## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

SORGHUM VS. CORN The grain sorghums would not be considered the best hog feed in sections where corn does well but where the rainfall is such as to lend hazard to corn production, the grain sorghums do well and they compare favorably with corn for feeding hogs. One western station seeking to compare corn with grain sorghums for feeding hogs as also to compare the feeding value of the better grain sorghums, self-fed four groups of five pigs each on ground corn, ground feterita, ground milo, and ground kafir. The pigs averaged not quite 100 pounds weight at the beginning of the trial; they were fed in dry lot. Tankage was fed in self-feeders as a supplement to these grains. The ground corn and tankage made the best show-ing as was to be expected and the pigs ate less tankage with ground corn than they ate with the grain sorphums. Taking the ground corn-tankage ration as 100 per cent efficient, the relative efficiency of the grain sorghum was 98.91 per cent for the feteria, 88.91 per cent for the milo, and 80.82 for the kafir At the same time the station also At the same time the station also fed four other groups of five pigs each on the same kinds of rations and in similar manner, but these pigs weighed 150 pounds each at the beginning of the trial. In this trial the ground feteria-tankage ration did better than the ground corn-tankage ration, but pigs at tankage in proportion to corn. corn-tankage ration, but pigs are more tankage in proportion to corn. By giving the ground feteriatankage ration an efficiency value of 100 per cent, the ground corntankage returned a value of 97.03 per cent; ground milo-tankage ration earned 90.57 per cent, and the ground kafir had a comparative rating of 86.5. Uniting the data for the two trials we find the average the two trials we find the average requirement of grain and tankage for 100 pounds of gain to be 441.56 for 100 pounds of gain to be 441.56 pounds ground corn and 16.68 pounds tankage; 454.49 pounds ground feteria and 22.606 pounds tankage; 480.17 pounds ground mile and 21.24 pounds tankage; 517.05 pounds ground kafir and 22.04 pounds tankage. If we average the amount of grain and tankage required to of grain and tankage required to produce 100 pounds gain in the four groups of pigs weighing about 100 pounds at the beginning of the trial and compare these data with similar data from the groups averagaing about 150 pounds at the beginning of the trial, we find it took ginning of the trial, we find it took an average of 504.91 lbs. grain and 24.22 pounds tankage for 100 pounds gain with the lighter pigs as compared with an average of 440.65 pounds grain and 16.79 pounds tankage for the heavier hogs. In other words, as pigs increased in weight it took less grain and tankage to produce 100 pounds and tankage to produce 100 pounds

SOME FEEDING TESTS. Ground soybeans with the oil left in are a poor substitute for tankage in a hog fattening ration when fed along with shelled corn on pasture, according to experiment station tests conducted the past summer. During a 90-day feeding period, shotes weighing 78 pounds at the start of the test (July 8) gained at the rate of 137 pounds (1.52 pounds daily) per head on corn and tankage, and 74 pounds (.82 of a pound daily) on corn and ground soybeans when both lots were self-fed. This slow gain in the ground soybean lot was accompanied by a variable appetite—heavy eating for a day or week, followed by the eating of very little for from one to several days. The most rapid gains made by any of the eight lots fed were made by the 13 pigs receiving a ration of coarsely ground wheat and tankage, self-fed, and running on sudan pasture. This lot gained 148 pounds in 90 days, 11 pounds more than the shelled corn lot. Not only was this the most rapid gaining lot, but also it required the least pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of gain-326 pounds of coarsely ground wheat plus 24 pounds of tankage, against 315 pounds of corn and 40 pounds of tankage for the shelled corn lot While soaking the ground wheat did not pay for the trouble, the second and third most rapidly gaining lots were the ones fed finely ground wheat and coarsely ground wheat soaked from one feeding period until the next. These lots made gains just slightly above the shelled corn lot—1.55 and 1.54 pounds per head daily, against 1.52 for the corn-fed bogs. Soaking the ground wheat apparently reduced the desire for tankage, as both lots used only 19 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds of gain, as compared with 40 pounds with the shelled corn, 24 pounds with the dry, coarsely ground wheat. and 32 pounds with finely ground wheat. Whole wheat and tankage self fed gave a gain of 1.51 pounds per head daily, and used 372 pounds of wheat and 39 pounds of tankage to make 100 pounds of gain. Coarse grinding increased its efficiency 14 per cent. Whole wheat was 85 per cent as efficient as shelled corn.

FATTENING TURKEYS Farmers who have turkeys are likely to find it profitable to fatten them for a period five to six weeks before marketing them. A pound of turkey can be produced with about pound of grain feed, and at this rate it will pay to transform feed into turkey meat. In addition to the profit to be gained by selling the feed to the turkeys, there is also a good chance to advance the grade of the bird a notch and to realize a premium for the extra quality. In a recent feeding test involving a flock of 430 turkeys the good business of fattening the birds was well illustrated. This flock was fed corn, wheat, and had free access to alfalfa for five weeks before being sold. During this time the average weight of the birds in-creased by 2.85 pounds with a total feed consumption per bird of 15 pounds. On the basis of last year's prices the gain in turkey weight was worth 86 cents per bird and the cost of the feed used was 15 cents. For the No. 1 grade birds this represented a gain of 71 cents per

HOLD FOUNDATION STOCK

In times of economic pressure, farmers may be compelled to forego profit on capital investments, or work for lower wages, or live a little closer to the land in order to protect their equity in land and equipment. Without land and equipment the farmer is out of a job. Any job that provides food, clothing and shelter for a family is very much better than no job at all. The producer of good live stock and thereby of live stock products has a lot at stake when economic conditions compel retrenchments in operating practices. It takes many years of nainstaking, patient work to build

bird. In addition, the fattening resulted in advancing many birds from No. 2 grade to No. 1 and from No. 2 grade to No. 1 and when this was figured in, the gain amounted to \$1.63 net per bird. Turkeys should be fed liberally of a ration made up of corn, barley or speltz, and wheat. If possible, skimmilk and alfalfa pasture or leaves from hay should be provided. The birds should be marketed as they reach the proper degree of fatness and maturity, while the others may be profitably kept and fed until they also are fat and in fed until they also are fat and in good condition. Close confinement of the fattening turkeys is not desirable.

SCREEN DROPPING BOARDS.

How much is it worth to so arrange the roosts in the laying house range the roosts in the laying house that the droppings fall through poultry netting and hence the hens can not walk or scratch in them? Frankly, I have always doubted whether it was worth while, says a leading poulterer. But I have been converted. Recently we were building a new poultry house and I have asked dozens of questions about this asked dozens of questions about this and that of every good poultryman I met. They do disagree about insulation, lighting, location of nests, height of dropping boards, width of houses and kinds of feeders and waterers, but not about keeping the heavy out of the droppings. I never hens out of the droppings. I never realized how simple and inexpensive dropping boards and roost platforms are until we built ours. In our case, we merely took six-inch fencing boards and made a rectangle 5x12 feet (the size of the dropping board tables), nailing the boards so as to make a box six inches high. Over this we stretched two-inch mesh poultry netting, drawing it tight, and then nailed the roosts on top. When we wish to clean the dropping boards we need only prop or hook up the whole roost section. No dis-ease will be picked up from the night droppings. Manure will not be carried from dropping boards to nests nor will pullets be sitting on dropping instead of on roosts.

USE CLEAN FRESH LITTER It will pay to use an abundance of clean, fresh litter in all laying pens now and all through the winter. There is no economy in restricting the quantity even when all litter must be purchased. A laying hen is always a happy hen and a hen can not be happy unless she is busy most of the time. Litter on the floor of the house, if fresh and clean, is an excellent means of keeping the layers busy, even though all the grain is being fed in hoppers and none is thrown on the floor. The right sort of litter or bedding also helps a great deal in keeping the flock warm on cold days. Perhaps the best material for litter is wheat straw. It is not so stiff as rye straw but neither does it break up so easily as does out straw. Renew the supply fre-quently so that it will be always fresh and dry. Since the litter absorbs considerable moisture from the droppings and from the air of the hen house, it may have to be changed often in wet weather Cire should be taken to use none but clean, bight staw. Moldy staw is almost certain to cause trouble and sould never be used in the poultry house. Shavings are being used instead of straw in the nests by many poultrymen. By changing these shavings regularly the eggs are kept much cleaner and meet with con-

LOOK TO STOVE PIPES. Many farm fires occur in the fall because of defective chimneys, furnace pipes, and from dirt and rubbish which have accumulated during the summer. Before the first fire is started all pipes and flues should be thoroughly cleaned of dirt and soot. The chimney should be cleaned of soot deposits and inspected for cracks, especially if it is in an old house and supported by brackets which may have warped and settled. All loose bricks should be cemented in place. If the chimney appears unsafe, it should be torn down and relaid from a solid ground foundation, with cement mortar and with a flue lining. The average galvanized furnace pipe does not last more than two seasons because it is rapidly corroded by the weak sul-phuric acid formed if the coal con-tains some sulphur. Jab it a few times with a screwdriver; if the pipe breaks through or appears to weak, it should be replaced. Paper or other inflammable rubbish should not be allowed under a defective furnace pipe which may let burning soot drop on it.

siderable more favor on the mar-

KNOW THE HAWKS Really, there are only three hawks that are harmful. They are the cooper's hawk, the sharp-shinned hawk and the great goshawk. Can you identify them? A good many boys shoot at anything that looks like a hawk, regardless of its value to the farmer. Take the case of the big rough-legged hawk that soars so majestically in the sky on a clear day. He is the farmer's friend because he is a great enemy of meadow mice and lemmings. He will even kill rats, but he leaves the songbirds alone. Then there is the broadwing hawk which lives on insects, especially those found on leaves, flowers and fruits. The red-shouldered hawk, another useful cousin, is a great enemy of mice. We don't see so much of the friendly marsh hawk with its white rump and long tail. The sparrow hawk is a great eater of such as grasshoppers, beetles, crickets, ground caterpillars and spiders. This handsome hawk is one of the smallest and most useful. All hawks except the first three should have your urotection. You will get more enjoyment watching them soar in the sky than in killing them.

up efficient strains of breeding animals, because of this, the owner of such animals should resist sacrificing them during a temporary economic depression. He had better sacrifice other things of less im-

SMITE THE RODENTS

It has been estimated that one pair of rats breeding without interruption and with no losses would increase in three years to nearly 260,000,000. Normally, rats breed six to ten times a year, and the average is about ten to the itter.

Showing good hogs is good bust-

# THIS CURIOUS WORLD



### Faith in Humanity

By Bruce Catton, NEA Service Writer.

Civilization, says Professor Kenneth S. Latourette of Yale, may be on the verge of a new "dark ages." Within a few years, or even a few months, he says, society may collapse and its fragments may be drawn into a whirlpool of misery and chaos unparalleled in modern history.

What makes his prediction so ominous is the fact that this scholar is not alone in his pessimism. Some of the wisest men of our time, looking to the future, can see nothing but disaster. Any thinking man must have moments in which everything ahead seems exceedingly gloomy.

The only comfort is that things are hardly ever quite as bad as they seem. Human beings, somehow, have a way of seeing destruction lying in wait just around the corner. They also, without realizing it, have a way of muddling through, a way of surviving when survival seems highly improbable.

And one reason why the darkest prophecies so seldom come true is probably that most of us, deep in our hearts, do not really believe in them. Deeply embedded in man's consciousness, illogical but enduring, is the unspoken conviction that he is on earth, as the phrase used to go, for a purpose; that he is slowly and painfully moving upward, and will continue to do so, not because he is wise and farseeing but simply because he is riding a current that wells up from the very fountainhead of the universe.

We seldom talk about that feeling. It is seldom expressed in public speeches, in newspaper articles, in books or in magazines-and, when it is, the intellectuals promptly laugh it to scorn. Yet the feeling persists. No age has entirely lacked it. We are confident of our destiny.

And that confidence, in its turn, breeds courage; the courage which enables the race to live through its world wars, its financial breakdowns, its disillusionments and its black catastrophes. The abyss may lie just ahead, but beyond it there is a new slope to surmount, on which the light will be clearer.

That, or something Mke it, is what most of us believe. We may be wrong-but the belief at least keeps us from

NOT A CHINAMAN'S CHANCE. We shudder to think of faithless

Japan, we point to our Kellogg pact

And piously hope the League we renounce.

But the way of the world has never been just,

May make her repent of her act.

As Darius once learned from a Greek:

Or a Carthage razed, that a Rome might arise, And the strong keep their rule

o'er the weak.

And what of ourselves when we wanted land? Of that what does history say?

Was it hard to invent a pretext for When Mexico stood in our way?

No weakling may hope to keep or protect

The thing that a stronger would steal: And the lesser beast ever must lay

down its life To the lion in need of a meal.

A doctrine, this, of defeat and despair.

And not to profess in a creed; Yet destined to rule upon earth everywhere. While the god of the world is

greed.

-Sam Page.

Soviet Traders. Russian business operations in the United States have shrunk to a point where Amtorg, the soviet trading agency in this country, is cutting down its staff by more than half. The fact that it also is reducing its office space would suggest that the new state of affairs

OLD LAKE WRECK RAISED Port Washington, Wis .- (UP)-Parts of the hull and keel of the steamer Toledo. which was pounded to pieces in a storm 75 years ago, have been dragged from the bottom of Lake Michigan by a wrecking crew excavating a new channel for a power plant here. The Toledo sank 20 rods from shore. Only two of the

COULDN'T SCARE HIM

30 passengers and crew were saved.

Charleroi, Pa. - Five youths donned skin-tight black clothes, painted bones on them with phosphorescent material, and set out to is expected to endure for some time. The reasons, as set forth by the head of Amtorg in a recent number of its official organ, the Economic Review, would seem to credit the American business man with a selfsacrificing patriotism he would scarcely claim for himself. The basic condition for large commercial operations between nations, said Mr. Bogdanov, is adequate banking facilities, and these have not been furnished by the United States. At the same time the campaign against Soviet imports has resulted in a large decline in sales. Since soviet purchases depend on soviet sales, a decline in Russian orders in this country from more than \$100,-000,000 in the first 10 months of 1930 to less than half that amount in the corresponding period for the current year become inevitable

To say that American business men and bankers have turned their back on a desirable soviet customer in a time of depression when the smallest customer is precious. or that they have refused to handle soviet imports despite the lure of low prices, is to suggest a sacrifice of personal advantage to principle for which there must be very few parallels in the history of commerce. This has not been the behavior of other countries in their relations with soviet Russia.

> The Right Idea. From Pathfinder.

"Say, don't you ever take a va-"I feel that I shouldn't leave my

"Why, can't the company do without you?"
"Yes; that's just what I don't want them to find out.

scare couples parked along the highway. They approached one motorist who was changing a tire. "Boo!" the youths yelled. "Scram!" shouted the motorist. With that he struck one of the "skeletons" over the head with a tire iron. The motorist turned out to be Constable Joseph Judson.

HIKERS BLAMED HOOVER Dodgeville, Wis. - (UP) - Two hitch-hikers, a man and a woman, passed through this city together recently. On the man's back was a sign: "Don't offer me a ride. I don't

deserve it. I voted for Hoove-

Dangerous days



In MIDWINTER you and your children need reserves of sturdy resistance to ward off those gasty colds. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will help you gain this resistance. Its Vitamin A promotes growth and fortifies against the common cold. And then there's a wealth of Vitamin D that helps build strong bones and teeth. Doctors will tell you how good it is for run-down adults as well as growing children. And the pleasant flavor of Scott's Emulsion makes it easy to take. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. Sales Representatives, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., New York.

LISTEN TO Scott's Emulsion's "Romances of the Sea" every Sunday and Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. over the Columbia Basic Network

# Scott's Emulsion OF NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

#### LOVER OF TODAY A "GOLD DIGGER"?

Would Seem So, if This better than force; . . . this is her Story Is True.

Where the etesian winds blow over andria, all is not well; and true love, its difficulties-because England went goods." off the gold standard.

British pound sterling.

country, through the Arabian gulf. shame, were she not mummified. While booking passage, next day, the young gallant came across the latest | Egypt, when lovers came bearing news from England, brought in on a gifts. The spirit of materialism has freighter, announcing the suspension fallen upon the swain of the land. of the gold standard. Immediately, The code of the fortune hunter has his prospective father-in-law was apprised of the fact that there would Ptolemy who, advising the young be no wedding unless the ante was men to marry, let loose this piece of boosted to £700. Otherwise, the girl wisdom, an inscription found at Abu-

the standards of old, when the slackens." Rameses presided over the destinies ers, the gold-diggers.

house; love they wife purely; fill her Post.

stomach; clothe her back; these are the cares to give to her body. Caress her, fulfill her desire during the time of thine existence; it is a kindness which honors its master. Be not brutal; consideration will lead her breath, her aim, her gaze. This establishes her in they house; if thou repellest her it is an abyss. Open the Egyptian sea, at the port of Alex- thine arms to her for her arms; call her, show thy love, and give to which never runs smoothly, is having her of thy bounty, all thy worldly

Now, what have we in Egypt? Be-As the story goes, a young Egyp- cause Great Britain suspends the tian was strolling along the shore of gold standard there are a let of sulky the Lake Marcia, fed by waters of young men who will not marry unthe Nile, his ladylove by his side, less their fathers-in-law-to-be dig They were to be married and the down in their jeans and make up the young man was happy in the knowl- loss on the bourse. Old Cheops edge that the girl's father had set. would roll over in his grave, and the tled upon her a dowry of 500 Egyp- regent queen mother of Thotmes tian argenteus, a coin kindred to the III, who advised her son to shower upon his beloved all the precious With this sizable fortune, the young | woods of the Holy land, with verlovers planned to wing their way on dant incense trees, and all his house a honeymoon into the cinnamon hold goods, would blush with very

Gone are the good old days in taken the place of the tomes of would be left waiting at the temple. simal: "Activity produces riches Now here is rigid departure from and riches do not last when activity

In the badinage of Broadway, a of Egypt. Then, a lover laid before man who comes seeking remittances his lady's feet heaps of incense, resin, from his father-in-law is a bum. In and ebony, and pure ivory, and gold the case of the Egyptians, it may be and silver from the land of Amu, set down as a sad state of affairs with tesep wood, and the cassiabark, when the romances of Cairo are aham incense and mestamkohl, with blasted by the enactment of laws the skins of leopards from the made in a London parliament, thus north, apes and monkeys, and a jug proving that it is a small world after If wine; but these things happened all. Its smallness, in this instance before the days of the Egyptian min- is best examplified by the shriveled souls of the mamorati who postpone At that time, as it is taken from their wedding until their father-inthe "oldest book in the world," writ- law recoup lost fortunes. These felten on papyrus, a man bothered him- lows must come from Lower Egypt, self not about a dowry from his wife's for in the higher life there is no parents, but undertook to provide for gold standard attached to love .the lady, to wit: "Take care of thy John J. Daly, in the Washington

## RELIEVES HEAD, CHEST and BACK COLDS. Stainless "Rub In" and inhalant unsurpassed in preventing and relieving cold congestions McKESSON & ROBBINS **SINCE 1833**

#### Two Days of "Freedom" for Husband and Wife

It is a mistake to think that two people can, in this Twentieth century, live their whole lives happily, successfully and abundantly on the basis that husband and wife are one, unless each party to the arrangement is free to follow his own tastes and fancies. Otherwise you inevitably get riages which otherwise would have been successful.

I have eliminated the possibility of duliness. On two days each week I never see my husband. It has proved a really sound arrangement. I do sponsibilities at all.

just dull and uninteresting.

each other more because we have enter the house or thrash the woman. been apart. We are each of us refreshed and have something new to talk about. It is not a bad plan, and | thing-even three, four or five, when I might even say that it is a plan it comes to making friends. which many other people might find very suitable. They will be surprised at the results.-Anita Loos in | ly make you cheerful because they the London Saturday Review.

Big Area Burned Over

Forest fires in the United States. in 1931 swept over a total of more than 52,000,000 acres, an area greater than the state of Ohio and Indlana combined. Careless smokers were responsible for more fires and greater losses than any other cause. The damage caused by these forest fires reached an estimated total of \$65,boredom and unbearable duliness. young growth, wild life, water-shed values and other intangible values which could not be measured in dollars and cents.

Ordered to Thrash Wife

As the result of a court clerk's erwhat I like, go out with friends I ror a divorcee in Berlin, Germany, is choose, even though some of them he suffering from the effects of a thrashdislikes and others he thinks just ing administered by her ex-husband, silly. Still, he does not object. For with court order. A few days after those two days we live our lives he had been divorced the man reapart as if we had no mutual re- ceived official notice that he was to pay alimony, to enter her house, and He chooses his own friends. Some to thrash her. He quickly complied of his friends I dislike as much as by putting into effect the second and he dislikes some of mine. Others are third parts of the order. Investigation disclosed that the order should The days we are together we enjoy have read to pay alimony, but not

There are two ways of doing a

There are people who just naturalare-bless 'em.

