

Out Our Way



INABILITY TO SELL TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING LED IDAHO WOMAN TO FORM CO-OPERATIVE POOL

Organization Handles as Many as 87 Carloads a Season Now

Boise, Idaho — Nine years ago, Mrs. C. G. Brink set out from her ranch on the outskirts of this city with a load of dressed turkeys, hoping to sell them to local butchers for Thanksgiving trade.

She was too late. Butchers had already contracted for their holiday birds and a house-to-house canvass brought forth nary a sale.

Mrs. Brink was disappointed. But with it came a determination that such an occurrence would never happen again. She made the cold trek back to her ranch and there set about devising a plan which resulted in the formation of one of the largest turkey pools in the country.

Mrs. Brink visited several of her neighbors who raised turkeys to add a few dollars to the family income. She lined up 14 who were willing to co-operate with her in a turkey pool. In 1924 the association was formed. Today it has nearly 2,000 members.

Increases Profits

"When all of our birds were gathered that fall, they made one carload," Mrs. Brink recalls. "We sold every one of them, and we sold them for 34 cents a pound, where before, working individually, the most we had been able to get was 17 cents a pound."

During the last season or two, Mrs. Brink's turkey pool has handled as high as 87 car loads of turkeys a season, each of which averaged 24,000 pounds. This has put her pool in the million-dollar class.

The association has other officials



but Mrs. Brink, "Idaho's Turkey Queen," is "boss of the outfit." She is a determined, fighting, plain-spoken little farm wife.

Her time is spent in journeying throughout the state, conferring with members of the pool, supervising educational campaigns in the raising of turkeys, and caring for her own flock of more than 600 birds.

Other Pools Organized

In the last few years several other turkey pools have been organized in the state and throughout the country. Many of these have been copied after the system employed by Mrs. Brink and her associates.

At regular intervals some official of the association visits various sections of the area taken in by members of the pool and meetings are held for the discussion of

problems of brooding, elimination of diseases and feeding.

The association has erected its own brooder house near this city and next year plans to erect a hatchery so that it may supply young turkeys to members of the association at cost.

and bits, soldering iron, glass cutter, drawknife, water bucket, funnel and flashlight.

A list of special tools which are useful but which are not required as often are:

Rip saw, jack plane, miter box, vise, plasterer's trowel, crowbar, pinch bar, gasoline blow torch, coil spring-steel pipe-cleaning auger, force pump, carpenter's level.

A third list of supplies to be held on hand in case of emergency follows:

Sandpaper, sponge, seat washers, candles, assorted nails, assorted screws, friction tape, rubber tape, electric fuses, nuts and bolts, copper and iron wire, soft solder and rubber tubing.

ARIZONA HOTELS PROSPER

Phoenix, Ariz. — (UP) — Arizona, with its population of less than half a million, enjoys an annual hotel business of more than \$6,000,000, a Chamber of Commerce survey disclosed. A large portion of the hotel income is from eastern visitors who spend the winters in southern Arizona, with the summer business of the northern highlands swelling the volume considerably.

TAX FREE CITY FORECAST

Dahart, Tex. — (UP) — Stating that the city water and light plant can care for its own bonded indebtedness, Mayor Ira L. Pennington of Clayton, 50 miles northwest of here, sees a tax-free city for the next fiscal year. There only will be one exception, a 3 1/2 mill tax to finance the police and fire department.

united like a single family," says the Lion of Judah. But the emperor acknowledges that he also must obey the new Constitution and govern according to it. The abdication or renunciation of absolute right and authority has been done with dignity and also with suitable pomp and ceremony. If emperors feel they must resign, indeed, they could scarcely do so more gracefully.

THREE SETS OF TWINS

Goldboro, N. C. — (UP) — Will Handley's cow has given birth to seven calves during her life, including three sets of twins.

By Williams

Healthiest Girl



Hilda Mae Hall (above), of Eustis, Fla., chosen as the healthiest 4-H girl in Florida, will enter the national contest at Chicago in November. An expert swimmer and a skilled golfer, her physical training for the past year has been under the direction of Florence Smock, also of Eustis, who won the State's 4-H Club honors in 1929.

Peach and Oranges



We don't know for sure whether peaches and oranges go well together in all cases, but in this particular instance there's no doubt about it. Pretty Geraldine Wood (above) is the luscious peach who has been selected to represent Southern California's orange crop in the Court of Agriculture, which will be a feature of the Los Angeles County Fair in September.

Dared Niagara!



When we say, "Dared Niagara!" we refer to the dog and not the man, strange as it may seem. The weather being hot for canine as well as human, this police dog decided to take a dip in the Niagara River above the thundering falls. But before he could save himself Mr. Dog was precipitated over the falls (and not in a barrel). However, he lived to wag the tale after John Cavanaugh (shown with him) rescued him from a rock.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

FEEDING GROWING PIGS

Feeding young growing pigs in dry-lot requires more special attention to the supply of protein and mineral matter than feeding similar pigs on good pasture. Several good dry-lot rations might be suggested; one can feed only one ration at a time, however, and it does not pay to change often from one good ration to another. The basal part of the ration will consist, of course, of the cereal grains either singly or in combination. These grains must be supplemented with mixtures carrying protein of excellent quality. In addition to this it will pay to feed a simple mineral mixture supplying calcium, phosphorus, and iodine. Taking up the basal part of the ration, and assuming that the pigs are to be pushed as rapidly as possible to market weights, the grain may consist of shelled corn or coarsely ground durum wheat or coarsely ground barley self-fed. In determining which of those to feed, one should be guided by price, keeping in mind that durum wheat is about equal to corn, pound for pound, in feeding pigs and that barley averages to be worth about 80 per cent of the value of corn. Rye middlings and oats are relatively cheap. If one is to take advantage of this we suggest carrying the pigs on a ground mixture of barley, oats, and rye middlings in the proportions of 50 parts ground barley, 25 parts ground oats, and 25 parts rye middlings until the pigs are from 125 to 150 pounds weight and then switch them over to shelled corn self-fed for the remainder of the feeding period. As a protein supplement to any one of the above suggestions for a basal part of the ration, we suggest a mixture composed of 50 parts tankage, 20 parts wheat middlings, 20 parts linseed meal and 10 parts alfalfa meal. (The alfalfa meal, preferably leaf meal, is quite important in dry-lot feeding.) This mixture should be self-fed. The skim milk should be hand-fed at a rate of about three pounds for each pound of grain consumed if the supply is adequate. Feeding skim milk at a rate even as low as one pound for each pound of grain consumed will add an excellent stimulus to growth and will return a higher value per hundred pounds of milk fed than when fed at a rate of three to one. The pigs will balance their protein needs from the supplemental mixture regardless of whether the skim milk is fed one to one or three to one of grain. A simple mineral mixture should be provided in a self-feeder separate from the grain and supplemental mixture. We suggest one of 20 parts salt, 39.98 parts finely ground high calcium limestone, 59.94 parts spent bone black, and 0.04 part potassium iodide. One should not forget salt, water, and shade. If these pigs are healthy they should average to make from 1.5 to 1.75 pounds gain daily per head on the ration suggested, or feed requirements per 100 pounds gain should be well under 400 pounds feed.

THE "REAL" RURAL LIFE

Farm women, and men too, are apt to count their waking hours as their working day, and make envious comparisons with the eight-hour working day in the city. We can understand that, but it surprises us to see rural sociologists making the same mistake. In a recent bulletin is the statement that one-third of the farm women surveyed had a working day of 15 to 16 1/2 hours, and the working day of another third was 14 to 14 1/2 hours. Are we to suppose that these groups of farm women didn't eat, talk on the telephone, make calls, take naps, listen to the radio, or go on trips at least to town? But a 15-hour working day would mean working steadily from 5 in the morning until 8 at night with not an instant's pause. That is what the average reader would understand, at least. In an obscure table elsewhere the bulletin sociologists explain that the actual time devoted to household duties by these women ranged from 6 1/2 to 11 1/2 hours. Some women worked as little as 4 hours a day. And that is quite a different tale, to be sure. Few women of leisure are found in the country, their number is proportionately small in the city, but many farm women have all the modern conveniences, and most of them have some of them. With good planning modern farm women are able to get their work done so as to leave considerable time for other things, and the fine rural community work that is being carried on is only one of the evidences that they are using this time to good purpose.

COCKERELS OUT

There is one way whereby poultrymen can insure much better rearing conditions for their pullets and that is by separating the cockerels from the rest of the brooding flocks as soon as the sexes can be distinguished. This should be done at latest when the chicks are three or four weeks old. The cockerels can be put in separate colony houses and reared there to broiler age, or they can be placed in batteries and forced for rapid growth as broilers. Separating the cockerels from the pullets gives each a better chance, thins out the flocks and relieves intensive growing conditions.

"VITAMIN D" IMPORTANT

The need for salt by animals has been recognized from time immemorial but only in comparatively late years have we begun to realize the important part other mineral elements play in the health and well-being of animals. A list of the minerals now known to be required by farm animals looks pretty much like the table of elements in the back of a textbook of chemistry. We find that relatively large

SCENERY AND FARM SIGNS

Like everything else, the campaign for "Signless Highways" should be carried on with moderation and horse sense. Where signs definitely mar beauty of scenery they should be abolished; yet there are many thousands of miles of highway where we would just as soon look at the work of the advertising artist as anything else that is in sight. This, however, is certain; nothing must interfere with the right of the farm owner to direct attention to his own land, to the products he has for sale, if any. Legislation on the subject must be framed so as to protect the farmer's roadside market. He has

amounts of calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium and chlorine are required and smaller amounts of iodine, iron, copper and other mineral elements. The ration may be balanced in so far as energy and protein requirements are concerned yet fall to maintain the health and productivity of the animal. Even milk, once considered a complete food, is falling into disrepute under the searching scrutiny of science. Vitamins march hand in hand with minerals. Vitamin D is an important factor in the assimilation of calcium while other vitamins are otherwise concerned in animal nutrition.

WHIPPING CREAM

Dairymen selling cream for whipping need not skim an excessively rich cream to secure the maximum whip. Various experiments, particularly those conducted by Babcock, of the United States department of agriculture, show that a very satisfactory whip, in fact, a maximum whip, may be secured from a cream testing only 40 per cent butterfat. Cream testing higher than this does not yield a greater whip but rather a whip having more stiffness. Aging the cream improves its whipability, but the limiting factor on cream whipping is the temperature of cream at time of whipping. Raw cream whips a little better than pasteurized cream, due perhaps to its greater viscosity. Thin cream, 20 per cent fat, properly aged, and at the proper temperature, below 45 degrees, yields a good whip, but the whip lacks stiffness. A 30 per cent cream appears to be very satisfactory for whipping.

POISON POTATO BUGS

The potato bug, properly known as the Colorado potato beetle, is best controlled with poison substances. Mix one pound of calcium arsenate and one pound of lime into each 25 gallons of water. Or mix three-fourths of a pound of paris green and twice that weight of lime in the same quantity of water, or use one and one-half pounds of lead arsenate alone. Calcium arsenate is regarded as the best poison to use. Use a sprayer that throws a fine mist; a sprinkler can is too wasteful and the uneven treatment burns the leaves. On small potato patches the poison may be mixed with flour, about one part poison to 10 or 20 parts of flour, and dusted on from a perforated can or a piece of cheese cloth.

GOOD GRASS FOR SOWS

When brood sows have finished with nursing their spring litters and are to be retained for producing future litters, the problem of maintenance is one of economic importance in swine management. Mature sows will do well on good grass and a little grain, corn or ground barley. They must be made to replenish body depletions sacrificed to their pigs. They will do this on good grass and a little grain. They will not do it on grass alone. Sows that have not reached maturity at the time of spring farrowing will need good grass, more grain than mature sows, and a little skim milk or tankage. They must grow in skeleton and body as well as replenish the depletions occasioned by nursing pigs. Good pasture is essential to the economical maintenance of brood sows from spring weaning of pigs to fall farrowing.

COOL HOUSES

With the advent of warm weather it is very important to keep the houses in which the laying birds are confined as cool as possible, both day and night. This can be best accomplished by means of openings in the back wall of the house. These should be of two types—first, window sash placed near the floor at the back, which serves to admit light throughout the year, and which during the summer can be removed to permit a free circulation of air. In addition, it is well to have ventilator openings at the back of the house, just below the eave or plate, to make it possible for the warm air to pass out of the house quickly and be replaced with fresh air from outside. Most poultry houses can be improved by installing additional back ventilation.

SPRAYING EVERGREENS

Conifer trees that are infested with pine leaf scale (Chionaspis pinifoliae) should be sprayed before growth of the trees starts in the spring. Pine leaf scale is very abundant and is the most serious pest on conifers. Pine and spruce trees are especially damaged by it. It is quite conspicuous on leaves and may be seen as small, white scales on the needles of trees. The best control consists of spraying with lime-sulphur, one part of the spray to seven or eight parts of water. Spraying may be done any time now, providing the weather is warm enough to operate a sprayer. Growers reformatted apply the solution as a dormant or delaying dormant spray.

THE CELLAR FOR EGGS

With the advent of warm weather the egg cases or baskets should be moved to the cellar or cave. It only takes two or three days of 80 or 85 degree weather to put fertile eggs out of the "hennery" or best grade and a few more to make the eggs unfit for food. And whether buying on grade or basket, culling, buyers and dealers are going to watch closer for doubtful eggs this season than ever before.

ONE CAUSE OF RICKETS

Not having access to pasture or its equivalent in leafy legume hay, and being fed throughout the winter mainly on cereal grains and their by-products pigs develop rickets.

right and interest superior to that of the general advertiser, and even of the lover of scenic beauty.

CULL! CULL! CULL!

To place your dairy herd on a profitable basis this year, you may find it necessary to cull out 10, 20, or even 30 per cent of the cows on account of low production. The cows that are left may then be fed a liberal ration according to production. Your herd will then be on a profitable basis and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that even in these abnormal times every cow in your herd has enough to eat.

Here's a Tip



A. E. KNIGHT

Flat asparagus is a new wrinkle in vegetables that A. E. Knight of

Tools and Supplies For House Repair

Washington, D. C. — (NEA) — Possibly now more than any other time of the year should one work on repairs of his home. Weather conditions are favorable and long evenings and good light aid considerably.

But good tools and correct ones are what makes work around the house easy.

These tools, listed by Vincent B. Phelan of the United States bureau of standards, are most frequently needed and enable the householder to perform the ordinary tasks in the upkeep of the house.

Here is the list:

Claw hammer, two screw drivers, one large and one small, wire cutting pliers, two wood chisels, small paint brush, jackknife, putty knife, hack saw, cold chisel, folding rule, hatchet, gimlet and smoothing plane.

Secondary tools are: Steel square, nail set, mason's trowel, three-cornered file, stillson wrench, metal shears, brace

responsibilities. But now he thinks that 'such progress has been made as to enable them to take up some share of the task.' He has instituted, therefore, a legislative body of two chambers, a Ministry and a Constitution, and promises the enactment of laws "inspired by scientific principles." Hitherto the emperor's wish and word was all the law that Abyssinia needed, but now the nation is to be governed by statute and "every one will be subject to law."

The paternal and benevolent interest of one of the few real monarchs left in the world is not to be altogether sacrificed to the new regime. "Abyssinia must remain

An Emperor Resigns. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

No title is so absolute nor so well secured by inheritance and tradition as that of the Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia, known also as the "Conquering Lion of Judah" and considered a direct descendant of Solomon himself. But the Emperor has voluntarily surrendered his absolute monarchy, not in answer to public demand but because he thinks it the decent thing to do.

Constitutional government for Abyssinia has been contemplated for some years, but the emperor considered his people unready for its