

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

SOY BEANS GOOD FEED
The value of soy beans as feed for dairy cows has been well demonstrated. A leafy variety, cut for hay when the beans are nicely formed in the pods, and even when the crop is cured under unfavorable conditions, makes a hay that compares with alfalfa for milk production. This is true where a liberal allowance of hay is fed and where a portion of the coarse stems is left uncut by the cows. Chopping soy bean hay, in a trial conducted at a western college of agriculture, resulted in a larger proportion of the hay being eaten and in a saving of 23 per cent which is sufficient to justify the cost of chopping. Soy beans, preferably grown separately and mixed with corn, are satisfactory for silage and tend to improve the quality of corn silage by slightly increasing its protein content. Soy beans put into the silo alone produce a foul smelling, unsatisfactory quality of silage. Ground soy bean meal has been found slightly superior to cottonseed meal for milk production. In one instance where soy beans formed half the concentrate mixture for dairy cows, a soft, unsatisfactory butter was produced. A combination of carbonaceous feeds, soy beans and cottonseed meal, however, overcomes this difficulty and produces satisfactory results. Where soy beans can be sold for seed or grain at satisfactory prices it may prove most profitable to sell the seed and re-invest the proceeds in soy bean oil meal or cake, a by-product from the manufacture of soy bean oil, or some other high-protein feed. In view of the wide adaptation of soy beans to a variety of soils, and the favorable manner in which this crop may serve dairymen and stockmen, it appears to one that the crop might well receive greater attention in this country than it receives at the present time.

SYSTEM WITH SHEEP
There is no monotony about a farm. All kinds of weather, every season and each month bring interest. April is the sheepman's delight. It is his harvest time. More lambs come then than in any other month, and the wool is grown about all it should. Practical men like to know the problems of others in their class, so here are ours, now. The surface of our Delaine ewes is dark and when the body bends there are the beautiful white fibers, two and a half inches long. Twelve pounds can come off each in a few weeks. Then here is an average of one lamb with each. These are of the same blood. The best ewe lambs will be kept for restocking purposes, while the others and the wether lambs will be on the market, clipped and fat in less than a year. Last year's batch has gone, and their wool will wait to be sold with the ewest. The first batch of holly house lambs went from Thanksgiving to the holidays, and the second was ready for Easter. They had a very happy, short life. We could get a higher percentage of lambs with coarse ewes, but that would call for more feed for them, a greater liability of ailments, less wool, and our trade wants the delicate, delicious meat of the Southdown Delaine, 50 pounds live weight and black, under three months old. All these mothers were well fed. The first batch is out picking up, for the Thanksgiving campaign, the second for the Easter one, and the fine lambs stay with their mothers until weaning at the last of July. The ewes are culled every year and objectionable members go about August to someone with no system. So we are selling often during the year. It would take an expert desk man or a merchant with more capital than ours to net as much with our good living and privileges as we do, and they would have to picnic one-third of the year for the same enjoyment.

COWS THAT MAKE MONEY.
Studies have recently been completed on more than 13,000 cows in cow-testing associations and they reveal something of the advantages which the owner of good cows enjoys. They also show the impossibility of making money with inferior cows. The cows that average only 100 pounds of butterfat per year do not eat much feed, but they are terribly inefficient. It takes 38 cents' worth of feed for them to make a pound of butterfat. This fat would have to sell for 60 cents in order to pay for the labor and other costs of production and let the dairyman have a little profit. Butterfat generally brings less than this, and the man who owns the poor cow loses money. The cows that average 200 pounds of butterfat have a feed cost per pound of 25 cents, and those that average 300 pounds only 22 cents. The man with this kind of cow could make money when butterfat brings 40 cents a pound. When the butterfat price goes as high as 45 or 50 cents he has his own "gold mine."

DUST ON SPRAY
During recent years the use of dusts in orchards has become more prominent and a large number of growers are debating whether to use them or not. Comparison demonstrations have been run in many regions with these materials and by now one can arrive at some definite conclusions regarding the matter. Dusts may be applied at a more rapid rate than liquids, therefore when fruit is an element they should be used. Also, dusts seem to be more easily distributed and applied on large plants; consequently, such things as pecans are more readily protected by dusts than liquids, though there are some machines that throw liquids to good heights but are unable to divide the spray at a distance as finely as it should be for efficient work. Labor cost is less with dusts, though material cost is greater. When all is said and done, the cost proposition is about a standoff between the two methods, and one must decide upon efficiency and time. Results show that liquids stick better and longer and that they give a greater protection and control than

AIRPLANES AND SHEEP
Having put motor trucks to valuable service in transporting lambs from the finishing ranges to loading stations, eliminating long drives and inevitable heavy shooks, sheepmen in parts of the west are looking into the possibilities of airplanes in their business. A plane gave excellent results in feeding an over-grazed sheep range of about 1,000 acres in Oregon recently. This aerial seeding produced a good stand of forage at about half the cost of customary hand seeding. In Idaho planes have found use in connection with routine sheep operations. Two flockmasters have them for personal use, in scouting ranges for better

do the dusts. Many growers are using liquids for the early sprays and are following them with dust applications when time is a factor. Certain sprays, such as oil emulsions and concentrated lime sulphur, must be used as liquids. Consequently the grower must be supplied with pumps and tanks, and where size of trees and size of plantings are not a factor, there is no reason for the purchase of oil machinery for dusting. In large orchards of community propositions, dusting certainly has its place, as the speed of application gives more time for other work and permits the timely use of insecticides and fungicides.

GET 'EM ROOSTING EARLY
Much bother can be avoided at the time pullets go into the laying houses in the fall if these pullets are taught as chicks to roost early. When pullets do not get the roosting habit early, they will not use the roosts in the laying house, but will sleep on the floor, thereby exposing themselves to drafts and forming a habit which may be hard to break. It is used to be considered that early roosting was the cause of crooked breastbones and therefore chicks were not encouraged to roost until they were half grown, in some cases. However, it has been found that crooked breastbones are due to improper bone formation, which may be because the chick does not get the necessary bone making material in its feed or because it is not able properly to make use of this material to make strong bones. Since most of the present day feeding formulas include bone forming material, it is evident that whatever can be done to help the chicks make better use of this material will result in stronger bones. Exposure to the direct rays of the sun will help the chicks to assimilate this bone making material to better advantage. Feeding cod liver oil will do the same thing and is of especial value when the weather is particularly cloudy. It is a good plan to feed cod liver oil, anyway, whether the chicks run out or not at the rate of 2 per cent of the mash fed, in order to make sure the chicks get some of the necessary vitamins that are needed to make proper growth. Crooked bones can therefore be counted out of the subject of early roosting. Let the chicks roost as early as 4 or 5 weeks of age if they will. A good way to start roosting is to have sloping roosts from the walls to the floor, having them hinged at the wall about a foot from the floor, with 3 roosts between the floor and wall. These roosts may be put on 3 walls surrounding the brooder, so the chicks can be evenly distributed, and may be raised during the day.

USE OF A TRUCK
Aside from the ordinary uses of a truck on a poultry farm, such as hauling feed from the freight car or feed dealer, carting eggs and poultry to town and fetching equipment and supplies back to the farm, a truck is of especial service at this season, in connection with the young stock. It will soon be time for the chicks to be put on range—some are undoubtedly on range now. On most poultry farms the range houses are farthest of any from the dwelling and from the feed room; this means rather long trips in many cases and the truck brought back every day. A truck to the range and something to be brought back every day. A truck can be used to advantage on these trips to the range. Hauling of feed, milk cans or barrels, rolls of wire, pans hoppers, litter, can all be done by truck to good advantage. Even chicks must be taken to the range and it is frequently necessary to move chicks around on range, due to combining two or more houses of chicks; cockerels must be culled out and removed. Houses must be cleaned and the filth hauled off. There are many uses for a truck on a poultry farm without taking it off the place, besides the actual hauling that must be done to and from the farm, and during the spring and early summer are times when a truck can be used to extremely good advantage.

WINNERS USE CLEAN GROUNDS
A new system of starting and raising the pig crop is rapidly coming into use on the farms here in the corn belt. That system involves the use of clean grounds. Perhaps no better proof of its success is to be found than that of our winners in the Iowa pig contest. For two years we have had a state-wide contest to find the men who could produce the most pounds of pork per sow in six months' time for all of the sows farrowing. Several of these men have produced better than a ton of pork in six months from each sow on their farms. It goes without saying that men who are able to make such records are good feeders, yet one of the secrets of their success is the weaning of large litters of healthy pigs from every sow on the farm. To do this, they are employing the clean grounds system. On many of these farms, the sows farrow in small, individual or two or three sow houses out on an alfalfa clover or other pasture which has been cultivated and on which no hogs have run for one or more years. In other instances the sows farrow in a central house which has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected—many scrub their houses with a hot lye solution before the sows farrow. The pigs are then moved out to clean grounds before they have had an opportunity to run in the old lots. This clean grounds system is resulting in more pigs saved per sow, healthier and more uniform pigs which gain rapidly and economically from the day they are farrowed.

feed and water, in maintaining closer contact with camps, and in locating strayed bands. Planes cannot land at every range camp, but the camp tender can communicate his needs to the pilot by a code of signals and can pick up a note dropped close by. A plane located in short order on the southern Idaho winter range, this winter, a band of sheep which had strayed from its herders during a blizzard. Feed may even be rushed by plane to bands of sheep snowbound on these winter ranges, which would help reduce the hazards of wintering on the desert ranges.

Pyre Victim's Chum Important Witness



Elizabeth Lord, of New York, friend of Mrs. Dorothy Peacock, torch victim, may be summoned as an important witness at the trial of Earle Peacock at White Plains, N. Y., for the murder of his wife, to describe Dorothy's insatiable quest for gayety. (International Newsreel)

Will Lindy Lose Love Wager?



Col. Lindbergh will probably write a check for \$1,500 to Phil Love, a friend and fellow airman, immediately after his marriage to Anne Morrow. When the friends were flying the mail together a long time ago they made a wager that the first to marry would pay the other \$1,500. It looks as if Love will collect on this love wager, unless he goes and falls himself. (International Newsreel)

Bride in Name Only



Betty Cullen, 17, of Denver, Colorado, will become an "emigrating widow" an hour after she becomes the bride of Gordon Callbeck, 19, grandson of Mayor of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada, for the boy has overstayed his leave in the States and must return to the country of which he is a subject. (International Newsreel)

BLOCK ROWS AT BRIDGE PARTIES

Committee Forms Code for Pivot and Progressive Games

New York, (UP)—With the praiseworthy purpose of settling a lot of auction bridge arguments a committee of the American Auction Bridge League today handed down a set of laws for the two forms of the game that perhaps are more commonly played than any other—pivot and progressive. Progressive bridge, as you probably know, is the kind wherein you no sooner get accustomed to your partner's whimsical conventions than someone says, "Oh, that makes four hands. Now where do we go? The game is a modified marathon and usually you get a lot of exercise standing up and sitting down. Pivot bridge is that merciful game wherein four people can play three rubbers and only in one of the three is a husband paired with his wife, thus minimizing bloodshed and acrimony.

No Official Rules
But it seems there have been no official rules to these games. Scoring and means of progression were disputed and hostesses insulted guests and guests insulted hostesses and things were in an awful mess. So Milton C. Work of New York, Walter F. Wyman of Boston, and Frank E. Bruehl of Minneapolis, decided to correct this dreadful situation. Their laws are now announced in the Auction Bridge Magazine.

In the old days when one set of partners made 500 points in progressive and the other 700, the former pair wrote down "500" on their tallies and the latter pair "700." Well, that won't do any more. No, sir, it was unfair because the "500" side was the loser and yet probably had more points than most of the winning pair at other tables.

So now, the winners, in the case described, will give themselves a plus 200 and the losers a minus 200. A new score card should be provided for each person so that he can put his minuses on one side and his pluses (is that the way to spell it?) on the other. Of course, the new system means that players will have to be able to subtract as well as add and that, heaven knows, will be a hardship. But fairness must triumph over mathematical difficulties.

The new laws also prescribe definite practices for the starting of play, for the advancing of players from one table to the next one and all such similar mechanical practices. For instance, the winners are the ones who advance and they do NOT play together at the next table.

A feature of the new scoring provides a bonus of 100 points for each couple progressing. In case of a tie each side gets 50 points and they cut to see who advances.

For the first time, in both pivot and auction, the practise of giving 125 points for game in one hand is legalized. Whether to pivot after every four games, hands or rubbers is left optional.

Unfortunately the new regulations, at least from a cursory examination, do not outline the proper procedure when in progressing you find yourself the partner of a player who leads away from an ace in a suit bid or doubles on "hunches."

Ice Box Museum Would House Mummies of 1923

Moscow, (AP)—A gigantic Refrigerator Museum in ice covered Siberia for the scientific preservation of men and animals has been planned by the Far Eastern Geophysical Observatory. The phenomenon of "eternal frost" in parts of Siberia is thought to be entirely suitable for such a project. It has been found that organic elements can be preserved for centuries in the frozen ground. Proof is cited in the discovery of the bodies of mammoths in a refrigerated condition.

Sponsors of the museum plan to file away for the ages specimens of all races, the utensils of their daily life, food products and animals. It is estimated that about \$5,000,000 will be required and application will be made to scientific organizations all over the world for donations.

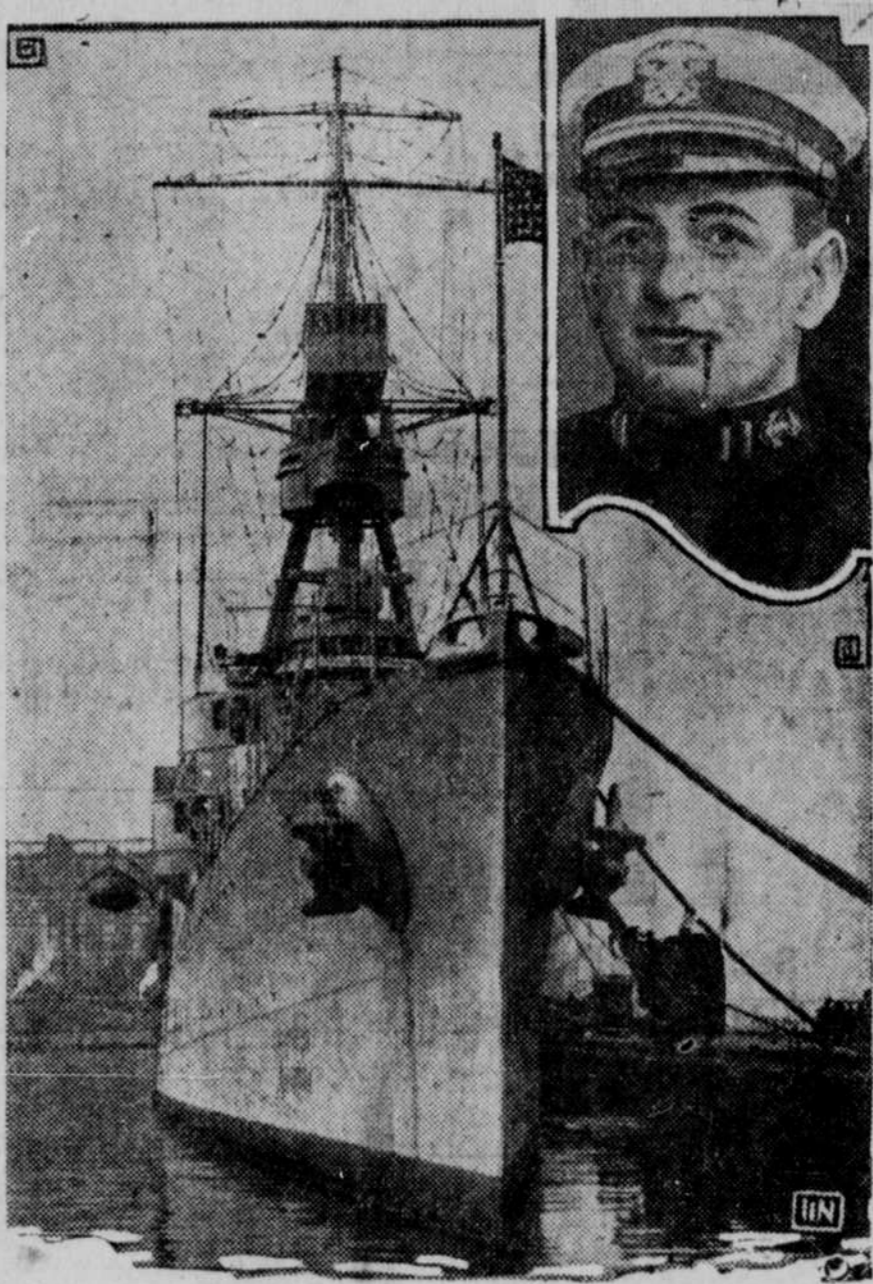
"Organized" Cows Bring Profits

BY NEA SERVICE
Urbana, Ill.—What a difference a little co-operation makes! The 10,000 cows in the 27 dairy herd improvement associations of Illinois returned \$2.37 for every dollar's worth of feed they ate last year, or a total of \$500,000 more than was returned by a like number of average cows of the state. Moreover, each cow averaged 73 per cent more milk and butterfat than the state average.

ART
From Life.
Once upon a time, three men—a man of genius, a man of ideals, and a man of experience—set out to create a great work of art. "How brilliant!" was the verdict on the first man's efforts. "How beautiful!" was said of the second's. But it was the third who won the prize. "How true!" the world said.

Q. Were Lincoln pennies made in 1922? L. G. R.
A. Lincoln pennies were made in 1922 but only \$71,600 worth. Therefore they are rare.

This U. S. Cruiser Fooled 'Em



H. Osterhaus (inset) was in command of the U. S. Cruiser Richmond (above) when it was invaded and searched by coast guardsmen, upon information received in an anonymous letter that the craft was as wet inside as she was outside. The information, however, proved false, as the search revealed nothing remotely resembling the illegal stuff. (International Newsreel)

Murder Premeditated?



Margaret Elizabeth Lord, of New York, a friend of Mrs. Dorothy Peacock, who was murdered by her husband, Earle Peacock, is one of the chums of the slain woman who will be questioned by the police in an effort to establish that the young wife feared violence from her husband because of his jealousy. (International Newsreel)