

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING

It is an axiom in all lines of endeavor that nothing can stand still; it goes ahead or falls behind.

The improved qualities and characteristics of all livestock are produced by artificial processes applied over long intervals of time, but they will all too soon revert to normal nativity if neglected but a short time.

The tendency in hogs is down or back to a small, compact, light feeding animal. The greatest constructive work of the true breeder is to keep up the large frame that permits of great weight and at an early age, and that will also convert the largest quantities of feed into economical and profitable products. Suffice it to say, that this type is not as often discovered in the show pens as it is at the packing plant.

How many have ever suspected and admitted that the constructive-breeder type of hog is, as a matter of fact, not only different from the show type, but also different from the perfect, refined, flesh-accumulating type as it is represented by the common feedlot hog to be seen along any of the roads? These common feedlot hogs are always dropping back into lesser size and more refinement, if under good feeding system; or to the jungle board, if the feeding system is poor.

It is the constructive breeder's job to out stud material capable of upbuilding this common stuff. This requires large frames that seem to correlate most with coarseness and ruggedness. It has usually been, in my observation, says a successful "constructive" breeder that most sires that the prepotent of desirable qualities have themselves possessed moderately coarse to very coarse hair, heavy bone and ruggedness of features not compatible with show stuff, as the latter is usually accepted. Also, a prepotent dam has usually been much too loosely built to please the ringside audience.

The old English feeder always availed himself of this fact to produce his fat stock show stuff from a slab-sided, large sow of a coarse breed, and a compact, small, refined boar of a smaller breed. Though as a fact the result of this cross is usually a great success in combining size and quality in a single generation, in exactly the same time—a generation—it disappears and destroys all the progress of many years spent to acquire advanced character of product, and it robs the breeder of all practical and profitable achievement in his art.

In conclusion, let me address the young man who will become the future constructive breeder. There is nothing the matter with the large-type hog for foundation stock, and having selected it, pay little attention to contentious opinions that are found most conspicuous at the shows and public sales. Often the best of the breed are not there.

Find out what the packing plant authorities say, furnish what they want and you will find that the large type hog is about right. Then study the history of the breed and its founders and greatest developers. Then settle down to a life job, not to a flickering spell of a year or so only to change entirely your breeding plans. Know your own business, and let others attend to theirs.

Don't get discouraged if you don't get a notch in a few years. You can buy notoriety in a single advertisement, but you surely will lose it about as quickly by the same time and process. Let your work be known by the improved stock you send out, and after years of matured development, a competence is yours beyond your greatest expectations.

Recently I reviewed a galaxy description of many advertised breeders. I noticed that very few had spent over 10 years in the business. They had scarcely passed the buying stage of their experience. Notable success may come in 10 years. More frequently lasting success comes after 20 years of painstaking constructive work, during which time many discouraging failures have pointed to dangerous pitfalls. As a beacon light to your future success, look up especially the history of Tomkins and Price covering a period of over 80 years devoted to the early improvement of Hereford cattle.

DEVELOPING YOUNG BOARS

Each year a number of outstanding promising boar prospects are sold and yet it is but seldom that a large percentage of them continue to develop in their new homes and to carry on with the promise they once indicated, after a breeding season; this may be largely due to the method of handling and feeding. A young boar, especially while being used for breeding service, should be fed well enough to keep him continually growing and developing. Personally we like to develop a young boar without the use of corn, feeding an oatmeal mash and using plenty of milk. His ration should also contain ample protein in some form or other and this generally means tankage; also a good mineral mixture accessible at all times. Feed him as much as he will clean up and keep him growing just as rapidly as he will. These young boars should be penned entirely away from the sows and in a lot giving ample room for exercise. Many a young boar with a good back has had it ruined by having him pen next to the sows, causing him to develop the habit of standing along the fence with his head in the air and his back sagged down. Over-use during the breeding season will stunt any boar, no matter how good, and nothing less than a mature animal should be used more than once a day, preferably not that often. If a young boar develops into a ranter, refuses to eat and constantly walks the fences he can be made to see things differently by putting him in with an older boar that will soundly lick

REASONABLE SUPPOSITION

The last time I was driving along a country road, writes an observant traveler, I saw in front of a farm home a neat sign, "Poland China Hogs." I didn't have time to stop but I made a resolve to stop the next time, and I also made a few guesses. Here they are:

1. That all his hogs are pure-breds.
  2. That his farming is profitable.
  3. That his equipment is in good condition and his other stock healthy and blooded.
- Do you want the passerby to think that about your establishment?

him. Just a lot of next year's showing results are made or broken in the handling of the younger boars during the winter season.

APPLYING FARM MANURE

It is generally acknowledged that if we are to get maximum returns from our farm manure we must apply it in as nearly a balanced condition as possible. When we apply manure we add organic matter to the soil plus three per cent. of phosphorus and potassium. The percentages of these three constituents in manure vary according to the nature of the feed fed to the livestock, but all barnyard manure is comparatively low in phosphorus. On the other hand most of our land is deficient in this element.

In a general way it may be said that the productivity of a soil is limited by the plant food element in which it is deficient in phosphorus will, other things being equal, yield a crop no larger than the amount of available phosphorus will permit. Ordinarily when we apply eight or 10 tons of barnyard manure to an acre of land we are adding more nitrogen and potassium as compared with phosphorus than the crop can make use of hence the crop yield will be limited by the amount of phosphorus present in the manure added and the amount contained in the soil. It is with the soil as it is with the animal, if we are to feed it economically we must supply the plant food in the first case in a balanced form just as we must in the case of feeding the animal.

As indicated before, barnyard manure as well as most Iowa soils are deficient in phosphorus and for that reason if the manure is supplemented with acid phosphate it can be more economically used.

Many farmers throughout the middle west instead of applying eight or 10 tons of barnyard manure per acre to their yard, are adding 40 pounds of acid phosphate to each tone of manure and applying it at the rate of 4 or 5 tons per acre, thus making it possible to cover twice the usual acreage with a given amount. This is an excellent practice and should be encouraged in an experimental way at least, all over the state.

Once on the edge of a pleasant pool, under the bank where it was dark and cool, where bushes over the water hung, and rushes nodded, and grasses swung, just where the crick flowed over the bog, there lived a grumpy and mean old frog who'd sit all way in the mud and soak and just do nothing but croak and croak, till a blackbird holed, "I say yer know, what's the matter down there below? Are you in trouble, er pain, er what?" The frog sez, "mine is an orful lot; nothing but mud and dirt and slime for me to look at just all the time. It's a dirty world!" so the old fool speke, "croakity croakity croakity croak!" "But yer looking down!" the blackbird said; "look at the lovely summer skies look at the bees and butterflies, look up, old feller. Why bless your soul, yer looking down in a muskrat hole!" But still with a gurgling sob and choke the blame old critter would only croak, and a wise old turtle, who boarded near, sez to the blackbird, "friend see here: Don't shed no tears over him, fer he is low-down just 'cause he likes ter be; he's one er them kind of chumps that's glad to be so miserable-like and sad; I'll tell yer something that ain't no joke, don't waste yer sorror on folks that croak."

DOUBLE SHIFT FARMING

There are several advantages to be gained through the use of tractors at night besides that of getting the work done in proper season when the weather causes delay, and there are few, if any, serious disadvantages.

Nearly every field operation can be done just as well at night, provided an adequate lighting outfit is used. Harvesting is about the only exception, and even this can be done at night in some sections, and is frequently carried on in emergencies.

It is very common, indeed, to see two men on the same farm, and often in the field, one driving a tractor and the other driving a team of horses. The tractor may be fitting the seedbed while the horses are drilling, or the tractor may be plowing while the horses are doing the fitting. Regardless of just how the operations are being carried on, however, it would often be possible to dispense entirely with the horses and do both jobs with the tractor by having one man run it during the day and the other at night. This cuts down the capital invested in power, as well as the operating expenses. It permits keeping more profit-producing animals in place of the horses. It gives the tractor more profitable work each season, which cuts down the overhead cost per day. The sooner any machine can be worn out in doing profitable work, the better it is, whether on the farm or in the factory. Every manufacturer is pleased when he can use equipment night and day, because he thereby reduces his cost of production and increases his profits. The same is just as true of farming.

SIDE MONEY FROM SHEEP

There is good money in sheep, provided, of course, that you do not overstock. One of the most successful sheep men in this part of the country says there should be ten ewes on every 80-acre farm. This small number will not overstock the place, will not necessitate so much sheep-light fence, and will not interfere with other farm work. Sheep will thrive on vegetation which would otherwise be a total loss. The average farmer who will make extra good money on a small bunch of sheep. The wool pays for the ewe's keep and the lamb is that much extra.

Small Girl Knew All About Wife of Noah

The kindergarten teacher was telling her group the story of Noah and the ark. Suddenly little Isabel waved her hand wildly.

"I know somef'n else," she announced triumphantly. "Noah's wife could ride a horse!"

The teacher was for the moment completely nonplused, and couldn't just then remember whether those were prehorse days or not. To gain time, she asked:

"How do you know she could, Isabel?"

"'Cause I saw the picture and she was ridin' a white horse. An' I know her name, too."

Again the teacher was not sure whether or not the Bible mentioned Mrs. Noah.

"Well, what was it, Isabel?"

"Joan. I saw the picture of the lady on the horse and daddy said it was Joan of Arc!"—True Story Magazine.

New Dresses for The School Girl By MAE MARTIN

Thousands of mothers with daughters of high school or college age, have problems like this Little Rock, Arkansas, mother. She says: "I don't believe I could have put my daughter through the last two years of high school and college without the help of Diamond Dyes. Dresses long out of style and faded were made new with a package or so of Diamond Dyes and the addition of a few dozen buttons and a little braid. Sometimes two dresses were combined and brought up to date in lines that gave no hint of their past. People never knew they were redyed when I used Diamond Dyes. They never take the life out of cloth or make it limp. They always make things fresh, crisp and bright."



Diamond Dyes are true dyes, like those used when the cloth was made. Tinting with them is as easy as bluing, and dyeing only takes a little more time. Insist on Diamond Dyes and save disappointment. They never streak, spot or run.

My handsome new book, "Color Craft," will help you with your clothes and home furnishing problems. Sixty-four pages of dollar-saving suggestions, fully illustrated in colors. It's FREE. Simply write Mae Martin, Home Service Dept., Diamond Dyes, Burlington, Vermont.

The Visitor

"We understand that a party of friends came to your house last night to help you celebrate your birthday," said the able editor of the Torch of Liberty. "How did the affair go off?" "Durned if I know!" replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "Wife went away during the afternoon and took the children along. I crawled into bed at sunset, and when a hooraw ariz outside I just turned over and went to sleep. I 'lowed it might be a mess of Ku Klux come to celebrate something. I didn't know what."—Kansas City Star.

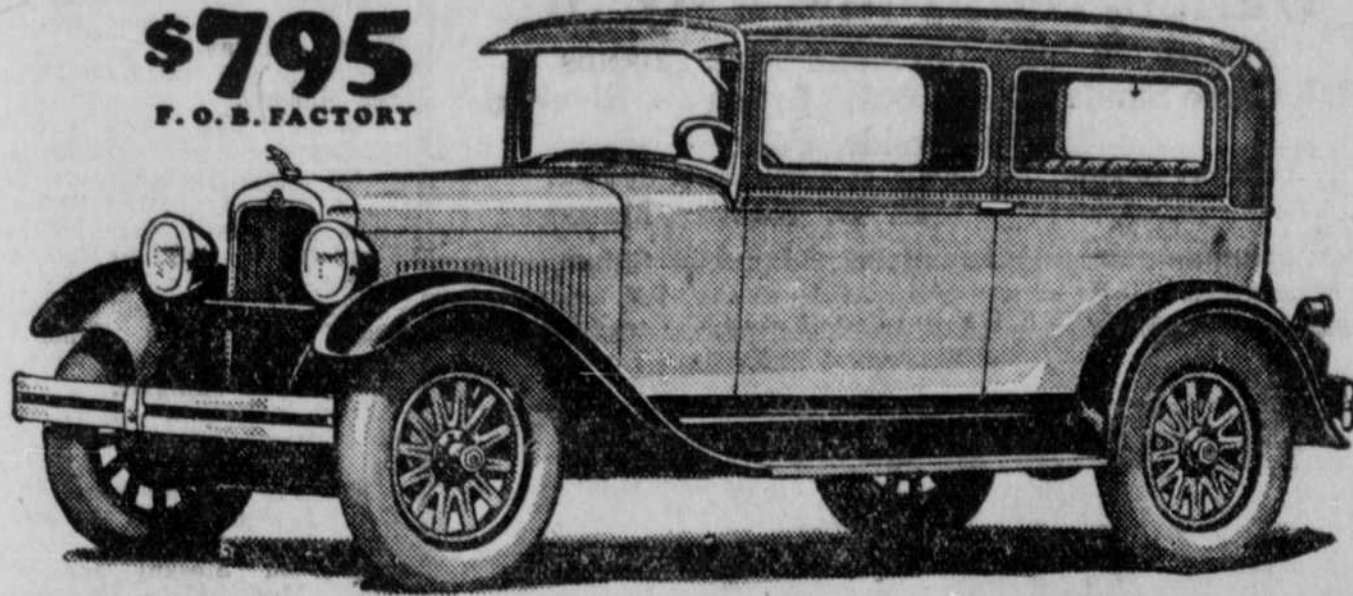
No man ever gets discouraged in trying to live without working.

It is difficult to look important in the wrong kind of clothes.

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40 miles an hour even when NEW! 62-mile speeds later! Here is convincing proof of the engineering genius, quality materials and precision workmanship used in this Studebaker-built Erskine Six at \$795 f. o. b. factory.

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Dealers' Opportunities

Compare this luxurious new Club Sedan with any car in or near its price class. See a bigger, roomier, five-passenger family car. Doors almost a yard wide, rear seat four feet wide, adjustable front seats, generous leg room, arm rests and other comforts. Drive this car which gives you championship performance at lowest cost—in official tests Studebaker's Erskine sedan traveled 24 con-

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Every car owner, every family with children in grade or high schools, will want this interesting free booklet, "A Trip Through Studebaker Factories." It pictures how your car is made—complete from molten metal to dynamometer tests of completed cars. If you cannot visit the huge Studebaker plants in South Bend this summer, send for this free book now—use coupon at right. See pictures of great Studebaker foundries where castings are made from molten iron ten times hotter than boiling water. See six-ton steam hammers forge Studebaker crankshafts. Learn how Studebaker springs are forged and tempered. Why Studebaker steel forgings are baked in huge ovens to insure great strength. Understand how a Studebaker steel body can be fused by electric arcs into one strong silent unit. See airplane views of Studebaker's 800-acre Proving Ground. Learn more about the 76-year-old company and the 21,000 men who build your Studebaker or Erskine. Send for this entertaining free booklet NOW! Use coupon.

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Not His Line

Bill Brennan, Jr., isn't old enough to be a member of his father's firm and be known as a realtor, but he specializes the same as the W. A. Brennan company does in large downtown leases and real estate deals, having his small sister as his principal client. The other evening Bill, Sr., overheard some of the "business" conversation. The "client" had called by phone and Bill, Jr., answered.

"No," he spoke into the imaginary telephone, "I am not an insurer; I am a real estate."—Detroit Free Press.

Pleasing Assurance

Patient—Will I get well?  
Doctor—Yes, sir. You'll get well if it costs you \$50,000.

Compliment, Anyway

"Will you marry me?"  
"You haven't a chance. But I rather admire your taste."

Buck Paid Board Bill With Set of Antlers

Superintendent J. R. Eakin of Glacier National park is authority for one of the most striking instances of wild animal gratitude recorded in natural history. He relates:

"A buck deer with especially fine antlers has been a great favorite at headquarters this winter, and several people expressed a desire for his horns when they were shed, which invariably happens around January.

"One morning while feeding this buck on her back porch, a woman residing at administrative headquarters was astonished to see him rub his horns on the wall until they fell to the floor. As she fed him more often than any other person, she believes it was his way of showing gratitude."

Most successful crooks have "charming personalities."

If a man is devoted to everybody he is devoted to nobody.

Took Eagle on Hook

The season's best fish story isn't about fish. John H. Pitts, Alabama Polytechnic Institute football coach, cast his line and a big bald eagle, also fishing, nabbed it in midair. The fish hook caught the eagle and Pitts landed him. The bird, measuring five feet four inches from wing tip to wing tip, was presented to the institute's zoology department.

Recalling Old Times

Among those who attended the Martha's Vineyard county fair this year were twenty-two men and women who went to the first fair, sixty-nine years ago.

Canaries were brought to Europe about 1400 A. D. by a Spanish traveler who had been visiting the Canary Islands.

We all eagerly give three cheers and then forget all about it—whatever it is.

GENE SARAZEN

Brilliant Golf Champion

Says:

"When it comes to the crucial moment, I turn to a Lucky Strike. They leave a soothing effect upon my throat. They're great, they afford a real pleasure."

The Cream of the Crop—the finest flavor—the greatest enjoyment



"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation—No Cough

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