add twice as much celery as chicken, a half cupful of finely cut blanched almonds and any good highly seasoned salad dressing.

Serve from the baking dish. Peas may

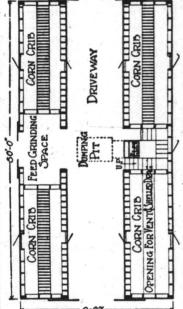
be substituted for the onion if pre-

When baking pie prepare and bake another shell. This if kept in a cold place will be crisp and good for several days. Fill with crushed berries mixed with sugar and top with whipped cream. Such a dessert is quickly prepared and is especially well

Necie Maxwell

### The KITCHEN Grain Housed in Building That Cures Crops and Protect Cures Crops and Protects Them





First Floor Plan.

By W. A. RADFORD

By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give ADVICE FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

"When the crib is full everybody on the farm eats." is a saving that was popular with our grandfathers. And so it is, for corn and small grain will go far toward feeding every member of the farm family and the live stock as well.

When grain prices were low and the cost of producing crops was even 

GRAIN DAN CORN CRIB SACK STORAGE SPACE CORN CRID CORN

Second Floor Plan.

lower, little care and practically no expense was incurred in caring for the grain after harvest. High-cost of production and high grain prices make iteconomical to provide proper housing for the grains after harvest. This is especially true of corn, for weather and the rodents that feed on it can quickly eat up the farm profits unless the grain is stored where it is safe

from these two enemies.

The modern corn crib and granary, a good design for which is shown in the illustration, provides a safe house for the crops. The concrete floor, which also acts as a foundation for the building, keeps out the rats and

other animals. The crib siding, spe so as to admit fresh air for drying and curing the grain, also keeps out the weather—rain, snow and sleet, which decrease the value of the corn for either a cash crop or for feeding.

The building is 26 feet wide and 50 feet long. Through the center is a 10-foot driveway to facilitate loading and unloading the corn. Eight-foot cribs running up to the roof are on either side of the driveway, while overhead is space for bins to store the small grain.

The cupola on the ridge permits the use of a power elevator to carry the corn to the two cribs. The ear corn is emptied into a dump in the floor where buckets on an endless belt pick it up and carry it to the spout, which is swiveled so that it may be turned to any part of either crib.

Cribs must be of substantial construction to withstand the bursting pressure exercised on the walls by the stored corn. However, the farm building architects have worked out plans that give the owner a substantial, tight building at a price that is saved dur-ing the life of the building.

#### Concrete Blocks Are

Fireproof and Cheap Concrete block and tile are fire re-

sistant and economically laid and make buildings that will need no repairing. These building units are suitable for all types of city and rural structures.

Houses, garages, barns, poultry-houses and icehouses are but a few of these structures in which they are laid successfully. Well-equipped plants for making these units are in most upto-date communities. As the equipment to make these blocks usually is fore expensive than the average citizen can afford, it is better to buy the units already constructed.

Concrete block are made in a number of sizes, the 8 by 8 by 16 inch and the 8 by 8 by 24 inch sizes being used most extensively. Smaller units called building tile are usually made in two sizes, 5 by 8 by 12 inches and 8 by 12 by 12 inches. Concrete brick are the same sizes as clay brick

Concrete building units should be moistened before laying by sprinkling with a hose. This wetting is necessary to prevent the dry brick from absorbing the water from the fresh mortar and thereby interfering with the chemical process involved in the hardening of the mortar.

#### Walls Important Feature in the Colonial House

In the colonial room the walls are are a very important feature and special care should be taken in treating them. They create much of the atmosphere as well as making the back-ground for the furniture. If strictly colonial the walls are either paneled in pine, or at least on the fireplace end, or are covered with French block print or landscape paper and have painted plaster or wood wainscot and wood cornices at the celling.

#### Drab Walls Passing

The drab wall, the uninteresting decorative scheme; in fact, all the earmarks of the "age of gloom," are passing. "Decorate everything," is the new formula. For decoration of any sort-particularly that in which pure color and flexibility of medium are de sirable-paint naturally comes to the foreground.

#### Poor Roofing Ruinous

Thousands of buildings go to cain each year because of poor roof Many other buildings are saved for long years of future service by rer amount of the roofing slate quarried is utilized for reroofing purposes design we need not be surprised to find heantiful