

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

WHAT'S GARBAGE WORTH?

Every hog producer is interested in garbage as a feed for hogs. He knows that whatever he can get out of the refuse from the tables and kitchens is just that much velvet; that if it is not fed to hogs, it is wasted. But just what it is worth in dollars and cents is something that even the scientific investigators have shied at. Little has been recorded on the subject. That garbage has real value that can be definitely measured in dollars and cents may be learned from the following data secured where more than a hundred tons of garbage are fed to hogs annually at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and where daily records are kept: These records show that where 5,000 people were fed, the table and kitchen waste amounted to 206,299 gallons in one year, or about 41.23 gallons per person. Garbage weighs on the average 8.6 lbs. to the gallon, which means that there was close to one pound a day of waste for each consumer. This garbage is fed to hogs of all sizes and ages so that the only measure of its value is in the annual output of dressed pork which remains fairly constant one year with another. This amounted to 125,713 lbs. last year. Thus the actual returns from garbage fed was one pound of dressed pork for every 1.64 gallons of garbage. Actual feeding experiments show that it requires approximately 4.5 lbs. of grain to produce a pound of dressed pork, therefore, 1.64 gallons (1.41 lbs.) of garbage is of equal value as 4.5 lbs. of grain. In other words, 3.13 lbs. of garbage is worth as much as one pound of grain in pork production. Example: If corn is worth 56 cents a bushel (56 lbs.) it will take 56 times 3.13 or 175.28 lbs. of garbage to be of equal value as a bushel of corn. Since garbage is usually stated in terms of gallons, this means that the 22 gallons are worth 56 cents or 2.5 cents per gallon. Undoubtedly, one of the reasons why so little has been done towards finding the grain equivalent of garbage is that garbage varies widely in quality. According to the U. S. department of agriculture, garbage from hospitals and other public institutions is of the highest quality, that from hotels and restaurants next, and general municipal garbage lowest. In the case just cited, the quality of the garbage was high. Nothing was allowed to go into the garbage can that the hogs would not eat. Orange and lemon peels, tea leaves, coffee grounds, potato parings, and especially dish water, were strictly tabooed, the latter because of the possible injurious effects from soap and washing powders. Consequently the relative value of garbage and grain is closer than what is likely to be found in general municipal collections. Furthermore, it has been estimated that less than one-third of the garbage of the country, outside of that of the rural sections, is utilized. The remainder is destroyed. Obviously, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture the tremendous waste that might be converted into a source of revenue for each municipality, especially in face of the ease with which its feed value may be approximated within practical limits.

SHIPPING EGGS DIRECT

Each winter and early spring we receive several inquiries as to places to ship eggs direct to dealers in New York City or other eastern markets, says a dealer in produce. These inquiries come almost always following the severe breaks in prices that come each year between December and April. Our answer must be discouraging to folks hoping thus to find a better market. Five years ago, we went into this matter rather thoroughly, and found a considerable number of western producers who had established satisfactory market connections in Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York City and Boston. Nearly all reported they found it quite profitable to ship direct from August to January and much less from February to July. In fact, more than half shipped only from July or August till the winter break. Each year since, we have checked up on the matter, and found it still much the same. The profitable period varies. Last summer, we ran across two who had been shipping east for years and who started in June with profit margins throughout the year. But in 1930, this was the earliest either had begun in summer. Of course, some find a special connection with a grocer or egg retailer which does give them a margin throughout the year. But to ship to a commission merchant east of Chicago, the time to start is the late summer or early fall.

HARD WORK RATIONS

Low prices of cottonseed meal are encouraging farmers to feed more of it to work animals. In limited quantities it has proved excellent for horses and mules. A good daily ration for horses and mules — animals weighing 1,000 pounds — could be made by mixing 13 pounds of either oats, corn, crushed grain sorghum or barley with one pound of cottonseed meal and feeding with the mixture 14 pounds of either hay or bundle stover. Another good ration is made by mixing 12 pounds of either oats, corn, crushed grain sorghum or barley with two pounds of cottonseed meal and five pounds of either hay or bundle stover should be added. Either molasses or crushed wheat can be substituted for half the grain in either ration. Since cottonseed meal is a very rich feed, it should be started at the rate of one quar-

CHOICE BITS FOR CHICKS

When early chicks are raised, it is a good idea to give them a little variety and change when they must be kept confined rather closely. No matter how, a change is appreciated. The raw potato peelings left from the dinner preparation are thoroughly enjoyed. If these do not go far, a few split potatoes, fastened to the brooder house walls will give the babies a lot of fun and a bit of appreciated variety. A handful of clean, bright alfalfa hay once a day will give them something to play with and scrap over. The same is true of cabbage and lettuce leaves, when available. Such things

ter pound per day per animal and increased gradually to the desired quantity. Feeding cottonseed meal to horses and mules at work is of special interest to Cotton Belt farmers where the quantity of feed produced usually is not sufficient for local needs. It presents also excellent opportunities to feeders in other sections.

PRUNING SMALL FRUITS

In pruning blackberries and raspberries, remove all canes which have borne fruit; reduce the number of new canes to that which the plant can support through production — between five and ten, depending on fertility of the soil and moisture supply; head back these canes to adapt them to the system of training followed, and pinch out the growing tips of the canes just when they reach a height of eighteen inches if no trellis is used and if the plants are to be self-supporting. Blackberries and raspberries bear all of their fruit on shoots from buds on last year's canes. All suckers which rise from the roots between plants must be dug out. Gooseberries and currants bear fruit on the same wood for several years, so only three-year-old wood is removed each year. It is customary to allow each plant to contain about six canes, the oldest two of which are annually cut away and replaced by two new shoots of the year's growth. These new shoots then are allowed to bear three crops, when they in turn are removed. All new shoots in excess of the ones needed to replace the old canes are pruned out close to the ground. Grapes bear on new wood produced in the same year. Leave eight to ten buds on each cane of the previous year's growth. Select several canes for bearing, according to their position on the main vine with respect to your system of training.

HOME CURED PORK

Butchering from one to a half-dozen hogs and curing the meat for use during the spring and summer, is a winter job on nearly every corn belt farm. To make the most money and to produce meat of the highest possible quality, butchering should be done in January or the first half of February. Late February and early March killing all too often results in a poor cure, spoiled meat, much molding and high wastage through the necessity of excessive trimming when the meat is prepared for the table. Under farm conditions of curing and storage, pork should be thoroughly cured, dried and smoked before the advent of warm weather in April. For farm slaughter, hogs weighing 250 pounds and under are easier to dress and handle, and their use practically eliminates the danger of "sour centers" and other signs of incomplete cure in hams. In addition, the smaller hams, shoulders and bacon make better cuts and choicer meat and the family is entitled to the best of the farm produce. Test work at one station gives some interesting information on the curing of meats. Hams and bacon, given a sugar cure with "smoked salt," showed good results and were ranked well up in palatability by the group of judges. The "smoked salt" is much more convenient and safer to use than a smoke house.

TELL 'EM WHAT YOU GO!

Suppose you want to sell your farm and there does not seem to be a buyer locally. Think of those among 200,000 that are not contented on their present place, and want to change for a larger or smaller farm, different neighborhood, better market, schools, churches and what not. Perhaps growing up sons and daughters need larger opportunities alone or all together. Many of these good men looking over this market place, are working for some one else as superintendent or hired man and want to start out for themselves. Not the means to buy but mean to have some day, and just now want to rent a good farm. If you have a good proposition, don't you suppose they will be interested? If you have what they want they want you will hear from them; if not, you won't. Suppose you have a good, young bull from good sire and dam? Don't you appreciate that there are thousands being sold to these 200,000 dairymen every year? It is only a case of having what they want. Suppose you have a particularly fine field of any grown crop, should be wanted for seed, think of the thousands who are going to buy from some one and they cannot be interested in what you have unless you tell them about it. Put an ad in your local paper and those who are most likely to be interested in your proposition.

SANITATION BRINGS PROFITS

An increase in gross returns, amounting to \$45 per sow, is credited to the swine sanitation system by one western farmer, who compares his 1931 pig crop with his 1930 production. In 1930, under the old system of management, this farmer's 20 sows raised a fraction less than five pigs each. The pigs required eight months of feeding to fatten them to a market weight of 200 lbs. In 1931 the same sow, managed under the system of swine sanitation, raised 159 pigs, or an average of nearly eight pigs per sow. At the age of five months and 12 days, 32 of the 1931 pigs were marketed and averaged 201 lbs. This was not only an increased production per sow, but there was a saving of more than two months' feed in finishing the pigs for market. Commenting on this farmer's experience, swine specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture point out that better feeding, housing, and other factors resulting from interest in the new system probably contributed to the results.

FATTENING CATTLE

Fattening cattle which get good legume hay—clover, alfalfa or soybean—and corn will make excellent gains for three or four months without the addition of such feeds as cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



"DISABILITY"
From the Boston Herald
Private Jones kissed his wife and two little girls good-by in 1918 and went to France. He died in action on the battlefield. His wages had been the only income from a government which wastes money by the hundreds of millions \$46 a month.

Private Smith, unmarried, sailed with Private Jones and served behind the lines. He came through unscathed. Late in 1924 he discovered that he had tuberculosis, which "disabled" him 10 per cent. The doctors did a good job on him, however. The disease has been arrested. He is healthy and husky. His earning power is not affected. He does the work of an able-bodied man. He receives \$50 a month, and he will continue to receive it for the rest of his life.

Grotesque and cruel injustices of that kind abound in the pension laws and amendments which have been adopted since 1918. A few of them have been cited in a report by the council of the New York Academy of Medicine. The document is a credit to the council and to the medical profession, and reflects discredit on the Congress which allows the conditions to continue. The academy calls for a congressional investigation and legislation which shall remove the gross inequalities. If Congress which certainly is not prejudicial to the veteran, wishes to render the country a service, it can't do better than heed the request. A full and impartial report would shock even a country which is already battered by the depression.

The report is all the more significant in that the council does not hesitate to criticize doctors. It says that the percentage of medical ex-officers who are now getting "disability" compensation is larger than the percentage of infantry and field artillery officers. Various physicians who are receiving part or full "disability" allowances are employed at full-time salaries by the Government. Attention is called to one of them who gets \$9,000 a year from the federal treasury and, in addition, two-thirds of his former army pay, \$187 a month, for "disability."

The whole story is one which causes wrath. The abuses are becoming worse all the time. For example, the number of men getting allowances for "disabilities" attributed to war service increased from 174,000 in 1922 to 299,000 in 1929 and to 313,000 in 1931. The council makes the comment which would come from the ordinary layman: "It is hardly conceivable that any disease would develop as late as 1931 due to war service which was concluded more than 14 years ago." Cash "disability" allowances now go to about 368,000 veterans, and the council estimates that by 1933 the total will be 561,000 unless the pension laws and regulations are amended.

Is the council harsh, cold-blooded, unspatnetic? Just the opposite. It holds that "adequate compensation be continued for those veterans who were in fact diseased or disabled as the result of war service," and asks that an inquiry be made to determine whether the widows and children of soldiers who died during the war or as a result of war injuries are getting proper consideration. "Disability" has come to be a joke. Is anybody unacquainted with some man or other who is doing the work of an average citizen but nevertheless receives a handsome "disability" payment from the Government? Naturally, knowing of these cases, the ordinary veteran who gets nothing is tempted to follow the example of some of the superior officers. "Disability?"

Biologist Against "Fig-leaf" Talks

London — (UP) — "Fig-leaf talks" for children are quite useless in these days, according to Prof. Sir Arthur Thomson, biologist. In a lecture on sex education of the child at the Ladies' Carlton club, Professor Thomson lamented the fact that pet rabbits are being replaced by mechanical toys and that the children consider children's garden parties as unpeppery old-fashioned. "The great difficulty about teaching children," he declared, "is that grown-ups know practically nothing of what the child thinks. Our children are getting farther and farther away from the life of the country, with its everyday education of mating and giving birth. "Another difficulty is due to an absence of clear pictures of what is meant by male and female. "It is time to be done with reticence, which is an insult. We must avoid all fig-leaf verbiage and namby-pamby words which have to be unlearned later."

WHAT'S IN FASHIONS?

New York—Country shoes are coming to town! Watch fashion-knowing feet this summer and you'll see.

Out of a shiny limousine will step a pair of white-and-browns . . . an oxford, perhaps, or a pump. (And out of the 5c bus will step its exact counterpart.)

Under a smart restaurant table at luncheon you'll see them . . . with white-and-blacks and all-whites as well. Sandals and one-straps, too.

With Lighter Costumes

Of course these so-called "country" shoes aren't walking with dressy dark clothes. Conservative dark shoes still accompany these.

But they trip along with the lighter or brighter colored costumes that, in their turn, have stepped out of the exclusively spectator sports class into the summer town group.

Those jacket costumes of print-cottons or silks, for instance; the pastel silks and linens; the all-white costume; the dark colored linen suit.

White or "White-and-"

The "white-and-" shoe combines such leathers as calf and buck . . . buck for the white and calf for the "and." Or fabrics—linen or mesh—mate with calf and pig.

It's all-white you like, your shoes may be of one material—calf, pig (these often unlined) or linen—or of two materials as calf or pig with buck, linen or mesh.

In Many Styles

Opera pumps tap comfortably Cuban heels (sketch 1). Oxfords are lower cut (sketch 2). Sandals (sketch 3) are graceful with high-low heels.

But the newest and most unusual arrival from the country is the ghillie (sketch 4)—the ankle-laced shoe that started in active sports but is now lower and slimmer for town.

How to Clean

With all this talk of white, you may well think "Cleaners' bills." But there are tricks to do at home to keep these down. If you'd like our free bulletin (it discusses cleaning shoes, gloves, handbags and hats) just send the coupon.

Tomorrow: Fabric bags and gloves make smart accents in summer outfits.

San Antonio Woman Sues for Old Cabinet

San Antonio, Tex.—(UP)—Possession of an antique rosewood cabinet, valued at \$1,000 and dating back to the period of Louis IV, is sought in a suit filed in district court here by Mrs. Nellie F. Schlom against A. S. Kohlman. Mrs. Schlom claims she borrowed \$90 from David Freidman and placed the cabinet in his hands



as security, with redemption privileges. Kohlman secured possession of the cabinet and her efforts to regain it have been unavailing, she alleges in the suit.

The average American schoolboy of today receives two more years of school than the boy of 1914.

RESULTS OF COUNTY MERGERS

W. G. Sibley in Journal of Commerce

Extraordinary results have followed a consolidation of two counties in Tennessee in 1919. James and Hamilton counties united in one county government, the purpose being to lessen the costs of county government. James county closed its courthouse and jail, and released its list of county officials to private life, while Hamilton county, whose seat of government is Chattanooga, took over all official county functions. When this novel experiment began there were two miles of paved roads, four months of public schools, and high taxes. Now there are 50 miles of paved roads, schools are in session eight months of the year, and taxes have been reduced 50 per cent.

That seems to be a complete answer to critics of the county merger. Reductions of overhead expenses for county government explains everything. How many areas over the country might have similar experiences in public economies if groups of counties with small populations should merge into groups of two or three or four. Obviously the upkeep of courthouses, jails and other public buildings might be cut out, to say nothing of the salaries of 16 or 15 county officers in all the counties joined except one. In one other state this practical political economy is now in force. Two Georgia counties are now merged—Campbell and Milton—with the seat of county government in Atlanta. The change took effect January 1, last.

Big business has profited enormously by mergers that have cut expenses, and increased efficiency. But it remained for counties in two southern states to set an example to northern counties in political economy.

Of course the change was not effected without the opposition of public job-holders, but the saving to be put into effect was so obvious, the reduction of taxation so certain, that the people eagerly voted in the reform.

Some years ago the Ohio legislature was raided by the lawyers of the state in a bill providing that every county should have its own common pleas judge, however small the volume of its court business might be. It was said that it would open the way to abolishing the probate courts by putting them under the authority of the common pleas court, but there was no intention ever to do that. The whole scheme was to add scores of unnecessary judges to the tax burdens of the people. Before that wanton political scheme was put through two common pleas judges easily took care of four or five counties, and had long vacations. Then salaries were heavily increased when flush times came. But no politician suggests any reduction now. "A great regular army of occupation," Governor Roosevelt has called the county officers and its continual increase is sought by politics.

The same thing goes on in all our big cities, where hundreds and thousands of unnecessary officials subsist at the expense of the people and help boost tax rates.

Communication Rates in Argentina Raised

Washington —(UP)—Communication companies of Argentina have been authorized to increase their rates, as quoted in Argentine paper pesos, about 35 per cent on all services of an international character, because of depreciated exchange rates, according to reports received by the commerce department from Vice Consul Hugh Corby Fox, Buenos Aires. The increased rates affect radio,

telegraph, cable and telephone companies. The companies have announced that when there is an improvement in the exchange rate of the Argentine paper peso as compared with the gold franc, the equivalent in the local circulation medium will be lowered with a resulting decrease in Argentine paper peso rates.

New rates are expected to result in increased use of the tri-weekly airmail service between the Argentine and the United States.

Flapper Fanny Says



The reducing woman hopes her friends will stick by her through thick and thin.

A Swell Boss.

From Hummel, Hamburg. "Could I have Saturday off to help my wife with the spring cleaning, sir?" "No, I'm afraid not—" "Thank you, sir; I knew I could rely on you."

teaching children," he declared, "is that grown-ups know practically nothing of what the child thinks. Our children are getting farther and farther away from the life of the country, with its everyday education of mating and giving birth. "Another difficulty is due to an absence of clear pictures of what is meant by male and female. "It is time to be done with reticence, which is an insult. We must avoid all fig-leaf verbiage and namby-pamby words which have to be unlearned later."