

Latest Methods in Beef Production

Changing Conditions Call for Better Handling of Grazing Herd.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

With the gradual reduction in range areas available for grazing cattle, and the increase in the nation's population, new methods of beef production have developed. A farm or ranch properly equipped for raising beef cattle now has some acreage for raising grains and roughages as well as pasture land. The United States Department of Agriculture has studied carefully the important factors of raising beef under modern conditions and has issued the results in a revision of Farmers' Bulletin 1592-F. This publication, "Beef Production on the Farm," reports that owners of farms where beef cattle provide the major part of the farm income obtain best results when the breeding herd is large enough to produce at least a carload of cattle each year.

Herd Bulls Important.

As an aid in marketing fattened animals the bulletin suggests that the offspring be as uniform as possible and show a predominance of some particular beef breed. Much depends, therefore, on the selection of healthy, registered herd bulls, displaying quality and at the same time representing the approved type for the breed. The publication lays special emphasis on feeding and management of the herd and lists several rations which include home-grown feeds.

Inclosures for Calves.

In feeding calves for maximum gains the authors recommend the use of creeps or inclosures which allow only the calves to have access to grain while running with their dams. Recent experiments have shown this method of raising calves to be desirable where finishing at an early age is essential. Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1592-F may be obtained from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Farm Vegetable Patch Coming Into Its Own

One effect of the drought which seems almost incongruous is that it forced many farmers to plan and work up gardens on a scale which their real importance warrants.

Heretofore, with the farmer becoming more and more of a specialist, his vegetable or "kitchen garden" has been more and more neglected and little or no time has been devoted to the production of the family's own vegetable supply. As a usual thing, what attention has been given to the vegetable patch was given in a spare moment or two when there was nothing else to do.

The lack of cash crops, due to the drought, brought many farmers to a realization of the importance of filling the greater part of their food supplies from their own lands. The Department of Agriculture, sensing the trend of the farmer's thoughts, is laying considerable stress this year on the kitchen garden and is aiding the farmers with all the information available. That part of the urban population which has felt the pinch of unemployment and is turning to gardening on a much larger than usual scale will also find that valuable aid may be had from the department.

Soot Urged as Means of Destroying Slugs

A direct and speedy method of exterminating slugs is supplied by the use of soot, which, if it comes in actual contact with them, is immediately fatal. The operation may entail time and trouble, but on badly infested land it is well worth while. The soot should be broadcast as late in the evening as possible, preferably on a moist, warm evening or after a shower. Frequent surface cultivation helps to keep slugs in check, as it does other soil vermin, because it destroys them in embryo form. Certain birds are also very useful in keeping down the slug plague. Lime air slaked, used in the same way as the soot is also an excellent remedy.

Method of Destroying Grubworms in Alfalfa

Frequent rotation will aid in controlling white grubworms. The alfalfa sod in any case should be plowed deeply, thoroughly harrowed and then put in some such crop as potatoes, oats, or some crop not seriously injured by the such as soybeans, cowpeas, and the like.

Hogs will gorge themselves on grubs in badly infested land, and if confined so that they will root it over thoroughly, they will effectually rid a field of the grubs. Flocks of chickens and turkeys following the plow will catch a considerable number of the grubs.

Profit in Vetch

County agents of southwest Arkansas reported field meetings held around vetch demonstrations. These demonstrations averaged 55.71 pounds of green material on a 100-square-foot plot, which is equal to 1,100 pounds of quickly available nitrogenous fertilizer. The average cost of growing the vetch including seed, fertilizer, inoculation, and labor was about \$3.50 per acre, while the amount of fertilizer replaced would cost in most localities about \$25.

Chance for Breeders of Horses and Mules

Shortage of Animals Means Advanced Prices.

There is a shortage of good young horses and mules, due to the fact that the production of colts has been greatly curtailed.

During the ten years 1910 to 1919 inclusive, we produced and reared to January 1 following foaling 18,142,495 horse and 3,989,512 mule colts; during the next ten years, 1920 to 1929 inclusive, we produced and reared to January 1 following foaling only 6,375,000 horse and 1,832,271 mule colts.

In other words, out of the 13,354,000 horses on farms January 1, 1903, less than 6,375,000—under one-half—can be under ten years of age. Most of the others living were foaled between 1914 and 1919 inclusive, during which six years 9,057,476 horse colts were foaled that lived to January 1 following.

In mules, we produced in 1910 to 1919 inclusive, 3,989,512 mule colts; from 1920 to 1929 inclusive only 1,832,271—so that out of 5,279,000 mules on farms January 1, 1930, more than three-fifths were over ten years old.

Such conclusive evidence of a real shortage cannot be ignored. Prices, already rising, will go substantially higher within the next five years.

Mares bred now will furnish colts that if well grown out will be fit for work in 1935. Better act now than to pay long prices then.

The colts that pull the load (of financial success) are the ones you raise yourself.

Bull Calf Must Have Roughage in Rations

Alfalfa hay is just as important in feeding the bull calf as in the feeding of dairy cows in milk. The quality of the roughage determines the cost of the calf ration. A good mixture for the six months' old bull calf that has plenty of good quality alfalfa hay is equal parts of barley or corn, oats, and bran. When the price of bran gets too high, the home-grown grains alone will suffice. For a poorer quality of alfalfa hay or for some carbonaceous roughage, we would emphasize the need of from 50 to 100 pounds of linseed meal in the above mixtures. While the calf is being supplied skim milk, four or five pounds of grain a day will suffice. This should be increased at weaning time. A fresh supply of salt and water must always be on hand so that they may be taken at will.—Exchange.

Quail Natural Enemy of the Boll Weevil

A great deal is being written on the boll weevil and many remedies are being advanced as to how to exterminate them. Now, there is but one known remedy: If all states infested with boll weevils will pass laws making it a penitentiary offense of five years for killing quail and other birds for 20 years, and if the states so affected with weevils will go into other states where there is plenty of quail and buy 1,000 for each state and distribute them in the counties infested with weevils, I guarantee that the weevil will soon be exterminated. But pass this law first, for the sports in towns and cities can kill all the quail in the state in 10 days if allowed to do so. One quail will destroy more weevils in one day than a man can with all his bait.—J. A. Robbins in the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

Inoculation of Prime Importance to Crops

It has been shown that in the case of alfalfa, sweet clover, peas or other legumes that are being grown on the land for the first time, that inoculation is really necessary.

Cultures for the inoculation may be secured through your farm bureau office or a commercial culture may be obtained from your local dealer. In applying the inoculant to the seed, the general practice is to mix a small quantity of the seed thoroughly with the inoculating material, then mix this treated seed thoroughly with the entire amount to be treated. Increased returns from legumes will more than pay for the small cost of inoculating.

Find Cost of Milk and Butterfat Production

By periodically weighing the milk of a dairy cow and testing it for fat and by keeping records of the kind and the amount of feed consumed by her it is an easy matter, at the close of a year, to determine the cost of milk and butterfat production in terms of feed consumed. Armed with such records the breeder of dairy cattle is prepared to select the most efficient producers for breeding purposes and thereby make comparatively rapid strides in developing outstanding producing strains. The poultry breeder has no greater difficulties to overcome in building high egg producing flocks.

Agricultural Hints

The principal object of summer fallow is to store moisture for future crop production.

It is cheaper to prevent a disease among chickens than to try a cure after it has appeared.

Flaxseed acreage reductions in the United States, Argentina, India, and minor producing countries are in prospect this year, says the bureau of agricultural economics.

"OLD OAKEN BUCKET" WELL STILL IN USE

But Little Else Remains of Scenes Recalled by the Poem.

The Old Oaken Bucket is resting easier these days, as it swings gently to and fro above the historic well on the old Northey place in Greenbush, not far from Scituate. For the famous bucket has learned that it will not have to come out of retirement and go into active service again, as was threatened at the time when Greenbush and other communities near Scituate were protesting the proposed increase in the water tax—and planning to use their wells should the rate be increased. Had Scituate not solved the problem by purchasing the water company, passersby on the Old Oaken Bucket road might once more have witnessed the dignified dip of the ancient sweep and heard the splash of the bucket as it sought the cool depths of the well immortalized by the poem of Samuel Woodworth.

The author of "The Old Oaken Bucket"—who is often confused with the English poet Wordsworth—was born in Scituate in 1785. His father was Benjamin Woodworth who later took as second wife the widow of Capt. Joseph Northey. It was an ancestor of this man, John Northey by name, who dug the well in 1675 and built beside it a house which was subsequently burned by the Indians.

Of the early Northeys, an interesting story is told. John and his wife were absent on a visit to some friends in another settlement. Their baby boy had been entrusted to the care of Grandma Ewell, who lived not far from the house by the well. While the baby slept in its crib, the good lady was baking bread. Chancing to glance out the crude window of her house, she saw a band of marauding Narragansett Indians swooping down the hillside.

History does not accurately de-

scribe the old lady's emotions, but it does chronicle her flight to the block house which stood beside the pond, on the present location of the White Swan Inn. The baby, Grandma Ewell discovered when she was safe within the log walls of the fort, had been left behind. Nor would the defenders of the community venture forth to rescue the child, for the savages were already surrounding the walls.

There came a lull in the attack and while the Indians withdrew to reorganize their attack, Grandma slipped out of the block house and hurried to the cabin. Her leaves of bread were gone—but there in his cradle slumbered the rosy-cheeked infant. And hardly had his thankful grandmother returned to the block house with him, than a band of redskins swooped down on the Ewell cabin and burned it.

When Samuel Woodworth was a boy, Greenbush was quite a civilized community, with stage coach to Boston twice a week and an occasional packet boat sailing from Scituate harbor to Boston. The lad early exhibited his poetic nature to his teacher, Rev. Nehemiah Thomas, and was apprenticed to Benjamin Russell of the Columbia Sentinel, in New York. Later Woodworth was connected with George Morris, who founded the New York Mirror.

Of the incident of the writing of "The Old Oaken Bucket," Morris tells the following story, in the introduction to one of Samuel Woodworth's volumes of poems. The latter returned from his office near Wall street, one hot summer's day in 1817, and gratefully drank a tumbler of water—New York pump water—brought him by his wife. As he set the glass down, he sighed and said:

"That is very refreshing, but how much more refreshing would it be to take a good long draught, this warm day, from the old oaken bucket I left hanging in my father's well at home."

Mrs. Woodworth suggested that this sentiment would make a good theme for a poem. The poet immediately sat down and dashed off the stanzas which are so familiar.—Boston Herald.



No "After Bite" When Shaving with Cuticura Shaving Cream

A small amount quickly becomes a thick, lasting lather that penetrates to the hair follicles, while the medicated properties of Cuticura soothe the skin.

At your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of 3c. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Malden, Mass.

THE OUTSTANDING SUCCESS IN THE TIMES SQUARE DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



WITHIN easy walking distance to important business centers and theatres. Ideal transit facilities.

450 OUTSIDE ROOMS BATHS. Every room has 2 large windows, serving pantry and spacious closet.

\$3 to \$4 Single Per Day
\$5 to \$6 Double
SPECIAL WEEKLY OR MONTHLY RATES

The Belvedere 48th ST. West of B'way, New York

Write or wire reservations to J. C. REYNOLDS, Managing Director

The man who takes an umbrella to church and leaves it out in the vestibule has got true friends. After one has acquired knowledge, the next thing is to know what to do with it.

Here Are the Reasons Firestone CAN GIVE YOU EXTRA VALUES

6 PLIES UNDER THE TREAD
OLDFIELD TYPE

ONLY by comparing manufacturing, construction, and distribution can you determine what is behind the price tag on the tires you are asked to buy. Price alone is never an index to value unless you know the reputation and ability of the manufacturer and what advantages he has in purchasing of raw materials, manufacturing efficiency, and distributing economies. These are the factors that determine tire value.

Read the facts at the right—then go to the Firestone Service Dealer in your community and make your own comparisons with cross sections of Firestone Tires and special brand mail order tires. See the Extra Values you get by equipping your car with Firestone Tires.

Manufacturing Efficiency

Firestone control every step in the manufacture of their products—own their own rubber preparation factory in Singapore—their own cotton fabric mills—and their own huge tire factories—the most efficient in the world. With these great advantages Firestone save millions of dollars annually, which are passed on to car owners in Extra Values.

Mail Order houses have their tires built as a part of a miscellaneous assortment of production by some manufacturer who is unknown to the public. Mail Order houses are dependent upon others for their tires.

Distributing Economy

Firestone have the most efficient and economical distributing system through Service Dealers and Service Stores. Firestone know tires must carry with them the necessary service for the economy, safety, and satisfaction of car owners. Special brand mail order tires are usually made just to sell, with limited or no facilities for servicing the car owner after the sale.

Quality and Construction

| Firestone Gives You | 4.50-21 Tire | | 6.00-19 H. D. | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Firestone Oldfield Type | Special Brand Mail Order Tire | Firestone Oldfield Type | Special Brand Mail Order Tire |
| More Weight, pounds . . . | 17.18 | 17.10 | 29.06 | 28.45 |
| More Thickness, inches . . . | .635 | .596 | .679 | .677 |
| More Non-Skid Depth, inches . . . | .366 | .258 | .344 | .305 |
| More Plies Under Tread . . . | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Same Width, inches . . . | 4.75 | 4.75 | 6.02 | 6.02 |
| Same Price | \$5.69 | \$5.69 | \$11.45 | \$11.45 |

Lowest Prices

| Size | Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each | Special Brand Mail Order Price | Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair | Size | Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each | Special Brand Mail Order Price | Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 4.40-21 | \$4.98 | \$4.98 | \$9.96 | 6.00-20 H. D. | \$11.47 | \$11.47 | \$22.94 |
| 4.50-20 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | TRUCK and BUS TIRES | | | |
| 4.50-21 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 30x5 H. D. | \$17.95 | \$17.95 | \$35.90 |
| 4.75-19 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 12.10 | 32x6 H. D. | 20.75 | 20.75 | 41.50 |
| 4.75-20 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 13.50 | 36x6 H. D. | 32.95 | 32.95 | 65.90 |
| 5.00-19 | 6.98 | 6.98 | 13.96 | 6.00-20 H. D. | 15.25 | 15.25 | 30.50 |
| 5.00-20 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 14.20 | All Other Sizes Proportionately Low | | | |

* A "Special Brand" tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies, and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on every tire he makes.

Double Guarantee—Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

FIRESTONE SERVICE DEALERS & SERVICE STORES SAVE YOU MONEY AND SERVE YOU BETTER