

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

A FORAGE PROBLEM SOLVED

A dwarfed or stunted growth in leguminous forage crops has often been observed. In many cases this dwarfing is accompanied by a marked discoloration of the leaves. In severe cases a browning or burn of the edges of the leaves results. That the potato leaf hopper is responsible for this unthrifty growth is the conclusion recently reported by scientists of the United States department of agriculture who have made extensive studies in a number of states. In the past, such stunted growth has been variously credited to drought, the absence of the proper nodule-forming bacteria, an acid condition of the soil, and so forth. Seeding stands of alfalfa and clover are not only severely thinned out but entirely destroyed at times as the result of leafhopper injury, though by far the greatest loss results from the dwarfed growth and resulting reduction in yield of hay, pasture or green manure. Often alfalfa fields are so badly stunted that the harvesting of the crop seems unwarranted. Indeed, observations to date indicate that leafhopper injury in a large area of this country may be of far greater economic importance than that of any other single known pest of forage crops. There is a marked difference in the severity of leafhopper injury among the different legumes. Common alsike clover, alfalfa and the giant white clover—Ladino—are especially susceptible. Imported European and Chilean red clovers, of which we have had considerable quantities, are often badly discolored and practically ruined before the end of the season, while our American red clovers, grown under the same conditions, practically escape injury. Ordinarily mammoth clover is even more resistant than the native medium red. Apparently there is a direct relation between the hairiness of the plant and the hopper injury. The surface of both the domestic red clover and the mammoth clover is well covered with hair, while the European and Chilean clovers are smooth, as are alfalfa and alsike clover. Leafhopper injury is likely to occur in the latter half of June, though it may be in evidence some weeks earlier. Injury has been general throughout the clover belt and the south, but seems not to be serious in the northwest. The recent announcement that this same insect is responsible for the stunted growth of forage crops gives the answer to problems heretofore puzzling growers and investigators.

CONFINEMENT REARING

One of the most perplexing problems facing the poultry industry is the development of confinement rearing and the question on the part of the average poultryman as to just how far he can carry this new program which is designed to prevent and reduce the hazards from soil contamination. Confinement rearing is quite generally carried on by providing in front of the brooder house a concrete or wire-floored porch on which the birds spend a portion of their growing period and sometimes their entire period. Following are some of the results and experiments: After two generations of confinement rearing, hatching results from eggs laid by such birds were satisfactory. The mortality in the stock from hatching time to maturity was exceptionally low, being for the last year 10.2 per cent from all sources. It was further found that from proper methods of feeding and handling, very uniform growth was preserved, all birds having a deep yellow color throughout the brooding period to maturity. Birds so reared were absolutely free from round and tapeworm infestation, and the system prevents loss from hawks, crows and vermin. Confinement rearing has a very distinct advantage in preventing the intermingling of chicks of different ages, as they are apt to do more or less under free range conditions. Confinement rearing makes it necessary to remove the cockerels at six or eight weeks of age to allow sufficient room for the pullets, which of itself is a very desirable practice. And the method permits of rigid sanitation without excessive labor, which greatly reduces the land necessary upon which to raise a flock of birds to maturity, and it probably offers an opportunity or a way out for the poultryman who is unable to rear successfully chicks of free range due to the contamination and infestation of his wards and fields. It is suggested, if one is at all bothered from these losses, that plans be made now to equip one or two brooder houses with confinement practices or covered runs in front and the system trial before adopting it for the entire brooding operations. It is still felt, however, that for the poultry keeper who has sufficient clean land to practice the necessary rotation of his range areas, free-range rearing is probably the most satisfactory method of rearing poultry.

RETURNS ON SILAGE

Within the year past the startling statement was made by a dairy farmer that every ton of corn put into the silo was a wasted opportunity for securing profitable returns on the corn crop. The statement inferred that the returns from silage were insufficient to meet the costs of thus handling the corn crop. In view of the thousands of acres of corn which have been stored in silos, it will be well for every owner of a silo to question the truth of the foregoing statement and to take into account his returns on silage. Corn silage is produced at a considerable cost, ranging, according to survey studies, from \$24 to nearly \$43 an acre, and, in round numbers, from \$3 to \$5 a ton. An important consideration at this season of the year when silos have been filled and

COMMON FARM SCENE

When you see a young fellow—an upstanding lad, go by in the street, keeping step with his dad; when the smiles in their eyes as they mix with the crowd show that each one is pleased with the other, and proud; it's a heart-grIPPING sight, it's inspiring and fine to know that in life they are bucking the line—a dad and his lad together. A lad has his troubles, to him they are real; some troubles, perhaps, that he tries to conceal. But he likes to depend on a fellow who cares, a fellow he honors—a fellow who shares; and he feels mighty proud of the chance to confide, in the big manly fellow who walks at his side—a dad and his lad

are the available source of a good feed will be to calculate most suitable daily rations, take into account their cost, and figure the returns secured from them. A dairy cow, for example, may eat 36 pounds of corn silage a day, worth 5 cents, at the rate of \$3 a ton; 12 pounds of hay, worth 12 cents, at the rate of \$20 a ton; and 10 pounds of grain or concentrates, worth 20 cents, at the rate of \$40 a ton. The total cost of the ration is 41 cents, and the cow's production for this quantity of feed should approximate 40 pounds of milk, worth at least 2 cents a pound. On the basis of the foregoing figures, and of the fact that feed costs represents 50 per cent of the cost of milk production, \$5 a ton was all that one would receive for silage of the particular ration above stated. Relative values may change with local conditions, however. It is generally conceded that for milk production, growth, maintenance and fattening of animals, more especially cattle and sheep, corn silage is an excellent and economical feed, when properly used as a part of the ration. In view of the fact that silage may be wastefully fed, allowed to spoil from wrong methods of handling it, and may be fed in many instances to a "star boarder" class of livestock, it is easily appreciated how corn put into the silo may result in a lost opportunity for securing profitable returns on the crop. A careful study of actual costs and returns on many farm crops grown and utilized for feed would result in both happy and unhappy surprises.

Give "Meals on Time."

It pays to feed regularly each day. Layers get into the habit of expecting their food supply at regular intervals. Keep the mash hoppers well filled at all times, and feed the moist mash at about the same time each day. It is best to gather the eggs and attend to the droppings and board with equal regularity and not go through the laying pens unless it is necessary, as unnecessary tramping through the pens disturbs the flocks. Avoid scaring birds in heavy lay by always making your approach known to the birds in advance of your entry into their quarters. A few years ago one newspaper rather ridiculed me for suggesting that you should knock gently on the hen-house door before entering. Nevertheless, it will avoid trouble and loss. Feed some sort of green or succulent food daily, as sprouted oats, cabbage or beets. Layers need lots of water for winter egg production, and they need it throughout the winter working day. It will therefore be worth the flock owner's while to see that the winter supply is kept constant and clean and that it is kept from freezing. Keep a limestone grit, or oyster shell and grit, or other shell making materials before the layers all the time. Keep a daily record of the egg production and all of removals of birds from the laying flocks, so that at the end of each month it will be known just when flock decreases took place.

TEST THE FARM SCALES

A prominent stockman and farmer recently had his farm scale given a thorough test. As only 3,900 pounds of known test load were available, the scale could not be tested beyond that point. The scale was found to be weighing consistently heavy. The owner feeds many cattle and hogs, using the corn from his ownlands and buying annually from 25,000 to 35,000 bushels from neighbors. Practically all of this purchased corn is delivered by truck, the gross loads weighing from 5,000 to 7,500 pounds. Of course, there was no certainty as to how the scales weighed at those loads, since standard test loads were not available to those amounts. But as nearly as could be estimated, this feeder was paying, on each load purchased, for something like half a bushel of corn that he did not get, due to overweight by this scale. Figuring an average of 30,000 bushels bought per year and allowing 70 bushels to the load, he would weigh an average of more than 400 loads per year over his scale. Estimating a shortage of one-half bushel per load, that would be 200 bushels. At 75 cents a bushel, the total would represent a shrinkage of \$150 per year. He felt well repaid for having his scale tested and is taking steps to have it put into proper condition. Right now he is figuring whether to have the old scale sent to a good shop and refitted, or to buy a new scale of larger capacity.

FORESTALLING HOG FLU

The following suggestions are made as offering means of avoiding losses due to hog flu: (1) Have animals accustomed to their winter quarters before time for unseasonable weather. Do not wait until cold rains or snow have fallen to provide good shelter. Herds that are hogging down corn should not be allowed to sleep in the open but should be trained to seek good sleeping quarters every night. (2) Furnish an abundance of clean, dry bedding for sleeping quarters. Avoid dampness or dust by frequent change of bedding. (3) Avoid closed, unventilated shelters. Overheated hogs are the ones most apt to contract respiratory disease through chilling on leaving the house in the morning. (4) Keep the hogs' bowels in good condition, not with drugs but with proper feed. Linseed meal is laxative and may well be used for this purpose.

MILCH COW NEEDS GRAIN

The heavy milking cow, even on good pasture, requires some grain. She cannot eat sufficient watery grass to supply all the food she requires. The cow producing over 20 pounds of milk daily should receive a pound of grain for each five or six pounds of milk produced.

together. The fame of a land is not measured in gold, not judged by its mines and the treasure they hold; it merits distinction and confidence, when throughout its dominion are real manly men. A sight that's heart-grIPPING, inspiring and fine is a dad and his lad who are bucking the line—a dad and his lad together.

EVENING SLIPPERS

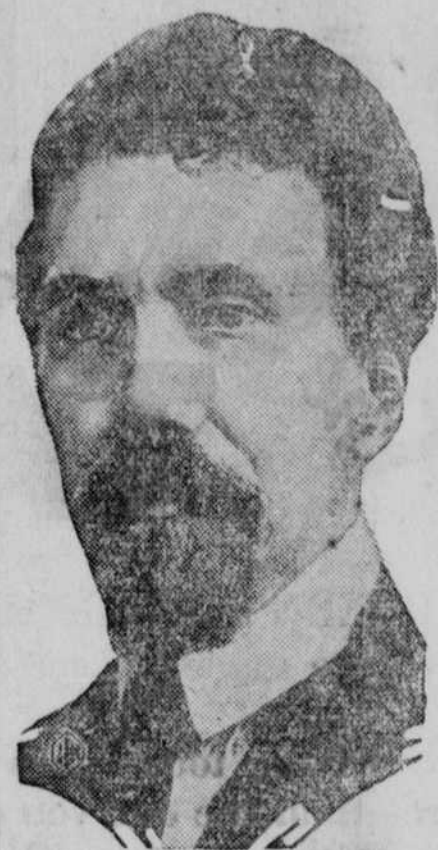
A new pair of pink crepe de chine slippers has modernistic rectangular set-backs running from the tip to the heel of alternating gold and silver

Prima Donna to Wed Our Youngest Aviator



Nydia D'Armell, Broadway stage star and well-known singer, will wed Harry Bruno, who was known in 1910 as "America's Youngest Aviator." Bruno was also personal representative for Colonel Lindbergh after his trans-Atlantic flight. They will fly over the Pan-American routes in the South and West Indies on their honeymoon.

He May Follow Trotsky Into Exile



Comrade Rykov, whose anti-radical tendencies have led Comisar Stalin to force his resignation from the important post of chairman of the council of the Soviet commissaries, the highest office in the Russian administration. It is reported that Rykov will follow Leon Trotsky, deposed Communist leader, into exile.

Chosen Lord Mayor of German Capital



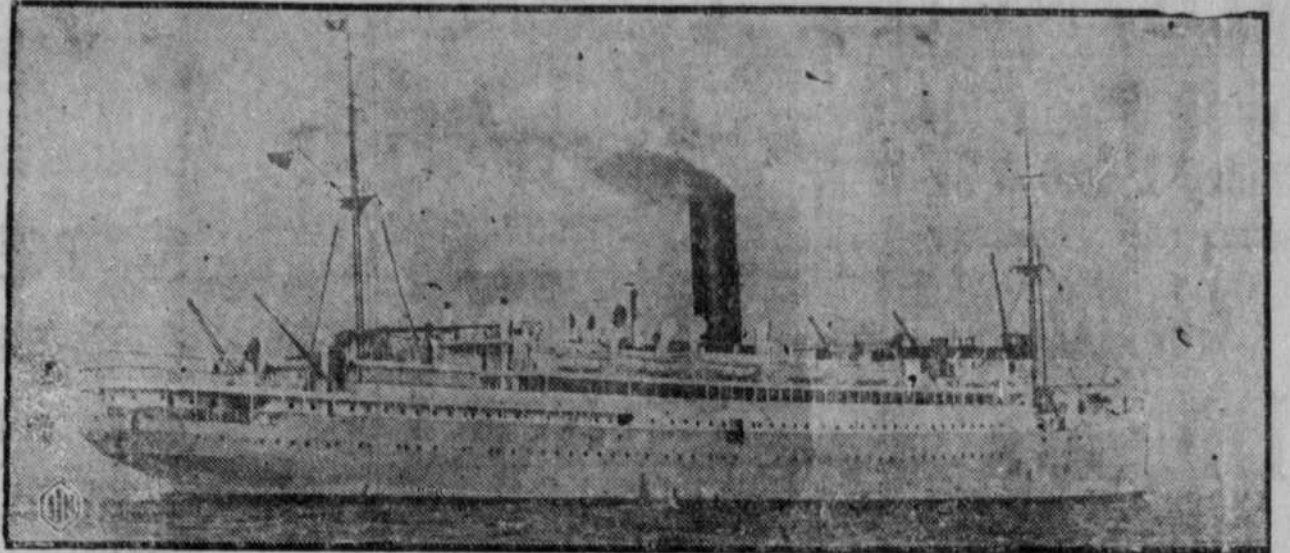
The former Lord Mayor of Altona, Herr Brauer, has been chosen by the City Council of Berlin to succeed Mayor Boess, who recently resigned. The retiring mayor returned but a short time ago from a visit to the United States, where he received a warm reception.

Candidate for Nobel Peace Prize



Salmon O. Levison, Chicago lawyer, is reported a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize. He is the author of what is now the world-famous plan for the outlawry of war.

Crash Sinks Bermuda Liner Off Sandy Hook



Once the pride of the Furness off the sea-buoy just outside of Bermuda pleasure argosy, the S. S. Sandy Hook. She was sucked down when the Clyde liner Algonquin, rising menacingly out of the Fort Victoria lies at the bottom of the Atlantic—a quarter of a mile

mark, crunched through her port side, amidships, sending her reeling through the foggy harbor. The entire list of passengers and crew are safe.

(International News)

Will Fill Important Posts On Senate Committees



N. Y. Representative Proposes Negro on Senate Committee



Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, who proposed the assignment of Oscar De Priest, negro Representative of Illinois, on the Committee to investigate conditions in Haiti. The appointment of De Priest on the Committee on Enrolled Bills, brought the resignation from that body of Representative Allgood of Alabama, who refused to sit with a negro.

(International News)

A dozen choice Republican assignments will be awarded by the Republican Committee on Committees in the Senate. Latest reports indicate "Young Bob" LaFollette (above) will get the coveted appointment as Junior Member of the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Robinson (left), of Indiana, an anti-World Court exponent, will go upon the Foreign Relations Committee. The vacancy on the Appropriations Committee will go either to Senator Steiner (center) or to Senator Johnson (right).

(International News)

Noted Skipper Bids Goodbye to Sea After 47 Years



Captain Walter H. Parker of the S. S. Olympic retires after 47 years on the high seas when the great ship returns to Southampton. Parker is one of the "old salts" who spent practically all of his sixty years knocking about the far corners of the world in ships of all descriptions.

(International News)

Mrs. Church Denies New Romance

Mrs. Agnes Aurelia Church, pretty blonde recently divorced in Reno from Francois Louis Church, scion of the Elibu Church "Baking Soda" Millions, is in seclusion in San Francisco awaiting word from her husband, who, she says, is planning to remarry her soon.



(International News)

Professor Discovers 'Flu Germ



Dr. Sidore S. Falk, 30, professor of hygiene and bacteriology at the University of Chicago, has discovered and isolated the pleomorphic streptococcus, commonly known as the influenza germ. Shown with Dr. Falk, who appears in his studio, is Ruth McKinney, an assistant, from whom bacteria for Falk's experiments were secured.

Reported to Head Fleet Corporation



Charles Piez, of Chicago, it is reported, has been selected as president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation to succeed T. V. O'Connor, who is chairman of the Shipping Board. Mr. Piez was general manager of the Corporation during the war. His appointment as president is expected to be approved by the Shipping Board immediately.

(International News)