

### OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

**SKIM MILK AND HOGS**  
It is estimated that about 10 per cent fewer pigs were raised in the spring of 1929 than a year ago. This would indicate that the supply of pork will not exceed the demand and the prices for pork during the next year are likely to be maintained at the present level or perhaps a little higher. We always hesitate to make any definite statement concerning future prices of farm products for so many things influence prices, says a leading farm journal. For example, when labor is given full employment, there is always a larger demand for farm products than when a considerable percentage is out of employment or working only part time. It is not our purpose to prophesy particularly, the future prices of hogs but to intimate that they are likely to be good and that the dairy farmer can well use his skim milk for rearing hogs rather than to sell it at its present low price. In conversing with a farmer who sells whole milk, he estimated that he receives not more than 10 cents a hundred for his skim milk. This is a ridiculously low price when hogs at the present market would return at least 50 cents a hundred for skim milk. Calves at present prices return from 75 cents to \$1 a hundred. We recognize that farmers located in sections supplying cities with fluid milk may not find it advantageous to keep hogs or rear calves, but many farmers on the borders of these districts are too anxious to sell whole milk. When calves and hogs are raised on the farm, a different style of farming can be followed. It has its advantages in that it is a larger diversification than simply producing milk which, after all, is pretty much a one crop system and has its disadvantages. Just why so many farmers desire to sell whole milk when they can market their skim milk to poultry, hogs and calves, and at good prices, passes our understanding. We sometimes wonder if these farmers who are so anxious for the whole milk market are giving their occupation the serious consideration it needs. It is difficult to comprehend why these men sell skim milk for 10 cents a hundred when the animals of the farm return from 50 cents to \$1.00 a hundred for it.

**SHEEP REDUCE WASTE**  
Incomes on farms may often be increased by converting feed that grows in out-of-the-way places into money. Sheep offer a splendid means of doing this. They may be used to advantage without interfering with other farm practices, and be largely supported on feed that would otherwise return no income. On the average farm there is much feed that might well be converted into mutton and wool. A flock of any number of sheep consistent with the quantity of feed available may be maintained. The investment required, including cost of sheep, equipment and labor, is comparatively low. For a considerable part of the year the breeding flock may be maintained on an abundance of grass that grows about the farm, and on the aftermath of grain and hay fields. A comparatively small quantity of grain will be required throughout the year, and the grain mixtures suitable for making desirable rations may be secured at a comparatively low cost. Like every other class of livestock, sheep require care to insure against losses. They are not adapted to low, wet land, which may cause foot trouble. They are especially well adapted to rolling or hilly land. A shed or barn which provides dry quarters protected from cold drafts, meets all requirements. Warm quarters are only necessary for ewes bred to produce their lambs in late winter or early spring. Such quarters insure against losses and give little lambs a good start. Where dogs or wolves are a menace to the flock it is well to have the sheep corralled at night or in a field or yard where any excitement would attract the attention of the owner.

The management of the flock may be regarded as comparatively simple, and there is plenty of literature available describing all details relating to systems of management that insure success.

**STRAWBERRY CULTURE**  
A valuable new discovery has been made in strawberry culture. The fruit buds for a crop are formed in the crowns the previous fall beginning in August. The stronger the buds which are formed, the better the crop will be. It has been found that fertilizers applied in August will help the crop more than at any other time of the year. Well rotted manure can be scattered between the rows or four to five hundred pounds of a good complete fertilizer can also be used. In soils rich in potash, some growers succeed well by using 100 to 150 pounds of ammonium sulphate and 300 pounds acid phosphate per acre. Some growers have successfully used the nitrate or sulphate alone. No matter what fertilizer is used, it should be worked into the soil with a cultivator. The chemical fertilizer should not be applied over the leaves.

**PRESERVING EGGS**  
Summer eggs are usually preferred for cold storage and for preserving at home with water glass. The reason for this is that they are usually of high quality and generally cheap in price. Eggs may be used from any other season of the year if one is sure that they are collected frequently, especially during hot weather, and stored in a cool place until they are put into cold storage or preservative. Unless the eggs which are preserved in water glass are placed in a cool place, such as a cool cellar, it is doubtful if they will be found satisfactory next winter and under such circumstances should be consumed in the fall months. If a suitable place is available for storing, summer eggs will make excellent food for next winter. Other means of preserving eggs than the water glass method have been used with some

**CARE OF THE HARNESS**  
Farm harness does not get the care that it deserves. Keeping harness clean, and oiling it frequently, prolong the period of usefulness. Cleaning and oiling harness is a good job for rainy days. When washing harness, take it apart and scrub each piece thoroughly in a tub of hot soapsuds. Let the harness dry for about an hour, and then give a good application of harness-oil. Use as much oil as the leather will absorb. Be sure the oil penetrates around the buckles and all other parts where the wear is greatest. After applying the oil, the leather should be worked with the hands

success, but the majority prefer the latter. Commercial water glass is mixed with 12 parts of part. Boil the water and allow it to cool. Put it into stone jars that have been carefully washed and rinsed. Mix the water and water glass thoroughly. If stone jars are not available, wooden tubs may be used by painting the inside with melted paraffin. Only fresh eggs should be used, over them into the solution with a dipper or spoon so that the shells will not be cracked. Eggs may be packed in large quantities at a time or a few may be added as desired. Jars should be covered to prevent evaporation and be placed in a cool place. As the water evaporates, more should be added so that the eggs will be well covered at all times. Eggs may be removed from water glass at any time, but they should be used soon after removed to prevent deterioration. Water glass eggs are not as desirable for boiling as fresh eggs on account of bursting. A pin hole made in the shell before placing in the hot water will overcome this trouble.

**BETTER BULLS DEMANDED**  
"In 1918 a purebred sire campaign greatly increased the number of purebred sires in the country. At the present time it appears that a reaction and an indifference on the part of many dairymen have developed with respect to the importance of using well bred bulls. This situation is the result of using purebred bulls which proved a disappointment." This quotation, from a western college of agriculture report, should be a challenge to every breeder of dairy cattle. It would be expecting too much to have all dairy farmers who have purchased purebred sires satisfied with them. Certain men should never attempt to breed purebred cattle, but when a group of dairymen go so far as to purchase purebred bulls and then grow indifferent after 10 years' experience, it indicates that some of the bulls at least were incapable and should have been sent to the block. We also find men, and good dairy farmers, too, who have more confidence in securing good results with a grade bull than with a purebred. These situations emphasize the necessity of eliminating the low producing animals. The time has arrived for every breeder to give his profession more than passing attention. It is not enough to have the bull related to some great animal, but he must have in his own pedigree ancestors that are capable producers. One reason why we urge all breeders is for the purpose of determining the capable cows and to give opportunity to eliminate the incapable ones. If we are to make advancement in breeding dairy cattle, we must secure bulls from capable ancestors. Thinking dairy farmers who buy purebred bulls check up on their progeny. This means that the breeder of the future must be in a position to supply a bull that will not only maintain but increase the production of the herd which he heads. Otherwise, such dairy farmers will be looking to sources that will supply the kind of bulls they need to improve their herds.

**DEEP WELL PUMPING**  
Never use a 3-inch cylinder in wells deeper than 60 feet. Cylinders 2 1/2 inches in diameter are good in wells up to 130, 2 1/4-inch cylinders are good up to 180 feet; use 2-inch cylinders for wells over 180 feet. For wells over 130 feet deep, use a 7-16-inch pump rod. One inquirer states that he uses a double packed brass cylinder, says a farmer who has made a study of pumps and pumping. I put two in wells 80 feet deep with 16-foot wheels and they were not removed for seven years, so if he has a 2-inch cylinder with 7-16 rod and 12-foot wheel his pump should give No. 1 satisfaction. Do not hook a 10-foot wheel to a pump in a well over 150 feet deep unless extra geared. The larger wheel will run in a much lighter wind and there is much less power required with a smaller cylinder. A small mule will pull a heavy load a short distance, but a large mule will do it easier and last longer.

**DID YOU KNOW THIS?**  
One hundred pounds of four per cent milk, 45 14-ounce cans of sweetened condensed milk, 45 16-ounce cans of evaporated milk, or 12.5 pounds of whole milk powder. It will make 4.8 pounds butter, leaving 80 pounds of skim milk and 13 pounds of buttermilk. These latter by-products may be converted into 15 pounds of cottage cheese, 2.7 pounds casein, or 6.8 pounds of skim milk powder. It will also produce 11.5 pounds of American cheese, 11 pounds of Cedar cheese, or 8.5 pounds of Swiss cheese and 1.3 pounds of butter, together with 88 pounds of whey.

**A COMBINE ADVANTAGE**  
Whatever may be the disadvantage of the combine so far as rushing the grain onto the market is concerned, the use of this machine does allow for early preparation of the field if wheat is to follow. Either the plow or the one-way disk is following the combine and many fields have already been plowed or disked. This is different from waiting till threshing from the shock is done, which often was not for a month in the "good old days."

**NOTE WELL ALL FAILURES**  
Every farmer has his own problems, yet many share the same problem and each tries to meet it in his own way. We learn by an exchange of information. And the very best information to be had is that based on first hand experience.

**EXCLUDE FLIES, SAVE FEED**  
Flies should be kept out of the stable as much as possible by the use of screens and by darkening the stable. Burlap hanging at the doors is quite effective in rubbing the flies off the cows as they enter the stable nights and mornings.

until it is perfectly soft and pliable. This job can be done in the shop in cold weather if the shop is heated.

**GIVE CHICKS ALFALFA**  
Many chicks are raised in partial confinement to keep them away from older birds and contaminated ground. Remember they still need and like plenty of tender, green feed. Young alfalfa leaves are the best form of green feed. Give them all they will eat.

**A GOOD REDDING**  
An excellent bedding for hogs is marsh hay or pulp from sugar cane meal. This gives out very little dust.

### "Johnny Reb" Himself



Edward W. Hance, of Statesboro, Georgia, is of the opinion that he is the oldest living Confederate soldier. He is 106 years old and served under Stonewall Jackson in the Civil War. "Ed" has been chewing tobacco for a hundred years and says he's not going to stop after such long practice. (International Newsreel)

### In Moslem War



Sir John Robert, Chancellor, British High Commissioner to Palestine, apparently has his hands full with the raiding Arabs who have started a holy war in Jerusalem and its suburbs. Strong reinforcements from Egypt have been landed in support of the English troops now patrolling the district. (International Newsreel)

### Killed by Arabs



(Above) Boruck Kaplan, of New York, and (below) Me-machem Goodman of Cleveland, who met death at the hands of the Arab tribesmen in the fighting between Jews and Moslems in Jerusalem. (International Newsreel)

### There's Romance in the Air



Walter Camp, Jr., son of the late football expert, is seen here with Ruth Elder, famous aviatrix and contestant in the Women's Derby. It is reported they have succumbed to the wiles of Cupid and will be married in the near future. (International Newsreel)

### Slain by Arabs



Benjamin Hurwitz, nineteen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was among the 12 Americans slain in Hebron, Palestine, when raiding Arabs attacked the Rabbinical College outside of Jerusalem. (International Newsreel)

### Senator Tyson Dies



United States Senator Lawrence D. Tyson of Tennessee, veteran of the Spanish-American and World wars, died in Philadelphia recently at the age of sixty-eight years. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal during the World War and had an enviable record for bravery. (International Newsreel)

### School Attacked by Arabs



When raiding Arab tribesmen engaged in the Palestine revolt, attacked the town of Hebra, they centered their activities around the Zionist school on the outskirts of the city. Heavy losses are reported in the fighting at this point. (International Newsreel)

### Kills to Ease Pain



Fred Erb, seventy-five, of Lawrence, Kansas, shot and killed his bed-ridden wife to prevent further suffering on her part. Prompt action on the part of his son-in-law prevented Erb from taking his own life after the shooting. (International Newsreel)

### Wins Promotion



Sir Osmand Brock, formerly commander-in-chief of the Portsmouth Division of the British Navy, has been promoted to the rank of admiral. (International Newsreel)

### Elected Captain



John S. Murphy of Woodhaven, New Jersey, was elected captain of the championship Columbia University crew for next season. Murphy is twenty-two and rowed "number two" last year. (International Newsreel)

### Ruth Comes Down



Ruth Nichols, New York society aviatrix, was slightly injured as she took off on the last lap of the Women's Derby when her plane crashed into a tractor at Columbus, Ohio, and was wrecked. (International Newsreel)

### Boy Shot by Assailant



Joe Deskins, above, 12-year-old boy of Catlettsburg, Ky., was shot and killed by William Osborne, 30 years, as he fled from a neighbor's home for protection after Osborne had taken the boy's mother and sister. (International Newsreel)