

FARM and MARKET SECTION

LATEST FARM MARKET NEWS

Mid-West, Pacific Coast Prices Given on All Commodities

LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28, (UP)—Cattle receipts today were 2,700, largely she stock run. The market was slow, steady to 25 cents lower.

Hog receipts were 1,300. The market was active and strong. Sheep receipts were 1,200 in a moderately active, steady to strong market.

Hogs: 1,300, top \$11.40; bulk 150 to 200 pound butchers \$11 to \$11.40.

Cattle: 2,700, bulk steers \$9.15 to \$11; bulk cows \$6.50 to \$8.50; top \$9; heifers \$8.50 to \$9; Arizona calves \$9.50 to \$12.50.

Sheep: 1,200. Part deck sorted lambs \$12.25; good ewes \$6; cull and common ewes \$2 to \$4; two deers \$3.50.

KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28, (UP)—Cattle receipts here today were estimated at 34,000, heaviest of the season. Most steers sold around \$10 to \$14.50 and yearlings from \$12 to \$15.50.

Hog receipts were a far too heavy here and trade was very dull. The market was 15c to 20c lower. Stock pig sales were around \$8 and \$9.75.

Western fat and feeding lambs were the bulk of sheep supplies which were light. Western lambs were quoted around \$12 and \$13.50.

PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Oct. 28, (UP)—Hog receipts 3,900, including 800 through. Market slow. Averages 25 lower. Bulk early sales light-medium weight 10.65-10.75 heavy \$9.75-10.15. Few pigs 10-10.25; rough packing sows 7.65-8.

Cattle receipts 3,300. Calves 425. Market fully steady for good slaughter cattle. Undertone weak of liberal volume of smooth kinds. Good steers mostly \$10.25-10.75. Stock show cull \$11. Medium grades \$9.25-9.75. Fat heifers \$8.50-9.25. Common grades \$7.75-8.25. Medium grade cows \$7.75-8. Common kinds down to \$6. Cutters \$4-5.50. Calves dull. No early sales.

Estimated sheep receipts 2,150, including 1,338 through. No sales early.

Prices to Farmers

Carrots 20 dozen bunches; beets 30 dozen bunches; turnips 40-50 dozen bunches; potatoes \$1.75-1.85 per orange box; \$2.25-2.50 sack; onions, dry, large, \$1.25-1.50; cabbage, regular, \$1.00-1.25 crate; red, \$1.25-1.50; cantaloupe, crate; spinach 60-75 orange box; cucumbers field, peach box; table stock 60; picking No. 1, 40; No. 2, 40-50; O. 2, 4; raspberries, local crate, \$2.00; tomatoes, 30-50 box; squash, Danish, \$1.25 per cantaloupe crate; corn, yellow, sack, \$1.60-1.75 sack; celery dozen bunches jumbo 70, No. 1, 60; No. 2, 45; hearts \$1.25 per dozen bunches.

Merchants Exchange Prices

Butter: cube extras 48; standards 47; prime firsts 46; firsts 41%.

Portland Wheat

B. B. bluestem \$1.34; soft white 1.20%; western white 1.20%; hard winter 1.19; northern spring 1.19; western 1.19.

Live Poultry

Heavy hens, over 4 1/2 lbs., 25-27; do 3 1/2-4 1/2 lbs., 20-22; do, under 3 1/2 lbs., 17-19; broilers light, 25; colored 20-22; old roosters 12; stage 10 lb. ducks 18-20; young geese (2) 7.

SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28, (UP)—Butter: Extras, 48c. Prime firsts, 46c.

Eggs: Extras, 54 1/2c. Pullets, 41 1/2c. Underlayered pullets, 30 1/2c. Chosen Calif. flats, 25c.

Potatoes: Rivers, \$2.25-2.70; Wash. gems, \$2.40-2.65.

Poultry: Broilers, leghorns, 1 to 1 1/2 lbs., 30-32c; fryers, 30-31c; young roosters, 30c; old roosters, leghorn, 13c; old roosters, colored, 17c; leghorn hens, all sizes, 26-27c; large colored hens, 30-31c. Young turkeys, 32-35c. Old turkeys, 30c.

Grain: Barley feed, \$1.50-1.62 1/2. Wheat, milling, \$2.17 1/2-2.32 1/2.

SEES LESS WHEAT

Preliminary Canadian estimates set the 1929 Dominion wheat crop yield at 292,792,000 bushels, a considerable reduction over the record crop of 466,726,000 bushels in 1928.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS

A study taken by J. F. Page of the Oklahoma A. and M. college revealed that more than 97 per cent of the farmers in Garfield county, Oklahoma, own passenger automobiles.

PLENTY OF WHEAT

Preliminary estimates set the total wheat crop for the United States this year at about 774,000,000 bushels.

Swamp Yields Prize Oat Crop



Harvesting the oats on what was swamp land two years ago, the farm of J. D. Honeyman, shown in inset, at Scappoose, Ore.

SCAPPOOSE, Ore., Oct. 28.—Crown J. D. Honeyman 1929's champion oat grower, for on an accurately measured acre of his oat fields near Scappoose, Ore., a combined harvester reaped 118.41 bushels of oats.

A committee of nine, including federal and railroad agricultural agents, observed the harvest and attest to the accuracy of the measurement. The ground which grew this record crop is not a special plot receiving lavish care, but is just a run-of-field acre measured off to determine a single acre's yield.

Two years ago this farm was a duck pond. Honeyman and his friends hunted up there. Farmers and business men of Scappoose formed a reclamation district to reclaim the 5,800 acres of delta land that includes Honeyman's ranch. Levees, dredging, drainage and a pumping system brought the cost of development to about \$75 an acre. Honeyman's first crop, will more than pay the cost of transforming his old hunting grounds into a farm. Although this is said to be the record yield of the year, it has been at least once surpassed in previous years and was menaced by a yield of last year. According to U. S. department of agriculture statistics, Charles E. Gaches, of Skagit county, Wash., in 1920, raised 197 bushels of oats on a single acre. A Canadian dispatch tells of a yield of 108.4 bushels made in Manitoba last year—probably the 1928 record.

FEDERAL FARM FACTS

Total storage capacity devoted to cold storage in the United States is set at about 700,000,000 cubic feet, according to the U. S. department of agriculture. More space is used for the storage of eggs than for any other product except apples. Frozen poultry ranks fourth.

Prof. Henry Gless of Iowa State College, will direct a research study of farm structures being conducted by the U. S. department of agriculture. The survey will cover farm buildings and their requirements and the best methods of meeting them.

The southern pine beetle destroys more pine timber in the south than any other pest, according to the U. S. department of agriculture. During a single period it has destroyed timber valued at \$2,000,000 and its present toll since 1891 is about \$50,000,000.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina has urged the federal farm board to take steps to relieve tobacco growers of eastern North Carolina. These growers are faced with bankruptcy as a result of low prices they are receiving for this year's crop, the senator claims.

Wheat Plentiful, But—



Storage and marketing facilities in Kansas have been swamped by the quantities of wheat harvested there this season. Schoolyards, backyards and other fields have been used to pile up surplus wheat crop. The U. S. department of agriculture has urged farmers to provide space for individual storage and to arrange for more orderly marketing. The photo shows many bushels of wheat stored in a field.

How To Raise Poultry

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1902. Thirty-six years of veterinary practice on disease of livestock and poultry. Eminent authority on poultry and stock raising. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer.

As You Feed So Shall They Lay

Records Show Egg Production Often Doubled or Tripled by the Addition of One Simple Element to the Feed—Extra Profits From Correct Feeding More Than Offset the Slight Additional Cost.

Editor's Note—This is another story in a series of 52 stories on poultry raising written by the well known national poultry authority, Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., of St. Louis. The entire series will appear in this paper. Our readers are urged to read them carefully and clip them out for future reference.

From somewhere way back in my third reader days, I recall the story of a miser who tried to feed his horse shavings. It would save the price of hay, he reasoned, and if the change was made gradually the beast would never know the difference. Maybe the horse was fooled, but nature most certainly was not. Long before the diet got to be all shavings the poor old horse gave up the ghost.

As I observe the way a great many people feed their chickens, I am often reminded of that story. I don't mean they are stingy, but their lack of knowledge about feeding is just as great. They are expecting the impossible and wonder greatly why they are so consistently disappointed.

The first thing that must be thoroughly understood is that from the hen's point of view egg laying is a secondary matter. She eats first of all to build up and maintain her own body. If, after enough has been eaten for that purpose, she can be persuaded to eat still more of the right kind of food correctly proportioned, she will lay eggs. That's all there is to the theory of scientific poultry feeding.

The next essential fact to be mastered is that different kinds of feeds produce widely different results. Grains furnish, for the most part, substances called carbohydrates which are transformed into fat for the fowl's body and albumen or egg whites. Other substances, known as proteins, build up the muscles of the bird and furnish yolks for eggs. Proteins are usually fed in the form

limestone is kept before the fowls at all times.

A certain amount of green food is also required. It helps prevent digestive disorders and contains the two valuable vitamins, A and D, so essential to the proper assimilation of other food. Without vitamin D, for example, the minerals in the feed cannot be made over into bone and egg shell.

Once it is clearly understood that each different kind of feed has its own individual job to do, the very term "balanced ration" ceases to sound quite so like a foreign language. It becomes plain that the ration must consist of just so much material containing carbohydrates and a proportionate amount containing proteins.

An example of what I consider a well balanced ration is the one given below, which I have used successfully for a number of years. For the sake of those not familiar with this method of feeding, I shall explain that mashers are customarily put in hoppers and kept constantly before the hens at all times. The grains are preferably fed by hand with the feeding far enough apart so the hens will eat plenty of mash in between times. The grains are called scratch feeds, by the way, because they are usually buried in deep litter. That makes the hens have to scratch it out, thus getting much needed exercise.

A Balanced Poultry Ration.
Scratch Feed
100 lbs. yellow corn,
100 lbs. wheat or heavy oats.

Farmers Warned of Fake Cures For Animals by Authority

Mash Feed
100 lbs. wheat bran.
100 lbs. middlings.
100 lbs. yellow corn meal.
50 lbs. ground oats.
100 lbs. meat scraps.
5 lbs. common salt.
Plenty of seasonable green stuff should accompany this ration. Grit, charcoal and oyster shell should be kept before the hens at all times. And water! Yes, of course. Eggs are 65 per cent water and a plentiful supply of fresh, clean water should always be on hand to supply that requirement. It is also essential for the health of the flock.

The feeding of a balanced ration will work wonders. There are plenty of examples of flocks that were fed all grain rations with only fair results, but which doubled or even tripled their output as soon as a good mash with the necessary protein element was added. It is not enough, however, just to feed a 50-50 mash and scratch feed ration all the time. The successful poultry man will study his flock. He will know whether they are being forced and producing beyond their normal capacity, or whether they are getting too fat and lazy so they are not laying as much as they should. If the former, he will cut down on the mash and feed more grain. If the latter, he will cut down on the grain and increase the mash to make birds consume more protein.

Note—I will gladly answer any questions about any phase of poultry feeding which may be addressed to me in care of the editor of this newspaper.
(Copyright, 1929, by Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.)

By NEA Service
URBANA, Ill., Oct. 28.—Stock owners could save money and at the same time keep their animals healthier if 90 per cent of the so-called wonder-working remedies foisted on them were replaced by common sense and veterinary care, is the belief of Dr. Robert Graham, chief in animal pathology and hygiene at the University of Illinois.

"Notwithstanding the unusual claims which may be made for certain 'cures,' he says, 'there are no known drug remedies for contagious abortion in cattle, hog cholera, influenza of hogs, tuberculosis of cattle and poultry, distemper of dogs, cats and foxes, heaves of horses and so on.'

"Some of the wonder-working cure-all remedies are known to cause pain and needless suffering to animals. The administration of animal medicines, exclusive of first-aid treatments, requires skill and training such as the veterinary profession is best equipped by training and experience to give."

Dr. P. B. Dunbar, assistant chief of the food, drug and insecticide administration of the U. S. department of agriculture, points an instance of fake "cures" being foisted on the farmers.

One cure, said to cure abortion in cows, proved to be nothing but brown sugar and wheat bran. A package of this, weighing 9 1/2 pounds, sold for \$5. The firm manufacturing it for about 40 cent a package, cleaned up about \$15,000 a month from its sale.

"The public frequently hears of government action in ridding

MINT GROWING IS INCREASING

Reclaimed Muck Lands Good for Raising of Easily Grown Crop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The gum-chewing stenographers of America have made necessary an important but little heard of farming industry—that of the cultivation of mint.

It is estimated that at present the growing of mint in the United States occupies some 35,000 acres and the yield from this acreage is enough to average half a million pounds of mint oils per year. America leads in the production of this plant, followed by Japan, England, Germany, France and Italy.

At present the center of its growth is in Michigan and Indiana, but in the last 20 years it has spread until now it is raised on the Pacific coast and in the swampy sections of the south.

Reclaimed muck lands are the most suitable for its cultivation, and both the black mint and white mint grow luxuriantly in such soil. A hardy plant has dark purple stems and deep green, broadly lance leaves. The leaves are the valuable part of the plant.

the market of medicines for human use," Dr. Dunbar says, "when these so-called remedies have been proved harmful or worthless. Less often has it heard of the important work being carried on to protect farmers from many of the worthless concoctions flooding the market and for which impossible claims are made for the cure and prevention of every sort of animal disease."

No "Instruments of the Devil" Now! AN ANCIENT PREJUDICE HAS BEEN REMOVED

With the introduction of machinery man-power feared it was to be supplanted. By the force of AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE this ancient prejudice disappeared. Our modern "machine age" brings happiness and prosperity.



"toasting did it"—

Gone is that ancient prejudice against cigarettes—Progress has been made. We removed the prejudice against cigarettes when we removed harmful corrosive ACRIDS (pungent irritants) from the tobaccos.

YEARS ago, when cigarettes were made without the aid of modern science, there originated that ancient prejudice against all cigarettes. That criticism is no longer justified. LUCKY STRIKE, the finest cigarette you ever smoked, made of the choicest tobacco, properly aged and skillfully blended—"It's Toasted."

"TOASTING," the most modern step in cigarette manufacture, removes from LUCKY STRIKE harmful irritants which are present in cigarettes manufactured in the old-fashioned way.

Everyone knows that heat purifies, and so "TOASTING"—LUCKY STRIKE'S extra secret process—removes harmful corrosive ACRIDS (pungent irritants) from LUCKIES which in the old-fashioned manufacture of cigarettes cause throat irritation and coughing. Thus "TOASTING" has destroyed that ancient prejudice against cigarette smoking by men and by women.

"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation—No Cough.

TUNE IN—The Lucky Strike Dance Orchestra, every Saturday night, over a coast-to-coast network of the N. B. C.

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"It's Toasted"—the phrase that describes the extra "toasting" process applied in the manufacture of Lucky Strike Cigarettes. The finest tobaccos—the Cream of the Crop—are scientifically subjected to penetrating heat at minimum, 260°—maximum, 300°, Fahrenheit. The exact, expert regulation of such high temperatures removes impurities. More than a slogan, "It's Toasted" is recognized by millions as the most modern step in cigarette manufacture.