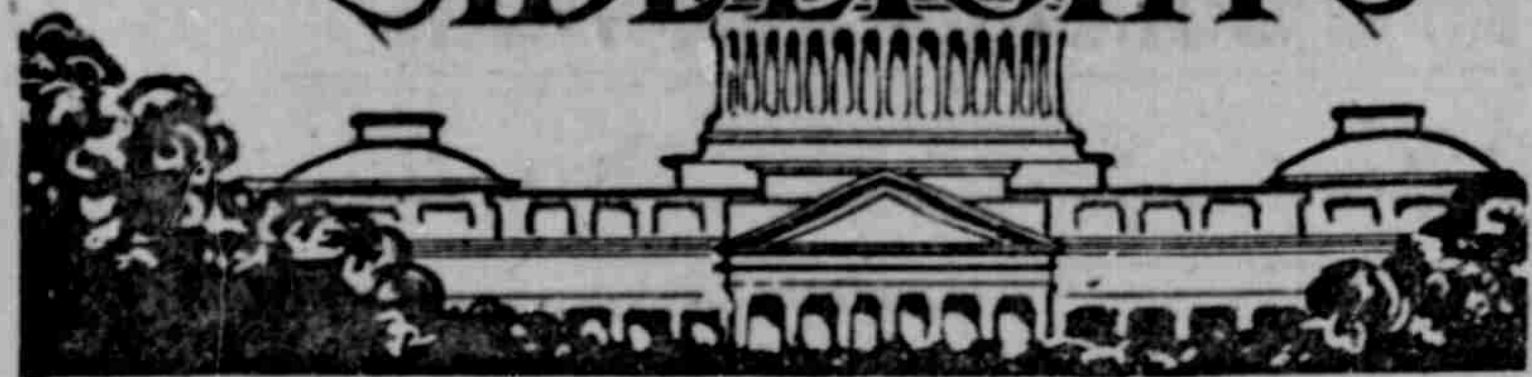


WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS



Uncle Sam's Latin-American Squadron



WASHINGTON.—A squadron of nine war vessels has been formed to patrol the waters of Central and South America, operating as a distinct command from either the Atlantic or Pacific fleet. Rear Admiral Benjamin C. Bryan has hoisted his pennant on the Dolphin and formally taken command of the first Latin-American squadron.

His force consists of five light and speedy cruisers, the Denver, Galveston, Des Moines, Cleveland and Tacoma, and the gunboats Asheville, Niagara and Sacramento, with the Dolphin, formerly the official vessel of the secretary of the navy as flagship.

The squadron will have its base at the Canal Zone, which will enable it to transfer in whole or in part from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and makes possible the speedy mobilization of an adequate force to meet any emergency.

Admiral Bryan will have several thousand men under his command, and the character of the fleet will permit of the close patrol even of shallow tidal waters.

It was explained at the navy department that the object of creating the Latin-American squadron was to centralize command of all vessels on duty in those waters and eliminate complications as to assignment of vessels for special duty there.

Secretary Daniels said that the arrangement had been completed after consultation with admiral Rodman, commanding the Pacific fleet, and Admiral Wilson, in command in Atlantic waters, and that it was designed to simplify the tremendously extensive patrol along the Latin-American coasts.

It is known, however, that the State department has shown great interest in the report from naval and other sources of the recent disorders in Honolulu, and the various exhibitions of ill-feeling aroused by the three-cornered dispute over boundary lines which has involved, Chile, Peru and Argentina.

Central America is in a froth of conflicting ambitions, national and personal, of industrial unrest and anti-foreign sentiment, according to reports from Americans in that troubled section.

Can't Entirely Supplant the Lowing Kine

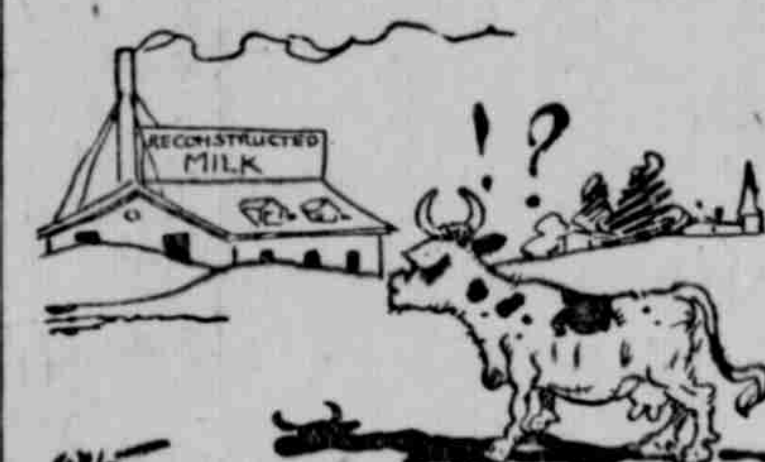
LACK of pasturage for dairy cattle in the vicinity of Nitro, W. Va., resulted in the establishment at that war-built city of a "mechanical dairy," where milk and cream equivalent to the output of a farm with 1,500 milk cows was produced, according to a government report just published. Bottles and cans of the fluid were labeled "reconstructed" milk or cream and "nitrolac."

Accommodations for 25,000 inhabitants were provided at Nitro; schools, churches, hospitals, department stores, restaurants, and all the other elements of a modern well-equipped community being part of the project.

As a constructive problem, it was comparatively simple, but officials began to strike snags as soon as they approached the task of insuring a supply of staple foodstuffs, particularly of fresh milk.

Nitro is situated in a mountainous district, where little, if any, natural pasturage is available. Local milk supplies were barely sufficient to satisfy the normal demands of Charlestown, the nearest metropolis.

Expansion of the natural supply being out of the question, the public health service was asked for aid and



the first "mechanical dairy" resulted. The process used is described as the "emulsification of butter fat obtained from unsalted butter in a solution of skimmed milk powder, or diluted evaporated milk."

A building 150 feet long by 51 feet wide, was constructed and provided with huge mixing vats, refrigerators and bottling apparatus.

Chemically pure water was used in the mixing and careful tests made of the product, which proved to be a little superior, if anything, the report said, to natural milk.

This should encourage the Department of Agriculture to speed up its efforts at the forest service laboratory at Madison, Wis., to produce just-as-good cattle food from sawdust!

The Capital Will Like Zoning System



THAT one of the best moves ever made for Washington was the installation of the zoning system of city planning is the opinion of Elbert J. Frederick of St. Louis, a visitor. He says the move has attracted the attention of dozens of large cities, which are watching with eager interest the effect of the zoning system at the national capital.

"The system, although practically new in St. Louis, has done wonders for that city," Mr. Frederick continued. "Property values have risen and have become stabilized by reason of the installation of zoning, and men who were bitterly opposed to the move at first now give it their most hearty commendation."

These Farmers Make No Large Profits

FIGURES on farm profits covering seven years in two areas and five years in a third, made public by the United States Department of Agriculture show that comparatively few of the farmers in the groups studied have been making large profits during the recent years of comparatively high prices.

The figures indicate chiefly: That the farmer's average return on investment increased from 4 per cent in 1913 to 7 per cent in 1918.

That most of them are making less than \$500 cash per year over and above the things the farm furnishes toward the family living, which, however, constitutes a very important factor.

The three groups of farms studied are located, respectively, in Washington county, Ohio (25 farms, hill country, seven years); Clinton County, Indiana (100 farms, corn belt, seven years); and Dane county, Wisconsin, (60 farms, dairy region, five years). Representatives of the department vis-



ited all of these farms year after year.

The average farm income of the 25 farmers visited in Washington county, Ohio, for the seven years, 1912-1918, was \$610; the labor income, \$276; the return on investment, 4.6 per cent; the food, house rent, fuel value supplied by farm, \$359 per year.

The income of the 100 farmers in Clinton county, Indiana, averaged \$1,856 for the seven years, 1910 and 1913-1918, and their labor incomes \$558. Return on capital was 5.7. Food, house rent and fuel supplied by farm, \$425 a year.

FIGHT ON RATS MUST BE WAGED

Constant Warfare Must Be Made on Pestiferous Rodent to Get Best Results.

EXTERMINATION IS POSSIBLE

No Matter How Badly House Be Infested With Pests Methods Perfected Will Absolutely Destroy Little Animals.

Spasmodic rat extermination campaigns are of course beneficial, but to secure lasting results constant warfare must be waged against the rat, say specialists of the bureau of biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture. The necessity for this is plain in the fact that rats begin to breed at three months and have from six to ten litters a year, with an average of ten young to each litter.

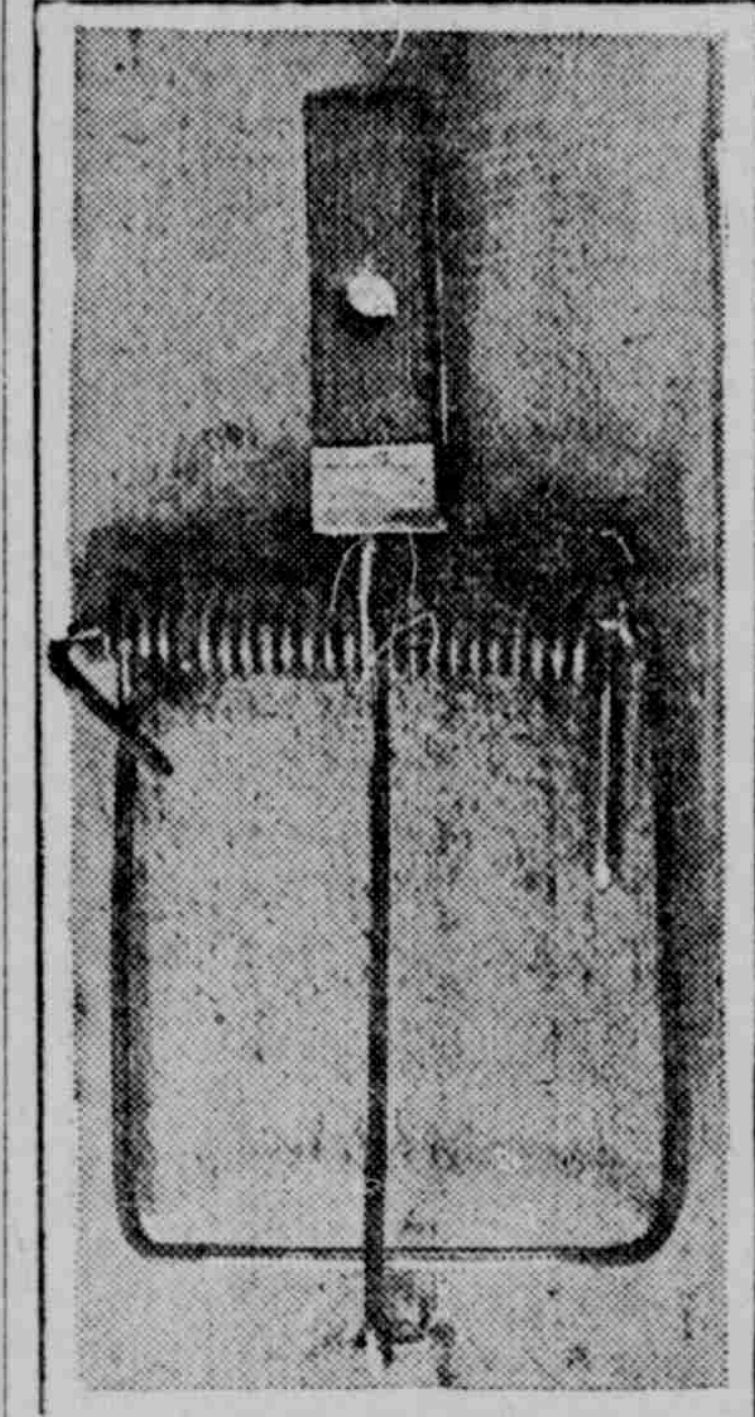
Riddance Possible. Specialists of the department of agriculture for years have made extensive studies of rats and methods of exterminating them. No matter how badly a house may be infested with rats, these experts maintain, the use of the methods perfected by them will absolutely, and without doubt, rid the house of the rodents.

Throughout the United States health authorities are advocating the use of these methods and gratifying results are being secured. Thus Kansas has designated a special "rat day." Cincinnati is spending thousands of dollars in a rat campaign, and similar movements are being conducted at Norfolk, along the Gulf coast, and in many other cities. In addition the bureau is constantly giving advice to hundreds of correspondents.

Means of Destroying.

"Rat proofing" of buildings is the basic step in rat extermination. Food should be protected and sanitary methods employed for disposal of waste food. Where rats may die in the walls poisoning is not recommended, but where this condition cannot result barium carbonate worked into almost any kind of food is the poison to use. Snap traps, often called "guillotine traps," are the most effective in trapping. The traps should be placed in every part of the house that rats frequent. One or two traps are not enough. The traps should be baited with fresh meats, seeds, nuts, vegetables, fruit, or any other food.

The bureau will be glad to advise anyone regarding the correction of any rat condition, upon receipt of full de-



Guillotine Trap With Wooden Base and Trigger Plate.

tails. Letters should be addressed to the bureau of biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WATERPROOF WASH FOR SILO

Mixture of Liquid Paraffin and Cement Is Excellent for Inside of Structures.

One of our readers has reported that he has discovered an excellent waterproof wash for the inside of a masonry silo, says Wallace's Farmer. It is simply a mixture of three parts of liquid paraffin to each 100 pounds of cement. The paraffin may be bought through any of the regular oil companies. The mixture is well adapted to putting on the inside of hollow tile or brick silos.

VALUE OF ALFALFA PASTURE

Live Stock Man Can Use It for Hogs or the Hay as Feed for Various Farm Animals.

The real value of alfalfa is with the live stock man who can either pasture with hogs or use the hay for feeding purposes. There is no doubt about the value of alfalfa as a hog pasture or as a feed for cattle and horses. A yield of four or five tons per acre means a return which will cover any trouble in getting a stand or inconvenience in handling the crop in the busy season.

GOOD CONTAINERS OF HIGHEST IMPORTANCE

Those With Handles Are Not Likely to Be Changed.

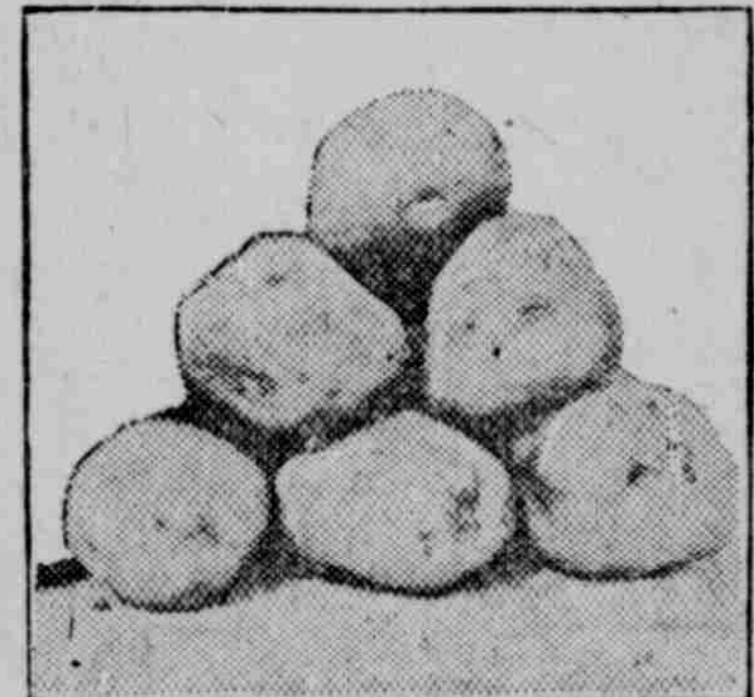
Bamboo Baskets Serve Purpose Quite Satisfactorily and May Be Used Long Time—Ordinary Splint Vessel Is Good.

One important requirement for parcel post shipping and marketing is a proper and satisfactory container, the United States Department of Agriculture points out. 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 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 nested, or placed in one another, for return shipment. If a basket with a wooden handle is used, care should be taken to see that it is securely nailed, not only at the rim of the basket but further down toward the bottom, so as to prevent undue leverage which may break loose the nailing.

CERTIFIED SEED IS FAVORED

Potatoes Are Treated Before Planting With Corrosive Sublimate or Formaldehyde.

Certified seed potatoes are now demanded by all good farmers. Such potatoes are grown from certified seed treated before planting with corrosive



The Average Acreage Yield of Potatoes Has Increased 36 Per Cent During the Past Twenty Years.

sublimate or formaldehyde. The crop gets the best of care. The fields are visited twice during the summer by the state inspector and all foreign varieties pulled out. At harvest they are carefully assorted, only sound stock true to name being sacked. After each bag is inspected to make sure that it is true to type and not mixed with other varieties, it is tagged with the state label. Wisconsin, Maine, Minnesota and New York state potato growers are doing an increasing business raising certified seed.

HOGGING OFF CORN IN FAVOR

North Dakota College Secured Return of \$45.54 Per Acre by Using Herd of Shotes.

While corn usually is considered not as a money crop but one to clean up the land, yet the North Dakota Agricultural college received a return of \$45.54 per acre by using 48 shotes to hog off 16 acres of flint corn in 1918, according to J. H. Shepperd of the experiment station.

"The hogs were turned in the field September 6, when they averaged 100 pounds in weight, and left there until November 12, making an average gain of 94 pounds, or a gain of 281.75 pounds per acre. They were marketed at 16.31 cents, which, allowing for shrinkage, gave a return of \$45.54 per acre."

USE SUNFLOWER FOR SILAGE

When Grown With Corn Yield Was Considerably Increased—Feed Value Not Impaired.

Considerable interest has developed in the past two or three years in sunflowers as a silage crop. A number of farmers in Michigan have grown sunflowers with corn, says the quarterly bulletin of the Michigan Agricultural college. They claim that the yield was considerably increased and the feeding value was not impaired. Most of them, however, said they preferred that sunflowers should not take up more than one-third of the silage material.

HANDLE SQUASH CAUTIOUSLY

Extreme Care Is Essential if They Are to Keep Well—Good Ventilation Is Needed.

Squash should be carefully handled from the field to storage if they are to keep well. Place on wooden racks in storage house one layer deep. The house should be warm and have a good circulation of air.

\$500 Cash
and a
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will be given to the
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in the heels, counters
outsoles or insoles
of any shoes made
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Stock Raising in WESTERN CANADA

Is as profitable as grain growing. Successes as wonderful as those from growing wheat, oats, barley, and flax have been made in raising Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Bright, sunny climate, nutritious grasses, good water, enormous fodder crops—these spell success to the farmer and stock raiser. And remember, you can buy on easy terms.

Farm Land at \$15 to \$30 An Acre

—Land equal to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—grazing land convenient to good grain farms at proportionately low prices. These lands have every rural convenience: good schools, churches, roads, telephones, etc., close to live towns and good markets.

If you want to get back to the farm, or to farm on a larger scale than is possible under your present conditions, investigate what Western Canada has to offer you.

For illustrated literature with maps and particulars regarding reduced railway rates, location of land, etc., apply to Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

J. M. MacLachlan, 215 Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent.

"Spare" in Readiness.

A little girl was on a ferryboat with her mother. Evidently being the first time she was on a boat, she looked around and took everything in. Her mother questioned her as to how she liked the boat, upon which she replied: "I think it very nice, and I am glad they carry a 'spare,' pointing to a life buoy."

FRECKLES POSITIVELY REMOVED by Dr. Barry's Freckle Ointment—Your druggist or by mail, 60c. Free book—Dr. C. M. Barry Co., 2375 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

N. W. Kentucky Has Big Oil Development.
Get in on leases, oil or drilling Co. Write for particulars. E. E. STILES, Robinson, Ill.

A Case in Point.
"Some things are better left unsaid."
"Sure. Every breach of promise suit demonstrates that."

Another Royal Suggestion

DOUGHNUTS and CRULLERS

From the NEW ROYAL COOK BOOK

DOUGHNUTS!
There is nothing more wholesome and delightful than doughnuts or crullers rightly made.

Doughnuts
3 tablespoons shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt
3 cups flour
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Cream shortening; add sugar and well-beaten egg; stir in milk; add nutmeg, salt, flour and baking powder which have been sifted together and enough additional flour to make dough stiff enough to roll. Roll out on floured board to about 1/4-inch thick; cut out. Fry in deep fat hot enough to brown a piece of bread in 60 seconds. Drain on unglazed paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Crullers
4 tablespoons shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
3 cups flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1/2 cup milk

Cream shortening; add sugar gradually and beaten eggs; sift together flour, cinnamon, salt and baking powder; add one-half and mix well; add milk and remainder of dry ingredients to make soft dough. Roll out on floured board to about 1/4-inch thick and cut into strips about 1/4 inches long and 1/4-inch wide; roll in hands and twist each strip and bring ends together. Fry in deep hot fat. Drain and roll in powdered sugar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes.

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