

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

HARVESTING CORN

Four different methods of harvesting corn are commonly practiced in the corn belt—picking the corn from the standing stalks, hogging down the ears, cutting the corn and shredding the stalks and placing the whole crop in the crib. All four methods are practical, but no one can, as a rule, be practiced for the entire crop on a given farm. There is, of course, considerable difference in the cost per acre of harvesting the crop by these methods, but the higher cost methods also result in a greater income per acre, due to the fact that the feed is more completely used. For three years, records of harvesting costs have been gathered by one experimental station on cost routes that included the harvesting of 4,409 acres of corn. Of this acreage, 3,245 acres were picked for grain, 440 acres were cut for silage, 331 acres were cut for fodder, and 393 acres were hogged off. For picking the corn from the standing stalks, an average of 7.8 man hours of labor and 14.6 horse hours were required, and the cost of this amounted to \$6 per acre, or 10.5 cents per bushel. Hogging off the crop saved a great deal of expense as shown by the records from thirteen different farms. The labor was practically confined to the building and moving of temporary fences, the cost of which was one hour of man labor and half an hour of horse labor per acre. Based upon the same charges as made above for these items, the cost of hogging off the crop amounted to an average of 36 cents per acre. Since, under favorable conditions, a hog will produce as much pork from a given amount of corn picked by itself in the field as when the corn is fed in the dry it is evident that hogging off as much corn as is practicable is a very economical practice. When the corn was cut and shocked in the field and the ears subsequently removed by a shredder and the stalks shredded, 18.2 hours of man labor and 18.3 hours of horse labor were required per acre. These figures represent an average for three years. The man and horse labor amounted to \$7.82 per acre, machine and engine cost to \$1.96, and miscellaneous items to \$3.81, or a total of \$13.59 per acre. This was twice the cost of picking the corn by hand from the standing stalks. The shredded fodder cost the producer the difference between \$6 and \$13.81, or \$7.81, equivalent to about \$5 a ton. Ensiling the corn cost 15.2 hours of man labor and 23.8 hours of horse labor per acre. Adding other expenses brought the total cost up to \$14.01 per acre. The average yield of harvesting corn worth 85 cents a bushel and the cost of picking it 10 cents, and assuming that the corn ensiled produced fifty bushels per acre, the silage had a value in the silo of \$6.27 a ton. These figures should be used as a guide in determining how best to raise the crop under given farm conditions.

THE FALL CLEAN-UP

Scientists recommend a general clean-up of crop residues after the crops have been harvested, by cleaning up or burning the rubbish or plowing it under. Insects and diseases are reduced and the infestation on the following crops will not be so great. Department bulletin No. 283, of the United States department of agriculture, says leaf spot, or blight, of tomatoes is responsible for an annual loss of approximately 250,000 tons of tomatoes, valued at \$3,750,000. This fungus will winter over on such common weeds as horse nettle, jimson weed and other allied weeds, as well as on eggplant and pepper. The recommendation is to plow under all of the weeds and other weeds as soon as the crop is harvested. The fungus cannot live over the winter in the ground. To do a good job it may be necessary to pick the vines before plowing as the vines will have to be thoroughly covered with the fungus on them. In areas where the Mexican bean beetle is prevalent, it is important that all bean plants in the field be destroyed as soon as the crop has been picked, or when they have been severely injured by the beetles and larvae that it no longer profitable to keep them. This can best be done by plowing the plants under, as all stages of the beetles will be destroyed when covered with a few inches of soil. Here again a thorough clean-up of plowing is important. The European corn borer has been found to feed on more than 200 different kinds of plants. The larvae may attack any or all parts of the plants; the stems, however, are most frequently attacked. The importance of clean-up work in the prevention of insect spread cannot be overemphasized. Spraying and the use of chemicals are recommended as important control measures as set forth in technical bulletin No. 53, United States department of agriculture. The plowing under the insect debris is strongly recommended.

CARE OF CALF

Over-feeding calves predisposes them to trouble from scours. Fermented or partly soured milk, feeding from dirty pails or any other unsanitary condition often is a contributing factor. Milk which is too rich in butterfat may also cause trouble, but with our subscriber the trouble seems to start after the calves are changed from whole to skim-milk. When many people change from whole milk to skim-milk they feed the calves too liberally on skim-milk which also is a cause for trouble. We would suggest that the amount of milk be limited to approximately one pound daily to each 10 pounds weight of the calf, and the shift from whole milk to skim-milk made gradually. Before the shift is made the calves should be taught to eat some ground corn and oats by giving a little of this in the bottom of the pail after they are through drinking. Calves that become sick often need a laxative to help throw off the poison caused by the bacteria. From one to three ounces of castor oil is very good for

CHEAP HEIFER EXPENSIVE

Last year, a traveling stock-buyer sold me a promising Jersey heifer for \$7 less than the market price, says a farmer who later realized he was "stung." I thought at the time that I was getting a bargain, but the animal did not develop as I should, and later I called in a veterinarian, who found her sterile. The stock-dealer could not be located, but through one of his customers, we learned that my heifer had been brought from a district 20 miles distant, and that she was twined with a bull. We also learned that this dealer had a habit of shoving off onto unsuspecting farmers every

this purpose, the amount being varied according to the size of the calf. Treatment with formalin often gives beneficial results. A stock solution of one part of commercial formalin to 31 parts of water is made, a teaspoon of this being added to each pound of milk fed. When the trough under control, the calf should be brought slowly back on full feed. Where the calf is very weak and will not drink it can be kept nourished by the occasional administration of an egg. The shell of the egg is cracked and the egg, shell and all, put well back in the calf's mouth, which is held closed on the egg so that he will break it up and swallow it. Calves that are sick should be kept isolated from calves that are well. The calf stable should be thoroughly cleaned and scraped and then scrubbed with a strong solution of lye water. If possible, the calves should be kept in a dry, sunny place. Calf stanchions will help control the feeding operations and prevent considerable trouble in handling the calves.

EDUCATING THE MULE

A great many young mules have a tendency to pull on the bit or forge ahead. This habit can be easily controlled and is really a "good" fault with a mule. If, however, the driver tries to correct this fault by over-working or abuse, the mule becomes either lazy or vicious. A simple method to control this mule would be by the use of a "buck strap" or "buck rope" similar to one of those used with the multiple hitch system of driving. I mean by this, adjusting the buck strap on the mule and tying or bucking him back to the trace or singletree of his mate. Thus, by adjusting this buck strap, the mule can be kept controlled and made to work. This arrangement does not interfere in the least with the regular lines used on the team and they will drive very evenly and easily. The buck strap or buck ropes can be purchased from any harness dealer at a very nominal price or can be made up from the straps or rope usually found in any farm shop. The buck strap consists of two straps, one four feet eight inches and the other three feet eight inches in length, connected by a crossbar of an automobile tire chain, these forming the reins; and a long strap five and a half to six feet in length that snaps to the light chain or tire chain crossbar and runs back, snapping to the singletree of the quiet mule. This arrangement can be used wherever you have load or brakes on the object you are pulling. A horse or mule soon finds that he can not get ahead with this arrangement and will soon forget the habit.

A FORTUNE IN PLANTS

When the song of disaster in agriculture is heard so often it certainly is a pleasure to run across a man who has not only made a success of farming, but a fortune as well. The story of this success seems to be laid in failures, for certainly few individuals have had so many things to try the timber of a man as had this plant grower. A real story of human deeds can be told, but space forbids; suffice it to say that after many years of hard work, with disaster following on top of disaster, a few hundred dollars was laid away. With this was purchased a small piece of land in 1924. Since that time the property has grown to 150 acres with only 100 in cultivation. Of this land 15 acres is underdrained and 26 is furnished with overhead irrigation. By some recent purchases and through renting there are now approximately 250 acres under this plan. The major part of this tract is devoted to the production of plants. Cabbage plants, tomato plants, pepper plants, potato plants, eggplants, onion plants; all kinds of plants grown and produced by the thousands and millions. Quite often the acre will return as much as \$1,000. A most interesting thing about this farm is that sufficient feed is produced on it for the livestock and chickens, and every acre goes into peas or some soil-building crop once a season. It is also understood that at least three crops a year are to be grown on all the land. From 1924, when the farm was purchased, to 1928 the grower's income has been around \$50,000 a year with a net of better than \$20,000. In four years this plant grower has passed from the shadow of poverty into the full light of affluence. He has risen from obscurity to one of the master farmers of his state.

FARM MACHINERY INCREASE

Agricultural leaders in several competing countries long ago realized that the former superiority of American farmers lay largely in their use of labor-saving equipment. They have for years been urging their farmers to equip themselves with the best machinery available and their recommendations have been followed at a constantly increasing rate. The latest report of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, in commenting upon the tremendous increase in exports of farm machines, makes some highly significant statements which every American farmer would do well to consider, namely: "Exports of agricultural implements and machinery for the first six months of 1928 amounted to \$72,068,581, an increase of \$18,000,000, or 33 per cent, over the amount for the corresponding period of 1927. Such a gain for the first six months of any year has never previously been reported and it appears to herald the coming of a record year in the farm trade of agricultural machinery and implements. The most noteworthy increase occurred in shipments of tractors, which made a net gain in all types and sizes of \$6,164,700. Such satisfactory increases in all lines of agricultural machinery, and especially in tractors and harvesting machines, indicates that the movement toward power farming is progressing throughout the world."

RURAL FALL SCENE

Here is a pleasant picture of country life at late fall, painted by a correspondent of a rural newspaper: "The tobacco has all been gathered in, and the farmers are busy cutting corn and seeding. Their wives are making pumpkin pies. The big boys are after the girls. The little boys are after the muskrats."



Needless Pain!

Nowadays, people take Bayer Aspirin for many little aches and pains, and as often as they encounter any pain. Why not? It is a proven antidote for pain. It works! And Bayer Aspirin tablets are utterly harmless. You have the medical profession's word for that; they do not depress the heart. So, don't let a cold "run its course." Don't wait for a headache to "wear off." Or regard neuralgia, neuritis, or even rheumatism as something you must endure. Only a physician can cope with the cause of such pain, but

you can always turn to Bayer Aspirin for relief. Bayer Aspirin is always available, and it always helps. Familiarize yourself with its many uses, and avoid a lot of needless suffering.

BAYER ASPIRIN

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Thousands Employed in Uncle Sam's Business

The official Register of the United States for 1929 shows 587,685 workers are now employed by the government through civil service. The register takes into consideration only employees in the executive branch of the government and does not include hundreds of thousands of others in the legislative, judicial or military services. In the federal executive service, 63,904 are employed in the District of Columbia and 533,761 in the field. Of the total number, 82,501 are women. The Post Office department has the greatest number of employees with 314,795 under civil service, while the Treasury department ranks second with 53,094 and the Navy and War departments rank third and fourth, respectively, with 50,575 and 47,267. In ten departments in Washington, more women are employed than men, but in the field service men predominate.

Locusts Turn on Planes

Locusts recently turned on those who have been attempting to drive them out of India and Egypt. They have been attacking the airplanes, and have filled the radiators and engines so that the pilots had to descend to avoid overheating. One aviator who went up to scatter a swarm of the insects was forced down, and found that one of them had been drawn into the air-intake pipe.

That's Too Bad

Teacher—But, Jackie, why are you playing here? Surely you should be at school. Jackie—There! I knew there was something I had forgotten!—Passing Show.

The Dance

"You teach the latest dances?" "I do." "I wish to learn the new steps." "Steps? You mean kicks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Poor Salesmanship

Waiter—These are the best eggs we've had for years. Diner—Well, kindly bring me some you haven't had so long.

Not for That

"Would you marry a man to reform him, girlie?" "No, I don't care to run a reformatory."

A great many people don't rise in the world because they don't like to attract attention.

The average woman spends more time than money when she goes shopping.

One who is hopeless, at least doesn't scold so much.

Don't let your eyes order your meal. It will be too big.

Halfcuts also reveal character.

New life for old leather

Clean, smooth color restored. Soufs concealed instantly. The lustre of leather revived. 50 wonderful shines—50 cents. Colors for black, brown, tan and white shoes—a neutral polish for others.

BARTON'S DYANSHINE SHOE POLISH

Tired of Prospecting

Chorus Girl—It is hard to find a fellow with a heart of gold nowadays. Gold Digger—Bet yer silk hosiery! I am getting tired of prospecting.—New Bedford Standard.

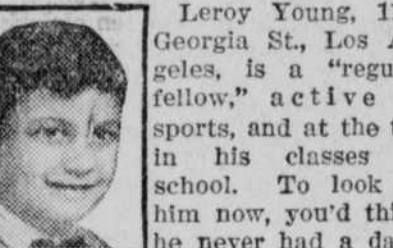
The Reason

Tom—I notice you're wearing your socks wrong side out. Bob—Yes, my feet got warm and I turned the hose on them.

A bachelor has to hunt for agreeable cronies and becomes rather expert at it.

Memory is almost as deceitful as hope.

Los Angeles Boy Needed Help



Leroy Young, 1116 Georgia St., Los Angeles, is a "regular fellow," active in sports, and at the top in his classes at school. To look at him now, you'd think he never had a day's sickness but his mother says: "When Leroy was just a little fellow, we found his stomach and bowels were weak. He kept suffering from constipation. Nothing he ate agreed with him. He was fretful, feverish and puny. "When we started giving him California Fig Syrup his condition improved quickly. His constipation and biliousness stopped and he has had no more trouble of that kind. I have since used California Fig Syrup with him for colds and upset spells. He likes it because it tastes so good and I like it because it helps him so wonderfully."

California Fig Syrup has been the trusted standby of mothers for over 50 years. Leading physicians recommend it. It is purely vegetable and works with Nature to regulate, tone and strengthen the stomach and bowels of children so they get full nourishment from their food and waste is eliminated in a normal way. Four million bottles used a year shows how mothers depend on it. Always look for the word "California" on the carton to be sure of getting the genuine.

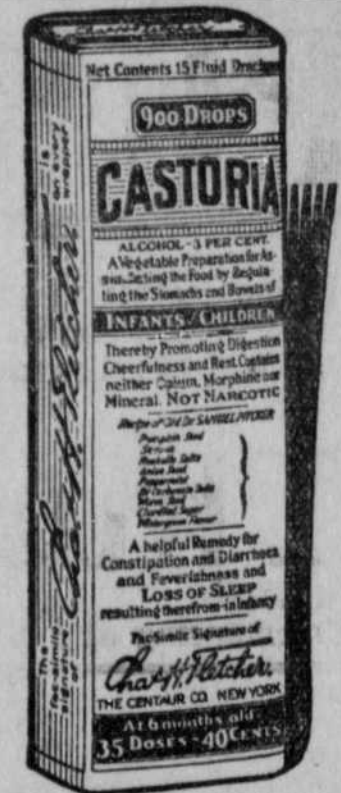
UGLY UPIMPLES?

Nature's warning—help nature clear your complexion and paint red roses in your pale, sunken cheeks. Truly wonderful results follow thorough colon cleansing. Take NATURE'S REMEDY—to regulate and strengthen your abdominal organs. Watch the transformation. Try NR instead of more laxatives. Mild, safe, purely vegetable—at drugists, only 25c. FEEL LIKE A MILLION, TAKE NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT.

SIoux CITY Ptg. Co., No. 3-1930

When Babies FRET

There are times when a baby is too fretful or feverish to be sung to sleep. There are some pains a mother cannot pat away. But there's no time when any baby can't have the quick comfort of Castoria! A few drops, and your little one is soon at ease—back to sleep almost before you can slip away. Remember this harmless, pure vegetable preparation when children are ailing. Don't stop its use when Baby has been brought safely through the age of colic,



diarrhea, and other infantile ills. Give good old Castoria until your children are in their teens! Whenever coated tongues tell of constipation; whenever there's any sign of sluggishness that needs no stronger medicines to relieve. Castoria is pleasant-tasting; children love to take it. Buy the genuine—with Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on wrapper.

Safe Representative Pearl P. Oldfield, deploring the increase in automobile accidents, said at a dinner in Washington:

"I can sympathize with the woman who was rung up on the telephone in the small hours. Shivering with fright, she put the receiver to her ear. "Is that Mrs. Margaret E. Winslow?" said a very grave voice which she didn't know. "Yes, yes," she panted. "Mrs. Winslow," said the grave voice, "I regret to have to inform you—and it seemed to poor Mrs. Winslow that her heart stood still—"to inform you that your son, John Evans Winslow, has been arrested for joy riding." "Oh, thank goodness," shouted Mrs. Winslow, "the boy's safe in jail."

New Road Test for Drivers

One of the most difficult and yet safest highways in the world has just been opened between Haugastol and Eidfjord, Norway. It is a masterpiece of engineering and is said to provide a thorough test of driving skill for autoists. High in the mountains, reached by long grades and through tunnels, a one-way road is controlled, eastbound autoists being compelled to start from certain points on the hour and half hour, and westbound machines must wait in designated places for their turn.

The Kindlier Past

George W. Davison, the banker, who has presented Einstein's manuscript exposition of his newest theory to Wesleyan university, said in a recent Wesleyan address: "I love the kindly spirit of the past. The spirit of the present is so different. The hitching post of the past—an invitation to stop and hitch your nag—has everywhere given way to the sidewalk notice, 'Don't Park Here.'"

Pole-Rope Stretcher Made

Persons disabled while mountain climbing may be carried to lower levels in a stretcher made from a pole and a piece of rope, according to demonstrators at the recent travel show in Dresden, Germany. The rope is so wrapped and knotted as to provide a swing for the body suspended from the pole, the injured person being trussed into a comfortable position to be borne on the shoulders of his fellows.

Her One Chance

Cook—Yes, ma'am, I'm leavin' in exactly three minutes. Mistress (wearily)—Then put the eggs on to boil and we'll have them right for once.—Stray Stories.

Home Has More Danger Than Savages of Brazil

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, explorer and lecturer, has just returned from eight months in the jungles of South America, where he was searching for traces of the lost Colonel Fawcett and his son.

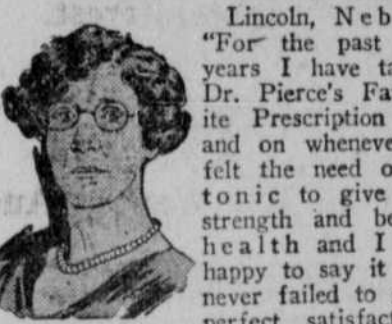


John J. Whitehead, explorer and lecturer, with a Jungle Warrior

Dangerous as he found the jungle, he encountered a worse danger at home. But let him tell it. "One of the great problems of a trip of this kind is keeping in healthy condition. When we started, some of the members of the party had laxatives with them, but made wise by experience I carried Nujol. All too quickly my stock ran out. Soon I was in bad shape—what with a diet of rice and beans, lacking vitamins and green vegetables. "When we finally got back to civilization, entertained first in Brazil and later in the United States, I became positively ill. Severe stomach pains and poor elimination made me realize that Nujol would again prove the reliable, trusty keeper of health. Sure enough, with the first bottle the trouble disappeared. Don't think Nujol is a medicine. It is as tasteless and colorless as clear water. It brings you, however, what your body needs like any other machine—lubrication. Just as a good bath washes our bodies clean, Nujol

sweeps away, easily and normally, those internal bodily poisons (we all have them) that make us feel dull and headachy and sick. Nujol cannot hurt even a little baby; it forms no habit; it contains not one single drug. Doctors and nurses use it themselves and tell you to use it, if you want to be well. Take Nujol every night for two weeks and prove to yourself how happy and bright and full of pep you can be, if your body is internally clean. Get a bottle today at any drug store. It costs but a few cents, and makes you feel like a million dollars. Start traveling the health-road to success and happiness—this very day!

Mrs. Walkinshaw Says Dr. Pierce's Medicines Are Reliable



Lincoln, Neb.—"For the past six years I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and on whenever I felt the need of a tonic to give me strength and better health and I am happy to say it has never failed to give perfect satisfaction. All our family have taken Dr. Pierce's remedies. I never hesitate to say Dr. Pierce's medicines are perfectly reliable for I know they are. I would especially recommend the 'Favorite Prescription' for weak women."—Mrs. F. H. Walkinshaw, 2201 P. St. All dealers send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Clinic in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial pkg.

Superficial Flesh Wounds

Try Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not suited.

Roofing and Repairs

NATIONAL ROOFING CO., Inc. Omaha—Sioux City—Sioux Falls—Council Bluffs Write for Estimates

What Ails Mexico

If we had to live on chile and tortillas and things like that, instead of cakes and sausage and coffee and things like that, maybe we'd have more revolutions, too.—Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.

Probably a Bit Cross, Too

Quinn—I'm afraid some early influence has made Bob erratic. Sherman—Yes, I think so, too. He was born under a crazy quilt.

How to do nothing pleasantly is the great enigma of the man who 'retires.'