

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

VITAMINS ARE REAL

In a discussion following the report of a demonstration to show the food value of milk in a child's diet, the question was raised as to whether there was such a thing as a vitamin. One person said, "It can't be separated and pointed out, and it is doubtful if there is any such thing as vitamin A, B, C, D, or E. It looks as though 'vitamin' is only a big word for the purpose of concealing what scientists do not know."

The man who raised the question as to the existence of vitamins is of a type that must see and feel before he believes, and there are many people like that in this world. We wonder if such persons believe in the law of gravitation. No one has ever seen this force which draws all things to the earth. No one has ever seen electricity or have they been able to define it. It would be difficult indeed to find any one that did not believe in this force for we have innumerable demonstrations of such energy. We see light produced by electricity when the right conditions are brought about for turning electricity into light. We can feel heat and power produced by electricity, but no one has ever seen electricity.

We are living in a world of mysterious forces, and through experiments we are learning about these forces even though we cannot see them or define them. To question the existence of vitamins is like questioning the force of gravity. Sufficiency of the force of gravity. Sufficient demonstrations have been made to thoroughly demonstrate that there are such things as vitamins, and people with open minds and a desire for knowledge do not question their existence. Children fed foods without sufficient vitamins do not grow well; are more subject to disease; and may develop eye troubles which has produced, in many instances, blindness. It is definitely known that vitamins are necessary for growth, health, and rosy cheeks of children, and there is nothing to be accomplished in quibbling about them.

STUDY POULTRY AILMENTS
Because the poultry industry represents an annual turnover of more than \$1,000,000,000, and because of recent changes in the organization and management of egg and poultry production, one of the leading veterinarians of the country says: "What the veterinarians must do is to keep our flocks healthy in order that meat and egg production shall not diminish. We are dealing with fowls not only from a pathological standpoint, but as commercial units on which a great industry is based."

He also pointed out that the United States is the most important poultry raising country in the world, producing more than one third of the world's supply, that breeders sold 800,000,000 baby chicks last year, that the hens collectively lay eggs at the rate of 700 a second or 2,000,000,000 dozen a year, and that the annual value of poultry products is now considerably in excess of the total livestock production of the country, and outranked only by dairy products and the swine industry.

For years, he said, poultry raising was an incidental enterprise on the American farm. Poultry diseases were regarded as of little consequence, and chickens were left to shift for themselves. The last decade, however, has witnessed an amazing change in the scope, and methods of poultry and egg production, as the industry has rapidly forged to the front line of dignified, commercially productive enterprise. The humble hen is now recognized as an asset, a chief source of income, and as such is favored with the best of feed, shelter and attention, and the increase in size and profitability of flocks makes it increasingly feasible for poultry raisers to employ veterinarians in case of disease in their flocks.

THE MACHINE AGE
An analysis of crop production in the United States indicates that on an average 60 per cent of the cost of carrying on the farm business may be allocated to labor and power. Moreover, since these two items are directly subject to the control of the farm operator, great opportunities exist for the lessening of production costs through more scientific knowledge of the energy required for farm operations, through finding more efficient and less expensive types of power units suitable for agricultural work and by discovering new ways to apply power and machinery to replace human labor.

ROCKS DO NOT RISE
Regarding the forcing of rocks to the soil surface by freezing, I am firmly convinced, says a noted soil expert, that rocks are not raised by heaving of the soil. The earth expands in freezing but when thawed, the rocks settle back to their places owing to their weight. In order for them to stay up the soil would have to get under them some way. This never happens merely through the process of freezing and thawing. I have taken out hundreds of rocks of various sizes and shapes on different soils and subsols on this farm, where the top soil is 6 to 24 inches deep is coal black, and the subsol is yellow and blue clay, yet I have never found the black soil to be below its original level.

If rocks were raised up on level land, some of this black soil would of necessity have to get under them. It also is my contention that on sloping ground where the soil is loose, cultivation and erosion carries the soil away from the rocks, thus causing them to appear more above the surface of the ground. There are very few rocks left on this place now, and those left are deep enough in the ground so as not to bother any in cultivating my corn. This is a contrast to what it was 26 years ago when we moved here. Then it was one of the rock-

GROW MORE SWEET CLOVER
The two main uses of sweet clover are for soil improvement and as a grower and a heavy gatherer of nitrogen. It is a good crop to precede corn. It may be plowed down the next spring after seeding at which time it will have gathered most of its nitrogen as well as a large amount of organic matter which decomposes rapidly in the soil.

RANGE AND SHADE
Give the chickens all the range possible in summer. A light fence run around a portion of the orchard makes an ideal place for them.

est places in this vicinity. I hope in a few more years to have this farm entirely free from rock, thus proving to anyone who would contest my theory that it can be done.

I have some fields from which most of the rocks were cleared 15 or more years ago and no more rocks appear now than were left at that time. This proves to me conclusively that when a nearly level tract of land where soil erosion does not take place, is once cleared of rock to plowing depth that no more rock will be encountered. I believe popular opinion is that rocks heave through freezing and thawing but through close observations I have been otherwise convinced.

WHENCE COME PROFITS?
In farming as well as in any other business there may occasionally be what is ordinarily termed luck. Sometimes a man holds his grain for a better price and succeeds in getting it. Sometimes he gets no greater profit by storing grain for later sale and there are times when he loses by such procedure. The term "luck," however, is very much overworked by some people. How often one hears it said, that a man had luck in the raising of his pigs or his chickens. Somebody or some thing is responsible for poor returns but there is a tendency on the part of many people to blame luck, rather than themselves for such things.

Accounts were kept on 82 western farms for a period of one year and the average net income was \$238 per farm. This income represented net returns after all operating expenses, such as taxes, labor, interest on the investment in land and general farm equipment had been deducted from the gross income. This average was low, as averages usually are. In studying the figures in detail it was found that the 20 farms which the largest returns averaged \$1,841 a farm, while the 20 with the lowest return showed an average net loss of \$1,044 a farm. It is losses of this sort that bring down the average. On the 20 farms that brought the largest returns, it was found, for example, that the average yield of corn was 45 bushels an acre and average yield of oats, 48. On the 20 least profitable farms the average was 40 bushels of corn and 39 bushels of oats. But yield an acre of grain is not the only one factor in the income on a livestock farm. On the 20 best managed farms, for every \$100 of feed fed to livestock there was an income of \$102, whereas on the 20 poorest farms, there was an income of only \$115 for every \$100 of grain fed.

On the best farms the average number of pigs raised was 6.2 per year, whereas on the poorest farms only 5.3 pigs were raised per year. Again, on the best farms the dairy herd brought a return of \$122 per cow and on the poorest farms only \$123. The point to be emphasized is that luck is not usually responsible for so many good, or so many bad returns as some people are inclined to think. Management—good management is responsible for good returns and poor management for poor returns. On these 20 best managed farms not only were the grain crops a little larger than on the others, but more was also gotten out of the grain when fed to livestock, presumably because the rations were better balanced and were fed to better livestock. The cows on the better managed farms produced more milk for the amount of feed consumed. More pigs also were raised per litter on these farms. Better returns were obtained on practically every operation on the better farms and it was due to management and not to luck.

When there is a net income on 20 out of 82 farms after all expenses, including labor, have been paid of \$1,841 and on 20 similar farms there is an average loss of \$1,044, it is evident that there must be something besides luck to account for the difference. In this connection is worthy of mention that the 20 best farmers handled 83 acres of crop per man, while the 20 poorest farmers handled only 75 acres per man.

Let us study our farming business more closely, perform our work in the most economical way possible, feed our grain and our roughage crops so as to get the greatest gain therefrom and raise our pigs on clean ground to prevent worm infestation and disease infection. Let us forget that there is such a thing as luck. Good returns, one year with another, come from economical management and not from luck.

THE ROUGHAGE PROBLEM
A ton and a half of alfalfa or clover hay per cow per year—that's the yardstick a great many dairy men are using to measure roughage requirements of the dairy herd. Very well, but don't let the amount of alfalfa hay limit the size of the herd. There are supplementary feeds which can be used satisfactorily to make the better roughages go farther. And the cheaper roughage, such as corn fodder, can, by better preparation and the addition of concentrates high in protein, be made to produce milk profitably. Alfalfa can't be beat as roughage, and this is no attempt to belittle it. But everybody knows there isn't enough alfalfa, or even clover, to go around at the rate of a ton and a half per cow.

VALUE OF PHOSPHATE
Value of a ton of rock phosphate, as fixed by the response of crops on the soil experiment fields, varied all the way from less than nothing on one field to \$23.96 on another field, when it was used in addition to manure, and from \$1 to \$41 when it was used in grain systems of farming. On both dark and light colored soils, the response in grain systems of farming was about twice as great as in livestock farming. There was but little difference between dark and light colored soils.

SHRINKAGE MEANS LOSS
To allow dairy cows to shrink during the summer and early fall means that they will be unproductive winter producers. On most farms the cheapest forage can be produced in the form of silage made from corn or cane, and cow keepers have found that it is profitable to have a supply of this succulent feed for both winter and summer feeding.

FOR BETTER HOMES
Forty thousand farm women have united, through farm women's organizations and county extension services, to tell what housekeeping means on farms in 652 counties in 46 states.

Oklahoma Girl Strong as Boy



"Louise Alice was fretful, nervous and all run-down from whooping cough," says Mrs. F. J. Kolar, 1730 West 22nd St., Oklahoma City, Okla. "The little I could force her to eat wouldn't ever digest. She became underweight, sallow and weak."

"Then I decided to try California Fig Syrup, and the results surprised me. Her bowels started working immediately, and in little or no time she was eating so she got to be a pest at the table, always asking us to pass things. Her weight increased, her color improved and she began to romp and play again like other children. Now she's the picture of health, and strong as a boy."

Pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable California Fig Syrup acts surely and quickly to cleanse your child's stomach and bowels of the souring waste that is keeping her half-sick, bilious, sallow, feverish, listless, weak and puny. But it's more than a laxative. It tones and strengthens the stomach and bowels so these organs continue to act normally, of their own accord.

Over four million bottles used a year shows its popularity. Ask for it by the full name, "California Fig Syrup," so you'll get the genuine, endorsed by physicians for 50 years.

FERRETS, all kinds, good healthy stock. Females, \$4.00; Males, \$4.00; Pair, \$8.00. Glendale Ferret Co., Wellington, Ohio.

LADIES, We Sell Guaranteed Pure Chiffon Silk Hose with Full Fashioned Leg. Fine Quality 25c pair postpaid. Write B. & J. SALES CO., Sacred Heart, Minn.

STOMACH TROUBLES

A tired but restless feeling after meals—gas on the stomach—a feeling of fullness—headaches—pains—cramps—heartburn—sour stomach, are usually warnings that the stomach is not acting as it should and needs help in digesting food. If you have any of these warnings write Harold Watkins, Box 298, Scranton, Pa., for information about a formula worked out by a chemist and used for 17 years with amazing success in such cases.

And That's All
Mrs. Meyers—What is your husband's average income?
Mrs. Beyers—Oh, about one o'clock in the morning.—Exchange.

Eat Oysters to Music

For the first time in the history of the famous annual opening of the oyster season at Gloucester, England, the bivalves were swallowed to music this season. To encourage the guest to do so rhythmically, the mayor of Gloucester invited many distinguished musicians, including Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Henry Wood and Sir Hugh Allen, director of the Royal College of Music. A special train took guests, among them being the duke of Marlborough, Lord Birkenhead, the lord mayor of London and Signor Marconi, to the rose-decked tables. The innovation was a success and will be tried again next year.

Many Boone Descendants
Word from Kentucky indicates pioneer stock is not running out in this country. Nelson Webb, direct descendant of Daniel Boone, is the father of twenty-four children, including three sets of twins. There are two children by a first marriage, eleven by a second marriage, and the present Mrs. Webb is the mother of eleven more. We foresee a regiment of grand and great-grandchildren.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Millionaires Own Less
One out of every thirty persons in the United States is a "capitalist," if we may believe the statisticians. He has invested in bonds or other securities. Millionaires own less than 7 per cent of outstanding corporation stocks. Large numbers of men who live in little homes are the principal stockholders. Nowhere else in the world will you find anything like this.

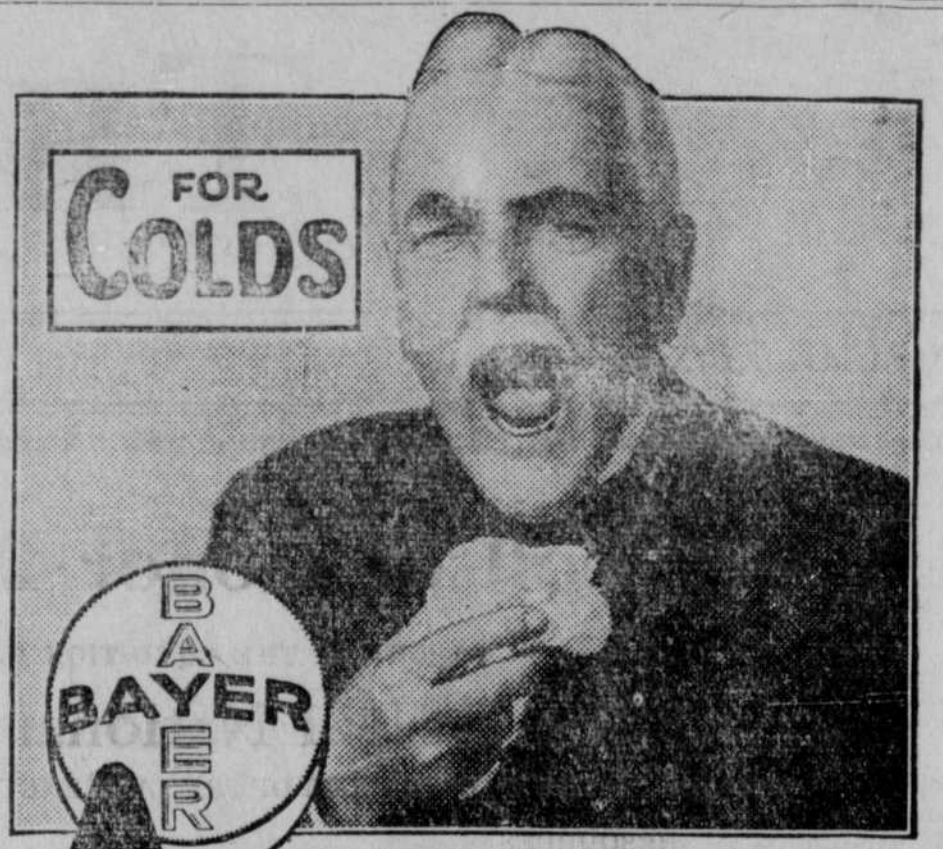
No Puzzle to Him
His Mother—And if you go to school regularly and pay attention you'll soon know as much as your teacher.

Small Son—I should now if I had the book in front of me, like he has.—Tit-Bits (London).

An Object Before Him
Henry—You will never get the dog to mind you, my dear.
The Mrs.—I will with patience. You were just as troublesome yourself at first.

Leading Question
"I'm afraid I didn't make myself plain."
"No? Who did?"

Suffer—something few men are able to do in silence.



FOR COLDS ASPIRIN

To break a cold harmlessly and in a hurry try a Bayer Aspirin tablet. And for headache. The action of Aspirin is very efficient, too, in cases of neuralgia, neuritis, even rheumatism and lumbago! And there's no after effect; doctors give Aspirin to children—often infants. Whenever there's pain, think of Aspirin. The genuine Bayer Aspirin has Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

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He Knew
"I find the old jokes very popular."
"Yes, they're new to some, to others they're old friends."

Opportunity
"When we girls parade we are often annoyed by horrid men."
"Till join you, my dear."

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