

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

DISTRIBUTION OF DROPPINGS

Attention to pasture improvement brings up some new operations on the farm, one of which is the distribution of the droppings from the herd while in pasture. In Europe a particular type of harrow has been developed for this process. There is so tool in this country in general farm use which quite meets this need. Perhaps a spike-tooth harrow is the nearest approach to it. A few farmers who have done this work by hand maintain that a man with a rake or hoe can cover four or five acres of pasture land in a dairyman's day, breaking up and distributing these droppings evenly over the sod. This makes the growth on those fertile areas where the droppings lie more palatable and improves the bear-by sod, an operation that is well worth while. Where the pasture areas are rotated, this should be done every time the cows are taken out of a field. It should probably be done at least twice each season where no rotation of pasture areas is practiced, particularly on those portions of the pasture that are most heavily grazed. Fertilizing the pasture to give the cows more feed increases the necessity for this practice. While there are pastures that will lend themselves to power machinery operations, should the proper type of harrow be developed in this country, there are still many rough pastures where it will always be necessary to do the work by hand.

MOLDY SILAGE

Moldy silage is likely to be much more common this winter than usual, because the drought which prevailed throughout a large section of the country during the last summer and early fall has resulted in a large quantity of dry or burned corn going into the silo. The most common cause of moldy silage is the ensiling of corn when it is too dry. Other causes are improper preparation of the inside walls of the silo, cracks in the silo, improper packing of the silage or failure for any reason to make the silo airtight. The question of whether it is safe to feed moldy silage will be asked frequently. It has been rather commonly thought that moldy silage was dangerous to cattle, and great care has often been taken to exclude all mold in silage. Experimental data and practical feeding trials indicate that moldy silage is not dangerous to cattle. Large quantities of moldy silage have been fed to dairy cattle for extended periods with no ill effects. From this it is not recommended that moldy silage be fed extensively, but it does mean that there is no necessity of attempting to remove any ordinary quantity of mold when feeding cattle. It should be kept in mind, however, that in the feeding of some other classes of livestock, especially horses, that moldy silage is likely to be injurious.

LAMBING OFF SOY BEANS

Early in October we turned 500 Wyoming range lambs directly into a 40-acre field of corn in which soy beans had been drilled thick in the corn rows, says a farmer who is always on lookout for "something better." The lambs took to the beans immediately, first eating whole pods but later learning to reject the pod shells. They took to the beans so readily that we had some fears of digestive troubles. There was no difficulty on this score. Neither have the usual digestive ills come with the full feed on corn, field selfed. The lambs gained rapidly during the first five weeks, feeding entirely on the beans and sweet clover seedling in adjoining stubble. When the last bean was gone they started on the corn. The danger period of starting on corn now was past without loss. We figure that our good fortune is due to the beans working to prepare the way perfectly for the safe feeding of corn, letting the lambs take to the corn as they please. This management saves the labor necessary when the lambs must first be filled with hay or oats or both before turning them into the corn for the day as soon as they find out what corn is. Lambs may be used to clean up soy beans in any cornfield fenced sheep tight before finishing on corn. They will do this very efficiently without touching the corn.

JUST ANOTHER VIEW

Would it not take about 500,000 horses or more to take the place of the tractors in the United States? It takes the production of about four average acres to feed one horse, which would total about 2,000,000 acres. Do you think, if we farmers were doing the production of 2,000,000 acres to feed horses and mules, there would be a surplus to flood the market? Hence, the cause of our surplus is modern machinery. Every time a farmer buys a tractor, he is putting one or two men out of work, buying gas and oil and putting up a little more surplus grain to help depress the market.

POULTRYMAN'S DECALOGUE

The United States Egg society has worked out a list of 10 "dos" and "don'ts" that would do wonders toward raising the quality of eggs marketed and would increase consumption so we wouldn't have to worry about surpluses if these commandments were subscribed to and followed by every poultryman. They are: (1) Thou shalt gather eggs twice each day. (2) Thou shalt provide one clean nest for each five hens and keep the eggs clean with clean nests, clean yards, and grass growing on range in season. (3) Thou shalt swat the roosters at the end of the hatching period. (4) Thou shalt refrain from jamming too many hens in the laying house. Provide four square feet of floor space for each bird. (5) In clean, cool, well ventilated basement or

HORSE EFFICIENCY

The work-stock population on farms is on only a half-rate replacement basis. The average age of work animals is higher than it was a few years ago. The significance of this situation is not that horses and mules are going to disappear from all farms, but that horse farmers must make more efficient use of their work animals. There is no good reason for keeping in the harness a horse that is unable for one reason or another to do an honest day's work. Is the animal inherently unfit for the job? Get rid of it. Is it merely a case of neglected upkeep—failure to feed the animal properly, or to take

cellar, thou shalt deposit freshly gathered eggs until marketed. Keep them from damp floors. (6) Thou shalt hitch up the Lizzie or telephone thy dealer at least twice a week to market thine eggs. (7) Wash not thy eggs unless they are to be eaten at once. Thou should avoid the plague producing dirty eggs. (8) Honor good feed, clean feed, necessary minerals and especially an abundance of lime and green feed at all times. (9) Keep ever before thy flock clean drinking water, cool in summer and with the chill removed in winter. (10) Thou shalt keep none but a standard bred flock producing eggs uniform in size, shape and color.

FALL AND WINTER SOWING

Good stands of sweet clover can be obtained by sowing the seed in the late fall and winter months providing seed in the hull or unscarified seed is used. Experiments indicate that this method is a satisfactory method of sowing sweet clover on winter wheat. Sweet clover seed in the hull normally contains 80 to 90 per cent "hard seeds," so-called because they do not absorb moisture readily and hence are slow to sprout. In threshing sweet clover seed, some of the hulls are removed and this chaffed seed may be partly scratched or scarified, that is, after threshing, the seed is run through a machine called a scarifier, that removes the hulls and scratches or scarifies the seed coat so that it takes up moisture readily and sprouts promptly. It will usually contain not over 5 or 10 per cent hard seeds. Scarified seed was developed to meet the demand for seed of good germination when sown in the spring. The rapid germination of scarified seed is a handicap when a spell of mild weather in early spring is followed by killing temperatures, avoid danger from freezing, there may be too much competition from the rapidly growing wheat. In the experiments referred to, unhulled or unscarified sweet clover has been sown on winter wheat at various times during the late fall and winter months, with good results. Apparently the exact time is not so important, just so the seed is sown early enough to be subjected to enough freezing and thawing weather to soften the hard seeds. About 20 pounds of seed in the hull will be needed to s.w an acre.

PULLET CANNIBALS

In the fall the incoming pullet flocks, as they are placed in their new winter quarters, are usually brought up to a heavy production as rapidly as possible, and under prevailing conditions are generally kept strictly confined to the laying house. While this practice is wise in most instances, it nevertheless carries with it danger of losses from other conditions, principally cannibalism or pickouts. The cannibalistic instinct is usually started as the result of prolepsis. Some of the pullets in laying the first few large eggs invert the oviduct, exposing red flesh, which is pecked by some of the birds in the pen. Once they get the taste of raw meat and fresh blood, they are cannibals. The tendency to cannibalism has been increased by intensive rearing in batteries and in confined areas on wire, which have resulted in rather poor feathering in many flocks of pullets. When the birds are less completely feathered, more of the flesh is exposed and cannibalism is more rampant. Too heavy protein feeding with insufficient exercise and the forcing of rapid laying before the pullets are fully matured, are the common causes of prolepsis. Reducing the meat scrap in the mash and feeding more liberally of grain will help slow up production if it attains a dangerous momentum. The use of dark nests, which the birds enter from the back, will help to check cannibalism. Providing a deep, clean, fluffy litter of straw will not only induce exercise and keep the birds busy and out of mischief, but it will help to hide the exposed vent when the egg is laid. Feeding liberally of oats and barley and other fibrous feeds seems to help very materially in slowing up excessive production and preventing the trouble. In view of the fact that only a few birds develop the cannibalistic habit, to the extent of spending their time trying to injure and start to bleeding the other birds in the pen, principally at laying time, it is possible to net or hook out the vicious ones and sell them for meat or coop them by themselves.

NEW METHOD OF FEEDING

Smashed is another popular idea nearly everybody subscribed to until about two years ago—that chicks must be starved 72 hours before feeding. This withholding of feed forced the chicks to fill up on straw, shavings, dirt or any kind of extraneous material they could find, instead of good wholesome feed which they craved and needed. The obvious hazards involved caused poultry research investigators to turn the light upon this dark subject, and here is what they found: All the positive evidence the most skeptical might desire to change their minds and feed their chicks when they should be fed—36 to 48 hours after completion of the hatch.

KEEP STOCK OFF SEEDLINGS

Livestock should be kept off newly seeded meadows, alfalfa or clover, on days that are warm enough to slightly thaw the ground. When the ground is fully frozen, livestock will not damage the young crop, but when the ground is slightly thawed, so that hoofs slip, the animals will do even more damage than when the ground is fully thawed out.

CARE GETS DOLLARS

Careless handling of milk and cream from now on will greatly influence its quality and hence the price that can be paid for butter-

INTENSIVE DAIRYING

The soiling system, that will feed and support 100 cows on 100 acres, requires no fences at all, for the cows do not graze, but are fed at the barn winter and summer.

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Nor' East Causes Damage



A northeast storm, aided by the highest tide in twenty-one years, caused damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars, along the New England coast.

+ EX-WIVES JOIN TO PREVENT DIVORCE +
+ Vienna—Although divorcees + themselves, ex-wives of Europe + are forming a club to curb the + divorce evil of the continent. + Queen Helen of Roumania, + because of her separation from + King Carol, has been asked by + divorced women to head their + organization as honorary pres- + ident. + Paris is said to be the head- + quarters of the club, and + branches have been formed in + all the capitals of Europe, it is + reported. Only ex-wives are + eligible to belong. + A committee has been busy + conferring with divorce ex- + perts, lawyers and leading + women's organizations to de- + vise ways to prevent divorce. +*****

Summer Fashion



Summer afternoons will afford the opportunity to wear cool open-work net dresses. Dame Fashion has chosen a lovely apple green shade for her net dress, combined with black velvet ribbon sash. Short puff sleeves and a bouquet of flowers add femininely youthful touch.

PACIFIC FLYING SEASON LOOMS

Harold Bromley Has His Big Monoplane in Storage Near Yokohama

Tokio, Japan—(UP)—The 1931 trans-Pacific flying season will start soon, and Japanese observers believe the great oceans may be crossed in a single hop during 1931. Lieut. Harold Bromley, Tacoma long-distance flier, has his big monoplane in storage near Yokohama, and may arrive in Japan soon for a new attempt to fly to the United States. Bromley and his navigator, Harold Gatty, made an unsuccessful attempt last year. Reports have been received here that Eddy Hawk, another American aviator, will attempt a flight from the United States to Japan in his monoplane the "Pacific Era." Ted Lundgren, of Hollywood, Cal., also is reported planning to stop in Japan on an attempted flight around the world. Lundgren hopes to fly from New York to Berlin, thence to Kasumigaura, and from Japan to the United States. The Japan Aviation Bureau already has granted him a landing permit.

SEVENTY YEARS YOUNG

London—The first English woman ever to fly in an airplane, Dame Ethel Locke-King, is still setting aviation records at the age of 70. She has just set out for a record flight to Egypt. Her first flight was with Paulhan shortly before he flew from London to Manchester in 1910. She is the widow of the man who built the famous Brooklands race track.

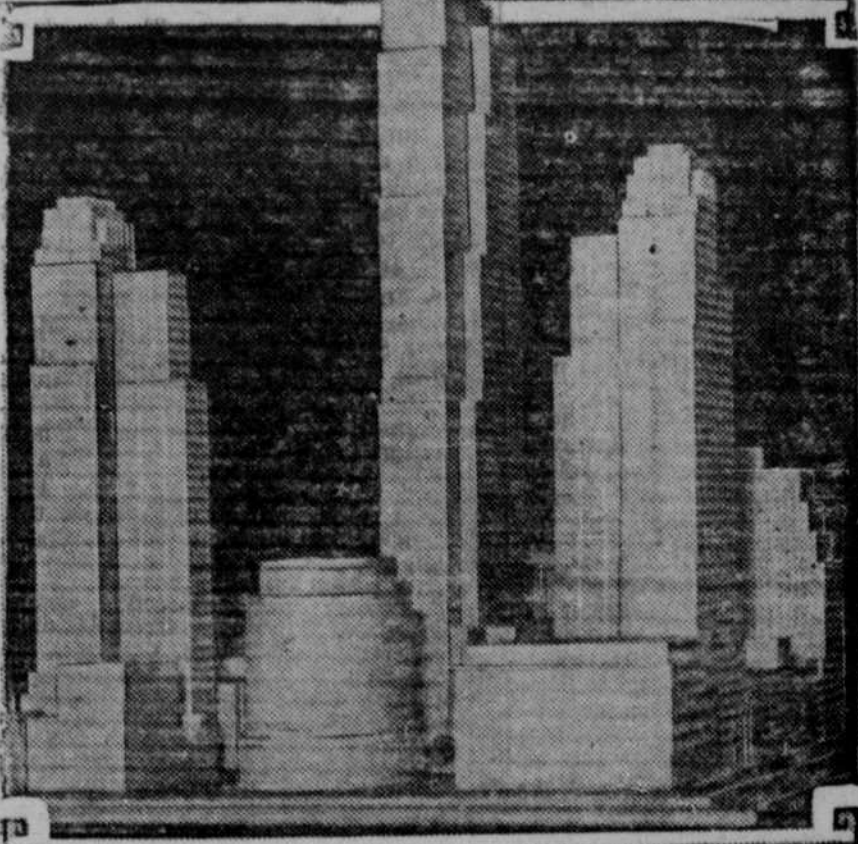
NEVADA PROUD OF ITS TITLE AS LAST 'FRONTIER STATE'

Keno—(UP)—Nevada is very proud of being known as "the last frontier state" in the union and the state legislature is considering legislation that would even make the laws of the state more liberal than they are at the present time. Nevadans are probably the least-regulated persons in the country. Reno considers itself one of the most wide-open cities, and officials claim it has less crime than any city four times its size. The state prison is one of the smallest in the nation and the state's crime problem is nil. Gambling is illegal, but has been practiced openly with full knowledge of officials and citizens, un-

Four Hundred Heirs Are Battling for \$300,000 Plum

Clinton, Ill.—(UP)—An estate, valued at \$300,000 has been claimed here by more than 400 heirs, many of whom live in Ireland. The estate is that left by the late Jefferson Doyle who died in 1923 without leaving a will or near heirs. A search for heirs brought forth several hundred persons to claim a share. Recently a hearing lasting more than a month was held in Dublin, Ireland, to receive evidence in the claim of William Dunne, Dublin, who declares he and 16 other relatives are the only heirs. To date there have been about 30 hearings in connection with the claims of the alleged heirs and volumes of evidence have been heard in the DeWitt county circuit court here. Dunne's claim that he and his 16 relatives are the only heirs is contested by members of the Veage family, also of Ireland. Q. How many sheets will a bale of cotton make? M. M. A. A 500-pound bale of cotton, allowing 15 per cent for waste and tare will make 675 82x99 inch sheets.

Proposed Rocketeller City



First view of model of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, \$250,000,000 building project in New York City. Central tower is 68-story "Radio City," centralizing vast radio enterprises. Oval building in centre is for banking unit. On right and left are two 45-story towers, one of which may be occupied by the Government of France. The other may have its base fronting on a plaza, the proposed new Metropolitan Opera House.

New Vatican City Coin



Here, shown for the first time, is the new coinage just issued for use in the Papal city. Obverse side (left) shows the heads of first two apostles, Peter and Paul. On the reverse (right) is "Pope Pius XI" in Latin inscription.

What of It?



That's not editorial comment, but the title of the above marble sculpture by Don Dickerman. It's entered for Independent Artists' Exhibition at New York.

Fair Visitor



The Hon. Moya Beresford arriving on the Mauretania for a visit to the homeland of her late mother, who was Lady Decies and formerly Helen Vivian Gould, daughter of George Jay Gould.

Reversing the Process



Willard Long, Federal undercover agent for the Prohibition Department, according to Manuel Perry, attempted to buy liquor in a soft drink parlor at San Francisco, where Perry was arrested, with the result that Long is now in custody at San Francisco charged with assault and attempt to murder Perry. Above, the prohibition agent is shown being finger-printed at the city prison.