

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

EFFICIENT FEEDING

No factor is of greater importance in the economy of pork production than that of having an adequate supply of the right kind of feed at low cost. It is not enough, however, merely to have these feeds available; they must be fed in the right manner. In producing pork we must keep in mind that the animal itself is in the nature of a factory and that the feeds are to be converted into a product, pork, out of which we hope to receive greater benefits than from selling the raw materials in their several forms. The margin between total costs and gross selling values is not great enough on the average to enable us to run our pork making business in a slipshod manner. A cheap source of good feed and the right feeding methods are of great importance. Early farrowed pigs that have been pushed along rapidly have now reached such weights as to enable us to finish them most profitably, so far as efficient use of feed is concerned, by full feeding, either by hand or by self-feeders, or corn on ground barley supplemented by skim milk where available, or by other protein supplement such as a mixture of 60 parts tankage, 20 parts meal, and 20 parts wheat or rye middlings. If no moisture is available, we would put in this mixture only 15 parts each of linseed meal and middlings and add 10 parts alfalfa meal. For most economical gain the proportion of supplement to grain should be approximately one part supplement to 14-18 parts grain consumed. This is for pigs that are already up to about 125 pound weight. It is surprising how rapidly 125-pound sows will gain on a simple ration of corn or ground barley and skim milk. If one is interested in making the available skim milk bring the most money possible, it will be necessary to limit its feeding to not over two pounds for each pound of grain consumed. For the finishing period, heavier feeding of skim milk in proportion to corn lowers the return one will get 100 pounds skim milk. Of course, if the supply is greater than is required when feeding skim milk at this rate and there is no other more profitable outlet for the surplus, it will be fed to hogs. This is what is done on a great many farms. Convenient watering and a abundant supply is essential in hot weather when hogs are being full fed. Of course, one will not forget to supply salt. A simple mineral mixture of 20 parts salt, 40 parts bone meal, and 40 parts fine ground, high-calcium limestone will usually stimulate gains enough to more than pay the cost of such a mixture.

WELL FLESHED PULLETS

If the pullets are to remain healthy and vigorous through a winter of heavy egg production, they must go into laying in a well fleshed condition and carrying a surplus of soft fat. Fatness and care during the next month will have a great deal of influence on the physical condition of the pullets that will before long be placed in winter quarters. Perhaps the most satisfactory method of accomplishing this objective is to feed freely of corn and wheat as opposed to mash and milk during the last weeks on the range. The protein requirements of growing pullets decrease quite rapidly after they are three months of age. High priced protein feeds are not needed because a plentiful supply of this necessary feeding nutrient will be obtained in the skim milk feed and the green leaves that are eaten free-will on the range. Not only is the ration made most suitable by increasing the carbonaceous grains but it is also made more economical. The practice of feeding grain such as corn, wheat and oats in open hoppers where the pullets can have constant access to it is well worth following. By filling at least one hopper in these with grain and the others with mash, the pullets will be able to very nearly balance the correct amount they should eat of each. If the birds show an increasing desire for the grain mixture as they approach laying age, it may be well to have as many as three out of every five hoppers filled with grain. This plan will give every pullet plenty of opportunity to store up energy for the period of production that is ahead.

TIME OF EGG LAYING

The season is approaching when culling will be uppermost in all poultry raisers' minds. Certainly this coming winter does not hold out promise of paying a profit to the low producing bird, but there may be enough encouragement in the lessened hatching of baby chicks this spring to prompt us to keep over healthy, vigorous, good laying hens for the laying flock this next winter. No one system of culling may be called 100 per cent. Most poultrymen are interested in any guide which will with reasonable accuracy point out the hen that should be marketed. The time of laying may be taken as a guide to pick the better layer from the poorer one. The time of laying is closely related to the cycle, or rate of laying, and since this in turn is an important factor in determining whether a hen's record for the year is to be high or low, there is a difference in what may be called the laying schedule of good and poor hens. Not many hens are able to lay an egg a day for an extended period so that in the majority of cases it requires more than 24 hours to complete the formation of an egg. If a hen lays every other day she may lay at about the same hour each time, either morning or afternoon. A hen that skips one day in three is said to have a two-egg cycle and a record of her hours of laying may be somewhat as follows: 10 a. m., 3 p. m., 0, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 0, 9 a. m., 2 p. m., 0. The larger the num-

METALS IN MILK

As the quality of dairy products particularly the flavor, is greatly influenced by dissolved metals one experiment station made a study of the solubility of metals in milk. They found that acidity of milk increases the solution of zinc, galvanized iron, tin and solder coatings, and of aluminum. On the other hand, acidity (present in sour milk) decreases solution of copper, copper alloys and nickel. An increase of temperature causes copper, copper alloys and nickel to go into solution more readily. The solubility of zinc and galvanized iron, cast iron and solder-coated copper is less at

ber of eggs laid daily in succession, the larger the proportion that will be laid before noon. A hen of unusually high laying ability may have a record like this: 8 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m., 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., 5 p. m., 0, 8 a. m., 8 a. m., etc. It is not very common to find hens laying 30 or 40 eggs in as many days, but when it does happen they are likely to lay at 7 o'clock in the morning, or even earlier, during the entire period. One of the first indications that the cycle is nearing an end is the tendency for such a hen to lay a little later on each succeeding day. It seems to be true that in flocks made up largely of high producing hens the proportion of eggs laid during the forenoon is relatively high.

NO MONOTONY ON FARM

Just recently I read an article in a magazine of wide circulation, especially in the cities, discussing marriage and the whys and wherefores of the more successful ones, says a farmer's wife, a real homemaker. In the majority of cases the most successful marriages were the ones in which the husband realized the value of his wife's wanting to take up some activity other than the everyday household routine to keep up her interest and occupy her time. It might be to follow up some special hobby or some work one was especially interested in. How lucky we farm homemakers are in this respect. We do not have to look for something to do away from our home and children, as our greatest interests are centered right on the farm on which we live. Each season of the year usually brings something different to hold our interest. In the spring, who is not enthusiastic at being able to get out of the house and into the gardens to work in the sun-warmed earth and plant the tiny seeds that will later grow into ever so many different kinds of vegetables to grace the tables and fill the fruit jars on the shelves with a bright array of tempting foods for winter? I would be lost without my garden, for, besides being interesting, it helps the old family pocketbook from becoming too flat. I like to try something new each year as an experiment. One year I raised a row of peanuts just to see what they would do. Of course, there are always some flowers, too, in order to have plenty of fresh cut flowers for the home. Then there are the tiny baby chicks to care for. They are such little bits of fluff at first and it is a miracle how fast they grow. During the summer we are busy with our canning of vegetables and fruits as they come in season. In the fall we have the threshers, silo fillers, shredders, and what-not to prepare meals for, and it is so much more interesting and easier to exchange help with a neighbor, she helping us and then we helping her in return. In the winter there is no one special job on hand but this is just the time to do all those little things we would have liked to do during the busy seasons, but just didn't have time. And how many of these little things there always are! Perhaps that is why we do not have more divorce cases in the country. We are too interested in our life work as farm homemakers to have time to become restless and dissatisfied, finding fault with our husbands and everything else about us.

THE WAY TO BIG PROFITS

Profits in hog production depend upon the number of pigs raised per sow, according to a five years' study of this industry on 20 farms. The average number of pigs raised annually per sow on these farms was 7.4, which was found to be far too few for profitable production. One farm had an average cost of production of \$6.60 per hundred pounds, while another farm in the same group, under similar conditions, had a cost of \$15.02. The significant factor was that on the first farm 12.6 pigs were marketed each year for each brood sow kept, as compared with 4.8 pigs in the other case. The cost of producing 100 pounds of pork, almost without variation, was in proportion to the number of pigs raised per sow on each of the farms studied. The causes of the decreased number of pigs raised were found to be: 1. Pigs of sows with no known record of prolificacy. Insufficient equipment for unfavorable weather conditions. Presence of disease and parasites. Poor feeding methods, especially of the breeding herd.

ROADSIDE GUMPTION

The path to success in roadside marketing is really so plain that it is singular how it can ever be missed. Here are the half dozen requirements: Absolutely fresh produce. Variety and good quality. No delays—immediate service. Courtesy on every sale, however small. Prices higher than wholesale, lower than retail. If possible, a high-profit sideline. That is all there is to it, except of course that your stand must be on a highway that is traveled, or can be traveled. Customers will not plow through mud. Attractive signs help. Parking space off the highway is good, and in some states compulsory.

KEEP THE PRODUCERS.

Producers of dairy products have it within their own power to improve their industry in a relatively short period of time if they will cull the low producing cows from their herds and give the rest of the cows better care and feed.

BETTER YOUR BEST

Always be on the alert for breeding stock showing a higher degree of excellence than that in hand. This has been a characteristic of all our leading breeders in the history of livestock improvement.

higher than at lower temperatures. It seems that most metals are most soluble at around 150 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit. Aluminum proved very resistant to corrosion when no other metals were present, but it was attacked somewhat in high acid milk at high temperatures. Allegheny steel was not equal to aluminum in resisting the soluble effect of the milk but these special steels were found to be very much more resistant to alkaline cleaning compounds than was aluminum. Tin was not particularly resistant to the corrosive effect of the cleaning compound and trouble quickly followed when the coating became worn through.

HISTORIC RUINS TO BE PROTECTED

Agricultural Department Ends Vandalism.

The earliest American apartment houses, as represented by the ruins of community houses and cliff dwellings of Indian origin in national forests of the Southwest, will be protected from further vandalism, according to the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture, which recently invoked the law in order to protect an ancient building in one of the national forests. While taking measures to preserve and protect these ruins as well as natural phenomena of interest, the forest service, however, encourages the public to visit and study them.

Some of the ancient houses in the southwestern national forests have been designated as national monuments. Casual delvers after relics or souvenirs have in certain instances destroyed fragments of no value to themselves, but of great interest to scientists and historians, who would reconstruct the times of the ancient builders and bring from their civilization facts of climate, agriculture, and arts for the benefit of present and future generations. Competent scientists and archeologists may get permits from the secretary of agriculture to study ruins located within the national forests.

Occasionally visitors seem unaware that it is unlawful to deface historic objects or dig into ruins on government lands. But the American antiquities act of June 8, 1906, provides a \$500 fine and imprisonment, or both, for any person who shall without permission "appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on land owned or controlled by the United States."

The forest service administers 16 national monuments—areas reserved for the public because of their historic or scientific interest. Gila cliff

dwellings and Bandelier monuments in New Mexico and the Tonto and Walnut canyon monuments in Arizona contain ancient cliff dwellings. Old Kasaan national monument in Alaska is an abandoned Indian village containing many remarkable totem poles.

Modoc lava beds in California, reminiscent of the Modoc Indian war of 1873—the last great Indian war in California—Wheeler national monument in Colorado, and Sunset crater in Arizona, are notable for unique volcanic formations.

Jewel cave in South Dakota, Oregon caves in Oregon, Timpanogos cave in Utah, and Lehman caves in Nevada all have remarkable caverns and formations of interest to the visitor.

Mount Olympus national monument in Washington is famed for its glaciers, forests, and herds of elk. Devil's postpile in California and Chiricahua monument in Arizona have unusual natural rock formations.

Wrong Idea That Each Day of Week Is "Holy"

It is often said that every day of the week is observed as the Sabbath or set aside as a holy day by some religious sect or people. Such is not the case. Friday is observed by a portion of the Moslem world; Saturday by the Jews, Seventh Day Adventists, Seventh Day Baptists and several other Christian sects; Sunday by the majority of Christians; and Tuesday by the sect of Moslems which prevails in Persia. There are no religious or sects at the present time, so far as we have been able to learn, which, according to our calendar, observe Monday, Wednesday and Thursday as the Sabbath. Even a large portion of the Mohammedans, particularly those in Turkey, have abandoned Friday in favor of the Christian Sunday. Many years ago some writer made the broad statement that every day in the week is set apart by some people as their Sabbath. He enumerated the holy days of the peoples as follows: Sunday is observed by most Christians; Monday by the

Greeks; Tuesday by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Mohammedans, and Saturday by the Jews. This is a curious hodgepodge of fact and fiction. The enumeration is absurd, because the Egyptians, Greeks and Assyrians (whoever they may be) are nearly all Christians or Mohammedans of one sect or another. Evidently the writer, in order to prove his point about the "perpetual Sabbath," included certain ancient religions now defunct. At any rate, his assertion about every day being the Sabbath of some religion is still frequently repeated by careless writers as representing an interesting fact.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Agnostic's Attitude

Agnosticism differs from atheism in that the first is simply a declaration of not having found a basis for belief, while the other is an avowed disbelief.

You do not confess your faults more than once to a man who agrees with you.

Looked Like Circus Stunt

At Monterey Park, Calif., John Ostloch, police captain and motorcycle officer, gave townspeople a few uneasy moments when he rode down the main street with a five-foot snake coiled around his neck. Ostloch explained that he had been called by a woman to come quickly and protect her from a big snake. He found the snake was harmless and conveyed it in the easiest manner to the hills and released it.

What We Do Counts

Not what we think or say, but what we do, will have its effect upon the world. Let, then, the thinker do and the doer think.—McNulty.

What will men shoot at when all the game is gone?

Mercolized Wax Keeps Skin Young

Get an ounce and use as directed. Fine particles of aged skin peel off until all deface such as pimples, liver spots, tan and freckles disappear. Skin is then soft and velvety. Your face looks years younger. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. To remove wrinkles, use one ounce Powdered Saxatite dissolved in one-half pint with water. At drug stores.

Your Children!

GUARD their tender skins by using Cuticura Soap regularly from the day of birth. Assist with the Ointment, if required, to soothe and heal any irritations.



Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.

No Sporting Spirit at All

Mother—Now, children, don't quarrel. What's the matter?
Harold—We're playin' shipwreck, an' May won't go into the bathroom an' drown herself.—Stray Stories.

Who?

"You didn't know who I was this morning, did you?"
"No; who were you?"

Two Way Roads

Business follows good roads; in fact it will open its cut-out and follow right on to the next town if you don't put your own town in order.—Country Home.

Must Be

"He's dumb, you say?"
"Dumb! Why, he thinks 'curtail' means a dog story."



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Chevrolet	4.40-21	4.98	9.90	4.35	8.50	5.25-18	7.90
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	10.90	4.75	9.20	5.50-18	8.75
Ford	4.50-21	5.60	11.10	4.85	9.40	5.50-19	8.90
Ford	4.75-19	6.55	12.90	5.65	11.14	6.00-18	11.20
Chevrolet	4.75-19	6.55	12.90	5.65	11.14	6.00-18	11.20
Whippet	4.75-19	6.55	12.90	5.65	11.14	6.00-18	11.20
Erskine	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
Plymouth	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
Chandler	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
DeSoto	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
Dodge	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
Durant	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
Cra'm-P	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
Pontiac	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
Roosevelt	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
Willys-K	4.75-20	7.56	13.14	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45
Essex	5.00-20	7.10	13.80	6.10	11.90	6.50-20	13.45
Nash	5.00-20	7.10	13.80	6.10	11.90	6.50-20	13.45
Essex	5.00-21	7.35	14.30	6.35	12.40	6.50-21	13.65
Nash	5.00-21	7.35	14.30	6.35	12.40	6.50-21	13.65
Olds'ble.	5.25-21	8.57	16.70	7.37	14.52	7.00-20	15.35
Buick	5.25-21	8.57	16.70	7.37	14.52	7.00-20	15.35

*A "Special Brand" tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on EVERY tire he makes.

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