

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

BEST TIME TO VACCINATE

No one seriously questions the desirability or effectiveness of vaccinating hogs against cholera nowadays. It is true a high percentage of hogs produced each year in the corn and hog belt are not vaccinated, but this is because their owners hope that cholera will pass by on the other side of the county that particular year. It is a desire to save the cost of vaccination, rather than a disbelief in its efficiency when properly done with clean, potent serum and virus, that holds down the percentage of vaccinated hogs. And this saving practice is what keeps the menace of severe cholera outbreaks and serum shortages with us. But while there is no argument about vaccination, there is a sharp difference of opinion and variation in recommendation as to the best time to vaccinate. Since the cost is a very real factor in the more or less regular use of this preventive measure, the vaccination plan that gives immunity at least cost is best. Since the amount of serum required is in almost direct proportion to the weight of the pig or hog, the smaller the pig at vaccination the better the program—if lasting immunity is produced. There the argument begins. Most practicing veterinarians are skeptical about vaccination of pigs before weaning. And their doubts are usually based on personal experience. Commonly their experience has been something like this: Upon being called to vaccinate a herd, the bulk of which has been weaned but with some late litters still nursing, the whole lot has been given the double treatment. The older weaned pigs came through all right, but some of the younger litters or individual pigs developed symptoms and died of cholera. On the other hand, vaccination with cholera menacing or already in the herd, the whole grove of unweaned pigs are vaccinated with a varying subsequent loss from cholera. On the other hand, vaccination tests at various experiments indicate that pigs even a few days old can be immunized against cholera in a high percentage of cases and with pigs approaching weaning (seven to nine weeks old) immunity is as certain as with old hogs. The explanation offered by careful observers of this apparent variation between experiments and practice generally hinges on this fact: Pigs up to six or eight weeks of age have tender, pliable skin and soft flesh. With ordinary vaccination practice, where rapid handling and treatment is commonly the rule, it is probable that among certain individual pigs there is more or less leakage of serum from the hole through which it was injected. If this is true, it offers a reasonable and plausible explanation why vaccination is uncertain with young pigs. This fault or error should not apply to pigs eight weeks old or older, especially when the job is carefully done—with speed not the dominating thought while the job is being done. It appears to be sound policy to vaccinate pigs when the younger ones reach two months of age. Vaccination at the younger practical age has another advantage besides that of costing less. The shock of vaccination, like that of castration, is increased with age. A healthy, 8-week-old pig, especially if still getting a good ration of his mother's milk, will pay little attention to vaccination, while a 4-month-old one will likely go off feed and show decided soreness and some fever. Another advantage of vaccination early is that of freedom from troubles that trouble following vaccination is caused by the pigs being weakened by worms, necro or other diseases and unable to stand a shock. Pigs seriously out of condition, whatever the cause, should be brought back to a thrifty condition before vaccination. Early vaccination does reduce the risk of running into serious disease and parasite infestation. Whether vaccinated before or after weaning, everything possible should be done to make it easy for the pigs to withstand vaccination. It should not be done at the same time as castration. Neither should it be done just before or after weaning. Don't pile up the pig's difficulties and troubles. One at a time is enough. Of course, clean sleeping quarters are always desirable; especially if infection and abscesses are to be avoided following vaccination.

FIGHTING PULLORUM

It appears at present there are two methods of combating pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea). The first is by testing the breeding flock each year by the agglutination test and removing the reactors. If carefully done, this test will practically eliminate losses from this disease among baby chicks. But it has not been developed to the point where it will make further testing unnecessary. At one western experiment station they are studying the possibility of combatting this disease through the building up of strains of chickens extremely resistant to the disease. This method appears to offer real possibilities. The resistant strain that has been developed through selection showed a survival of 87 per cent when inoculated through feeding a pure culture of the pullorum organism to over 3,000 chicks shortly after hatching. This artificial inoculation is quite naturally more complete and deadly in its effects than is ordinary inoculation from chick to chick. Among another group of something over 3,000 chicks from unselected stock, hatched and brooded at the same time and inoculated with the same culture, only 28 per cent were left at the end of three weeks. This indicates that continual selection and mating together of resistant individuals should result in a strain showing a

GROWING CLOVER

While red clover will grow on a slightly acid soil, it will not do well when the soil shows a need for two or more tons of lime per acre. Such soils should be limed before sowing clover on them. If this can not be done, don't sow clover; the risk of loss is too great. Better grow soybeans for hay on sour land till it can be sweetened with lime, applied according to requirements as shown by test.

ALFALFA AS SUPPLEMENT

Many feeders prefer yellow to white corn for feeding fall pigs. When pigs are fed only corn and tankage or corn and skim-milk,

high degree of natural resistance to the disease.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

Here's a little "story" by one, who, though somewhat facetious, really tells us something: We was readin' the other day about Abraham Lincoln—what a great man he was and how he split rails. And, say, if you can believe what you read, he sure split 'em, and it seemed to infer, too, that he was a great man because he split rails. Then we got to wonderin' what it was in our life that made us such a success. Oh, no, we aren't so terribly successful maybe and still we are. Beth and I we have six nice kids—three in high school, one in college, and two more coming out. We have 19 purebreds; a bath in the house and a cement walk out to the front gate. Beth's 42 years old and I'm 43 and president—no, not president of the United States but president of the cow testing association. Well, as we said before, we got to wonderin' what it was that made us such a success; and thinkin' back we wondered if it was choppin' the frozen cow manure out of the gutter when we was a kid. That looks to us like as menial a job as splittin' rails and if you was to cut off the last syllable it is even more so. Speakin' about what a wonderin' success we've been though, we've often thought how really successful Al might have been if he had stayed on the farm. Al is my brother,—six years younger and lots smarter. There was a couple of sisters in between. Al was too smart to stay on the farm, so the folks thought. He ought to go to town and make something of himself. Well, he did. He got a pretty good education, went to town, married a nice girl there a few years back and by her working, too, in an office some place, they make quite a lot of money. They make lots more than Beth and I do, but after all they don't have any more to eat. Facts are they don't have as much. We was down there visitin' Beth and I, just a few weeks ago and blamed if I didn't get hungry. They didn't have nothin' much for breakfast but grapefruit and maybe a roll or somethin' like that, and coffee—nothin' that was all that good, guess maybe it was all they wanted to eat though, 'cause it seems like runnin' around all the first half of the night and eatin' lunches at midnight ain't very conducive to eatin' much breakfast. Tain't like it is with us, 'goin' to bed at nine o'clock and gettin' up at five-thirty and doin' about an hour and a half of chores before breakfast. Ham and eggs fill the bill better with us. But Al's been quite successful just the same—in his line. They get a new model every year, live in a steamheated flat in a swell neighborhood, have a chow dog that's a prize winner,—but just the same we wouldn't trade old Shap for him. We'll bet he wouldn't know a cow if he was to see one. Of course, Al ain't got any kids,—facts are we don't believe they want any. Nor they don't own their own home but I guess maybe it's all right; they don't need to as long as they have a good income. But if Al had stayed on the farm with his brains I know blamed well he'd have been more than president of the cow testing association. It does beat all how many things there are to learn on a farm nowadays. Tain't like it used to be. Seems like it used to be that anybody could farm, and all that was necessary was a lot of muscle and manure; but it's different nowadays. You've gotta have brains added to that mixture now. Why, take cows, for instance. There's more to know about just the one line of farming than I seem to be able to get hold of. Every cow is a factory and every one's different from every other one. We found that out every we get in the cow testing association. You've most got to be a college professor in figuring out a balanced ration for them; and you've got to be a veterinarian—and a blamed good one, too—to know how to deal with contagious abortion and ergot and infectious—well, I don't know just what that other name is,—but it's infectious somethin' that dairymen have got to watch out for, and not to say anything about the studin' of breeds and strains and what the bull heading the herd ought to be. But with all there's to know about dairying and crops and liming and putting on raw rock phosphate and chickens and swine sanitation, etc., it needs a fellow with a lot of brains like Al's got or else we've got to start them earlier—or both. That's why we've got Bert and Jim in the 4-H club work; and there's one thing I know—Jim knows more now about what a heifer oughta look like than I did when he was born. Probably it's all right that Al went to the city, 'cause if it had been the other way to I can see where we wouldn't have been much good down there even if he would have been more good out here on the farm. But thinkin' of these six kids of ours—with a family like that, a fellow would be justified in bein' a success in the city. So probably it's all right.

BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

Just as a man needs a new suit occasionally for the good of his soul, so does the improvement of the home grounds bring satisfaction to the owner. A story in point is told about one of the 4-H boys. It goes like this: The boy's parents had little interest in their farm. The farm reflected their attitude. They just got along and looked forward to the day when they could get the place. Then the boy, still in high school, got interested in the farm—particularly in poultry. He persuaded the folks to paint the house and plant flowers and shrubs. Apparently that was the spark that started the fire, for the result was one of the best kept and most profitable farms in that part of the state. Would they sell now? No siree! It's too good a place to live.

BETTER RESULTS ARE SECURED WHEN YELLOW CORN IS FED

better results are secured when yellow corn is fed. Yellow corn is rich in vitamins, which white corn lacks. When pigs are on good pasture, the color of the corn makes little difference. The deficiency of white corn can be supplied by feeding fine-stemmed, leafy alfalfa hay.

TO GET TOP PRICES

Always ship turkeys to market at least a week before Thanksgiving because those that arrive late have to be sold for what they will bring and usually that is a lower price.

GRAIN DAMAGED BY HESSIAN FLY

Extensive Loss Reported in Some Sections of Iowa This Season

AMES, Ia.—An extensive infestation of Hessian fly in the winter wheat sections of Iowa, which, in some communities, will cause a serious reduction in the yield, is reported by Fred D. Butcher, extension entomologist at Iowa State college. Strict control measures to prevent more serious damage next year are necessary, according to Mr. Butcher. For the last few years the observance of the "fly free date" and the destruction of as much volunteer wheat as possible, so the flies have no place on which to live in the early fall have kept the infestation of flies to a minimum. The extension service and the entomology section of the experiment station are maintaining observance stations where the activities of the flies are observed. The fly free date, after which it is safe to plant wheat because the flies will have laid their eggs and disappeared, will be announced as soon as the date is determined, Butcher said. This date has varied since 1922 from September 19 to October 4. The best method of destroying volunteer wheat on which the flies live and lay eggs before planting time, is by following the harvesting machinery with a disc. The disc knocks the lodged grain to the ground, where it sprouts if moisture is sufficient. The field is then plowed. The field may be plowed and the wheat killed by disking but this will require several diskings. If growers co-operate they can kill the fly in two years, otherwise they will be bothered indefinitely, Butcher said. Growers in a community should co-operate since flies may migrate in the spring from one uncontrolled field to other fields.

Farm Population Drops, But Output Continues to Gain

BY FRANK I. WELLER, Associated Press Farm Editor, Washington.—The exodus of workers from the farm to the city will increase rather than diminish in the future, and yet farm production will not suffer as a result. That is the conclusion drawn by the American Research Foundation after a survey of the shifting agricultural population.

"The drift of population from the farm to the city need cause the United States no concern over agriculture's future," the foundation says, "since fewer farmers now are actually doing more work and producing greater crops." More widespread adoption of power machinery is given as the reason a shrinking farm population is able to maintain and even increase agricultural production. Between 1870 and 1929 the acreage farmed per worker increased 48 per cent and the production in dollars per man increased 419 per cent.

In colonial times 95 per cent of the economic producing population was farmers, yet they produced scarcely enough to feed and clothe their families. In 1929 the agricultural population was 20 per cent of the total, whereas today it is estimated at less than 24 per cent. "By 1950 there probably will be 150,000,000 people in the United States," the foundation predicts, "yet they will be fed by fewer farmers than were required to feed the nation's 25,000,000 inhabitants in 1850."

The largest single development contributing to the farmers' augmented production capacity is the increasing use of trucks, petroleum driven tractors and other power machinery. Only 11,500 trucks were manufactured in 1912. In 1929 approximately 200,000 were made and the number operated on American farms is approaching the 1,000,000 mark.

ANY DAY JUST NOW Blazing sun in cloudless sky. Puffs of wind that gasp and die; Wide cracks zigzagging the lawn, Grass burned brown and flowers gone; Fluttering birds with gaping bills, Dancing heat on dancing hills; 'Tis not a day that I would choose To court or woo—not 'em the Muse.

—Sam Page.

Five Million Illiterates. From World's Work. Illiteracy is a major American problem; there are more than 5,000,000 illiterates over 10 years of age in this country who cannot read or write English or any other language.

During the World war the surgeon general reported that one man out of every four examined was unable to read. Compare this with the French report of three out of every 100 and the English record of one per 100. Germany had only one out of each 5,000 soldiers.

Laws—To Use or Not to Use. From the Kennebec Journal. The mayor of Keene, N. H., invoked the old blue laws to put a stop to baseball games on Sundays. The players invoked the same laws to prosecute the mayor for pleasure riding in his motor car. This is by no means a solitary instance illustrating that the old blue laws are a double-edged sword. Probably something would have to be done about it if those laws were being generally applied, but so long as they are permitted to lie in disuse most of the time nobody seems to care about consistency or pays much heed to the idea that a law should only be made to be enforced.

How One Woman Lost 20 Pounds of Fat

Lost Her Double Chin Lost Her Prominent Hips Lost Her Sluggishness Gained Physical Vigor Gained in Vivaciousness Gained a Shapely Figure

If you're fat—first remove the cause! KRUSCHEN SALTS contains the 3 mineral salts your body organs, glands and nerves must have to function properly. When your vital organs fail to perform their work correctly—your bowels and kidneys can't throw off that waste material—before you realize it—you're growing hideously fat! Try one half teaspoonful of KRUSCHEN SALTS in a glass of hot water every morning—in 3 weeks get on the scales and note how many pounds of fat have vanished. Notice also that you have gained in energy—your skin is clearer—your eyes sparkle with glorious health—you feel younger in body—keener in mind. KRUSCHEN will give any fat person a joyous surprise. Get an 85c bottle of KRUSCHEN SALTS from any leading druggist anywhere in America, (lasts 4 weeks). If this first bottle doesn't convince you this is the easiest, safest and surest way to lose fat—if you don't feel a superb improvement in health—so gloriously energetic—vigorously alive—your money gladly returned.

Price of Eminence Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

Kremola Wonderful and rare. Make your skin beautiful. Also cures eczema. Price 15c. Freebie! Gloriant removes freckles. Used over 40 years. 1.25 and 6c. At All Dealers. Beauty booklet sent free. Write DR. C. H. BERRY CO. 2930 Michigan Ave. Chicago

Most people have good memories—except about favors you have done them.

Fame is apt to go as suddenly as it came.

Conceit is the finest armor a man can wear.—Elliot.

It is much easier to be critical than correct.—Disraeli.

As a rule men freely believe what they wish.—Caesar.

A woman thinks every man should have a wife to watch him.

Humility, like darkness, reveals the heavenly lights.—Thoreau.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—Emerson.

The only really "easy money" is what is left to you in a legacy.

Preserving Johnson Home At Raleigh, N. C., the city now is improving the home of Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, after removing it to Pullen park. The old log cabin gradually will be restored to its original state. Old-fashioned palings have been built around the house, which is now a center of attraction for tourists.

Labor Saver A new British invention called the Sharman main finder, is designed to locate water underground. It is claimed that when the instrument is directed over a water pipe—or even a gas pipe—it sends a buzz through an earphone. The instrument is intended to eliminate the digging up of roadways to locate water mains.

Ah! Lady—My husband was a tramp, too, but he suddenly decided to make a man of himself!

Mendicant—No wonder, lady, with a beautiful woman to inspire him— Lady—Well, come in and I'll see about some sandwiches.

Truth Hurt Him An Atchison man pouted for a week because one day when he had a sick headache and asked his wife if she was worried about him, she replied, "No!"—Atchison Globe.

Beat Her to It Gert—Janette was the first of our set to fall for the longer skirts. Myrt—Yeah, but if my legs were as bowed as hers are she would have been the second.

Good Trick If You Do It Billy—You keep very strange hours at your house. Willy—Yes, we try to sleep when baby does.—Wrexham Advertiser.

Do We Eat Fish? The United States consumes approximately 2,062,000,000 pounds of fish each year.

Early News Sheets The first English news sheets were the size of a sheet of stationery.

Tennessee's 5-cent gasoline tax yielded the state \$79,500 in revenue during April.

A good deal of the satisfaction in discretion lies in the self-gratulation that you've got it.

Great is the force of habit. It teaches us to bear labor, injury and pain.—Cicero.

Many a man hasn't half a chance after acquiring a better half.

LUMBAGO?

A pain in the lower part of your back can torture you. But not for long, if you know Bayer Aspirin. These harmless, pleasant tablets take away the misery of lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches, toothaches, and systemic pains of women. Relief comes promptly; is complete. Genuine Aspirin cannot depress the heart. Look for the Bayer cross, thus:



DAISY FLY KILLER. Flies all year. DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Keeps all season. Made of wood, can't split or chip, will not rot or become anything. Guaranteed. Dealers upon DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer. HAROLD SOMERS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FOR FIRST AID SINCE 1846 HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling. Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. Keeps it Soft and Pluffy. 50 cents by mail or at drug-gists. Hilsco Chemical Works, Fairport, N. Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at drug-gists. Hilsco Chemical Works, Fairport, N. Y.

Boosting Stamps Wanted Postage stamps bearing attractive pictures of Britain which would attract tourists have been proposed by the postmaster general. Scenes of landscapes, flowers and animals would be used. One enthusiast says that the pictures would also brighten stamp albums throughout the world.

Uses Tail as Anchor The sea-horse differs from all other fish in having a tail that can be twisted around stems and used to anchor the fish to a certain spot.

No Corner to Brighten Evangelist—Young man, you should brighten the corner where you are. Railroad Man—But I work in a roundhouse.—Border Cities Star.

Dead dogs wag no more tails than dead men tell.

JUST TRY IT...

"A DISTINCTLY FINER GASOLINE" RED CROWN ETHYL GASOLINE

You are not the only "doubting Thomas." We respect your loyalty to the gasoline you are now using. But we do want you to try new Red Crown Ethyl.

WE believe your judgment will confirm the opinion of thousands that this distinctly finer gasoline adds much to the pleasure and economy of motoring. Instant power—smart get-away—mastery of hard hills on high gear—no gas knocks—no need to clean carbon out of your motor—smoother, safer operation at low gas cost per mile.

Try new Red Crown Ethyl in truck, tractor and passenger car—in old motors and new ones.

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