

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

SOME SOY BEAN FACTS

Some things about the feeding of soybeans, soybean hay and soybean straw were brought to light recently. For feeding dairy cattle, ground soybeans were said to be worth from \$1.50 to \$2.10 a bushel when linseed oil meal was worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a bag. Soybean straw was not advised for cows in milk, but was highly recommended for dry cows and weaners. For best results, it was stated that soybean hay should not be fed alone, but should be supplemented with some other roughage such as ensilage or corn fodder. Swine feeders were cautioned to not feed beans in quantities to the extent of 12 per cent of the ration, for the reason that beans tend to make soft pork. They were strongly advised to use mineral and supplementary green feed. The increased value of the soybeans when cooked was pointed out, and their desirability as an ideal protein supplement for brood sows was emphasized. Soybean hay also was said to have been satisfactorily substituted for alfalfa in feeding hogs. Experiments were cited to show that soybean hay had been found superior to clover for feeding beef cattle, but was not quite as good as alfalfa for lambs. The latter were said to refuse as high as one fourth of the bean hay when fed whole, on account of the coarser stems. Soybean straw was said to have been fed to advantage to beef cattle as a supplement to ensilage, but when fed whole the cattle will refuse almost 45 per cent. The importance of selecting varieties suited to the section where they are to be grown, the type of soil and use to which the crop will be put, were emphasized. Efficient inoculation was reported to be of considerable importance not only in building up soil fertility but also in increasing the percentage of protein and decreasing the oil content of the seed.

CERTIFIED MALES

The last few years have witnessed a marked expansion in the poultry industry, with an increasing production of meat birds and eggs. This means lower prices; hence continued profits will depend upon reducing costs and increasing efficiency. This can be done most easily by increasing the production per bird through greater care in mating and breeding. Though the female plays an important part, it is the breeding male which exercises the greatest influence on the greatest number of chicks. The easiest way to get bigger, more vigorous, higher-producing hens is to use greater care in the selection of the breeding males. Many states, through certification and record-of-performance prospects carried on in co-operation with organized poultry breeders, are offering a real opportunity to secure high quality males. Certified males, in most instances superior cockerels bred from carefully selected, trap-nested females, inherit all the factors for high egg production, which characteristic they impart in large measure to their resulting pullets. Such males are also of good size, and when mated to good-sized females, exert a marked influence on the size of the resulting pullets. Egg size shows a distinct tendency to decrease as a result of heavy production and close breeding. The successful poultryman must be able to maintain the size of his market eggs if he is to remain in business. Certified males are selected for vigor, good type, and health and freedom from disease and parasites. It will be an excellent investment to purchase a few first-class certified breeding pens this winter and early spring to improve the quality and number of eggs which you next season's pullets will lay.

REMOVING EXTRA TEATS

Rudimentary teats often occur on the udder of a dairy heifer. These teats are generally located behind and above the main teats, though they may appear as branches of a main teat or elsewhere on the udder. They generally secrete no milk but may do so at times, and if located near or on the main teat they cause annoyance at milking. They are unsightly. They can be easily removed except when a branch of a main teat. In the latter cases, a veterinarian must remove them in order that the main teat may not be involved. If the teats are removed before the heifers are a year old and preferably before puberty is attained, difficulties are infrequent. On older heifers—especially after breeding—trouble may be encountered. Dairy men should examine their fall and summer calves that the extra teats may be removed now before they are a year old. A midwinter and a mid-summer examination should be the rule. To remove these teats, we have successfully used rubber bands, silk thread and scissors. The last plan seems to be best. The procedure is to throw the heifer, apply a disinfectant and cut the teat off quickly with sharp scissors. The operation is not painful and seldom bleeds. In working this way with some 300 or 400 teats, we have never encountered any difficulties. On these young heifers, when none of the teats are large, care must be exercised, of course, that the rudimentary teats are distinguished from the main ones.

PRUNING NEGLECTED TREES

Many growers take possession of an orchard in which pruning has been badly neglected, or appreciate too late the value of pruning. In an effort to shape the trees properly the pruner almost invariably removes entirely too many branches the first year. Seven pruning after years of negligence may throw out of balance the top and root system and produce a heavy growth of water sprouts which may result in little or no fruit development. It is a much wiser procedure to prune

SELF FEEDERS FOR PIGEONS

Much labor and waste can be eliminated by the use of self-feeding grain hoppers in the care of pigeons and their squabs. Pigeons will not gorge themselves, but will eat only as much food as is necessary for themselves and their youngsters. Where birds are fed twice daily on the floor of the pen or in shallow dishes, they will eat the grain which they prefer, scattering the rest around with their beaks. The grain thrown over the floor is rarely eaten but gets wet and sour and sometimes will sprout. Green feed to a limited extent is good for pigeons, but sprouted grain is not, and if they eat this sprouted

only moderately during the first winter, removing and thinning out the smaller branches in the top of the trees. It is seldom advisable or necessary in neglected orchards to remove limbs larger than 1 1/2 inches in diameter. On certain varieties which are susceptible to blister canker it is always unwise to remove large healthy limbs. Blister canker, being a wound parasite, is likely to obtain a foothold in large wounds before healing over is accomplished. The removal of large limbs will also frequently subject the limbs and main trunk to sun-scald injury through lack of shade. When in doubt regarding the removal of a limb or branch it is a safe plan to leave it. When a large limb seems to be in the way, several smaller branches may usually be cut off without danger. In neglected orchards pruning should extend over a period of at least four or five years. A few comparatively small branches may be removed each year. At the end of this period the trees should be in a condition to bear a heavy crop of fruit possessing high color and normal development.

TRADE MARKING EGGS

Stamping eggs with a trade-mark or date is one of the best ways to get higher prices for superior quality. To be a success, however, the method must be used with discretion. There are two methods. One is to put a trade-mark or brand on the eggs and the other is merely to date them. The trade-mark is undoubtedly the best, as it makes the eggs an identified product that can be advertised if desired. Dating is of advantage if the eggs are sold immediately, but it can become a liability if they are handled by a retailer who does not move them promptly. Dated eggs are seldom seen in the larger markets, though some trade-marked eggs are sold. While trade-marked eggs can be sold anywhere, merely stamping the date on each works best where it is easy to bridge the gap between producer and consumer. One of the greatest successes in the sale of trade-marked eggs has been made by a large co-operative that has built up a reputation for its product in Latin America. Only the best infertile, shell-treated eggs are exported under the brand name, and these have become so well established in many Latin American markets that they outsell all others. The very first step is to get the proper ink. Those who have made a success of marked eggs have found that it is necessary to get an ink that does not smear, does not penetrate the shell and does not come off when the egg is boiled. Inks that smear have proved to be particularly troublesome. All eggs sold in this manner should, of course, be candled and preferably only large, infertile eggs should be used. The use of a distinguishing mark on inferior eggs merely calls attention to their inferiority. At least a fair volume of eggs is necessary for success; otherwise the consumer has too much chance to forget about the brand. And there is an added expense in handling eggs this way. An additional penny or two per dozen will scarcely make it pay. However, there are plenty of people, even in the smaller towns who are willing to pay a substantial advance over the usual market price if they can get eggs of assured quality.

SHOCK CORN FOR SILAGE

Each year numbers of farmers are delayed in getting their silos completed and find it necessary to cut their corn and shock it before the silo is ready. This has been especially true this last fall because drought conditions resulted in many farmers making late decisions to put their corn crop in the silo. Other farmers are interested in refilling their silos after the contents have been fed out. Both instances require that shock corn be put in the silo. A satisfactory feed may be made by putting this dry corn in the silo, but the silage will not be so good as that made from corn put in at the proper stage. The chief difficulty encountered is that of properly adding the large quantity of water required to put the dry corn fodder in proper condition as it goes into the silo. Studies show that corn which has stood in the field until thoroughly dried requires that about one ton of water be added for each ton of the dry fodder in order to get good results. This quantity of water gives the resulting silage approximately the normal composition found when corn is put into the silo at the proper stage. It is not possible to add a sufficient quantity of water and blow it into the silo with the blower. Ordinarily not more than a third of the water required can be put in in this way. Neither is it possible to get the silage properly wet if the fodder is run into the silo dry and then water simply poured on from the top. About the best way to add the water uniformly is to spread or sprinkle it over the silage evenly in the silo as the dry fodder is put in. It is not possible to specify any certain size of stream, as the quantity of water delivered through a pipe or hose depends upon the pressure as well as the size of the pipe. It is well to measure the quantity of water that runs out of the pipe in a certain time and figure from this how much water is being added per ton of dry fodder.

FEED PRECAUTION

Nails or pieces of baling wire in feed are likely to cause the death of dairy cows. These foreign materials may, and often do, pass through the walls of the stomach and pierce the heart. Manufacturers of commercial feeds recognize this danger and pass all feed over powerful electro magnets that remove nails, bolts and other iron and steel bodies.

grain disease will follow. With hand feeding the morning feed comes when the male birds can get the choicest morsels, for the female is on the nest from mid-afternoon until the middle of the following forenoon. Hopper feeding eliminates these difficulties. The hopper may be filled each morning or every other morning. The grain is kept off the floor, and feed is always available for either male or female.

A REMINDER

Banking the poultry and hog houses with earth, manure or straw will often make an otherwise cold and uncomfortable shelter into a fit place to live and sleep.

Warm, Stylish Coat Defies Icy Breath



The latest modes from fashionland portray an extensive use of furs. Heeding the call, the stylish young lady above steps out in the latest seasonal coat, defying the icy blast of winter.

Nemeses of Witchcraft Practitioners in Pa.



District Attorney Ralph F. Fisher has inaugurated a drive to exile witchcraft practitioners and "pow-wow" doctors from York County, Pennsylvania. Pow-wow doctors have been held responsible for murders and other less vicious crimes in York County in recent years.

Farnum Is Found Safe with Indians



The long search through Death Valley Desert for Ralph G. Farnum, Broadway theatrical agent, has ended in the finding of Farnum living as a member of a tribe of Pute Indians in the northern part of the desert. With the report of his safety comes another report of an estrangement with his wife (above).

Confesses to Killing Her 2nd Husband



"It was his life or mine," sobbed Mrs. Margaret Vacco (above), of New York City, 35-year-old mother of five children, as she confessed that she shot and killed Angello Vacco, her second husband, with his own pistol as he went for a knife with which to stab her.

Dogs Stand Guard at Finnegan's Funeral



While several Army mascots stood silently by, Finnegan, famous Fort Myers pet, was buried with honors outside the camp. The dog had been reared from puppyhood, to obey any man in Army uniform. Finnegan's only pal, Barnacle Bill, stood on his hind legs.

They Split—Home to Parents



Mrs. William de Rham, the former Ruth Ledyard, has gone to live with her parents. Husband William is now with his mother. Which means that something has

Missing Since 1926 Aid of Press Sought



Nellie Luckaski, 20, of East Lynn, Conn., has been missing since 1926, and her mother and friends are asking the press to aid in the search for her.

Going! Going! Bid Fast



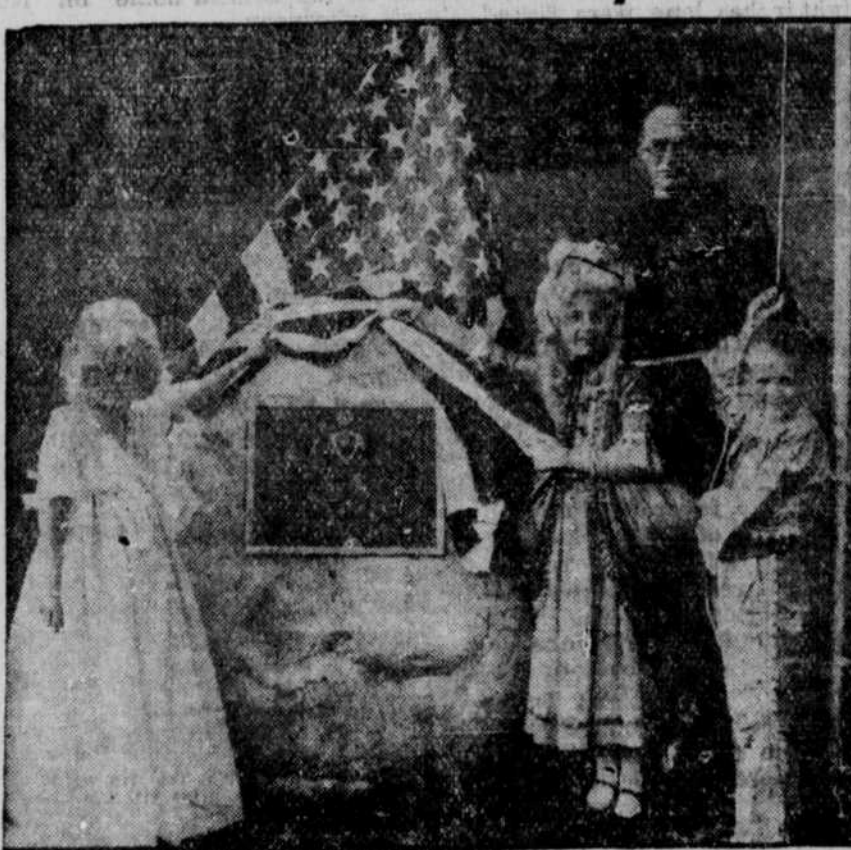
A dramatic moment in room 307 of the City Hall Post Office, New York City, as I. Lincoln Seide calls the bids on part of the \$150,000 worth of al-

Heads Trans-Canada Air Rail Merger



James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, has become a foremost figure in Canada's aviation activities by heading the trans-Canada air rail merger. The merger takes in principal airways in Canada from Halifax to Vancouver and both Canadian railroads, in addition to holding the great majority of the post-office air mail contracts from coast to coast.

Tablet Honors Explorers



Marks spot in Los Angeles, Cal., where white men first gazed upon site of present city. Impressive ceremonies were held at unveiling of bronze tablet imbedded in granite boulder

Spend Wisely and Aid Unemployed



Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, chief of the women's division of President Hoover's Emergency Employment Committee, has enumerated six practical and simple ways in which women can help solve the unemployment problem. Among other things she tells women to "spruce up" themselves, their families and their homes, but to spend wisely.