

## SOY BEANS TAKE PLACE OF OATS

Production of Seed During Past Few Years in Corn Belt Has Become Profitable.

### SEEKING COMMERCIAL OUTLET

Possibilities of Utilizing Crop for Oil and Meal Had Much to Do With Increased Acreage—Grower Afforded Cash Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The soy bean is rapidly taking a place as a major crop in the farming systems of the corn belt, replacing oats to a considerable extent and taking part of the corn acreage. Although primarily used for forage, pasture and ensilage, the growing of seed during the last few years has been a very profitable industry. The production of seed has now increased to the point where the supply greatly exceeds the demands for planting.

Seek Commercial Outlet. County soy-bean associations, growers, county agents and extension officials, notably in Illinois and Indiana, have concerned themselves in the development of a commercial outlet of the seed. As a result, the production of oil and meal from corn belt grown soy beans seems to be definitely assured for the season of 1922. Several mills in Indiana and Illinois have become interested in the possibilities of the soy bean as source of oil and meal. Two mills in Illinois have planned to use about 750,000 bushels this season, while other mills are planning on a smaller scale.

Although definite figures are not available on the acreage of soy beans in the various states, reports to the United States Department of Agriculture indicate very large increases in acreage for seed production and forage purposes throughout the northern and corn belt states. The possibilities of utilizing domestic grown beans for oil and meal no doubt had much to do



An Indiana Field of Soy Beans.

with the large increase in acreage for seed. Such a commercial outlet affords the grower another cash crop as corn and wheat.

### Ready Market Indicated.

The various ways in which the soy bean and its products are utilized in the United States indicate a ready market for the commercial production of soy-bean seed. Soy-bean oil is largely used in the manufacture of soaps and paints, and it is also used in the manufacture of lard and butter substitutes, rubber substitutes, linoleum, printing ink, and as a salad oil. The cake or meal is a superior cattle feed and of high value for human consumption.

### HOGGING OFF CORN AND PEAS

Mixture Makes Reasonably Good Balanced Ration and Animals Thrive Well on It.

In hogging off corn and cowpeas, the pigs and hogs eat the beans only, and not the vines and foliage. This legume seed is relatively high in protein, balancing the starchy corn. The mixture makes a reasonably good balanced ration; the hogs grow on it and gain in both flesh and fat; and there is more of the mixed feed than with corn alone.

### FEED-FARMING IS IMPORTANT

Department of Agriculture Has Established Project Which Deals With It Exclusively.

Owing to the importance of feed-farming industry, the United States Department of Agriculture has established a project which deals with it exclusively. It furnishes information to prospective breeders, as well as to those already engaged in the industry, which helps them to overcome obstacles and avoid pitfalls.

### TEST WITH PUREBRED LAMBS

Consumed 63 Per Cent as Much as Scrubs and Were Disposed of at 75 Per Cent More.

Eighteen lambs sired by a scrub ram and eighteen sired by a purebred ram were fed out in a contest. Those sired by the purebred ate 63 per cent as much grain and sold at 75 per cent more money than the scrubs did—good blood pays.

## FAMOUS RAMBOUILLET RAM GETS ATTENTION

Ranchers in West Study Result of Breeding Work.

Particularly Interested in Noted Sire, Prince of Parowan—Uniformity and Good Type Produced Are Exhibited.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ranchers from Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, about 200 persons in all, recently attended a field day at the government sheep farm in eastern Idaho, where they studied the results of the breeding work done by the department, particularly that with Rambouillets. The famous Rambouillet ram, Prince of Parowan, attracted much attention from these



Prince of Parowan, Rambouillet Ram on Government Farm in Idaho.

range sheepmen. This ram, a particularly high-class sire, produced nearly 120 sons and daughters on the ranch last year. Of these, 28 selected rams and 58 ewes were exhibited in pens to show the uniformity and good type produced by the sire. Some of his grandsons were so much like his sons that it was difficult to pick them out. Stockmen consider that this ram is a "find" and equal to the best of the breed.

In addition to the breeding work on this range station studies are being made of various methods of year-round management and the effects on yields of wool and lambs, range improvement by grazing studies and re-seeding of abandoned areas of the range, shed lambing, and methods of watering sheep on parts of the range distant from water. Fences are now built so that it will be possible to carry out experiments on the use of range to the full capacity.

### BABY BEEF VERY PROFITABLE

Production Can Be Made on Land Worth Not More Than \$150 Per Acre—Always "Toppers."

Baby beef production can be made most profitable on land worth not more than \$150 an acre, of which at least 50 per cent is easily cultivated, says W. H. Peters, acting chief of the animal husbandry division of the University of Minnesota. By baby beef production, he says, is meant the growing, fattening and marketing of beef calves at ages ranging from 12 to 24 months, 16 to 18 months being the most economical at which to sell. "With sufficient fat on them when placed on the market, baby heaves are always market toppers," Professor Peters says. "Baby beef production allows raising of more calves on the same amount of land than does production of stock or feeder cattle. Each good baby beef steer should sell for \$30 to \$50 more when one and one-half years old than the average feeder steer will bring at two and one-half years of age.

### PLANT WALNUTS ON HIGHWAY

Minnesota Forester Receives 20,000 Trees for Distribution in Southern Minnesota.

Planting trees along Minnesota highways is well under way, following distribution of nearly 20,000 black walnuts, recently received by the state forestry department. The walnuts are to be planted along highways in the southern part of the state, according to W. T. Cox, state forester. The points of the forestry department have changed somewhat since the launching of the tree planting program, due to the fact that the demand for trees is greatly in excess of the available supply.

### BEEF TOP SILAGE IN RATION

Hay Requirements May Be Lessened One-Half in Feeding for Beef, Mutton or Milk.

The best feeding practices have demonstrated that by the use of beef-top silage in the ration the hay requirements may be reduced by one-half in feeding for the production of beef, mutton, or milk. The excellent value of the silage supplements its actual feeding properties and that of forage and other feeds.

### NEW GRADES FOR POTATOES

Revision Provides for Elimination of All Those Misshapen and With Hollow Heart.

Revised grades for white potatoes, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, provide for the elimination from No. 1 grade of misshapen potatoes and potatoes affected by hollow heart, and the addition of a grade known as No. 1 small

## DAIRY THE DAIRY

LARGE PRODUCERS EAT MUCH

One of the Important Points Brought Out in Department Bulletin by J. C. McDowell.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cows that produce milk and butterfat in large quantities have keen appetites and roomy paunches, but they bring in higher incomes over feed cost than the scanty producers, regardless of breed, age, weight, date of freshening, and geographical location. This is one of the important points brought out in Department Bulletin 1083, Relation of Production to Income from Dairy Cows, by J. C. McDowell, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The facts in the bulletin are based on a study of data supplied by 96 cow-testing associations in various



This Cow Ate More Than 11 Tons of Grain, Hay, Silage and Beet Pulp in a Year—She Made in That Time More Than a Half Ton of Butter and More Than 1 1/2 Tons of Milk.

parts of the country. Because of better feeding, better breeding, and better care, cows owned by association members are much better than the general run of cows. The estimated production per head of all the dairy cows in the United States is approximately 4,000 pounds of milk and 100 pounds of butterfat a year. The association cows are about 50 per cent better, producing an average of 6,077 pounds of milk and 248 pounds of butterfat.

According to figures based on 18,014 yearly individual cow records, as butterfat production increased from 100 to 400 pounds there was a regular increase of about \$16 in income over feed cost per cow for every 50 pounds of increase in average production of butterfat. As the yield of butterfat increased from 300 pounds to 396 pounds, the returns above the dollar expended for feed increased from 35 cents to \$1.52.

The cows having an average milk production of 3,250 pounds showed an average income of \$32.25 over the cost of feed, while those producing 13,250 pounds showed an average income of \$218.19 over feed cost. The cows in the latter group produced about four times as much as those in the other group, and their average income over cost of feed was nearly seven times as great. The increase in income above feed cost grew regularly with the increase in production.

A study of these records shows that it pays best to put feed into big producers, even though they are big eaters, says the department.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### KEEP COLTS IN ROOMY STALL

Young Animals Should Not Be Permitted to Run With Mares Which Are Working in Field.

If mares are being used for farm work, do not let colts run with them in the field. Keep the colts penned in a roomy, clean, cool, ventilated box stall in the barn. If the stall is screened to keep out flies, so much the better. Let the colts nurse morning, noon and night, and run with their mothers in the horse paddock at night.

### CARE FOR FARM WOODLANDS

Keep Stock Out as They Injure Young Seedlings and Trees—Forest Supplies Timber.

Take care of the farm woodlands, advises the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep the stock out—they injure the young seedlings and trees. Woodland and pasture land are most profitable when managed separately. The home forest, if well cared for, will supply all the timber which the farm needs for buildings, fences and fuel.

### Animal Food Required.

Animal food is required for the best growth in chicks, as well as for large egg yields. Where bugs and worms are scarce, it is well to feed meat scrap, fish scrap, or any form of milk products.

### Time to Buy Cows.

Usually it is a bad time to buy milk cows any time during the middle of the summer unless they are dry and due to freshen some time during the fall or early winter.

### Realizing Value of Silo.

Dairy farmers are realizing more and more the place of the silo in the successful feeding of dairy cows.

### Plan to Build Silo.

Plan to build the silo and remodel dairy barn or build new one.

## Duchess Stella de Lante



This is Duchess Stella de Lante, daughter of Duke De Lante, the head of one of the most ancient Italian families. She is the first duchess to appear in the role of a film actress. The De Lante villa in Rome is one of the show places of the Eternal City.

## "What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

### FRANCES

FREEDOM is the significance of Frances, the name which is used interchangeably with only one letter's difference as a masculine and feminine proper name. It is derived from the Teutonic "frel," but, curiously enough, made its first appearance in a near approach to its present form in Italy, where the son of an Italian merchant became so fluent as a French scholar that the baptismal name of Giovanni was lost to sight and he went by the term "il Francesco" (The Frenchman). It was this same youth who later was canonized and founded the order of the Franciscan brotherhood.

The first feminine form of the name was the title of the unhappy lady whose doom was so exquisitely told by Dante in his romance of "Paolo and Francesca," which is one of the great love stories of literature. San Francesca di Roma was a devout housewife of great popularity in Italy and in 1300 there was a Françoise of fame at Cambria.

Frances came into being through Mary Tudor, who, in honor of Francis I, king of France, and in memory of her own brief rule on the throne of France, christened her first child Frances. She was the Lady Frances Brandon who established the name in the Tudor court and made it forever popular in England.

Francis and Frances were both used as feminine names without distinction in those days and Frank was the diminutive bestowed exclusively on English maids. The wife of the duke of Richmond was so called and history recalls that the duke would subdue her haughty pride on occasion by saying: "Frank, Frank, how long is it since thou wast married to Prannel?" thus reminding her of an early elopement with a vintner. Lady Fanny Shirley was a famous English beauty whose baptismal name was undoubtedly Frances.

The sapphire is Frances' talismanic stone. It assures her successful accomplishment of any undertaking, preservation from evil, and faithful friends. Friday is her lucky day and seven her lucky number. The morning glory of contentment is her flower. (Copyright by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

### A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

#### FOR GROWTH

OUR space upon the way may narrow be, And surging crowds distract us and impede. The onward march to peace and victory Upon whose hope our hungry spirits feed. The turmoil and the tumult of the hour May deafen with their clamor here below. But earth hath space for roots of plentiful power, And in God's Heavens blue there's room to grow. (Copyright by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



## The SANDMAN STORY

### FOX GETS WORST OF IT

MR. FOX was not very fond of cherries, but he thought such fine ones as he saw on the tree under which he stood were too nice to be passed by, but Mr. Fox was not nimble at climbing; in fact, he did not know how to climb.

While he stood looking up at the cherries along came Mr. Coon, who would as soon travel through the wood by jumping from tree to tree as to walk on the ground.

"What are you looking at, Mr. Fox, sour grapes?" he asked.

Mr. Fox is somewhat touchy on that subject, but he knew if he got those nice cherries he would need the help of Mr. Coon, so he smothered his anger



He Threw Down the Cherries.

and said smilingly: "No, not grapes this time, Mr. Coon, but fine big cherries."

"I, of course, cannot climb, but you are such an expert that it will be no trouble for you to run up and pick some for me."

Mr. Coon, being a good-natured fellow, said he would, and thinking also that he might find a nest of bees or wasps at the same time, for though

he did not mind eating cherries he was very fond of the other things.

He threw down the cherries, and when Mr. Fox had enough he decided that he would punish Mr. Coon for mentioning those sour grapes.

The fact that Mr. Coon had been obliging and picked the cherries for him did not matter at all to ungrateful Mr. Fox.

He saw a limb that was very slender and at the end hung two very large red cherries. By asking Mr. Coon to get those cherries he was sure he would fall to the ground, for the limb would be certain to snap.

Under the tree was a big flat stone, "and, while Mr. Coon wears a thick coat, if he struck on a rock he would be sure to feel it, and then he will know how it hurts me when he mentions those sour grapes," he mused to himself, "for when he lands I will just mention the fact to him before I run off home."

Mr. Fox pointed to the big cherries, but what he did not see was a nest of wasps just over them. Mr. Coon did, however, and he had no intention of picking the cherries. It was the nest he was after as he crept along.

He was so quick about getting it that before Mr. Fox saw what was happening and could run the nest was on the ground and the angry wasps were flying about.

Mr. Coon came down the tree, but it was Mr. Fox the wasps blamed for destroying their home, and after him they went.

He ran for the river to get rid of his tormentors, and had to swim under water part of the way, for angry wasps will chase an enemy a long distance.

"Now, I wonder if he did that on purpose," thought Mr. Fox. "Did he think I was trying to get him on that little limb of the tree so he would fall and knock down the wasp nest to pay me for trying to play that trick, or did he really want the nest?"

Mr. Fox's thoughts were so tangled up thinking about it that he finally gave it up and decided that the sour grape story did not hurt him nearly as much as did the sting of those angry wasps. But still he did wonder about Mr. Coon, if he really did want that wasp nest, but he never found out. (Copyright by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### YOUR HAND

How to Read Your Characteristics and Tendencies—the Capabilities or Weaknesses That Make for Success or Failure as Shown in Your Palm

### THE RIGHT THING

at the RIGHT TIME

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

### THE HAND OF A SINGER

MANY good authorities on palmistry hold that a singer should have a stiff hand and pointed fingers. The mounts of Venus, Luna, Saturn and Apollo should be strong, to show, respectively, melody, harmony, melody and harmony.

By some it is held that the successful singer's hand shows always a good line of Apollo, which runs up the center of the hand into the finger of Apollo, the third or ring finger. The vocalist should always have the finger of Apollo terminating in a point.

Success in seeking and holding public favor is indicated by a line of fortune rising from the bracelet, and running to the mount of Saturn, at the base of the middle finger.

Self-confidence is also required by the man or woman who must appear before the public, and this is indicated by separation of the line of life and that of the head. A line rising from the line of life to the finger of Jupiter, the forefinger, means ambition. (Copyright by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

## WHY?

DO ONIONS MAKE PEOPLE WEEP

THE "gas" given off by a freshly-peeled onion makes itself apparent in two ways. Firstly, by a very strong aroma which is at once apparent to the sense of smell, and also by a smarting of eyeballs which, being extremely sensitive, are hurt by this substance to which they are not accustomed. The nerves of the eye immediately signal the brain to turn on the tears or liquid which is secreted by the body as a natural and continual eye-wash. This flowing over the eyeball forms a sort of curtain which prevents the onion "gas" from coming in direct contact with the nerves and thus injuring them.

Tears are present in the eye at all times. Whenever we wink a tiny drop of the tear-liquid is smeared across the ball of the eye and washes off particles of dust which may have accumulated. But when this liquid is produced so rapidly that it cannot be carried off by the trough at the lower part of the eye—when, through sadness or onions, we "weep"—the tears overflow and run down the face. (Copyright by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

### Helping Out.

"The way the girls dress, I blush for 'em."

"Has it come to this?"

"Eb?"

"Do you think they need somebody to perform that action for them?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### HOT WEATHER HABITS

IS IT not true that our civilized manners are tested in warm weather, and that there is a strong temptation to forget some of the little refinements of life that we possess just because we are civilized?

But the truth of the matter is that the very thing that makes warm weather endurable in office, store or home is the exertion on the part of the individuals to keep up their standard of good manners, and to remember that though the thermometer stands at ninety, more or less, they are civilized none the less.

Considerable self-control needs to be exerted. In the first place don't tell people just how warm you feel. Having exchanged a perfunctory comment or so about the state of the weather let it go at that. To tell your associates just how the thermometer stood in your bedroom last night, how many baths you took between office closing yesterday and office opening this morning, how little you ate as a result of the heat and how much iced tea you have had to consume, just makes other people think all the more about the heat and it doesn't help you at all.

You may not be able to help looking hot, but you don't have to look untidy as a result of the heat. It is better to wear a thin suit than to wear a heavier one in various stages of removal; better for the young woman in the office to wear a short-sleeved open-necked blouse than another sort of blouse with the collar and sleeves tucked away.

A great deal more leniency is allowed men nowadays in warm weather. There are still some business offices where the men are not allowed to remove their coats in office hours, but these are the exceptions. If we do have to pass through periods of almost tropical heat we should be allowed to adopt somewhat the costume of other civilized folk in tropical climes. Hence the palm beach suit for men, soft comfortable collars and lightweight suits are no longer looked upon as unsuitable or freakish in most of our cities.

But whatever else you do, remember that the chances are that you are made no more uncomfortable than the others with whom you associate. If you grumble more it means that you have less self-control; it means that you are not playing the game as well as you should and also, moreover, that you are making the task of getting through the warm weather, which at worst is of short duration, all the harder for yourself and for those around you.

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Substantial enough for racing, a bicycle has been invented that folds compactly for carrying.