

Rest Not Always Welcome to Aged

"You have seen this news item on the seventy-fourth birthday of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, a woman whom I have always admired. I think it is inspiring to learn that at seventy-four she is as alert and healthy as twenty years ago. But when it comes to not having time to think about herself, don't you think that's overdoing it a bit? When one has led a useful life to the age of seventy-four, doesn't one deserve to enjoy the fruits of it? Shouldn't a woman like that now sit back on her laurels a bit and take it easy?"

The news item referred to describes the daily life of the great suffrage leader and humanitarian as quite the same as it was 20 years ago. "Instead of reminiscing," we are told, "she looks forward and she is interested now in campaigning for peace. As president of the committee on the absence and cure of war, she went to Washington for a conference. Birthday

celebrations? About that Mrs. Catt said, "There are too many other things to think about. When I reach eighty, it will be time for a celebration."

Do we think that is "overdoing it?" No. Speaking in the vernacular, we think it's swell! What does a woman like that deserve at seventy-four? She deserves to have fun! And that's what she is doing—not by "sitting back and resting," but by heading another march forward! That is what she has always done, and doubtless what she hopes always to do. And here's more power to her! One thing for the young to learn is to let older people have their fun in their own way. Those who have looked forward to resting as fun should be allowed their well-earned rest. Those who still want to march—or gallop—providing their bodies are in accord, should not be interfered with. To my mind these are the lucky ones. There is nothing that pulls so quickly as rest, and trying to rest can be the hardest job on earth. Whereas to those who like it, work can always be fun.

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Arabs Liberal in Ideas of Divorce

In the Oara mountains of southern Arabia divorce is supremely easy for the man, as throughout all Arabia. He has only to tire of his wife and say so in the usual formula and she must go home to her father, with a parting gift of half a cow. Divorce by the woman is also easy, though financially more onerous, for she must return to him half the marriage price, which may amount to ten cows. Both are immediately free to marry again. Divorce does not require a qadhi's sanction, so marriage and divorces are frequent. A man may by religious law have four wives at any one time, but the general rule is one, or at most two. If a woman has borne her husband children, he is usually unwilling to divorce her, but when he marries again, inevitably a young girl, it is customary for him to pay the older woman with a gift equivalent to the new bride's marriage price. Thus women acquire wealth; indeed the independent possession of property by man and wife

is regarded in a most favorable light. "How many children have you got, Instahil?" I asked of one of my Oara escorts. "Three," he said, "a girl and two boys."

"From the same wife?"

"No, the girl is old and is the woman of Fadhallah here. Her mother I divorced."

"Why?" I asked.

"She bore me nothing (that is, no sons). But it was she who asked for the divorce."

"And did you claim half your gallop (wedding price) back?"

"More, I gave six cows for her, and demanded and got eight for her divorce."

"And what gallop did you get for your daughter's marriage?"

"Four cows. She was worth more but Fadhallah is her cousin, and could afford no more, so I let him have her."

"So you were six cows to the good. Two from your wife, and four from your daughter?"

He laughed. "Wallahi! I was a fool, for she married Bir Zaid and bore him four sons."—From "Arabia Felix" by Bertram Thomas.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

PROFITABLE MARKETING

The feeder of livestock at present feed prices enjoys a distinct advantage over the man who markets his grain at the elevator. Upon the price which the feeder pays for his cattle and the price when fat, depends his profit. Ordinarily, a steer must sell for more per pound when fat than as a feeder. In other words, there must be a margin between buying and selling prices to net a profit above feed cost and marketing expense. Because calves require less feed per pound of gain than yearlings or two-year-olds, the margin between buying and selling price, need not be so wide. On the other hand, the longer feeding period required for calves in some respects makes it more difficult to forecast their final selling price. According to many tests made in feeding shelled corn and alfalfa hay, two-year-old steers, fed for 125 days, required 41 bushels of corn and one-half ton of alfalfa; yearlings, fed for 150 days, 44 bushels of corn and one-half ton of alfalfa, and calves, fed for 200 days, 42 bushels of corn and 860 pounds of alfalfa. The two-year-olds made a gain of approximately 300 pounds, yearlings 350 and calves 440. Thus, calves put on feed in October or November, fed corn at 15 cents a bushel and alfalfa hay at \$10 a ton, will make 440 pounds of gain at a feed cost of \$10.30, or \$23.4 per cwt. Adding to this the shrink, shipping and marketing expense of \$1 per cwt., brings a cost of \$34. On the same basis, the cost of beef production with yearling steers would be \$3.63 per cwt., and with two-year-olds, \$4.05. These figures represent only feed and marketing costs, without allowance for labor, equipment employed in the feeding operations, interest on the money invested in the cattle, and death losses. But even if \$1 per cwt., is set aside for these costs, it is evident that corn marketed in the form of beef will bring a big increase over elevator prices. All of these three classes of cattle, if purchased at the highest cost of \$5.05 per cwt., for two-year-olds, in a 150-day feeding period, and making a gain of 300 pounds could be sold at the buying price and pay expenses. Any additional price obtained at selling time would be clear profit. In the feeding of pigs that have been raised from well bred stock and that have been fed according to modern approved methods excellent profits can be made at the present prices of feed. A hundred pounds of pork can easily be produced from the equivalent of seven bushels of corn and fifty pounds of tankage or other similar protein concentrate. At 15 cents a bushel for corn and \$25 a ton for tankage, the feed cost of producing a hundred pounds of pork would be \$1.68.

to ascertain what she was doing in his herd. Surely, no dairyman would knowingly sell a cow at butcher's prices which is capable of producing more than 600 pounds of butterfat a year. It is experiences of this sort that should impress upon the dairyman who does not keep production and feed records of his cows, a realization that these records are invaluable. When they are properly made, they determine, without and recourse to guessing, just what a cow is worth as a dairy animal.

PLAYING BLINDMAN'S BUFF

The game blindman's buff is a good one. Everyone can have a lot of fun playing it. But wouldn't it be a silly way to go about our farm work? Just imagine gathering the eggs blindfolded; then trying to find our way back to the house. What would happen if you stumbled into the woodpile? To see clearly is an extra special help to the man on the dairy farm. During these times we are looking very intently for ways and means to save for our family every possible waste. The farm family living depends largely upon our ability to see that everything that can be done is done. There is one department on the dairy farm that has fallen more than others into a game of blindman's buff. It's an important department, too. One that decides the amount of living your farm family will enjoy five or six years from now. We are thinking of the sire, the head of your herd today. Your chances are about 50-50 of this bull giving you a better herd than you have today if you have chosen him by his type, the record of his dam or the record of his sire's dam. These particular measures of a sire have been the same as a blindfold over our eyes. Don't be surprised go into a panic, throw a fit if someone says you could have done just about as good a job selecting sires blindfolded and drawing from a hat as you have on the information in common use the past 25 years. It's true. But we have a bull in the barn today and the herd he leaves is our chance to get the money needed for shoes, overalls, dresses, food, — in other words, our very living. What shall we do with this fellow? The answer is, stop playing blindman's buff, stop taking a chance and prove him. He may be good, and if he is we want him for two, four, six years' service, not just two. His sons will also be in great demand. He may be poor and in this case his wrecking business must be stopped as soon as possible. The man who refuses to play blindman's buff in building his dairy herd is in record keeping work year in and year out. He knows the first six unselected daughter and dam comparisons of a sire tell pretty accurately whether he is a gangster. Sure we will have to trade bulls in order to prove them. Nothing wrong with that. That's why we are trying to give you enough information to sell your neighbor on this testing work. Then you can trade with him.

KNOW YOUR STUFF

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, most farmers thought they could come pretty close to judging the milk producing capacity of a dairy cow by looking at her; even so-called livestock experts preached that doctrine. They argued that if a cow was of the triple wedge-shaped type, she would almost always prove to be a good producer. Practical dairymen, as well as expert judges of dairy cattle, still regard "type" as very important in valuing a dairy cow, but they realize that good type is not necessarily associated with ability to produce. There is only one sure way of learning the milk producing capacity of a dairy cow and that consists in weighing and testing her milk for butterfat at certain intervals throughout a whole lactation period, and at the same time keeping a record of her feed consumption. This is what our herd improvement or cow testing associations have taught us in recent years, but, unfortunately, we have but few testing associations compared with the number of cows being milked. The practical utility of testing was demonstrated in a rather striking manner a short time ago, by a farmer who bought a milk cow at the stockyards. She was purchased at ordinary market prices. Her new owner immediately began feeding her a first-class ration for milk production, and, being a member of a testing association, a record was kept of her production in the usual way. To his great surprise this cow produced 16,515 pounds of milk and 646 pounds of butterfat in her first year's performance in her new home. Attention is not called to this record to urge farmers to buy milk cows at the stockyards, for generally, that is the poorest place in the world to buy dairy cows. As a rule, milk cows that are shipped to the stockyards are sent because they have failed to give satisfactory account as producers, and so far as any one is aware, that was the reason why this particular cow had been sent to the yards. At least one of two lessons may be drawn from this incident: Either the first owner of this cow had not supplied her a ration from which she could produce a sufficient amount of milk to make her an economical producer, or else he had not tested her

LOCATING ROOSTS

When several told me, a little over a year ago, when we built our new chicken house, that running the roosts at right angles to the back of the house was superior to the usual parallel plan, I did not really believe it, says a poultry raiser, who is willing to be shown. But, since among the several, were at least two whose knowledge of hens and their habits I respect, I decided to try it. I reasoned that if it didn't prove satisfactory, replacing the 20 2x2's five feet long, which were nested in each half of the house, could be done by four or five 24-foot pieces without heavy expense. When the roosts are run parallel to the back of the house, there is generally crowding in one part of the roosts (generally the back rows or back corners) and habitually bare places in other portions. On the other hand, there is something about the short roosts, running from the front of the dropping board back to the wall, that causes the hens to distribute themselves evenly (unless there is a draft in some part). Pullets just moved from brooder houses to the laying house forget about crowding and piling, and spread out nicely the first night. At least, that has been our experience with both White Rock and Leghorn pullets this year. For those who have their roosts level (not ladder steps), remodeling frequently means merely cutting long poles or 2x2's into five-foot lengths or thereabouts and rearranging the supports. It is a job well worth doing. Our tests seem to indicate that the roosts should be 14 or 14 1/2 inches apart for comfort and complete use.

WARMING CONCRETE TANK

Where a large concrete water tank is well reinforced and the bottom is properly supported, it is possible to put a fireplace under it with the feed opening at one end and the chimney opening at the other. A light, smoldering fire is sufficient to prevent freezing, especially if the earth is banked up around the tank as much as possible. Too hot a fire, or a tank that is not reinforced, is likely to cause cracking.

FARM POWER

One important factor in reducing farm power costs — especially where both tractor and horses are used — consists in not maintaining an excess of horses. It is common practice — where a general purpose tractor is purchased to supplement the horse power — to retain more horses than necessary. To illustrate, it was found in 1931, in studying 31 ordinary farms all of which used general purpose tractors, that on half of them more horses had been displaced than on the rest. Labor and all other costs were higher and the records disclosed

DITCH THE LAGGARDS

Even though prices for dairy beef are ridiculously low, the dairy farmer would be better off to dispose of those cows.

Free! \$10,000.00 IN GOLD

5 GREAT CONTESTS OFFER \$2000 GOLD PRIZES EACH!

THIS WEEK'S CONTEST CLOSURES MAR. 26, 1933

NOTE FULL DETAILS OF CONTEST IN LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER OF THIS PAGE

WOULD YOU LIKE \$500⁰⁰ FREE?

\$500.00 In Gold, The First Of 217 Gold Coin Prizes Being Awarded Winners Of Each Of Five Of The Simplest Yet Most Fascinating Contests Ever Presented To The People Of America

NEW EXCITING WORD-BUILDING CONTESTS

Presented Solely to Attract Your Attention to The Valuable New Coupons Redeemable For Wm. Rogers & Son 35 Year Guaranteed Silverware Now Packed Inside Every Size Sack of Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour. These Novel 3-Letter Word-Building Contests Bring an Opportunity to Test the Extent of Your Vocabulary in the Hope of Winning One of 217 Prizes in Gold Coin Offered in Each Contest.

This Week's Contest Closes March 26, 1933
Standard Dictionaries To Be Used In Judging

This is to bring to your attention what we believe is one of the most spectacular, the most thrilling series of contests ever presented to the people of America. Each contest with \$2,000 in gold prizes. Each contest with \$500 in gold as first prize and 216 other gold prizes. All offered solely to attract your attention to the wonderful new Gold Medal Coupons which now come inside every sack of famous GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour. Save and redeem these coupons for Wm. Rogers & Son 35 year guaranteed silverware shown here in the smart, new Friendship Pattern.

You'll be glad you did. And you'll find in GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour the simplest, surest, easiest way to baking success.

Banish Bad Luck

By the development of a new type of flour—GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour—baking has been remarkably simplified. By banishing the cause of most baking disappointments—lack of uniformity in the flour used.

GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour means flour that has been tested in an oven just like yours, for uniformity of results, before it goes to you. Every batch tested for baking of cakes, pies, pastries, breads, by a number of experts directed by the noted cooking authority, Betty Crocker.

"Kitchen-tested" recipes are likewise tested. Thus, the flour acts the same way, the recipe the same way, every time you bake—no uncertainty. Results are amazing. Set of 15 "Kitchen-tested" recipes for "Foods Men Like" given free inside every sack of GOLD MEDAL Flour. (Changed every 3 months.) Each set contains a Gold Medal coupon. Look for it.

Enter Contest Today

Enter the new novel word-building contest described above today. You may win \$500 in GOLD. Or—one of the 216 other GOLD cash money prizes.

WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY
of
GENERAL MILLS, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



IMPORTANT:
Be Sure To Send The Recipe Folder Which You Will Find Inside Every Sack of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour With Your List of Words. You May Clip Gold Medal Silverware Coupon From Folder Before Sending.

COLLECT THIS BEAUTIFUL SILVERWARE

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BY SAVING GOLD MEDAL COUPONS



SINGLE VALUE COUPON IN ALL SACKS UNDER 10 LBS.
DOUBLE VALUE COUPON FROM 10 TO 12 1/2 LB. SACKS INCLUSIVE;
4 VALUE COUPON IN 24 AND 24 1/2 LB. SACKS
10 VALUE COUPON IN 48 LB. AND LARGER SACKS

CONTEST RULES ALL YOU DO START NOW

To Enter This Simple Contest To Win \$500.00 In Gold or—One of 216 Other Prizes in Gold

- In this simple, fascinating contest, simply see how many standard English 3-letter words you can make from the letters in the words G-E-T S-I-L-V-E-R-W-A-R-E W-I-T-H G-O-L-D-M-E-D-A-L C-O-U-P-O-N-S. For example, G-E-M is a standard English word containing 3 letters and is made up of G from GOLD, E and M from MEDAL. W-I-T from WITH. C-U-P from COUPONS. E-N-D from GET, coupons, medal.
- In making any word you can use a letter only as many times as it appears in the words GET SILVERWARE WITH GOLD MEDAL COUPONS.
- Words spelled exactly alike but having different meanings will not be counted as separate words.
- Standard English words shall be interpreted as actual English words shown in any standard English dictionary. * Words indicated by symbols in your dictionary as Foreign, Obsolete, Archaic, Poetic or as Proper Names or Proper Nouns or as Prefixes or Suffixes or Abbreviations or Contractions will not count.
- Make a list of all the standard English 3-letter words as defined above, number the words in the order in which you set them down. Count the words and put the number of your count on the first page of your list. Put your name and address and the name and address of your grocer on the list and send it in, together with the recipe folder which you find inside a sack of Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour, to Gold Medal Flour Contest Editor, Minneapolis, Minn. (If you are unable to obtain a recipe folder, simply write Dept. A, Gold Medal Contest Editor, Minneapolis, Minn., requesting one and it will be sent free and postpaid—you don't have to buy to enter this contest.)
- The person sending in the longest, most accurate list of correct standard English 3-letter words (that is, the longest, most accurate and correct in the opinion of the judges who are James Weber Linn, Professor of English in the University of Chicago; W. J. Christian of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and

- Ralph Dennis, Dean of the School of Speech of Northwestern University) will receive the first prize of \$500 in gold. The person sending in the next longest, most accurate list will receive second prize of \$200 in gold. The 5 persons sending in the next 5 longest, most accurate lists will each receive \$50 in gold. The 10 persons sending in the next 10 longest, most accurate lists will each receive \$20 in gold. The 20 persons sending in the next 20 longest, most accurate lists will each receive \$10 in gold. The 80 persons sending in the next 80 longest, most accurate lists will each receive \$5 in gold. The 100 persons sending in the next 100 longest, most accurate lists will each receive \$2.50 in gold.
- In the event of ties for any prize offered, a prize identical with that tied for will be awarded to each tying contestant. Each contestant, in submitting his or her entry does so with the understanding that the opinion of the judges is to be accepted as final in any or all matters pertaining to the contest, and that no entries will be returned.
- Prize winners agree to accept notification by mail as soon as possible after contest closes.
- Only one prize will be awarded in any one family.
- 9 Only entries which are postmarked before midnight, Sunday, March 26, 1933, will be accepted.

REMEMBER—be sure to mail your list of standard English 3-letter words conforming to the above rules, with your name and address and the name and address of your grocer, together with a recipe folder which you will find inside any size sack of Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour, to Gold Medal Flour Contest Editor, Minneapolis, Minn. (If you are unable to obtain a recipe folder, simply write Dept. A, Gold Medal Contest Editor, Minneapolis, Minn., requesting one and it will be sent free and postpaid—you don't have to buy to enter this contest.) Send all to Gold Medal Flour Contest Editor, Minneapolis, Minn., before midnight, Sunday, March 26, 1933.

PLEASE NOTE: The reason we ask you to send the name and address of your grocer is that grocers will also be awarded prizes in this great contest

* Webster's and Funk and Wagnall's dictionaries will be used by the judges

When you bake at home, by all means use GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour and follow Betty Crocker's famous recipes. Then you are sure to avoid disappointments.

A still easier way, however, when you want delicious cakes, pastries, rolls, and bread, is to simply order them from your baker direct or through your grocer. With

truly professional skill, your baker transforms wheat, our basic cereal food, from nourishing, body-building grain into tasty, appetizing, wholesome, mealtime delights. Get acquainted with your baker and his products.

Wheat provides an infinite variety of tempting, delicious baked foods which add health and joy to every meal.