

# STOCK FARMS GARDEN

Edited by A. D. Cobb, Agricultural Expert

## SIRUP FROM APPLE NEW TABLE DAINTY FOR WHEAT CAKES

Department of Agriculture  
Discovers Way of Converting  
Culls and Excess Fruit  
Into New Product.

Following extensive experiment begun last spring, the head of the fruit and vegetable utilization laboratory of the department of agriculture has applied for a public service patent covering the making of a new form of table sirup from apple juice. This patent will make the discovery, which the specialists believe will be of great value to all apple growers as a means of utilizing their culls and excess apples, common property of any cider mill in the United States which wishes to manufacture and sell apple cider sirup.

The new sirup, one gallon of which is made from seven gallons of ordinary cider, is a clear ruby or amber colored sirup of about the consistency of cane sirup and maple sirup. Properly sterilized and put in sealed tins or bottles, it will keep indefinitely, and when opened, will keep under household conditions as well as other sirups.

It has a distinct fruity aroma and special flavor of its own which is described as being practically the same as the taste of the sirupy substance which exudes from a baked apple.

The sirup can be used like maple or other sirups for griddle cakes, cereals, household cookery, and as flavoring in desserts. The government cooking experts are at present experimenting with it in cookery and expect shortly to issue recipes for use of the new sirup in old ways and for taking advantage of its special flavor in novel dishes.

The department chemists have already produced over ten gallons of this sirup in their laboratories, using summer and other forms of apples. The success of the experiments has greatly interested some of the apple growers, and during October a large cider mill in the Hood River Valley, Oregon, will in co-operation with the government chemists, endeavor to produce 1,000 gallons on a commercial scale and give the new product a thorough market test by making it accessible through retailers in a limited field.

Lowmyer's Chocolates. Quigley Drug Stores.

## BIG DAIRY EXHIBIT INTERESTS INDIANA

Chicago Center of Blooded  
Stock Used on Big Dairy  
Farms.

The opening of the big national dairy show in Chicago is yet ten days in the future. Indiana day, when all Hoosiers should attend, is two weeks hence. Nevertheless, Indiana farmers are showing keen interest in this grandest show of all dairymen. It is only right that they should. The great educational features of this show are of inestimable value to the owners of dairy cattle. Every detail of the dairy business is being emphasized. Even the minutest detail of dairy management receives due consideration. Not, however, as a milkmaid and a maker of butter, but in her rightful position as the maker of a real home, whether the dairymen may find both food for body and soul.

A special day has been set aside for the Hoosiers. Tuesday, October 27, will be Indiana day. Besides being Indiana day it will be the most favorable day of the week to see the show at its best. Every feature will then be in good working order. The Holstein championship will be awarded and the Ayreshires will be judged on Tuesday. The Jerseys will be placed the following day.

Special arrangements are being made so that dairymen may see the show at its best advantage. The Purdue exhibit booth will be headquarters for Indiana people. An information bureau will be maintained for their convenience and special guides will be present to conduct parties and explain various exhibits and other features of the show.

**CARD OF THANKS.**  
We wish to extend our sincere thanks to our relatives, friends and neighbors for the kindness shown us during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and father.  
Mrs. Joseph Zeyen, Mrs. J. M. Heidelein.

## MANURE OF VALUE TO TRUCK GARDENER

The gardener perhaps more than any one else engaged in agriculture should appreciate the value of stable manure for enriching the soil. As is perhaps known, manure, when stacked in the yard, with no covering over it, loses its greatest quality, plant food, by washing of rains and exposure. On the other hand, if stored under a shed or protected, it will steam and heat thus losing another most important factor, nitrogen. The average gardener is in the habit of storing his manure in the open air, but a better plan is to pile it under a roof of some sort and trample it down tight in order that no air may penetrate through it to drive out the valuable nitrogen. The garden soil should be well treated this year with fresh manure, which has both a sufficient quantity of plant food and nitrogen. To raise good vegetables it is essential to plant them in rich soil, and soil in time loses its fertility.

## NITRATE OF SODA HELPS FERTILITY OF OLD MEADOW

On an old meadow which has not been properly fertilized a top dressing of nitrate of soda is almost certain to show very marked results. The farmer is likely to be so enthusiastic over the showing made that he at once concludes that nitrogen is the one factor needed to make his hay crop a profitable one. Right here lies the danger.

While the first application of nitrate of soda may show these marked results, it is not by any means safe to conclude that nitrogen is the only element of fertility needed. Repeated applications of nitrate of soda may soon result in no apparent benefit and even result in a final condition worse than the original condition.

The first application of nitrate of soda shows such marked results because there is a marked deficiency of nitrogen in the soil; but there is sufficient of the other fertilizing elements, particularly phosphorus and potassium, to balance the nitrogen used. The increased crop yields from the use of nitrate of soda make an increased drain upon the available phosphorus and potassium of the soil.

No effort being made to replace these elements thus removed, the time very soon comes when no response is received from the application of nitrate of soda, because the phosphorus and potassium have been depleted, or, in other words, are the limiting factors.

As a rule, where nitrate of soda is used as a fertilizer it is a safe principle to use in connection with it some form of phosphorus and potassium, having in mind permanent results rather than a temporary increase due to the nitrate of soda.

## Beware of Agent Selling Tree Cures

During the past few weeks a number of inquiries have been made at the office of C. H. Baldwin, state entomologist, for the purpose of learning the virtues of what may be termed freak cures or tree remedies for destructive insect pests and plant diseases. In every section where these remedies are being sold or are being applied to trees, a number of separated from their cash with only the word of the salesman to rely upon for results.

Indiana has never enacted any insecticide or fungicide laws and as a consequence no office or department in the state has direct jurisdiction over such cases. With our great number of destructive insect pests and plant diseases—fungus or bacterial—the question of insect and disease control on plants is a subject of vital interest to practically every property owner.

**Fake Argument.**  
The one main taking argument that is so persistently used by these fakers is based upon the theory that the sap of plants will carry a powerful insecticide or fungicide to the infested or diseased parts of the tree and thereby clean up the malady. There has never been a single instance, as a result of years of scientific investigation and experimentation, where any material injected into the sapwood of a tree or applied to the soil or to the surface of trees or plants and thereafter taken up by the sap movements, has produced any results in the extermination of insect pest and plant diseases. Any material, according to our present knowledge of fungicides and insecticides, that would be effective against insects and diseases in this way would at the same time kill the living cells with which it comes in contact.

It is reasonable to suppose that many property owners have a very vague idea of plant physiology and also that they are not posted on the fundamental principles of insect and plant disease control. The instance of the fakers, however, who wax fat at the expense of this general lack of information, is a matter that should be given serious consideration and it seems that the important step at this time is to warn the people against paying out money to some unscrupulous person who has made them believe that their shade trees, fruit trees or other plants are affected with such unheard-of troubles as "pleurisy" and other maladies equally as ridiculous.

## DEAD TREES.

Do not allow a dying or worthless tree to stand in or near an orchard. They cumber the ground and are more susceptible to diseases which they may transmit to healthy trees. Wild trees, in particular those related to the cultivated ones, are often affected by the same diseases as those which attack the cultivated trees, so their presence near an orchard may sometimes be detrimental.

## ANIMAL FANCIES.

Here are a few unexplained facts about animals and insects: A fly will crawl to the top of the window pane, fly back to the bottom, and crawl up again; hardly ever does it fly up and crawl down. A hen always scratches for food with the sun behind it, so that its rays will reflect on the tiny particles. Cats seldom lie with their feet to the fire, dogs invariably lying just that way.

## Mothers Tell of Mother's Friend

Experience is or should be our best teacher. Women who have obeyed the highest and noblest of all sacrifices, the struggle for the life of others, should have a better idea of helpful influence than those who theorize from observation.

At any rate when a prospective grandmother urges her daughter to do as she did—to use "Mother's Friend," there is ample reason to believe it the right kind of advice.

Its purpose is to furnish pliancy to the muscles, to take away the strain on the cords and ligaments, to relieve the tension of nerves and tendons so apt to provoke or aggravate nervousness, sickness, twitches of the limbs and so on. It is applied externally.

Although in the nature of things, a woman would use "Mother's Friend" rarely, yet so effective has it been found that this splendid remedy is on sale in most drug stores throughout the United States. It has been prepared by Bradford Regulator Co., 308 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and advertised by us for over twenty years. Ask at the drug store for a bottle of "Mother's Friend." It is worth while.

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## ARMY WORM PEST RECEIVES NOTICE OF STATE OFFICERS

Adult Moths Sent to Entomologist From Three Widely Separated Places in State.

BY STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Adults or moths of the army worm, are making their appearance in Indiana, and with favorable conditions for their development there will undoubtedly be serious loss next summer from the ravages of this insect. This seemingly premature publicity is for the purpose of enabling the farmers to "mobilize," as a small amount of work done at first appearance of the caterpillars in the spring may preclude serious damage later on.

The army worm has occurred in many localities throughout Michigan, Ohio and the eastern state, but Indiana, insofar as the writer knows, escaped any damages from this insect last summer. Adult moths have been date been submitted to the state entomologist's office from three widely separated localities in the state, namely, Kendallville, Bluffton and Lawrenceburg.

At Kendallville, the report states, "the moths are collecting in such numbers about electric lights that the lights are dimmed," and from Bluffton the report states that "the electric light poles are literally covered with them," and the word from Lawrenceburg is that "the town is being invaded by millions of them."

**His Antecedents.**  
The army worm is a close relative of the common cut worm, the caterpillar stage resembling somewhat that of the cut worm and both belonging to the family of night flying moths—Noctuidae. The army worms ordinarily feed during the night like the cut worms, but when they occur in enormous numbers they take on the marching habit and travel considerably during daylight coming within their path.

The reason why this insect occurs in such enormous numbers during a single season and then practically disappears for a period of years may be attributed to the following causes: Many parasites, common among which are various species of the tachina fly and predaceous ground beetle, pray upon the army worm, and no sooner do the latter attain greater number than these parasites have developed sufficiently almost to annihilate the pest. An unfavorable winter and a lack of numerous patches of rank growing grass in which to hibernate, also stands in the way of an outbreak of the army worm.

Army worm moths may be recognized by their fawn or clay colored front or top wings with a distinct spot at the center. The under wings are of a uniform lighter color with darker margins. The expanse of the wings is about one and three-quarter inches. The moths are night flyers and are attracted by lights. The full grown caterpillar is from one and one-half to two inches in length, and has a dark gray or black color in general. Three yellowish stripes may be noticed running lengthwise the back, and a broader and slightly darker stripe on each side.

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robin redbreast will destroy the larvae of 100,000 insects in one warm spring day; the meadow lark destroys thousands of pests daily; the rain crow eats the apple tree tent caterpillar; the red-breasted grosbeak destroys the potato beetle; the common dove will eat daily on an average more than five thousand seeds of noxious weeds.

"What is true of the robin, the meadow lark, the dove and the other birds mentioned is also true of a large number of our birds," he says. The common quail, Mr. Henson points out, is an indefatigable insect destroyer. The stomach of a quail has been found to contain 2,326 plant lice, 568 mosquitoes, 109 potato beetles, 100 chinch bugs, 39 grasshoppers, 12 squash bugs, 12 cutworms, 12 army worms and 8 white grubs.

## BIRDS BEST FRIENDS OF WAYNE FARMERS

Destroy Disease Carrying Insects and Eat Thousands of Bugs.

The suggestion is made by W. D. Hansen, state game warden of Tennessee, in a circular recently issued, that farmers should organize for the protection of birds.

Mr. Hansen tells the farmers that birds not only protect the orchard, garden and farm, but they also protect the health of man and beast by destroying disease carrying insects. The ordinary bull bat, he says, will eat thousands of mosquitoes in one evening, and "its voracious appetite is constantly calling for more"; the

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the good they do. There are thousands of farmers who need to look at the bird question from a new viewpoint.

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## STOCK RAISERS READ THIS 3 Days Sale of Hog Fountains

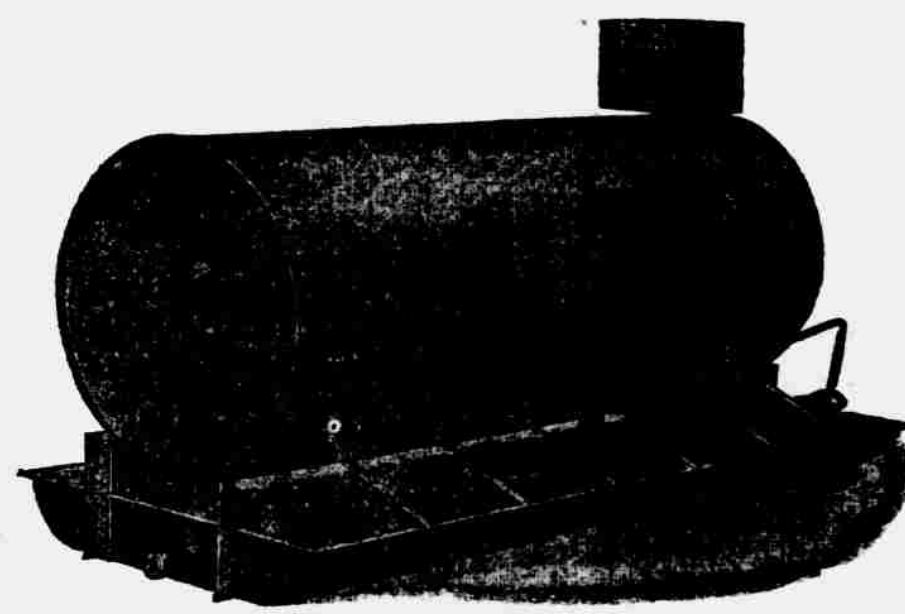
If you are really looking for bargains—then you won't "pass up" these mentioned in this advertisement. Now we have several discontinued styles of Hog Fountains that we must turn into cash at once and to do so we offer them to you at a great reduction—Read—Act quickly. Sale only lasts three days.

## Extra Special 2 Hog Fountains Worth \$45 at \$10 Each

This week we are selling the

## Weldex Hog House

at greatly reduced prices, come, see and get these special prices for this week.



This week is the time to buy.

## Heater Tanks

As you will soon need them. You can save enough on a tank this week to pay car fare and expenses. You must see this tank to appreciate its real value.

## Don't "Pass Up" These Specials

6 Hog Fountains worth \$32.00 at	\$20.00 Each
18 Hog Fountains Worth \$22.00 at	\$14.00 Each
5 Hog Fountains Worth \$25.00 at	\$18.00 Each
14 Hog Troughs Worth \$4.00 at	\$3.00 Each
10 Hog Troughs Worth \$7.00 at	\$4.75 Each

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