OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

When the cows are on good pas-ture, is grain necessary? Experi-ment stations have not proved that feeding grain on good pasture is profitable in immediate returns from low producing cows—Jerseys giving 25 pounds of milk a day or less and Holsteins giving 30 pounds or less. On the other hand, they found that the 34 dairymen who produced an average of 400 or more negative. pounds of butter fat per cow last year in cow testing associations all year in cow testing associations all fed grain on pasture. The 10 high-est herds of these 34 showed re-turns over feed cost of more than \$185 from each of their cows. Ap-parently these men were not far wrong in their methods. For high wrong in their methods. For high producers, there is no question but what feeding grain on pasture pays. Since pasture is a balanced ration for dairy cows, supplementing is properly is not difficult, but the grain should be balanced. A mixture of five parts by weight of corn or of five parts by weight of corn or barley, five of oats or bran and one part of cottonseed meal or linsed meal is a desirable one. Holsteins meal is a desirable one. Holsteins milking above 30 pounds daily should have about one pound of grain for each seven pounds of milk; Jerseys and Guernseys milking above 25 pounds should have one pound of grain to each five pounds of milk. The other breeds will fall about midway between the Holsteins and Channel Island breeds

ROTATE STRAWBERRY BED In theory at least rotation of crops is pretty generally accepted as a good practice and there are few crops where it stands out more emphatically than with strawberries. A good rotation will improve the fertility of the land, will add humus to the soil and thus im-prove its water holding capacity, which is very important with strawwhich is very important with straw-berries, and will assist very materi-ally in keeping down insect and fungus pests. In fact, many growers depend entirely on rotation for the control of strawberry pests. The principal requisites of a good straw-berry rotation are to introduce a crop of grass somewhere in the pro-gram, to have a hoed crop just pre-vious to setting to strawberries, and to allow four or five years to clanse to allow four or five years to elapse before setting land to strawberries again. An excellent strawberry rotation is the following: Plow down the old bed as soon as the crop is off and grow late cabbage or sow to buckwheat. Grow a crop of corn, seeding at the last cultivation to hay with plenty of clover seed in the mixture. After one or two crops of hay plow up and grow beans of po-tatoes. Set to strawberries again.

ABOUT FERTILIZERS Many farmers are laboring under the impression that the constant use of commercial fertilizers on a

given soil will ultimately ruin it, and for conformation of that opinion they often refer to the soils in the cotton belt that are lower in fertility today than they were 25 or 30 years ago. Many tests have shown that a soil on which clover or other legumes have been grown a result is in good physical condi-tion, will respond much better to a dressing of superphosphate than one from which the organic matter has been largely removed through continuous cropping for a number of years. Soils low in the content of organic matter should not be fertilized for corn, but rather for a small grain crop seeded to clover or some other legume.

USE THE EGG SCALES We are coming rapidly to the necessity of building up flocks which will give not only good yields in number of eggs but also eggs which are of good size and quality. As a result of heavy production and forced feeding and careless breeding, the tendency today is for the size of egg continually to decrease. Fgg scales on a shelf near the trap nests and another set on the egg ta-ble in the packing room will en-able the operator to check up ac-curately upon the size of eggs pro-duced, so that birds which constantly lay small eggs can be eliminated from the breeding flock; also the small eggs can be discarded when packing and marketing, thus realizing a higher price. The size of eggs is both a breeding and marketing problem. The egg scale offers the only method of solution.

CONSERVING VITALITY
The farm wife of today has the same chance to make use of labor saving equipment as has her up-to-date husband. Electricity and gas are being brought to the farm home. The up-to-date housewife has untold possibilities for saving labor made possible by these two conveniences undreamed of less than two or three decades ago. Perhaps most of the progress in developing workable equipment for the farm home has been made within the last few years, but with the start which we now have along this line even greater progress may be expected in the very near future. Conveniences that were available only to city home makers a few years ago may be found on almost any farm with-in a few years, and at no greater cost than that borne by the farm wife's city sister.

REVIVING CHILLED CHICKS REVIVING CHILLED CHICKS
During a recent hard rain, a number of our young chickens were almost drowned before we could get them under schelter, says a fancier who looks well to the care of the little fellows. We carried in 62 to warm by the fire. Some that were nearer dead than alive we put in a pan filled with water a little warmer than blood heat, adding more warm water as needed. The ones we held in the warm water were the held in the warm water were the ones nearest dead, yet they revived quickly, and we didn't lose one of

SUN FLOWERS FOR

BEAN POLES Raising pole beans has become problem in some localities, because oles are so hard to get. Why worry about poles, when sunflowers can supply them? The sunflower seed is good feed for chickens, and the stalks are splendid for bean poles. I plant sunflowers with corn-planter, 15 to 20 inches apart in row. Planting rather thick keeps the stalks from growing so large, for the beans like to climb a small pole rather than a large one. An advantage of a sunflower pole over a wooden pole is when bean crop has been gathered, the poles can be

them. Of the others that were wrapped in woolen cloths and put to warm by the fire, we lost about one-fifth. Since then, if we happer to find one in the stock troughs, we bring it in and give it a warm water bath before wrapping it up to dry We have revived some that did not show any signs of life when removed from the cold water.

THE NEW METHOD A practise which seems to be growing in favor among potate growers who study their business is the use of higher quantities of seed potatoes per acre. A few years age potato growers considered 12 to 11 bushels ample. Today the tendency is to use 20 bushels, and some of the is to use 20 bushels, and some of the more careful men, particularly certified seed producers, plant in the neighborhood of 25. This increases slightly acre cost of growing the crop. On the other hand, it permits use of a larger seed piece, which will give a more vigorous plant eliminates skips in the stand, and enables the grower to bring his rows closer together, a very important closer together, a very important point where high yields are the aim. This tends to lower the cost per bushel, a far more important point than cost per acre.

SWEET CLOVER'S NEEDS Sweet clover will grow almost anywhere if the annual rainfall a more than 17 inches and there is enough lime in the soil. But in spite of the fact that sweet clover is a hardy plant, it is not always easy to get a stand. Three things especially important in getting a stand are ly important in getting a stand are lime, inoculation and a firm seed bed. It may not always be nec-essary to neutralize an acid soil, but sweet clover commonly must have lime if it is to do well. Inoculation of the seed or soil is advisable where the crop is to be grown on land that has gro. 1 neither alfalfa nor sweet clover before. A firm seed bed is necessary. Many failures have been shown to be due to lack of rolling or compacting the soil after plowing.

BIGGER YIELDS OF CORN For three or four sents an acre you can treat your seed corn with organic-mercury disinfectant and get increased yield. The treatment is especially valuable if corn is planted on high-priced land where the owner does not wish to waste part of the land because of a poor stand. A poor stand may take up stand. A poor stand may take up as high as 20 per cent or more of the eara of the field. Farmers seldom know whether seed is free from disease, and even if the seed is planted under ideal conditions, unfavorable weather may develop before the seed germinates.

BE CAUTIOUS

Lamb feeders should exercise caution in filling feedlots next fall. A boom market in fat lambs last winter has aroused the germ of speculation, always latent, and owing to the specific of the specific country based on the specific co lation, always latent, and owing to unsatisfactory beef making results last winter many cattle feeders assert their intention to switch to lambs. There will be danger in fattening lambs for the next midwinter market, especially if thin lambs are acquired at high prices, a stage of the operation at which loss is usually incurred, especially as livestock markets rarely repeat the previous season's performance. season's performance.

CHARCOAL FOR COWS Anything as inexpensive and as beneficial as charcoal should find a wider place in dairy rations. It is particularly useful in getting fresh cows squared away for a good start. I doubt if cows on pasture especially need it, but cows kept up during the summer months will be benefited. It cannot hurt any animal, and its powers of absorption render it an aid to digestion and one form of insurance against cows going off feed.

PLANTING SOY BEANS Soybeans can be planted with grain-drill or corn-planter. If a rotary hoe is to be used in cultivating the beans, and corn-planter is used for planting, the soys had better be double-rowed. That is, after planting the field, straddle the rows. Better set the planter 36 inches, too, so that the rows will be 18 inches appart. On you can were be 18 inches apart. Or you can use a grain-drill with half the holes stopped up for planting soybeans.

FINDING IT PROFITABLE
The American farmer, besides
producing larger crops, is taking more interest in the marketing and distribution of his products. In 10 years the number of co-operatives has grown from 5,424 to 11,400. The membership has increased five times. 'The total amount of busi-ness in 1927 amounted to \$2,300,000,-This increase in co-operative activity signifies that farmers are realizing the benefits of co-opera-

PRUNING WALNUT TREES The young black walnut tree, when uncrowded by other trees, retains its lower branches unless The young pruned when young. If you have any young trees and expect to sell them for lumber when mature, cut the lower limbs off now. Otherwise, they will produce large knots that extend far into the trunk and lessen the value of the tree for lumber. Cutting the lower branches off makes the tree grow taller and more stately. Paint the wounds, where large branches are removed.

WHAT THINK YOU? The business world is organized and is profiting thereby. If agriculand is proliting thereby. If agriculture is to hold its own it, too, must be organized. So join the farm bureau. Don't wait for a committee to call and urge you to join. That is a waste of money and effort. Make up your mind that you will help support the industry that supports you. It the industry that supports you. It needs your help and you need what it has to offer. If you want better times on the farm, join hands with your neighbors and support the progressive element in your own coun-

dragged down and plowed under out of the way.

SELLING HONEY

Comb honey sells best if sections are cleaned of any propolis which might be on the wood. Put only one grade of honey in a case. Extract-ed honey should be sold in bottles or jars) and pails. Be sure the glass is a white glass; greenish glass may give the honey an undesirable tint. Extracted honey should never be heated higher than 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and should be held at that temperature only a short time. Excessive heating darkens honey and drives off the aroma and flavor.

FOILED BY HOOVER WASHINGTON-(AP)- Au- + tograph hunters seeking no- + taries' commissions for the sole + + purpose of obtaining the presi- + dent's signature will have no + + luck during the Hoover regime, +
President Hoover has upset a + precedent established by George +

AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS

→ Washington whereby the chief → + executive personally signed all + commissions issued to notaries. + + About 500 are issued annually + to residents of the District of + Columbia, Many souvenir hunt- + + ers. it is declared, applied for + + notarial commissions with + + little intention of discharging + + the duties so conferred upon +

President Hoover signs his name just once to a submitted + list. When the individual com- + + missions are issued they bear a + facsimile signature.

Hokum Crusade Against "Reds." From Cedar Rapids Gazette (Rep.). The bolsheviki menace seems to The bolsheviki menace seems to be growing apace. At any rate, the National Republic, formerly the National Republican, has announced that it will be battle against the menace. A letter being broadcast by Representative Frank Murphy of Ohio solicits funds for this purpose. Subscriptions of \$110 each are requested. One of these subscriptions would place the magazine for a year would place the magazine for a year in the hands of 55 "key men and women" who would thus be advised how to battle the menace.

However, the table of contents for

the July issue contains nothing that would enlighten the "key men and women" as to the procedure for squelching reds. There are several injunctions to protect the "home life" of the nation. The cover contains a cartoon which depicts a Revolutionary soldier—vintage of '76—trying to awaken another to repel an attack from a rabble bearing signs indicating "Reds, Yellows and Pinks," and "Moscow Uber Aller"

Alles."
It is extremely thoughtless of the National Republic to plunge the nation into a panic without indicating the extent of the danger and the method for combating it. One had believed the "red menace" had been exterminated by the election of Mr. Coolidge. And here it is rearing its horrid head again as if that great and noble victory had never been won.

Meanwhile numerous frightened business men will put tremulous fingers into their pocketbooks and fork over \$110 each to furnish instruction to the intrepid "key men and women." As long as these mysterical women and women the structure of th terious but potent protectors of the nation's home life are on the job and as long as enough business men are willing to come up with \$110 each there is apparently no immediate danger of the red flag flaming from the dome of the Capitol. But one suspects that the menace will remain hovering near as long as contributors are responsive to the so-licitation for funds. It is exceeding ly strange that neither France ros Great Britain get in a funk over the red menace although both have communists in their parliaments There isn't any one in congress who approaches communism. Our so-called radicals are about as communistic as Sockless Jerry Simpson And out of 35,000,000 voters, 40,000 stitute a "red menace" demanding strenuous activity on the part of the "key men and women." but it prob-ably requires a specialist in menaces to discover it.

Will Pay and Pay.

J. Hamilton Lewis, formerly senator from Illinois, who addressed the Wisconsin bar association, called the Young plan, as the most recen agreement on German reparations i named, "a policy which loses us our money, will bankrupt the treasury and multiply the enemies against America, in addition to those she has already inherited from the World war.

This is a gloomy view, too extreme of course, but a long way from having nothing to support it. Germany is to issue bonds to the nations to which reparations are due; these nations will sell them to the United States, the only country with money enough to buy them. And then, Mr. Lewis reasons, the United States will be committed to support of those countries, in war as well as peace, whose paper we nave. We should never dare, Mr. Lewis de-clares, refuse further credit, even for help in making war, to nations which owe us so much.

There is something in all this, Only—only, what are we going to do about it? Already our bankers have lent Europe in loans since the war more than our much talked of government loans to help presecute tne war. Presently it will become clear, even to those who now want to exclude all foreign goods from our markets, that we must take something from these nations or not be repaid. Even if they pay us in gold, we can only lend it back so that someone will pay interest for

What Mr. Lewis really shows is the absurdity of those who thought the United States could be isolated from the rest of the world hy staying outside certain political ar-rangements. We shall not pay for all the war. Men, women and chilall the war. Men, women and children elsewhere have paid all they had in money and all that life could bring them. But we cannot have so much more than the rest of the world and get out of paying a share of the cost of destruction. We are the world's rich man. And it is a saving law of wealth that you can not even use it for your own advantage without helping to feed and clothe others.

EXCEED STEEL QUOTA WASHINGTON- (AP) -The group of German, French and Belgian steel makers who form the continental "steel entente" produced 1,000,000 metric tons more in 1928 than the quota they had agreed upon. The department of commerce

has reports showing that the total

for the year, including mills in Lux-

emburg, was 30,297,000 metric tons,

A Real Duffer. From Answers.

Golf Pro: Now, one important thing for me to tell you, sir, is always keep your eye on your ball. Novice (suspeciously): Oh, is that the sort of club I've joined?

Q. Can cotton, watermelon, and banana and orange trees stand a frost? E. A. L.

Cotton can stand a very slight frost if only of a short duration. A certain sub-species of orange trees likewise can stand a slight frost, but the banana and watermelon would be instantly killed by frost

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Vast Panorama of Life

Underseas Put on View

The Hall of Fishes is a new wing of onoff and other rejuvenation procesthe American Academy of Natural ses at a dinner. He said: History in New York which is described as one vast panorama of the ed with a great scientific truth, but underseas life, designed to appeal to -well, it's like Jed Prouty's deer hunt. the ardent disciple of Izaak Walton as well as the high-school student in hunt, when he was green,' said the old biology and to humanize ichthyology, settler. 'Young Jed found the deer's At one end of the hall is a mounted tracks and he follered 'em all right. sail fish measuring nine feet in but he follered 'em from sunup to tength, hurling its body high in the dark in the wrong direction." air. This specimen was caught by Mrs. Greenfield, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding of Pasadena, Calif. Eccentric fishes have their place in the collection, such as the trigger-fish, the Bermuda file-fish, the devilfish, the "fishes with lungs and limbs" and the hags and lampreys. The biology of fishes is demonstrated with a series of exhibits, and another case is devoted to the locomotor mechanism of fishes. In addition to these specimens there are many paintings of fish groups and other phases of sea life.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Perfect Miniature Railroad

The Locomotive Engineers' Journal says that one of the novel exhibits at the model engineering exhibition. held recently in London, England, was the smallest working scale model railway in the world, made by J. J. Landridge of the Wimbledon and District Model Railway club. It is a perfect scale model, made at the scale ratio of 2 mm, to 1 foot. It is only half an inch at the tallest part of the engine-i, e., the cab-and the rails it runs on are % inch gauge. The engine, carriage and trucks can easily be stowed away in a 50-size cigarette box. It works by electricity from a small motor housed in the tiny engine.

To Build Fire in Rain

It is a good test of one's resourcefulness to make a fire out of doors in rainy weather. The best way to go about it depends upon local conditions. Dry fuel and a place to build a fire can often be found under big, uptilted logs, shelving rocks, and similar natural shelters, or in the core of an old stump. In default of these, look for a dead softwood tree that leans to the south. Chop off some of the wood and the bark on the under side. split it fine, and build your fire under the shelter of the trunk .- Horace Kephart, authority on camping.

Very Simple Lady-I am returning the clock you sold me because it does not keep cor-

Clerk-It iss a good time-keeper, madam. Ven de liddle han' iss on four, an' de clock strikes twelve, it iss always nine o'clock.

A Wise Kid Office Manager-Yes, I'm tooking for

a young lad to learn office work. Is your boy honest? Mrs. McJill-Oh, yes. But he

business.

abbi.

Negro Jews New York city to maintain a Hebrew synagogue where services on Friday.

Modern Schedule

Saturday and Sunday are conducted

in the Hebrew language by a colored

For girls the period of innocent particular destination of purpose. childhood has been shortened about five years. The period of bridehood has been postponed nearly ten years. -Woman's Home Companion,

Getting Off

《大学》(1975年)(1975年)(1976年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)(1970年)

Dr. William Ryans Brand, the Baltimore surgeon, was discussing the Vor-"Voronoff and his disciples start-

"'I remember Jed Prouty's fust deer

No, the Shock Jumbled It

Hubby (reading paper)-Just think, an earthquake has destroyed the entire town of Piszikykisky in Poland. Wife-Was it spelled the same way before the earthquake?

Vanishing Oxen Teams

Although oxen teams have not entirely disappeared from New England farms they are well on the way to the vanishing point. In early lumbering operations oxen were invaluable in the Maine and New Hampshire logging camps. But now they have been replaced almost entirely by horses, and in some localities by motor tractors.

Barberism

"Paw, what does the word barbarism mean?" asked little Willie.

"Barber, of course," answered the father, as he absent-mindedly stroked his chin.

One's aim in life may not be high, but that doesn't lessen the satisfaction of hitting the bull's-eyes.

So good to eat and such an effective regulator

- that millions eat it as their favorite bran



WITH OTHER PARTS OF WHEAT 1929, P. Co., Inc.

Silverware for Brides

The bride is the keystone of the There are enough negro Jews in young couples under thirty years old, an arm. while jewelers are unanimous in the estimate that the first purchases are made before the age of twenty-four .-Smart Set Magazine.

> If you like outings, you don't care much whether or not they have any

> Many businesses are not looking for talent. They are satisfied to dub

Conceal scuffs this easy way A touch or two of the dauber conceals scuffs like magic. Color is restored uniformly to faded shoes. More than 50 long-life shines - 50 cents. Colors for black, brown, tan and white shoes - a neutral polish for others. BARTON'S

So It Goes

Speaking of the retired sea captain knows well enough that business is American silverware manufacturer's in Maine who drowned in his bathfortune. A survey just completed tub, we see where an Akron flyer, who shows that 67 per cent of the silver- had broken 35,000 feet in altitude tests, ware sold is purchased by and for fell down a few stairs and cracked

> Arrowroot, a valuable source of starch, is produced commercially only in the island of St. Vincent in the West Indies.

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