

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

BOOSTING 4-H CLUBS
"Good pigs are scarce in Burma," said the Rev. B. C. Case, agricultural missionary, emphatically when he visited the national 4-H committee recently in an effort to solicit aid to establish 4-H clubs in India.

Mr. Case, who, by the way, organized the first school of agriculture in far away Burma, feels confident that the adoption of 4-H standards and methods will tend towards raising the standards of living among the thousands of backward farmers in east British India. Already the rural folk, steeped in ignorance for so long, are reaching out avidly for our western methods of scientific farming.

The farmer-minister related humorous and sad tales of the eagerness to learn that is manifested by the Burmese. When he holds an agricultural meeting on some barren hillside, as many as 3,000 have flocked to hear the 10 commands for rice growers to watch plowing and planting demonstrations, and to study carefully charts relating to the care and feeding of pigs. Imported livestock and poultry, sold as cheaply as possible, are fairly clamored for by those who desire the basis for future herds or broods. For the first time as much as one purebred pig in all of Burma! Indeed the desolate Burmese farmer would hold an honest-to-goodness American pig to be more valuable than the gold that is so scarce in that country.

But the youth of Burma is eager to learn. Boys who absorb all of the knowledge on gardening, animal husbandry, and agriculture that Reverend Case can give out, crowd his little school, and, during the 3-year course that he offers, work zealously on projects similar, and yet vastly different from those of American 4-H boys and girls. For the Burmese boy, (and there are over 40,000 on farms) realizes that the inadequacy of his father's agricultural methods have retarded the mental and physical growth of his people. And that realization alone is a great step towards the introduction of other civilizing factors—sanitation, personal hygiene and education.

Reverend Case dreams that within his lifetime an International 4-H club will materialize, whereby boys and girls of every land may join together to strive towards the noble 4-H motto—"to make the best better."

SHOULD READ MORE

One of the foremost agricultural editors of the South a few years back used a slogan that was full of truth when he frequently said, "The farmer who reads is the farmer who leads." We doubt if there is any other class in the world who has the chance to get more real instruction and worthwhile reading along his various lines of endeavor and for practically nothing than the American farmer. Nearly 1,600 bulletins have been issued by the United States department of agriculture and thousands of bulletins have likewise been issued by the various state agricultural colleges and departments of agriculture. It can be safely said that any American farmer can just for the asking get free the equivalent of a \$200 library, and can pick his subject at will. If you are interested in studying and reading about your lifework and do not already know where to get the proper material to read, get in touch with your county agent, write to your state agricultural college, or to the United States department of agriculture, and they will gladly send you a list of free publications from which you may select those you desire. Those who succeed in life are those who know most of the work they are doing, and we fully agree with the statement that "The farmer who reads is the farmer who leads."

THE FARM GARDEN

Some one has well said that a good farm garden is worth 10 acres of corn. I would not say that it is worth broad enough to apply in the wheat region or cotton section, too, says a farmer who believes in some of the old fashioned methods.

On most farms there is no other source of fresh vegetables except the home garden—a few exceptions on farms near large cities. Certainly there is no comparable source as regards economy and high quality. The matter of quality is especially noticeable in such foods as sweet corn and peas—foods in which the sugar is rapidly changing to starch, and which lose their tastiness within a few hours after gathering. Likewise, quality is important in leaf vegetables such as spinach, lettuce and chard, which wilt quickly after they have been harvested.

The value of a garden used to be based largely on the saving it permitted in the budget for food, and the variety it permitted in the diet. That was perfectly in order. But now we have come to think of gardens more in terms of health and enjoyment. Vegetables have come to the front in the matter of diet because they supply not only the well-known vitamins and essential minerals. In order to build up resistance to disease and provide iron, calcium and phosphorus and vitamins for the body, at least two vegetables other than potatoes or dried beans should be eaten every day.

Maybe gardens of yesterday supplied all these things—but did they? Not to the same extent as the gardens of today, because we have learned so much in late years about food value, diet and the importance of vegetables in the diet. It is significant that in the last decade the consumption of celery, lettuce and spinach has trebled. Iron for red blood is better supplied by garden greens than by patent medicines.

It is not every garden, of course, that supplies health and happiness in the fullest measure—only the well-balanced gardens. Such gardens produce the edible-seed crops—

FEEDING SWEET CLOVER

Sweet clover hay has been put on the black list. It is claimed that sweet clover hay contains a substance that makes the blood of cattle too thin to clot. At first, only moldy sweet clover hay was blamed, then second year sweet clover hay came in for criticism. An experiment station tried feeding moldy sweet clover hay to cattle last year, and the animals developed swellings under the skin. When opened, the swellings were found to consist of unclotted blood. Hemorrhages were found in the chest and abdominal cavities. Trouble can be avoided by changing hay—feed sweet clover for

beans, peas and sweet corn; the root crops, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, etc.; the greens and salad crops, such as lettuce, celery, cabbage, chard, etc.; the vegetable fruits, such as tomatoes, squashes, eggplants, etc.; and, in addition, small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc. Varieties are influenced by locality and condition of the soil; what is best in one part of the country is not always best in another. It is a good plan to use, for the most part, varieties which have been tried and found satisfactory. But don't close your mind on new varieties—try a new one at least one crop every year.

Garden failures, when failures occur, are due to nothing more or less than not taking into consideration certain fundamental facts that lie beneath the possibility of success with a vegetable garden, no matter where it is planted. Briefly, these fundamentals are: Soil well worked and well fertilized; good, clean seeds planted at the right time and in the manner best suited to the region; moisture supply controlled by drainage or mulch, or both where needed; fences put up to keep out poultry or other livestock; garden carefully cultivated or mulched to check weeds; plants thinned where necessary; insect pests controlled. If these are attended to, one can leave the rest to good Mother Nature—except the eating.

In addition to food crops, every well balanced garden contains flowers, annuals or perennials, or both. The very little extra attention they require is more than paid for by the pleasure they bring.

PROFITABLE FEEDING

For some years past a successful flockmaster has been grinding and mixing together roughage and grain feeds for his sheep. The results of this feeding practice have been highly satisfactory. Last year he kept 215 breeding ewes. Until 15 or 20 days before lambing time, he made up their ration of ground fodder and soybean hay. He says the ewes came through the winter in splendid condition. A few weeks before lambing, he started feeding the grain in their roughage grain mixture and as a result these ewes produced one of the largest hardest crops of lambs ever dropped on his farm. He found that the above preparation of feed was also very satisfactory for lamb feeding. The young lambs soon learned to eat the feed mixture fed the older sheep, and grew much faster than the lambs he had previously grown, because they received the grain roughage mixture in addition to the nourishment they got from nursing their dams.

Sheep growers in other sections may be able to benefit by his experience. Planning and growing satisfactory feed crops and then preparing these crops in the most profitable feeding value will be obtained from them spell success for some sheepmen, while lack of attention to these matters causes others to make meager, if any, profits from this business on their farms.

REARING THE CALVES

In experimental work, attempts to feed calves without whole or skim milk before they have learned to eat legume hay have proved disastrous, the reason being a lack of suitable proteins and vitamins, and mineral matter. Saying this another way, if milk is dropped entirely from the ration of calves fed milk substitutes before they are able to consume considerable roughage, the results are unsatisfactory.

Calves will begin to eat roughage when from 30 to 40 days old. This means the feeding of whole milk until calves are about 20 days old and then if liquid skim milk powder until the calves are about 60 days old, and it would be better if this feed were continued until calves are 90 days old.

Experimental evidence indicates that the minimum whole milk and skim milk requirements for Holstein calves during the first two months are 170 pounds whole milk and 640 to 700 pounds of skim milk. Somewhat smaller quantities will suffice for Jerseys.

GREEN FEED FOR HENS

Have you ever noticed how eager chickens are for green grass early in the spring and how they eat their way into the oat seeding if it happens to join the chicken yard? You have noticed also that production jumps up as soon as the hens strike the fresh, green, succulent grass. This indicates to us that fresh green grass is an excellent stimulant and also that hens do not digest enough of the quality of supplies during the winter months.

Supplying green feed during the winter months is a problem not every one has solved successfully. Some get good results from mangels or rutabagas, others from cabbage, while others feed sprouted oats. The green colored leaves of alfalfa hay and red clover come as near supplying the qualities of fresh green grass as any feed we know of. Gather up these leaves from the barn floor for the hens.

GUARD AGAINST PNEUMONIA

During the early winter pigs are sometimes housed under conditions that favor losses from pneumonia. Sleeping in straw piles on cold nights there is a tendency for pigs to pile up by which means some of them become too warm. On being exposed to the cold wind of the early morning such pigs are subjected to an ideal condition for contracting pneumonia. Furthermore, the irritation caused from particles of dust given off in straw piles and inhaled by the pigs is a contributing cause of this disease. Pigs should be housed in cold weather under conditions that will keep them warm without piling up too much and where the ventilation is adequate to maintain a reasonably even temperature.

10 days or so, then change to some other roughage for a couple of weeks, then back to sweet clover. This trouble is not caused by sweet clover pasture—only the hay.

GAS STORAGE TANK

One farmer tank a storage tank for gasoline near the garage and connected a pipe line to it terminating in a faucet above the ground. Another line also went to the tank. It was small copper tubing and the exposed end terminated in a valve soldered on from inside. After the tank had been filled, gas pumped through this line forced the gas to the faucet shut-off. Yet there was no danger of fire.

A Confection in Flesh Silk



(Posed by Mona Rico)

Here is just such a gown as every woman dreams about and seldom finds. It is of flesh-colored silk maline, with a bodice of gold lace and a V-shaped back and front. The bouffant skirt is ornamented at the waistline with a pink silk bow and pink and gold flowers. Of course, the wrap matches the frock.

Our "Royal" Guards

William Hard in the World's Work. The secret service men are not direct presidential employees but "deputies" from the treasury department. Moreover, unlike the White House policemen, they do not protect property. They protect only persons.

The persons whom they protect are the president, the members of his immediate family and the president-elect. Thus speaks the special statute devoted to this theme. It will be noted that the family of the president-elect is technically beyond the purview of the statute's intentions. The wife of the president-elect has by implication the right to be shopping without being followed by secret service operatives. That right tends to be terminated abruptly as soon as her husband swears to support the constitution. Thereafter she and all other members of his family who are thought to be so close to him as to come under the weight of the adjective "immediate" are in general condemned to perpetual continuous surveillance.

The number of operatives assigned by the treasury department to conduct and to enforce this surveillance is, today, nine. They have two motor cars and two chauffeurs. Thus, equipped, they can and do keep the presidential motor car at all times, in all its public processions, and in all its private excursions, thoroughly subjugated to their scrutiny and control.

They also, on foot, in a squad of two or three, are seen accompanying the presidential presence in its twilight perambulations around the grassy public circle that lies directly to the south of the White House and that sometimes summons Calvin Coolidge to ruminative exercise.

These plain clothes soldiers of the commander in chief of the army and navy have earned a large measure of romantic regard from the newspaper correspondents and from the public. They are the safeguarding of the country, from such tragedies as overwhelmed it in the deaths of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. They do their duty with a fidelity and with a determination in the course of which they properly assert, whenever necessary, no instance of precedence over all other officers and ministers of the government.

In theory the president could entirely dispense with their services and entirely divest himself of their watchfulness. The protection that through them the treasury department bestows upon the president is not by statute commanded; it is only authorized. The president is not obliged to avail himself of that authorization.

Blind Buying

Albert W. Atwood in the Saturday Evening Post

No one will deny, I am sure, that a very large part of the recent buying of stocks by rich and poor, young and old, men and women, has not been based on any economic reasoning whatever, but solely on the fact that prices had already risen.

This is just as accurate and recognizable a symptom of speculative hysteria as a sore throat or temperature is a bodily ill. Never has there been such a multitude of persons falling over one another to buy at high levels stocks which made

That's Easy.

From Passing Show. Teacher: What is homicide by imprudence? (No reply.) Teacher: Come now. Suppose a motor came at terrific speed round a corner and killed me. What would that be? Whole Class: Three days' holiday, sir.

Q. At what age do hens stop laying eggs? J. H. H. A. Records show that hens become infertile when they are seven or eight years old, after which the production decreases. A hen 6 years of age may be expected to lay a few eggs in the spring.

no appeal whatever at lower prices. An intelligent broker, in commenting upon this condition, said:

"Last August, after the big break I urged my customers to buy General Motors at 180. I felt sure they could not lose. Most of them took my advice and put in orders, but canceled them even before I had a chance to execute.

"Yet nearly all these customers came in of their own accord and bought General Motors way above 200, although there had been no substantial change in the affairs of the company in the meantime."

A year or two ago the common stock of a very important corporation was selling quietly below 50. A leading firm put its own customers into the stock, after a long and careful investigation had shown the intrinsic value to be high, and tried to persuade other firms to do the same. But its representative almost had the door shut in his face when he called at other offices.

After the stock had risen without their help, many of these firms telephoned him politely to call again.

Yeast and Prohibition.

Incorporated under Ohio laws in 1905 with a total capital of \$6,000,000, the Fleischmann company has steadily increased its business until today it is one of the country's leading industrial concerns with a net worth, as indicated by market quotations for its capital stock, of some \$350,000,000.

The company's principal business consists of the manufacture and distribution of yeast. It is the largest manufacturer of yeast in the world, and produces practically all of that which is consumed in this country. It also makes distilled vinegar and malt, and is rated as the largest producer in this country of both of these products. Other products manufactured consist of alcohol malt extract, gin (in a Canadian plant), and a number of trade marked products which are used in the manufacture of bread.

The company also does a large business in dried and wet grains for stock feed. Yeast, however, is understood to account for about three quarters of its gross business.

Manufacturing operations are carried on in 25 different plants. Of these plants, seven are located at Chicago, one at Montreal and others in various parts of the United States, mostly in the west, although there is a plant at Baltimore and another at Buffalo. Thirteen of the plants are devoted to the manufacture of malt and malt products. The others are used primarily for the manufacture of yeast, although most of them are equipped to make vinegar, two to make alcohol and one to make gin.

The company also owns 24 country elevators in Minnesota and South Dakota which are used in connection with its malt business, grain being purchased direct from growers. It also owns tank cars and other transportation equipment.

Q. Is the official communication which an American consul makes to the department of state called a dispatch or despatch? D. E. A. The spelling despatch is used. A communication from the Department of state to a consul is called an instruction.

A Gentle Raz.

Persistent Customer: I don't think you've properly fixed this muffer. It keeps on going "phut, phut, phut, phut." Garage Man: 'I'll have another look and see what I can do. Is there anything particular you'd like it to say instead?

Q. How can I make kodak prints quite glossy? F. F. A. The Bureau of Standards says that glossy prints are obtained by placing the wet prints, face down on a ferrotype plate, and peeling them off when dry. A piece of plate glass will sometimes answer for the ferrotype plate.

Even in "Old Days" Many Editors Maintained Dignified Policies

Conditions are getting better with the editors. It wasn't so very many years ago when we used to read in the country press—the same article printed in the windup of which was in effect that the "editor kneaded the dough without a darn thing on," so extremely poor and penniless was his condition. We have an idea that Fred Wolfe of the Pringhar Bell knows something about this when his dear father, now gone to his reward, was struggling for existence in O'Brien county some 40 to 50 years ago with a number of hungry mouths to feed.—Sheldon Sun.

From O'Brien County (Ia.) Bell.

The foregoing from the Sheldon Sun set up thinking, trying to recall any time when "Dad" was "struggling for existence," as Brother Bartz seems to think happened in the early days of Dad's newspaper experience.

No doubt he did some worrying about how he was going to meet the pay roll on Saturday night, or the "ready-print" bill at the end of the month, but if so we children knew little about it. Dad was a genuine optimist. He did not believe in worrying about anything. His philosophy was that there were just two kinds of things to worry about—one kind you could not help, and the other kind you could help. If you couldn't help it, why worry? If you could help it, again why worry instead of helping it.

He had faith that in some way the Lord would provide him with the means of paying his bills. He always did pay them, and his rating in Dunn and Bradstreet's might have been "slow but honest," but we are certain he was never refused credit by a wholesale house and never received a shipment of merchandise marked with the potent letters "C. O. D."

We recall having J. C. Kelly of the Sioux City Printing company, from whom Dad bought the old patent insides that were fashionable in country papers a quarter century ago, say that "Your Dad's credit is good here for any amount—he may be a little slow, but we know we will get it some day."

Neither can we remember of Dad printing any "begging" or "pauper" stories in either the Sanborn Pioneer when he owned it, or in this newspaper. He believed the printer was entitled to his pay like the baker and candlestick maker, and went out and got it.

He lived a rather simple life. His demands were not large. Fine clothes meant nothing to him. In fact his family thought him too thoughtless about such things. He had no extravagant personal habits. His greatest joy was in substantial giving to his church, to charity, and to aid the needy. His ambition was to leave a little something to his children.

In going through his papers after his death we were surprised at the number of receipts for contributions to all kinds of children's homes, temperance organizations, and church causes.

We can recall that we boys never had to ask more than once for a dime of quarter for spending money—though we were taught not to ask too often. He was liberal in the extreme with all of us. Took us places when we were small and showed us everything young minds would be interested in. We recall with pleasure trips to the early corn palaces in Sioux City, when he spent hours talking us about town.

No, Dad may have had to borrow money at the bank to meet the pay roll and to pay the paper bill, or to keep a pledge to the church, but he never whined or begged in the columns of his paper.

He was raised to know poverty. His boyhood days knew no electrical toys, such as my son demands, and his play was in the woods studying nature or hunting squirrels with an old long rifle still a relic in my home, handed down by him to my son. It was a muzzle loader and he moulded his own bullets. He was expected to bring back a squirrel, quail or pheasant for each missing bullet—and usually did.

True newspaper conditions have changed. It takes money to own and conduct a newspaper today, and the man who exists, to say nothing of prosper in the business, must have some business sense.

We can remember the day when any printer with \$50 or \$100 could establish a newspaper. The type founder and ready print houses would stake him for the rest. Every town had two or more papers, and often some of them had hard picking.

There are two pieces of machinery in this shop now that each represent more than the purchase price of the Bell when father bought it. One of them more than twice that amount. As office foreman this writer worked for less than one fourth what we now pay our foreman.

Yes, dad knew some tough times, both on the farm in Franklin township before he purchased the Sanborn Pioneer, but we can not recall the time when we did not have plenty to eat and clothes enough to keep from getting arrested.

In fact we wonder if Dad in his day did not get more out of life, with its less complex problems, than we do today. His income was far less, but so was his overhead. He had been raised to like the simple and true things of life, and did not miss the luxuries that seem necessities today.

Boom in Shipping.

From Review of Reviews.

The Canada Nationals will put (our, if not six, new vessels on the inland passage-way to Alaska within two years. Nine new Italian liners have been put on the route from Vancouver and Seattle to the orient and through Panama to Europe. The Japanese Nippon Yusen Kaisha is building three new liners for San Francisco, Seattle and oriental trade. The Dollar Line has five new ships for round the world and oriental trips. The Matsons are putting on two new vessels for Australian traffic.

Yet I know of two big lumber companies which are so short and uncertain of regular 27-day vessels to Australia that they will have to build or buy two new ships for their exclusive use. And the vice president of the Hamburg American line has been in Vancouver and Seattle recently, arranging a new refrigeration service to the orient and to Europe.

The people are not gambling on the chances of a future boom. They are meeting the immediate demands of the present. Instead of the water-torrants of dead or sleeping cities, as after the war, gulls roosting on rotting ships, their harbors present a review of masts and funnels such as threads the Thames or shuttles through ports of Holland and Belgium.

Canadian Pools.

From Government Bulletin.

Winnipeg—Next to the Canadian federal government, the largest business in Canada reckoned on the basis of gross annual turnover is done by the farmers of western Canada who are members of the Canadian wheat pool.

In the crop year 1927-28 this farmers' co-operative marketing organization, which has the distinction of being the largest of its kind in the world, reports gross proceeds of \$323,847,282.41, an amount

Life's Little Ironies

From the Toronto Globe. When Robert Burns lay on his deathbed in Dumfries he is said to have declared to his wife: "I will be better known a hundred years from now, Jean, than I am today." More prophetic words were never uttered. The poet who died tormented with a debt of \$50 hanging over him that he was unable to meet is known everywhere today, while the sale of one copy of an early edition of his poems brings enough money to have kept Burns in affluence all his life. It is worth while recalling these

greater by several millions of dollars than the gross revenue of any other enterprise in the Dominion, the two great transcontinental railways included.

The wheat pool had its beginning in 1923 in Alberta. The following year the other two prairie provinces, Saskatchewan and Manitoba linked up and the central selling agency with headquarters in Winnipeg was created. From a modest start the wheat pool has become one of Canada's principal international traders. Its agents and representatives are to be found in most of the principal centers of the world.

In the last crop year the pool handled 209,871,373 bushels of the 440,000,000 bushels of wheat grown in Canada, and exported 51 per cent. to 68 ports in 26 countries.

Of the \$323,847,282.41, the amount of the gross proceeds of the pool to the crop year under review \$289,286,476.88 represented proceeds from wheat transactions. Coarse grain receipts were: Barley \$6,159,485.12; oats \$4,178,118.20; rye \$3,478,331.40; flax \$2,680,982.02; grain carried over from the previous crop and sold \$15,548,063.73 and receipts from sales for the Ontario grain pool \$2,515,825.06. Total transactions for 1927-28 exceeded those of the preceding year by \$9,510,159.

Members of the Canadian wheat pool, who number about 142,000 actual farmers, sign a five-year contract to deliver their grain to the pool. The grain is sold and all receipts are divided among the members after deductions are made for operating and administration costs.

Safe and Sober.

From Tit-Bits.

It was the morning after the night before. "How did you find yourself this morning?" asked one was participant of another.

"Easy" was the reply. "I just looked under the table and there I was."

things in view of the dispatch from New York which states that a copy of Burns' poems, a second edition volume, was sold the other day to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the millionaire rare book collector, for \$23,000. A sum like this would have represented a tremendous fortune in 1796, when the poet died. The most Burns ever realized from the sale of his books was \$2,500 and today one copy of those same editions brings 10 times that amount. Such is the irony of fate. Jean Armour may have thought the poet's claim to greatness was the raving of a mind distracted by its \$50 debt. But the world now knows the words were true.