This Farmer Made Money Last Year

The farm economics department of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, recently analyzed the farm records of a young man who made money last year despite low prices. Operating 273 acres, he had a gross income of $6,641. After deducting taxes and allowing 5 per cent interest on his investment he had left a labor income of $1,249 above all farm expenses.

Diversification and good crop yields were important factors in his success. He raised sheep, hogs and poultry, and in addition milked 11 cows most of the year. He grew tobacco, bluegrass seed, corn, wheat and alfalfa.

Sales from the farm last year included 110 lambs, 141 hogs, wool, butter and eggs. His tobacco crop brought $1,710; bluegrass seed, $490; wheat and straw, $852; wool, $150, and live poultry, $125.

Products of the dairy were sold much of the time in the form of butter. Sales of butter totaled 1,920 pounds, the greater portion of which was retailed. Sixteen hundred dozen eggs were sold. A considerable part of these were retailed. This direct selling of butter and eggs was an important factor in increasing the profits from this farm.

Good crop yields were another important feature of this man's farming. His corn made 50 bushels to the acre last year. His wheat of 35 bushels and his bluegrass 14 bushels of rough cured seed. Tobacco produced 1,176 pounds to the acre. He grew all the roughage he used, most of the grain for his livestock. Eight and a half acres of alfalfa produced at the rate acres of alfalfa produced at the rate of 4 tons to the acre. His total purchases of mill feed amounted to $275.

Loan Applicants Must Grow Garden

Farmers obtaining government loans to assist them in putting out this year's crops must agree to grow a garden for home use and to plant acreage of food crops to supply feed for their livestock, it is pointed out by Dean Thomas P. Cooper of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky. This conforms with the live-at-home program which the College of Agriculture conducted throughout the state last year and which is being strewed again this year.

Money which the government is lending to farmers this spring may be used to buy feed, fertilizer, feed for work stock, fuel and oil for tractors, materials for spraying and dusting, and repairs for machinery. The maximum loan to any one borrower is $400 and to the tenants of any one landlord $1,600. The rate of interest is 5½ per cent, the money to be repaid Nov. 30.

Application forms are now in the hands of county agents. County committees have been appointed to pass on loans before they are forwarded to the St. Louis emergency farm loan office of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dean Cooper has assigned H. P. Link, assistant state leader of county agents, and John Cochran, assistant county agent, to the St. Louis office to help handle applications from Kentucky.

THE FIRST BATHTUB

Wouldn't you be surprised some morning if you picked up the morning paper, and found columns of space devoted to the bath you had the night before in your inviting bathtub? What would you think if reading down the column you discovered that the bath which made you feel so rested, so clean, so comfortable, was commented on as an unusual bath? The bathtub that you feel is a daily necessity? How would you feel if you discovered further on that the bathtub is undemocratic and dangerous to health. Furthermore, it is unsanitary, and if you persist in using it, that your neighbor's health may be in a tax of $30 a year on all bathtubs installed?

It is a rather shocking, but true. Yet, that is the story of the first bathtub in the United States. Mr. Adam Thompson of Cincinnati, Ohio, is the story. He installed the first bathtub in the United States on December 18, 1842. It was made of mahogany and lined with sheet lead. The cold water was pumped into an upstairs tank and piped back down to the bathtub, and a hot water pipe was installed along the chimney. This he proudly displayed at a Christmas party, and four of his guests took a plunge. The next day the Cincinnati papers blared forth the attendant evils of such an unnecessary little fixture. Medical authorities declared that it was a menace to the health. The Philadelphia common council tried to pass an ordinance prohibiting bathing between the first of November and the fifteenth of March, which failed passage by two votes.

The bathtub made its debut into respectability and road usage in 1850 under President Millard Fillmore. While on a stamping tour in 1850 while he was yet vice-president, he visited Cincinnati and made it a point to inspect the original bathtub. He even went farther—he took a bath in this ingenious tub. He emerged from his adventuring dip glowing and enthusiastic. Upon becoming president, he had a bathtub installed in the White House. This tub remained in use until the first Cleveland administration.

LOST VOICE RESTORED

(Hardin County Enterprise)

Miss Fannie Thurman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Thurman, of Sonora, who practically lost the use of her voice a few years ago, returned home this week from Pittsburgh, Pa., her voice now completely restored to her. Following a month's treatment under a specialist in that city.

Her recovery is regarded little short of marvelous.

In acid soil, hydrangeas bear blue flowers, whereas in neutral soil they bear the "normal" pink blossoms.

THE GARDEN

EARLY POTATOES

(Concluded)

(By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture.)

Last week's discussion treated of general specifications for good potato land, together with suggestions as to its preparation and general treatment. The matter of what fertilizer to use, and how to use it was also touched upon, as was the item of feed. This latter will bear elaboration.

A most important requirement for raising potatoes successfully is well seed; quite generally it is the item most casually considered.

Many gardeners use eating potatoes whose smoothness and general contour intrigue them, failing to keep in mind the fact that the variety may be totally unsuited to culture in Kentucky, whose season is too short and too warm to mature a satisfactory crop when the specifically "northern" varieties, as early potatoes, are planted. Often times one potatoes that are designated simply as "seed." These may be of the proper varieties, but still fail to produce satisfactorily.

For the state as a whole, Irish Cobbler is the best variety, though, if extremely early potatoes are sought, Green Triumph may be used. In the mountain section of Kentucky, where rainfall is more plentiful than in other portions of the state, and in which the northern tier of counties where the spring season lasts somewhat longer than in the rest of the state, Early Ohio and Green Mountain are successfully grown.

The variety to use decided upon, the quality of the seedstock should be considered. By this is not meant merely freedom from scab, though that is desirable, but more particularly freedom from the "running-out" diseases, the symptoms of which cannot be seen, but which operate to reduce yields. Generally, these suffering from the "running-out" diseases are small, but large potatoes may be affected as well, so that size is no guarantee.

The only way to be sure that these diseases are not present in seedstocks is to use only certified seed. The word is somewhat loosely used, but it may be kept in mind that the stock is truly "certified" to look for the tag that marks it as greater than Irish Cobbler, which generally is known as certified. Certified seed has been given a special meaning by the Department of Agriculture, or both these agencies in conjunction. On this tag appears, as well the name of the grower and his address.

Certified seed it may be explained, is seedstock produced under the scrutiny of experts who know the symptoms of the "running-out" diseases in the field, and who direct the removal of affected plants as soon as they are observed. By virtue of its freedom from the running-out diseases such seed has given average increases of 68 per cent in yield, when compared with "common" seed, costs a trifle more than just "seed," but is one much more of an asset for this extra expense.

All seed potatoes, whether certified or not, should be treated for scab and black scurf, the latter a disease which, if does not injure the appearance of the tuber, may be the cause of unsatisfactory yields, particularly in some seasons. The treatment costs little, so that even though it develops that this precaution was unnecessary to take, the expenditure will have cost much.

Seed potatoes that treatment are free for the asking. Address your communication to the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

INSIDE INFORMATION

Chicken shortcake is being served with tomato sauce.

There is no reason why fresh vegetables should be served at the same meal with milk and cream, and they are cooked together in the form of milk chowders or creamed dishes.

All seed materials should be dried in a warm place but not where they will be the direct sunlight. Store in paper sacks. Hemp knitted underwear on the shoulders, shaping the garments occasionally and squeezing the water from the bottom.

Make French toast sometimes for lunch. Beat an egg, add about three-fourths of a cup of milk and a little salt. Dip slices of bread in this and well soaked and fry to a delicate brown in a small quantity of butter or lard. Serve plain or with preserves, honey, maple or other syrup, or with powdered sugar and lemon juice or sugar and cinnamon.

Children will enjoy their meals and take more interest in eating when they are given if they have their own set of dishes and table implements. The knife, fork, and spoon should be easy to grasp and use, the tumbler for water should fit small hands, and the plate for food should be sturdy, easy to pour from, and not too heavy to hold. Young children soon learn to feed themselves without mishaps if given the right articles to handle. At first it may be necessary to guard the knee and furniture against spilling but after a few accidents the child will be quite independent.

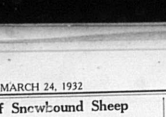
REPUTATION IN NO DANGER

Sandy M'Pherson was traveling to Glasgow, and on the way he felt thirsty, so he took out a bottle and drew the cork. Just as he was about to take a taste, a fellow passenger in clerical garb addressed him:

"Excuse me, sir, but I am sixty-five years of age and I have never tasted a drop of whisky."

"Dinna worry yersel," said Sandy, "you're no'guaster start noo!"

"Caterpillar" Comes to Aid of Snowbound Sheep



When the snow lies deep on the range the Bar Z ranch in central Oregon uses a homemade snow plow on a caterpillar tractor as a means of transportation. The tractor is also used to haul feed to the herd as shown above.

Changes Made by Time on New York's "Bowery"

In 1755-60, the stretch of road known today as the Bowery was a fair country road, bordered with comfortable houses, blossoming orchards, vegetable and flower gardens, meadows dotted with cattle and horses, and occasional taverns or windmill. The fences were of split rails, wooden palisades or hedges. Today, the Bowery is more plentiful than in other portions of the state, and in the northern tier of counties where the spring season lasts somewhat longer than in the rest of the state. Early Ohio and Green Mountain are successfully grown.

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Mind May Be Benefited by Occasional "Sorting"

Have a drastic house cleaning of the mind occasionally, advises a writer in the London Daily Express. Most of us get into set habits of thought, narrow ways of looking at things, and begin need jerking out of them. This mental jerking world demands minds that are ready to bend, too, and it is the people who cannot change with the times who suffer so badly. Much of us still hold to the ideas in which we were brought up—queer little superstitions, queer little whims and fancies which time has scrapped, queer old methods, in running our lives wedging to old ideas.

Life is turning out of old ideas sometimes. Learn to distrust some of your preconceived notions lest you see them coming into conflict with other people; take them out and look at them, just as you take out all the goods stored in the attic now and then, and decide which are to be kept and which are best be scrapped.

The religious idea of "being born again" surely means this—sorting out old notions, turning over one's mind inside out for a good dusting, and starting afresh. Some people are blessed enough to have someone who can help you when you talk to them—their minds full of fresh ideas, and you need be afraid to dost your mind, to turn up an old rut old lumber in it, and start afresh.

Greece Credited With Five Pleasure Gardens

The early history of Greece, which begins about 776 B. C., preserves no records concerning garden development. The Greeks had enough to deal with the first major development of the arts, social matters did not concern them. Greece was a country of plantings. As a result, the first real pleasure gardens formed. These consisted of groves of trees and shrubs, which were planted and the first real pleasure gardens formed. These consisted of groves of trees, shrubs, and flowers and in the latter country Hindus worshipped many trees, especially after the adoption of Buddhism, which occurred during the Fifth century B. C.

Origin of Japanese

Modern authorities believe that the Japanese do not differ physically from the Koreans, and the Chinese to any great degree. The late Doctor Davis of the Imperial University of Tokio, who specialized in anthropology, lighted study of the Japanese, divided the people into three groups, namely, Ainu-Korean, Mongol and Malay. The first are believed to be descendants of Korean colonists, who, in prehistoric times, settled on the west coast of Japan. There is no satisfactory theory as to the source from which the Mongols invaded Japan, but there is very little doubt that they did find their way thither at one time. The third type is found in nearly all the islands along the east coast of Asia as well as in southern China and in the extreme southwest of Korea. They probably landed in Kyushu, the most southerly of the main Japanese islands, still mostly pushing northward.

Taciture Aristocrat

The character of Henry Cavendish has baffled many biographies, says an article in Science Magazine. His habits were more those of a recluse than of a scion of a noble house. All his life he was shy, reserved and taciturn. Houghton says that he probably uttered fewer words in the course of his life than any man who ever lived to fourscore years, not at all excepting the ranks of La Trappe."

Feeling his end was near, he said to his servant:

"Stand what I say—I am going to die. When I am dead, but not till then, go to Lord George Cavendish and tell him—go!"

Red Indian "Currency"

Roanoke was one of several variants applied by the Virginia colonists to the shell beads employed by the neighboring Indians as articles of personal adornment or media of exchange. It is a case of substitution of a familiar word for one that was ill understood and probably more difficult to pronounce. Capt. John Smith (1612 and 1624) gives the Powhatan name for shell beads in the form of rawrenock and rawranoke, and William Strachey defines rarenike as a chain of beads. The original word may have been rawanesoq, smoothed shells, plural of rarenqw.

Mineral Springs

The engine of a long train on a railroad in the Tehachapi mountains passes over the rear end of the train on a loop which is a complete circle.

Salmon's Life in Ocean Shrouded in Mystery

The story of the salmon industry begins necessarily with the story of the salmon, but, unfortunately, it ends, to date, most of the chapters of the tale are missing. In the clear lakes and the cold streams that flow from the snow and mountains of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest small, orange-colored spawn lying along the shallow riffles hatch into tiny fish.

The parent salmon, their life mission ended, vanish from the scene. Then begins the trip of the fingerlings down the sparkling fresh water downstream to the great ocean. Sometimes the journey takes a year, sometimes it is accomplished in the space of a few days, but in any case the salmon live their lives in the salt sea, returning to the stream of lake of their birth only when it comes time for spawning. Even science is baffled in determining what becomes of the young salmon when they enter the deep sea.

It is on the return trip to fresh waters that the "silver hordes," fat, healthy, and full of life, are taken in Alaska, off Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. The salmon return to the place of the spawning ground it is at the full flush of maturity, so exhausted by the strenuous journey it is caught the better the quality.

Body Left Undisturbed in Attitude of Prayer

Scatterers throughout the world are many famous tombs, among them the great tombs of Ur, Egypt, Greece and Mycenae, but only two which are finds of a kind, namely, a tomb which is built of stone, often the size of a large house, in which the bodies of various deceased are laid in their attitude of prayer before the walls of these, pilgrims make long voyages.

Probably the tomb which ranks as unique is that in a little mountain village of the Pyrenees near Lourdes. It is of a priest greatly loved by his parishioners. His old man died while alone at prayer. Not discovered until the following morning, he was sorry, if he was to be undisturbed in his position, to build a tomb fitted to a man in attitude of devotion. This was made of wood overlaid with cement.

Tangled

A friend of the Woman's recently bought a puppy at a market stall. Hearing her new purchase in a paper shopping bag, she unwrapped it and proceeded to walk down the street with a young man, who was a good-looking young man, who was a good-looking young man, who was a good-looking