

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

SAVING THE GOOD BULL

It has taken a long time to get breeders of dairy cattle and dairy farmers to see the wisdom of saving all good pure-bred bulls. Unfortunately, all registered bulls are not good. Notwithstanding this, the registered animal offers the best basis for selecting blood that will advance the production of our dairy cattle. The situation demands that the low producing registered animal be eliminated from our breeding operations. Even bulls with good production on both sides of the pedigree do not assure the breeder that the progeny will be high producers and of good type, for there is in the blood of most of our cattle low producing characters. The breeder who has been keeping records for many years and eliminating the undesirable traits of the breed is in position to furnish better bulls than the man who is doing no testing. Since the progress of dairying depends so much upon the bull, we have chosen to emphasize the necessity of taking steps to save all good bulls. It takes work and careful planning to provide records that will show whether a bull is worth keeping. At the present time we have comparatively few proven sires, but we have more good bulls heading our herds of both pure-breds and history. A good percentage of these should be saved and kept as long as they are useful. To determine just which ones should be kept requires records of the dams to which they are bred and records of their daughters. Such records can be obtained through herd improvement association. It is wholly feasible to prove a bull through a grade herd as well as a pure-bred herd. We recognize that there are those who feel that a bull cannot be proved in a grade herd. This, to us, is ridiculous. The men who hold misgivings about this matter have directed themselves to a careful study of breeding, for we find men in responsible positions who do not seem to consider the careful conservation of records of grade herds, that bulls might be proved, as being of any great importance. We have another group of men who have been somewhat concerned about our program of creating more proven sires inasmuch as they believe it will disrupt the market of the pure-bred breeders. This, too, is ridiculous. At the present time, we have but a very few proven sires and another year or two will take years before any considerable number of bulls will be proven that their blood might be saved. Our program to get more records that good bulls may be saved is a long-time effort and it will take many years before the proven sires will be a factor in the market of pure-bred cattle. We know the time has arrived to set into operation machinery to save the good blood of the breed and if this is not done, our progress in the improvement of live stock will be severely impaired. The men who are saving bulls to head the dairy herds of this country must be directed to selecting animals whose ancestry are making good records. And the more records in a bull's pedigree, the better. It is not enough for a young bull to have a good record, even one capable of producing 800 to 1,000 pounds of fat. His dam must have sisters who have made good records and, likewise, good records must be found among the sisters of his sire, and among his grand-sire's sisters and grand-dam's sisters. In fact, we cannot have too many records to assist in the selection of a bull to head the herd. He means so much to the success of the breeder or the dairy farmer that every care should be exercised to select the best blood possible when choosing a bull to head a herd. It is unfortunate for the advancement of the breed that so many dairy farmers think that a bull that will sire two-year-old heifers that will produce 300 pounds of fat is only a fair bull. Some think he is scarcely worth saving. An animal that will sire two-year-olds that will produce 300 pounds of fat in a year is an exceptionally good bull and should by all means be saved. We need to come to the comprehension that high records of 1,000 pounds of fat are invariably made under the very best conditions and that we cannot expect animals from such blood to average this under good dairy conditions. Serious mistakes have been made by selecting a bull from a 1,000-pound fat cow when she had no other heifers in her record. It would be far better to select a bull that has many records in his pedigree that average from 300 to 500 pounds of fat. We see little hope for the pure-bred breeder who is not making records with all his cows. Herd improvement associations are revealing to the dairy farmer the importance of making records, and especially in the selection of bulls from record herds. The facts are that many dairy farmers are selecting grade bulls from record cows because they appreciate the value of records in the pedigrees of their bulls. This is a challenge to the breeders of pure-bred cattle to provide for the market more registered bulls that are backed with good records. It leads to the development of a system of record keeping that will prove bulls, that the good ones may be saved and their progeny from well selected dams be used for breed improvement.

BUYING BREEDER TURKEYS

The beginner who wishes to buy breeding stock should get it from a farm where there has been a very low mortality rate during the past year. If the breeder has not raised better than 6 per cent of the poults hatched it is wise to look elsewhere. Try to get birds that have matured by Thanksgiving, so they will commence laying early. Late-maturing birds are not desirable.

VIOLET ALFALFA SEED

Is that alfalfa seed you bought violet in color? Then it comes from Canada. Federal law requires that imported alfalfa seed be stained. If from South America it must be stained orange-red; if from Africa or Turkistan, red; all other imported seed must be stained green.

FIG PASTURE

Better results may be had from forage crops for swine if the animals are rotated from one grazing area to another. This is a cheap way of getting more and better feed from the land devoted to grazing purposes. It is not difficult

turing stock often gives weaker offspring which may have a higher disease rate. Turkeys with deep, well-fleshed bodies of moderately large size are desirable. Choose as nearly uniform birds as possible. It is not wise to buy males and females that are closely related. Inbreeding is to be avoided if possible in the market flock. Some people are having very good results in using toms and hens of different breeds, so as to avoid all chance of inbreeding. A Bronze tom used with White Holland hens will give large beautiful, slate-colored offspring. Of course, the offspring are not to be kept for breeders. Similar crosses may be made with other breeds with excellent results. Never buy hens that weigh less than the minimum weight required by your local dealer, and if possible buy them of standard weight for their breed. It is a good plan to take your dealer's advice in purchasing your stock. It pays to measure the length of breast bone, width of breast and length of back as the long-breasted, long-backed bird is desirable. In choosing between two birds the one with the deeper body and shorter legs is to be desired. Any defects in these measurements are likely to be transmitted to the offspring. Pay special attention to these qualities in male birds, for a male will affect a larger percentage of your flock than a female.

GREEN FEED

It has long been known that succulent feed has a beneficial effect on laying hens. The benefits of such feeds have in the past been vaguely attributed to their greenness. Many feel that the principal benefit derived from such feeds is in the vitamins they supply. When the ration contains all necessary vitamins and is of the proper consistency, additional succulence in the form of "green feed" is of insufficient benefit to warrant much expense to supply it when green pasture is not available. Stock carrots and cabbage are popular succulent feeds in winter and they are greatly relished by hens. Carrots are probably the richer of the two feeds in vitamins. Another appetizing and laxative feed is germinated oats. They may be germinated by the following process: soak overnight in water; transfer to a tub with holes in the bottom; keep moist and stir occasionally until the sprouts are about an inch in length. The room in which the oats are sprouting should be kept warm. A few experiment stations have reported that the benefits from germinated oats did not pay for the cost of preparation.

STALKS FOR BEDDING

By mixing corn stalks which have been run through a hay cutter with an equal amount of straw, the manager of a state college dairy farm, has discovered a method of providing livestock with economical bedding and at the same time making more complete utilization of farm waste. He found the corn stalks, which were in half-inch lengths, after being put through the hay cutters, to be unusually good absorbers of moisture. Another advantage of this type of bedding is that the manure can be spread on any land and will not be picked up in the first crop of hay, as is often the case when longer length fodder or all straw bedding is used.

LIGHTS FOR BREEDERS

There has often been a question as to the use of lights on breeders. Practical observations and tests show that where the breeding flock is allowed to rest in the fall, grow a complete coat of new feathers, put on body weight and renew yellow pigment, it is perfectly safe to turn the lights on these birds, on or about January first, to bring them into production more quickly than they would ordinarily begin laying and insuring a good supply of fertile hatching eggs. Do not unduly force the birds. Be sure they have large quantities of grain. Production should not be stimulated until they have had at least a two-month rest period.

SEEDING MIXED LEGUMES

Some farmers like to use a grand mixture of clovers, and seed on each acre about three pounds of red clover, two pounds of alsike, three pounds of alfalfa, two pounds of sweet clover and four pounds of timothy. While a mixture of this sort is only fairly good for hay, it furnishes excellent pasture. Both alsike and alfalfa have an advantage over red clover and sweet clover in that they live for several years.

FIGHTING COCCIDIOSIS

When outbreaks of coccidiosis occur, strict sanitation must be practiced. Confine the chicks to the house when soil sanitation cannot be practiced. Clean the litter each morning. If this is not possible, the litter should be changed at least twice each week. To avoid danger of carrying the parasites into the house through the shoes, rubbers or overshoes should be provided and kept for that purpose.

WATCH THESE SYMPTOMS

A run-down, emaciated condition in sheep, and a lack of color in the skin and mucous membranes, are signs of intestinal parasites.

THEREFORE, KEEP 'EM THRIFTY

The thrifty pig produces gains at lowest cost, since the cheapest gains are made during the growing period.

NECESSARY TO SUCCESS

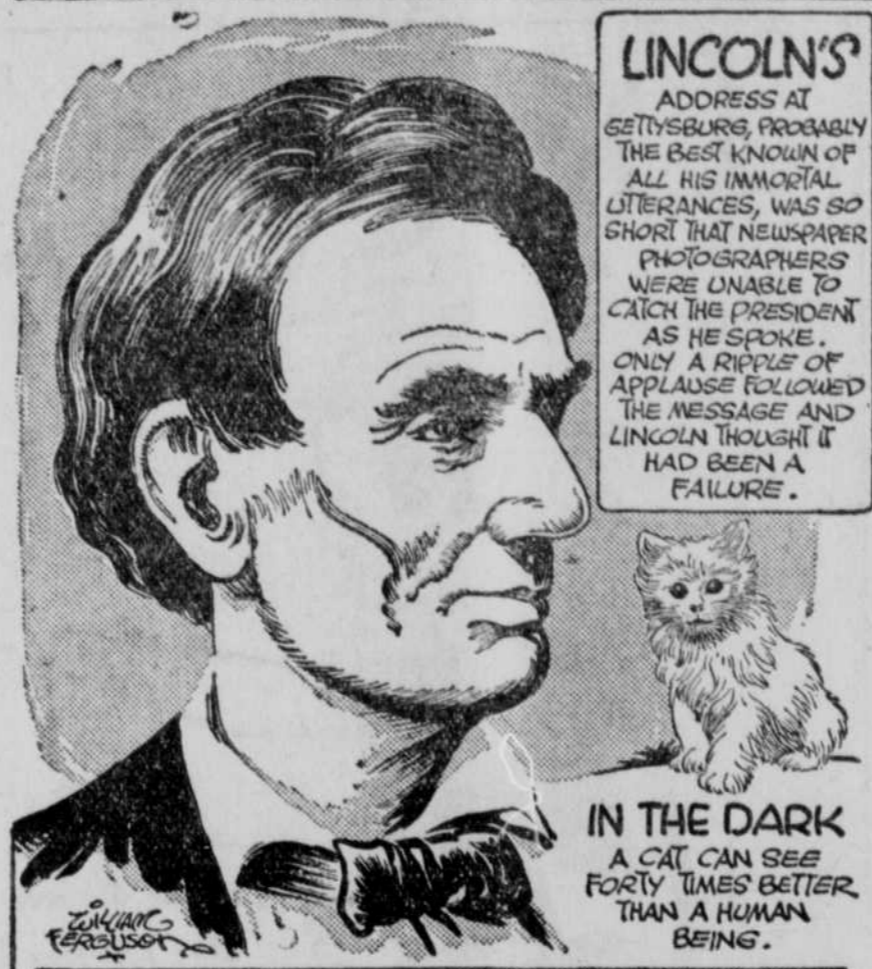
A good farmer is always busy. Even on stormy days his brain keeps right on working.

to provide good forage for swine. Alfalfa, rape, red clover, sudan grass and bluegrass when in prime condition, are all good forage crops for swine. Small areas near the farmstead can usually be used to good advantage in providing an abundance of excellent cheap feed for hogs.

GOOD MANGE REMEDY

Lime sulphur dip is superior to all other mange remedies. It should be warmed when applied. In addition to treatment of the hogs the pens should be cleaned of bedding and whitewashed with a rebleaching will occur from sleeping quarters.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



LINCOLN'S
ADDRESS AT
GETTYSBURG, PROBABLY
THE BEST KNOWN OF
ALL HIS IMMORTAL
ORATIONS, WAS SO
SHORT THAT NEWSPAPER
PHOTOGRAPHERS
WERE UNABLE TO
CATCH THE PRESIDENT
AS HE SPOKE.
ONLY A RIFLE OF
APPLAUSE FOLLOWED
THE MESSAGE AND
LINCOLN THOUGHT IT
HAD BEEN A
FAILURE.

IN THE DARK
A CAT CAN SEE
FORTY TIMES BETTER
THAN A HUMAN
BEING.



THE UNITED STATES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY HAS
PREPARED A MAP OF THE CHICAGO
DISTRICT, WHICH IS SO COMPLETE THAT
EVEN GOLF BUNKERS
ARE SHOWN.

Health Service

Dizziness, Like a Cough,
Is Nature's Danger Sign

HEED THIS WARNING, OR SERIOUS ILLNESS MAY FOLLOW
BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

Whenever a person suddenly becomes dizzy, giddy, or light-headed, he has developed symptoms that demand serious consideration.

We walk erect and undisturbed through what is known as the sense of equilibrium. This sense is made up of a number of senses coming from various places in the human body. In the internal ear there are the semi-circular canals, small rings of bone containing fluid, with solid substances in the fluid, these rings being of different planes or levels. From these rings sensations pass to the brain, indicating whether or not we are standing erect, lying flat, or falling downward; whether we are moving forward or backward.

As an example of the way in which they work, all of us have on occasion felt the sensation that we are still going forward when we are on a train that has stopped.

This is due to the brief time required for the fluid in the semi-circular canals to readjust itself to the new situation.

Anything that interferes with the mechanism of the semi-circular canals will produce attacks of dizziness. Sometimes these attacks take the form of making the person feel that everything else is moving while he is standing still; sometimes he feels himself moving when he is not.

If the body tends to accumulate acid, a sense of dizziness is a prominent symptom.

Since the eye helps the internal ear and the muscle sense to judge position in space, any disorder affecting the ability of the eye to co-ordinate with these other senses will result in this symptom.

If the sensation of dizziness is transitory, and if it yields promptly to proper hygiene, such as suitable attention to the diet, digestion, the action of the kidneys, and correction of disorders of vision, the person need not feel disturbed. However, repeated dizziness, which may be the result of an insufficient blood supply to the brain, of insufficient action of the heart, of a tumor growing in connection with the semi-circular canals, or of some disturbance in the brain, demands careful scientific study. A spell of dizziness, like a cough, is a danger sign—unless heeded disaster may ensue.

Need of Business Is Buying Power

By William T. Bailey in Printer's Ink.

Today there are a growing number of manufacturers who are beginning to recognize the fact that the savings resulting from improved methods and equipment must be shared by the consumer and worker as well as by the stockholder. Unfortunately, their efforts to distribute purchasing power more widely are hindered by the actions of others in the field who slash both wages and prices in efforts to dominate the market.

Taken as a whole, the salesmen and advertising men of this country have done a far better job of making the people of this country want the products of American industry than the industrialists, financiers and economists have done in making it possible for the consumer to buy. The huge volume of sales on deferred payments bears out this contention.

In 1928 and 1929, in spite of the high wages prevailing at that time, the advertisers and salesmen of this country succeeded in selling the American public several billion dollars' worth more of automobiles, radios, electric refrigerators and similar articles than the public was able to pay for in those years. The principal factor limiting the sales of these things in prosperous years, and of course, particularly today, is not the lack of desire for them. Advertising and salesmanship have done a thorough job in creating that desire. It is lack of ability to pay for them.

The biggest problem now facing the men engaged in advertising and selling (and also the manufacturers and financiers) is not so much how to gain as much as possible of the limited and fluctuating buying power of the public as it is the development of ways of increasing and stabilizing this buying power. Industry must find a way of returning to the buying public enough purchasing power to keep the product from periodically choking the machines.

If one-tenth of the energy which in the past has been expended in sales efforts on people who would like to, but haven't the money to buy, were to be investigated in the future in the study and development of plans for the more even and stable distribution of buying power, I feel certain that a new era of prosperity will dawn for this country which will be more sane, more widespread and more enduring than any period we have enjoyed before.

A Wall Street Groan.
From the Magazine of Wall Street.

At last the repeal of the capital gains tax is to be seriously considered. It is known to be uneconomic. It is known to have done untold damage by our adding oil to the flames of our late lamented bull market, for what inducement was there to take profits on securities if the government were going to seize a large part of the receipts? But despite the fact that no good can be found in this particular tax, there is absolutely no excuse for making its repeal retroactive. The government collected in the good years, as everyone said it would; the government should now suffer in the poor years, also as everyone said it would. It is difficult of course to make a government suffer for any mess into which it should get itself is invariably passed along to the unfortunate public. This particular public, however, is more than ordinarily vicious because it is inequitable. There is something particularly revolting in winning the first game and then changing the rules in order to win the second. We suggest that tax paying investors voice their disapproval in no uncertain terms.

Approximately 200 types of soil are found on Alabama's 33,000,000 acres.

NEED TO LAUGH AT OURSELVES

During Past Two Years, Americans Have Neglected Sense of Humor

From Judge.

Laugh at yourself and prove that you are intelligent! Prof. Carl Gaum of Rutgers says, "Tell me what you laugh at and I'll tell you your mental age." His rating of laughability is the best we have seen: "A moron, a half-wit, even an idiot can laugh at other people's mishaps; the man who can laugh at a superstition, a custom, a tradition, an institution, must be an observer; but the man who can genuinely laugh at himself is truly intelligent."

Perhaps this could be applied to the business depression, and perhaps it would help. There is certainly nothing funny about breadlines, about people broken for want of work to do. Neither was there anything funny about the suffering of soldiers during the World War. Yet our soldiers and civilians both found plenty of cause for laughter then, and it was a strong force in support of morale. For the last two years this nation has too much neglected its vaunted sense of humor, perhaps because it has been bewildered. A lot of hearty laughter at ourselves—at the spectacle of a land choked with plenty and yet compelled to give alms to millions—would be evidence of national intelligence, and it might lighten us at the job of setting the balance right again.

THE FIRST HOMESTEADERS

From New York Sun

Who filed the first entry for public land under the homestead act is a frequent question asked in the past which bobs up again with the approaching seventieth anniversary of the passage of that measure by congress on May 20, 1862. Several states and many widely separated localities have presented their claims to priority and the controversy might have been cleared up if inquirers, instead of trusting to tradition and old settlers' stories, had dug back into early land office records. The Argus-Leader of Sioux Falls, S. D., after considerable research, says that to Daniel Freeman of Nebraska and Mahlon Gore of Dakota territory, of which the present state of South Dakota was a part, belong the credit of making entries immediately after midnight of December 31, 1862. These entries, so far as could be discovered, were in advance of any others. "Gore's filing," according to the Argus-Leader, "may have preceded Freeman's by a few minutes, but he never secured final patent to his land, while Freeman did."

One advantage which these two men had was that the land offices near their homes were opened at midnight instead of early in the morning, as was the case with many other land offices on the prairies. Mahlon Gore lived at Vermilion, worked a small tract of land which was part of the quarter section upon which he was to file and also ran a paper, The Dakota Republican. His roommate was Mahlon Wilkerson, register of the United States land office in Vermilion. As the two men were about to start for home Wilkerson reminded his friend of the opening on the next morning. The necessary papers were quickly drawn and the midnight hour scarcely had ceased striking when Gore affixed to them his signature. At the same time, 150 miles south, Daniel Freeman rode into Brownsville, later Beatrice, Neb., prairie dance. He saw a light in the land office, and, swinging from his saddle, filed on a claim which he long had coveted. From the stars as well as from the office clock he "judged it was a few minutes past midnight." The quarter section was developed into one of the finest farms of the neighborhood and it was his home long after he had "moved up" on it and received his patent.

The tract which constituted Gore's claim engaged his attention for only a short time. Between it and his newspaper he later divided his duties; he finally made it a refuge for a destitute family and the father taking advantage of his absence, "jumped the claim." Gore afterward left the community, never to return, but the property, now one of the fine farms of the Big Sioux River Valley, is known as Mahlon Gore's claim. To the people of the community, at least, it always will be the land first filed upon under the homestead act.

In a Tight Spot.
From "Tit-Bits."

"Tell your boss I have come to see him," said a tall, broad-shouldered man, bursting open the door of the clerk's office. "My name's Daniels."

The office boy, a puny little fellow, gazed awe-stricken at the visitor.

"You're Mr. Daniels?" he exclaimed. "How very awkward."

"What do you mean awkward?"

"I've got orders to throw you out."

Grabbed the Chance.
From the Pathfinder.

"I hear that Widow Gaybird is suing Richman for breach of promise. I didn't know they knew each other."

"Richman was Bobbie Gaybird's Sunday school teacher and Bobbie caused so much trouble in class that Richman got out of patience one day and said he just wished he were Bobbie's father. Bobbie went home and told his mother."

Wheels made of laminated wood are being tried out in London subway to lessen noise and reduce weight.

CONFERENCE TO PLAN INSURANCE

International Convention at Geneva Will Draft Outline

Geneva—(UP)—An international convention requiring every signatory state to institute an obligatory old age, widows and orphans insurance is to be launched by this year's International Labor conference.

The International Labor bureau has sent out a questionnaire asking for all laws and information on the subject.

In addition the Labor bureau has begun the drawing up of a draft project for such a convention to be submitted to the conference.

Fifty Plans

Over 50 existing compulsory insurance laws have been carefully examined as a basis of the draft.

One of the principles, which it has found in all these existing laws is that insurance should be compulsory for wage-earners and this will be incorporated into the draft.

In investigating the present status of compulsory old age workmen's widows' and orphans' insurance, the Labor bureau has found that the first steps in this direction were taken by Germany in 1889.

First Scheme

For a long time it remained the only scheme of the kind in existence, but in 1906 the former Austrian empire also established a pension insurance scheme for non-manual workers.

France in 1910 instituted pensions for workers and peasants but this was never fully applied.

The same period saw sickness and invalidity insurance launched in England; old-age and invalidity insurance in Luxemburg, Rumania, and Sweden.

Following the war the Holland scheme, which had been adopted in 1913, was finally put into force while compulsory insurance was adopted in Italy and Spain.

The body of such laws as they now exist cover tens of millions of people, but the Labor bureau hopes to make such compulsory insurance applicable to workers of all classes.

SPICED PRUNES

Wash and soak 2 cups prunes over night. In the morning add ¼ cup brown sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ tablespoon cloves, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Cook slowly with cover on until tender. Chill. Serve.

Cinnamon Biscuits

2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup water
2 tablespoons shortening
Sift dry ingredients. Work the shortening in with a fork. Add water, mixing with fork. Toss on floured board. Spread with melted butter. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon to suit taste. Roll up tightly. Cut pieces ½ inch thick and bake in cinnamon rolls. Very delicious.

Jellied Chicken

2 tablespoons granulated gelatin
4 tablespoons cold water
1 cup boiling chicken stock
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
½ cup cooked peas
½ cup hard cooked eggs, chopped
2 cups chopped chicken
Soak gelatin in cold water. Add chicken stock and stir until gelatin is dissolved. Cool. When it starts to thicken, add rest of mixture. Can be molded and chilled in one large mold or a number of small ones.

Old Fashioned Sugar Cookies

Using egg yolks from making angel food.

1 cup shortening.
2 cups sugar.
10 egg yolks.
3 tablespoons milk.
½ teaspoon salt.
2 teaspoons vanilla.
½ teaspoon nutmeg.
½ teaspoon soda.
Cream shortening, add sugar, then beaten egg yolks and milk. Sift dry ingredients—salt, flour, soda, nutmeg—and add to first mixture. Add only enough more flour to make a soft dough; handle as little as possible; roll out small amount at a time; cut and sprinkle with sugar, or place a large seeded raisin in center of each one. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) sauce for meat loaves and casserole dishes.

One can of tomato soup, when heated and poured over hamburger patties, make a tasty dish.

Many canned soups are delicious if combined with cream or evaporated milk before serving. A teaspoon of seasoned whipped cream added to the soup just before it is served, often adds attractiveness.

A False Charge.
From "Tit-Bits."

Wife: Did you find out what it was I said that offended Mr. Smith?
Husband: Yes, her husband told me. It seems that you remarked, "I see you're installed in your new home," and as they furnished on the instalment system, she thought you were trying to be funny at their expense.

IT "CAN" BE DONE WITH CANNED FOOD

Every homemaker welcomes new things to eat, for variety is a relief to her and a pleasure to her family. This, perhaps, explains why most housekeepers find more enjoyment in trying out new and original combinations than in preparing a favorite proved recipe.

In taking advantage of the convenience of canned foods, which are everywhere available at prices to fit the family budget and to fill every family need, the housekeeper