

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

GRAPE PROFITABLE CROP
 For the past 15 years the writer has been intimately connected with the sale of many varieties of grapes grown in a test vineyard of several hundreds sorts. As but small lots of each of these were grown it was impossible to market them all through the ordinary channels of car shipments. In view of this a small stand was set up along the road. In the early years it was noted that there was a marked prejudice against all white varieties no matter how sweet or what the quality. Red sorts were only in slightly greater demand, while the black, irrespective of quality, were sought after. The sole requirements, apparently, were size of cluster, size of berry and black or blue in color. As the money return was not the important consideration in disposing of these varieties, particular attention was given to the education of the buying public, by giving them the opportunity of trying the really good sorts. We have urged that the prospective buyer try a berry of one or more of the varieties on the stand and in season. This plan has never failed to result in a satisfied customer. At the present, good white varieties, if well ripened and much sought. Ontario and Niagara seem to appease this demand very satisfactorily; in fact, we have never had a sufficient supply of Ontario to meet the demands. There also has been a swing to good red sorts. The demand for good Delaware has grown by leaps and bounds. Brighton and its near relative, Butler, two good reds, meet a ready sale. Luttie, an early red, sweet but foxy, satisfies many tastes. Catawba, probably because of its lateness and poor maturity, does not sell well in small packages. Fredonia, because of its earliness, size of cluster, compactness, large berries and fine color, is in great demand at the roadside. Worden, when well colored, sells well. Daisy, because of its earliness, met a considerable demand, but it no doubt will be superseded by Fredonia. Moore rarely has sold well. Sheridan, when well matured, sells on sight, and no one is disappointed with it when it is eaten. The roadside market for Lucile is overdone. Uneven ripening and coloring have done much to discredit it. Good Concord are, of course, always in demand. The most popular package early in the season is the Climax two-quart basket, later the four-quart Climax is the popular one, and when the Concord is in season the 12-quart Climax meets a ready sale.

A COMMON ERROR

In the early spring the mistake is common with dairymen. It is that of reducing feed too much before grazing is available. At this season young grass is very watery and low in nutritive value. It is impossible for a cow to eat enough of it to supply normal body needs and maintain milk flow.
 To avoid this mistake the one experiment station makes two suggestions. The first is that pasturing be delayed until grass is in condition for grazing; and the second is that the winter ration be continued. The change to pasture should be gradual. As a concentrate for milk cows on pasture this station recommends any of the following: 200 pounds of corn and cob meal, 50 pounds of wheat bran and 50 pounds of cottonseed meal; 200 pounds of corn and cob meal, 50 pounds of velvet bean meal and 50 pounds of cottonseed meal; 200 pounds of corn and cob meal, 50 pounds of wheat bran and 50 pounds of cottonseed meal.
 The rate of feeding any of these rations to a cow on good pasture is one pound of food to seven pounds of milk up to 20 pounds per day; one pound of feed to six pounds of milk for 20 to 25 pounds of milk per day; one pound of feed to five pounds of milk for 25 to 30 pounds of milk per day; and one pound of feed to four pounds of milk for 30 pounds of milk and up per day. If the change from the winter ration to one of these is made gradually when pasture is ready the condition of the cows will not be upset and milk flow will be increased.

CUTTING LABOR COST

It takes 17½ hours of man labor for the average farmer in the corn belt to produce an acre of corn, but by making use of modern power farming methods one farmer, has reduced this number to less than one-quarter that amount. More than 15 years ago he drove his first tractor, designed and built by himself, a stationary gas engine mounted on four mower wheels, with a chain drive to furnish the motive power. Last year by using tractors in every phase of corn production except planting he produced 100 acres of corn with an average of 4.1 man hours of labor an acre. The one team of horses on this 240-acre farm spend most of their time in the pasture. Three tractors, one purchased second hand for \$40 to be used for repair parts, but which now takes its turn with the others, bear the brunt of the work. He plows 10 acres a day with a two bottom tractor plow, harrows 10 acres an hour with a five section harrow, plants 15 acres a day with a horse drawn planter, cultivates three times with a two row cultivator, averaging 25 acres a day, and then reverts to horses again to give his corn a final cultivation with a mower wheel which is dragged between the rows after the corn has become too high to cultivate the usual way. Not satisfied with cutting production labor to the bone, he has made of his mechanical picker a one man outfit that enables him to husk and crib an acre of corn with an additional three and a half hours of labor. Using a hitch whereby the tractor hauls a wagon alongside the picker he harvests a load, hauls it in with an-

ALL MASH FEEDING

Reports from experiment stations as well as from farm point conclusively to the fact that the all-mash method of feeding is proving out successfully. It seems to help in saving labor and it overcomes the problem of regulating the relative proportion of hard grain and mash consumed where standardized grain and mash rations are fed. Moreover, the all-mash method of feeding is health promoting, because it ends the unsatisfactory practice of throwing scratch grains into the litter. Experiments in feeding laying hens lighted or unlighted, show

other tractor and elevates it into the cribs with an elevator run by a gas engine. Using this method he averages about 180 bushels a day during the season. In addition to demonstrating the saving in labor possible in corn production he has shown that low yields do not necessarily follow machine methods. His entire crop last year averaged over 60 bushels an acre, a yield at least 25 per cent greater than the average for his section. While his use of a crop rotation that sees 50 acres of his farm in legumes each year is a big factor in obtaining high yields, the fact that he can use tractor power to give the crop thorough tillage at the right time of the season is not to be ignored. He applies the same methods to oats. With a 10-foot tractor binder, another one man outfit, he harvests 30 acres a day throughout the season, reducing by 50 per cent the amount of time necessary for this phase of farm work. Nor is this farmer, himself, the only one to profit by the use of labor saving equipment, for a line shaft in the basement of a 10-room modern farm home runs a cream separator, a churn, washing machine, sausage grinder, the pump that supplies the water system and the generator for the light plant. An ample man shed and a well equipped repair shop are important factors in enabling him to get the most efficient use of his equipment and save time when it is most needed. No machine goes into the shed at the end of the season without a thorough overhauling. Does power farming pay? He answers this question thus: "I could crank up all three of my tractors tomorrow morning, head them for the river and let 'em go. They don't owe me a cent."

WATCH THE TAGS

Practically every state has a feed law. In general, states require that every bag shall have a tag on it. Or possibly that there shall be plainly printed on the bag itself a statement which will tell the following: The net weight of the contents. The brand name of the feed. The name and principal address of the manufacturer. A list of the ingredients of the feed if it is a ready mixed feed. The guarantee stated is: The minimum percentage of protein; the minimum percentage of fat; the maximum percentage of fiber. We should all be familiar with the feed law in our respective states. We ought to be familiar with the protein, fat and fiber that should be present in a good grade of the feed we are buying. In buying mixed feeds we should know how much protein there ought to be in the feed that will give us the best results with the roughage that we have. In general, I should like to ask you at any mixed feed containing over 12 per cent fiber. Good mixed feeds do not usually contain over 9 per cent fiber. When they contain 12 per cent or over it means that a high fiber ingredient is being used. The fat guarantee in mixed feeds has been getting lower. More and more fat is being taken from seeds and that means less fat left in the by-products. Most good mixed feeds will have at least 4 per cent fat. However, many manufacturers are finding it hard to guarantee more than 3½ per cent fat. The protein guarantee will run from 12 per cent to 32 per cent, or perhaps a little more in mixed feeds. It is surely that a milk producing grain mixture should have less than 16 per cent total protein. Most roughages found on farms will require at least 20 per cent protein, and poor roughages require 24 per cent protein to give the most economical results. The 32 per cent protein mixed feeds are intended to supplement home grown corn, barley and oats or combinations of them.

YOUR PAL—THE DOG

The dog has been man's best friend from the stone age on. To the farmer he is pal, guard and servant. He can save many steps in the morning and evening in driving the cows to and from the pasture, and his faithful watching has warned many a chicken thief to seek other fields for his depredations. Of course, the dog must be trained right if you wish him to be of service to you. One of the first things to teach him is to mind. There is nothing more aggravating not to say harmful, than a dog that will persist in driving the cows when you do not want him to, or will not come when he is called but will go in pursuit of his own business or pleasures which may consist in running a milk cow until she is nervous and exhausted and her milk flow injured. Teach him that he must stay behind a cow when he is driving her, for if he doesn't it will result almost invariably in the cow running in the opposite direction from the one you want her to take. The breed of the dog also counts if you want him to be of value to you on the farm. One could not expect a Boston bulldog or a Pekingese to be of much use in driving cows or hogs, well adapted as the former might be for watching, or the latter for a pet. Most farmers prefer the Collie or the Shepherd. They are well adapted for the farm from generations of living there. No animals is more intelligent than a good Collie, though, of course, there may be individuals—as there are in the human race—that are worse than worthless. The Police dog is also proving universally popular because of his intelligence and clean-cut beauty. The dog must be well fed, if he is to stay at home and not go running around to the neighbors in search of food and a kindly word. He cherishes these kind words. If you don't believe it, try patting him on the head and see his nose curl up and his whole body wiggle for joy.

superior results where all-mash feeding is practiced. Experiments with growing chickens show that all-mash feeding is at least just as efficient from the standpoint of gain in weight and mortality as is the grain and mash method. The only question about which feeders seem to be uncertain is whether in an ordinary all-mash feeding the birds can be induced to eat enough. To overcome this it is suggested by the one experiment station that feeds used in an all-mash ration be coarse ground, and that fresh mash be placed in the hoppers both morning and night.

In Three-Stop Flight



Man in dark clothing
No highway lighting
Headlights burning
Man not visible



Man in light clothing
No highway lighting
Headlights burning
Man barely visible



Man in dark clothing
With highway lighting
Headlights burning
Man clearly visible

Pedestrians Need Signal Lights
Warning Motorists of Presence

Ex-Broadwayite May Wed Royalty



It is hinted from Paris that Mabelle Gilman Corey, left, divorced wife of William E. Corey, steel magnate, and ex-Broadway beauty, will marry Don Luis De Bourbon, right, first cousin of King Alfonso of Spain. Mabelle is now in Paris. (International Newsreel)

Darrow Wins Retrial



Convicted of the murder of Cecilia Gullivan in Windsor, Vt., in 1928, John C. Winters of that town has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court of Vermont on the basis of arguments presented by Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer. (International Newsreel)

Heroine of Juarez



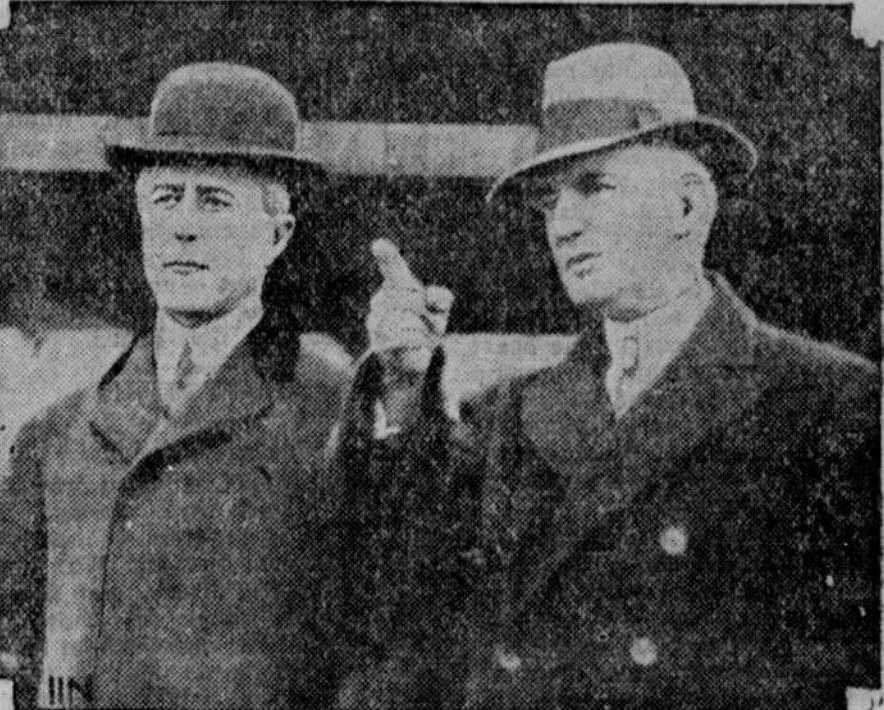
Mrs. Harry Mitchell, an American resident of Juarez, made a name for herself during the recent skirmish between Federals and rebels by serving steaming hot coffee to the American newspaper correspondents who were covering the revolution while her home was under fire. (International Newsreel)

Breaks Long Silence



Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, by his action in criticizing Parliament for ineffectiveness, is believed to be making a bid for return to the power he once enjoyed. (International Newsreel)

Getting Right Down to the Bottom



Secretary of Navy Charles F. Adams, left, is not losing any time on his new job but is getting right after everything. Here he is with Rear-Admiral William A. Moffat, chief of the Navy air service at the Naval air station in Washington, D. C., letting the admiral point out just how things are run. (International Newsreel)

Scientist Gets Medal



Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan above, of the University of California, in collaboration with Professor A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago developed new theories of the velocity of light and have been jointly awarded gold medals by the Society of Arts and Sciences. (International Newsreel)

Kidnapped Doctor Returns



Dr. Loyal Tacker of Chicago, who identified one of the massacre gang as a patient, claims that he was taken for a "ride" to Detroit by the gang. He was found there in a dazed condition by the police who feared that he had been killed. (International Newsreel)

Heads Women Zionists



Mrs. Robert Szold, of New York, heads the Women's Zionist Organization of America, and will lead her fellow members in observance of Purim or the Feast of Easter. (International Newsreel)