

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

WHY PIGS ROOT

When a pig roots it is safe to conclude that he wants something that is not being supplied to him. Usually his food does not suit him, although he will at times root to make a cool, moist place to lie upon. I was first given this information by a herd of 48 pigs in the fall of 1921, says a hog grower who knows hogs. White shotes of 150 pounds or so in weight predominated in the lot of 48 head that were hogging down corn. Each pig of the 48 had dirt on his nose. A similar lot of 48 pigs of like size and age—in fact, litter mates largely since they had been divided that way in the spring for the purpose of getting a fair comparison—were clean and well groomed, as pigs naturally become when brushed by corn stalks hour after hour. What made the difference? The clean non-rooting band had been given tankage in a self-feeder which they helped themselves to in addition to the corn, while the dirty-nosed herd had corn and water only. We soon came upon an irregular piece of ground in their cornfield, consisting of some eight square rods which was completely rooted up to a depth of about eight inches, corn-hill roots and all. Examining it closely we found pieces of dishes, pottery and glass fruit jars which were ample evidence that garbage had been buried there some years before. Those pigs craved the protein substance which tankage supplied to their mates in the next field. I usually provide that protein substance in the form of alfalfa pasture or standing field peas, as that is more economical than to buy tankage. Upon another occasion when alfalfa pasture had been allowed to get too old and tough to make good pig salad, a similar band of pigs began rooting badly. The weather had been dry and the ground along the turning down, which was in blue grass, had wide, deep cracks in it. They had rooted the alfalfa considerably and they were seen to eat the more tender roots, but they had turned up the blue grass sod to a depth of from six to ten inches. I was at a loss for an explanation of this burrowing in the turning row, which was very extensive, but herdsman Gelken showed me that they were getting the ordinary black crickets that were hiding in vast numbers in the soil cracks. Many people are disposed to say that it is pure perversity that makes a pig root. Supply him the feed that he craves and the cool retreat that he longs for and he will desist his digging propensity. A pig is a persistent, stubborn beast and once he sets out to do a thing he has decided upon, he does it, but his rooting is usually the result of a need and a longing for a kind of feed in his diet that is not being supplied.

EGG YIELDING DUCK

The duck has stolen the lead in the race for world egg-laying honors. New Zealand was a bit excited when Lady Knight, fawn and white Indian Runner duck, laid 363 eggs in 65 days back in 1928. Other Indian Runners then lifted the record to 365 eggs. And now a duck of a different breed, a Khaki-Campbell, has achieved the amazing production of 369 eggs in 365 days. This record, set up more than a year ago, was made at an accredited egg-laying contest in Australia. At egg-laying contests in England, Australia and New Zealand, Indian Runner, Khaki-Campbell and Buff Orpington ducks consistently outlay the best laying strains of hens or pullets. Indian Runners are very active like the Leghorns, are 3 to 4 pounds in weight, and while quick maturing are a comparatively poor table bird. The Khaki-Campbells weigh 5 to 6 pounds each and make a pretty fair table duck. The Buff Orpington will not lay quite so many eggs, but it averages 1 to 2 pounds heavier than the Khaki-Campbell and is a considerably better table bird. Duck eggs weigh from 2 1/4 to 3 ounces each on the average, while hens' eggs will not quite average 2 ounces. No flavor can be detected in eggs from the high-producing strains mentioned. Since ducks in their wild state subsist largely upon insects, seeds, small fishes and grasses, similar ingredients must be included in the daily menu. The animal protein may be provided by fish meal or meat meal, while for green grasses may be substituted alfalfa, clover, lawn clippings or other green stuffs. Ducks also require lots of water with their food. Otherwise the laying ration is very much like that fed to pullets in their laying houses. On free range under favorable circumstances, particularly where there is an abundance of water, ducks will require less animal protein in the mash. A good laying mash recommended by English and Australian duck keepers is made up of the following ingredients by measure Bran 3 parts, shorts or middlings 6, alfalfa or clover 2, meat meal 1 1/4. It is fed morning and evening. The mash should be fed moist, and there should be an abundant supply of water, shell and charcoal. A small amount of scratch grain may be fed once a day, preferably at noon, to encourage the ducks to settle down and rest 3 or 4 hours during the

SELECTING FEEDING LAMBS
The size and thrift of the lambs selected for feeding are of much more importance than the age. A feeding period of from 80 to 100 days is ordinarily figured on, and lambs that have size and thrift to reach the desired market weight in that length of time are likely to be most profitable. The length of time lambs should be fed will depend upon their size and condition at the start of the feeding period, and on the rapidity of gains made while on feed. Keep in mind, that the lamb most favored at the market is one weighing 84 pounds or

hottest hours. All food should be fed in troughs. Ducks are very sensitive and nervous, and even to a greater extent than hens, are creatures of habit. They like punctuality in feeding time, they dislike changes in the appearance of the attendant in the feed.

CONTROLLED BREEDING

One of the major problems of Western cattlemen is how to increase the annual calf crop percentage under range conditions. Many operators have been satisfied to get from 65 to 75 calves per hundred cows. In an attempt to aid in the solution of this problem, one extension service conducted an interesting and effective demonstration. The plan employed was as follows: About July first the cows were brought in from the range and placed on conveniently located meadows where the grazing was particularly good. As soon as the cows began to gain in weight on the improved pasture, breeding operations were started. The bulls were kept in two small pastures, one on either side of the cow pasture, and received supplemental grain as a conditioner. The cows were handbred as they came in heat and not more than three services per day for any one bull were permitted. One attendant took care of the breeding of approximately 500 cows under this plan. Attention was also given to the cows at calving time in order to eliminate all avoidable losses. Results have been exceedingly satisfactory. The calf crop percentage was increased more than 20 per cent. Practically all calves were dropped within a 45-day period and from 80 to 85 per cent of them within 30 days. A single bull sired 123 calves in one season. The bull cost per calf was lowered from four dollars to 86 cents, with prospects of reduction still further. A 93 per cent calf crop was produced by a herd of nearly 500.

CONSUMER PACKAGES

Fresh fruits and vegetables have resisted the trend toward consumer packages longer than most other food products, but there is now a definite swing in that direction. One of the most noticeable trends has been toward smaller bags for onions and potatoes. The five-pound mesh bags for onions are proving popular, while five, ten and fifteen pound bags are being used successfully for potatoes. More and more small cartons containing six to twenty apples are being used and results have been quite satisfactory, especially with soft-fleshed, tender-skinned varieties. Oranges packed in small cartons containing six or eight oranges are a new development. Still more recent is the consumer packaging of celery and tomatoes. Several packages for celery have been devised that fully protect the contents of the package but allow good display. Tomatoes in one-pound cardboard boxes with transparent paper windows have proved satisfactory. The use of transparent paper for wrapping berry boxes enhances the value of the fruit. The advantages of individual containers other than the obvious sanitary ones are that the product can be advertised under a brand name. The producer who sells in bulk or in a big package that does not reach the consumer intact is unable to identify his product to the consumer. With the packaged fruit or vegetable sold under a brand name the user learns to ask for it.

DON'T CROWD PASTURE

It is a great temptation to turn livestock to pasture before the grass has grown enough to warrant it. A pasture which is grazed too closely in early spring will not make a reasonable yield at any time during the later season, and the bad effect often carries on in subsequent years. Allowing grass to get a reasonably good growth of blades adds to its strength to a surprising degree. In a pasture trial it was found that allowing one-third of a native wild-grass pasture of 70 acres to rest—that is, go without grazing until late in July—one-third of the years, makes it strong enough to carry 40 per cent more two-year-old steers than the 70-acre pasture beside it. Sweet clover plants should be six to eight inches high before grazing is started. It is not necessary to hold the growth back to this height while being pastured by means of heavy grazing or by clipping, as many have guessed. Cattle, horses and sheep graze it with great satisfaction and good results after it has blossomed and started to form seed. Sweet clover pasture can often be used for early spring grazing while the grass is getting a start in the grass pasture. With the prairie grass it has been found that a sweet clover pasture of small proportion which can be grazed heavily during May, June and July can be used to rest a prairie pasture and relieve one of the cost of fencing the prairie-grass field into three separate pastures.

BARLEY IN ROTATION

In a well planned rotation of crops on the farm, maximum barley yields will be obtained when this grain follows a cleanly cultivated crop, such as corn or potatoes.

less when fully finished or fattened for slaughter. A gain of about one-third pound daily is a standard gain for good lambs on full feed.

FEEDING YOUNG TURKEYS

According to one experiment station, it will require between 3 and 4 1/2 lbs. of feed for each pound of live weight up to six months of age, when the turkeys should be at marketable weight, when toms should weigh around 14 lbs. and hens 10 lbs. This would require approximately 56 lbs. of feed for toms and 40 lbs for hens.

Wit and Humor



OBEDIENT

The doctor smilingly entered the room where his female patient was reclining in a chair.
"Ah," he murmured, "I see you are looking very much better today."
"Yes, doctor," the patient said, "I have very carefully followed the instructions on that bottle of medicine you gave me."
"Let me see, now," said the doctor thoughtfully. "What were they?"
"Keep the bottle well corked," came the reply.—Somerset (Eng.) Standard.

A Golfer's Wife

Mrs.—You're going to drive me out of my mind!
Mr.—That ain't no drive, my dear; that's a putt.

Truth vs. Grammar

Teacher—Correct this sentence: "It was me that spilt the ink."
Pupil—It wasn't me that spilt the ink.—London Answers.

Naturally

Student—I hear Brown got 95 in astronomy.
Professor—Yes, he's our star gazer.—Grit.

Would Prove Heredity

Wife—That mean thing called mother a cat. I'd like to scratch her eyes out.
Hub—Don't try it, my dear; she'd have too good a comeback.—Boston Evening Transcript.

SOAKED HIM

"I suppose at the efficiency expert's wedding you didn't do anything so wasteful as throwing rice."
"Oh, yes we did; but as a concession to his teaching we had the rice done up in cotton bags, each missile weighing two pounds."

Worldly Advice

Sorority Frosh—He is all the world to me. What would you advise me to do?
Been There—See a little more of the world, my dear.—Montreal Gazette.

Half and Half

Agitator—You should give me half of all you have.
Old Farmer—All right. All I have is rheumatism and toothache. When one will you have?

Household Song

Grandma—It is lovely, dear. You have tuned in excellently.
Granddaughter—But, grandma, that is the vacuum cleaner.

Gone!

Tourist (having looked over his toric castle, to butler)—We've made a stupid mistake. I tipped his lordship instead of you.
Butler—That's awkward. I'll never get it now.—Wall Street Journal.

Maybe on WLS

A board was testing the mentality of a negro.
"Do you ever hear voices without being able to tell who is speaking or where the sound comes from?"
"Yessuh," answered the negro.
"And when does this occur?"
"Over the radio."

No Sordid Limitations

"Rafferty," exclaimed Mr. Dolan, "your boy threw a lump of coal at my boy!"
"That's a Rafferty for you! When he feels there's a principle at stake, he doesn't think of expense."—Toronto Globe.

WOULD BE FIXED



"Science states that girls are getting taller year by year."
"What if girls get so tall that men can't walk with them?"
"Why I guess fashion will introduce some sort of bend."

Poor Management

Agitated Stockholder—Great heavens! Why haven't you declared the regular quarterly dividend?
Director—We couldn't borrow the money.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Alarm Clock

Happy Father—My dear, I think it must be time to get up—baby has fallen asleep.—Frankfurt Frankfurter Illustrierte.

Foxy

Hank—If your watch don't go why do you carry it?
Bill—Whist! Nobody knows it but myself.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

ENTHUSIASTIC

It was a wretched play. I don't before the interval the audience began to boo and hiss. But there was one man who clapped his hands vigorously.

"I say," said the man next to him, "you've got a nerve to applaud this shocking play. What can you see in it?"

The man smiled.
"It's not the play I'm applauding," he replied heartily. "It's the hissing."
—London Answers.

Curious

"What would happen if this elevator should drop to the bottom?" asked the nervous passenger as they drew near the top of the skyscraper.

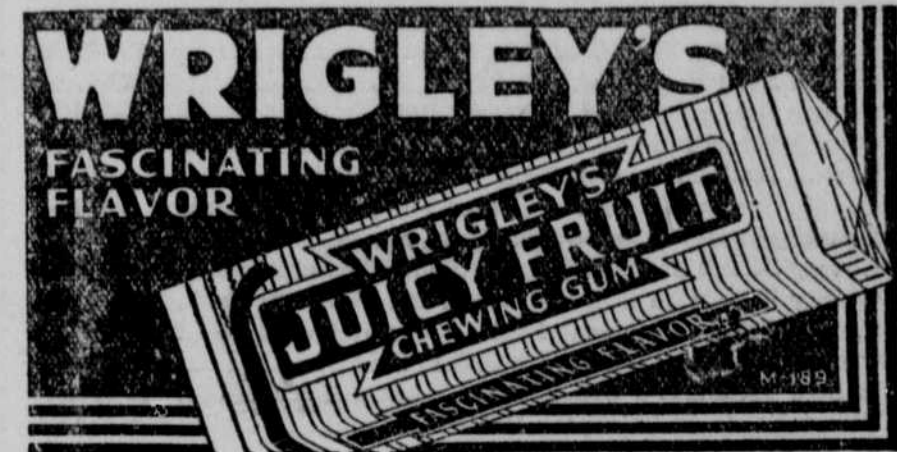
"Gosh," exclaimed the elevator girl, turning pale at the very idea. "I'd lose my job!"

Busy

"Fancy you not at your only daughter's wedding! Where on earth were you?"
"Looking for a job for the bridegroom!"—Smith's Weekly.

Can't Expect Much

Passenger—Is this train ever on time?
"Sir," replied the guard, "we never worry about her being on time. We're satisfied if she's always on the rail."
—Edmonton Bulletin.



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Nash Essex 5.00-20	\$6.75		

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Firestone SENTINEL TYPE

Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21	\$5.05	Nash Essex 5.00-20	\$6.07
Ford Chevrolet Plym'th 4.75-19	\$5.48	Buick Chevrolet Ford Nash Plym'th Rockne 5.25-18	\$6.63

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

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Ford Chevrolet 4.40-21	\$3.25	Ford Chevrolet Plym'th 4.75-19	\$4.20

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