

GOPHER STARTS LEGAL BATTLE

Topeka, Kan. —(UP)—The wisecracks who spend their spare moments unearthing inconsistencies in law have scored another grand slam. This time the teapot tempest whirls around the pocket gopher, a little rodent-like animal that is so more than a disappearing flash of brown to the casual observer.

The question before the house: Is the gopher a fur-bearing animal? If so, does a farmer have to let a \$30 trapper's license to attempt extermination of the pest for which counties pay cash?

Faul B. Wunsh, Kingman county attorney, points out that if a gopher is a fur-bearing animal, a trapper's license is required to catch it.

Walter Griffin, assistant attorney general, looked around and found a statute making an exception to the gopher in providing for the number of traps which might be used in catching fur-bearing animals, which apparently makes the gopher a fur-bearing animal under the law.

Lumber Company Enters Livestock Business

Craigmont Id. —(UP)—A natural affinity between lumber and livestock has impelled the Craig Mountain Lumber Company to enter the cattle raising interest in a small way.

Every lumber concern is faced with the problem of how to capitalize on cut-over timber land. Occasionally the land is sold to farmers who undertake the arduous task of clearing. But these sales are few and far between.

The Craig Mountain Lumber Company has discovered that their denuded forest lands are rich in forage. Accordingly they have purchased over 1,200 head of Hereford cattle from Amasa, Mich., and are prepared to develop the livestock industry as a logical auxiliary of the lumber business.

\$150,000 Red Cross Sheep Alive in 16th Year

Bend, Ore. —(UP)—"Bill," the Red Cross sheep whose various purchasers paid \$150,000, is alive and well on the old George Russell ranch in Crook county at 16 — one of the oldest sheep of the northwest.

The Red Cross sold Bill so many times it lost count. Each time the purchaser gave the animal back to inspire another auction. The auctions were held as far east as Denver, and the entire \$150,000 went to international relief during and after the World war.

On March 19, 1918, Bill was sold here for \$5,000. He was a two-year old ram at that time.

\$10,000 Bride Still Unwed in Pennsylvania

New Eagle, Pa. —(UP)—Miss Mary Clowes, 21-year-old waitress, who last October offered to marry any "respectable" man who would give her dotage parents \$10,000, still was single today.

In spite of hundreds of proposals and several wedding days being set, none of the rosy promises included in the offers have materialized. Several checks sent to cover "initial" expenses were returned, marked "no funds."

The offer still stands, the pretty young woman says, but her hopes of thus aiding her parents are pretty much faded.

MAN-MADE LIGHTNING
The most powerful man-made lightning ever created was recently displayed in the laboratories of a Schenectady, N. Y., electric company. About 10 million volts were sent through the air in one flash.

WARE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES
I'd like to get you thrown in jail. Those guys who dumped that cussed shale upon the road that runs before my cottage on McCook Lake shore.

They said it was another kind Than was the shale I had in mind; That not a bit of dust would fly. When auto wheels should thrum through it ply.

That I should find 't would fill each hole That from my tires took such toll; That when the showers with it blent, I couldn't tell it from cement.

We've had two rains since then so glad. Those demons led to me ad lib; Yet dust sifts in our house so thick, As fairly makes a housewife sick.

For shale is shale, no matter who Protests a difference to you; And through a ball of solid glass, Its wind blown dust could quickly pass.

And let me tell those guys right now, They'd better hunt a strong hooey. For if one ever meets the wife, Right then he'll lose his catfish life. —Sam Page.

Beacons Lessen Hazards Of "Blind" Flying

Salt Lake City —(UP)—As automatically as alarm clocks, 100 beacons in the intermountain district will shine forth during the day time when fog or storm reduce the light to certain point.

Instruments that work with the precision of a thermostat will be installed by the department of commerce.

The improvement will considerably lessen the hazards of day-light "blind" flying.

Out Our Way



"Earhart Hop" Rhythmic Tribute to Lady Lindy

Dancers Go Air-Minded as Terpsichorean Allegory of Famous Ocean Flight Threatens to Zoom to Nation-wide Popularity



CONTACT TAKE OFF WING DIP

If you decide to learn the latest dance and join the merry throng that is doing the "Earhart Hop," the chances are that when you become competent in the movements of the dance you'll be able to go right out and stunt in an airplane. For the new ballroom craze, created as a rhythmic tribute to Amelia Earhart's trans-Atlantic achievement, teaches all the tricks of aviation from the take-off to the happy landing. "Contact" is the position taken by the dancers at the beginning of the "Earhart Hop." From there you go into the "Take-off" and thence into a nice climb for altitude. Then, when you're up in the blue, with arms and legs doing duty for wings and propeller, you go through all the convolutions of an airplane—left banks, barrel rolls, wing dips, zooms and spirals, until the music reaches the grand finale and you zoom down in a power dive to a perfect three-point landing. Above are some of the positions in the dance. Try it over, for if you are a dancer you won't be in style if you can't do what debbies and dowagers, collegians and grandpas, gigolos and sugar daddies are doing—the "Earhart Hop."

Bear Traps Guard Coast Orange Orchards

La Habra, Cal. —(UP)—Because Russel Shane "put his foot into it"—"it" being a bear trap—it was revealed that La Habra avocado growers have been using the traps to fight the menace of orchard raiders.

The growers complained that thieves have gathered the fruit, which they sell on the bootleg market in and around Los Angeles.

Many orange groves along the Los Angeles-Orange county line, in La Habra vicinity especially, are victimized by those seeking to steal avocados, the farm bureau reported.

Dead Man Kept Word With Coast County

Los Angeles —(UP)—Frank Balluff, 62, died a man of his word. One year ago he appealed to county charities for aid. It was given him in return for a promise that he would will his property to the county at his death.

Police officers found his body in his small cabin recently. They also found his will. It read:

"To the county I will the following property, to wit:

"One old white horse; one old goat; one black cat (with kittens); one old dog, almost blind, and three old bantam roosters."

Customs' District Showed Increase

Richmond, Va. —(UP)—The Virginia customs district, of which Norfolk is headquarters, is the only one in the United States showing an increase in receipts for the fiscal year of 1932 over the preceding year.

The figures as compiled by the custom house staff, show the receipts for 1932 to be \$7,290,102.66, as compared with \$7,250,878.82 for 1931.

Woman Wins Hot Water Bottle Damages

Paris —(UP)—Her legs burned by hot water bottles while under the influence of an anaesthetic, a French woman here was recompensed to the extent of \$240 when the Paris court rendered a decision against the hospital authorities.

Ruling that surgeons and physicians are directly responsible for treatment of patients after operations, the court awarded the damages. After being removed from the operating room, she was

Romance of Air and Water



Though she is one of the world's speediest young women when at the tiller of an outboard motorboat, Loretta Turnbull, speedboat racer of Monrovia, Cal., has just lost a race to Cupid. Her engagement to Richard R. Blythe of New York, with whom she is shown, has just been announced. Blythe is an amateur aviator and was formerly press agent for Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and other celebrated fliers.

The receipts at Norfolk for 1932 were \$3,552,990.08—almost half the entire district—compared with \$2,908,245.02.

The gain at Norfolk for 1932 over 1931 was \$664,744.06.

There are approximately 159,000-000 acres of forest reserves in the United States and Alaska.

Nebraska Rancher Claims Record Sized Team

Dorsey, Neb. —(UP)—W. L. Brady, ranchman near here, has what he believes to be Nebraska's largest team of horses — possibly they are the largest on earth, he says.

Each horse stands nearly 21 hands high and weighs about

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

"TOPPER" SAVES GRAIN

Many farmers growing the tall varieties of sorghums, such as Atlas sorgho, Pink Kafir, and the like, for ensilage and fodder, desire to save a portion of the grain yield, but have been balked because of the expense and difficulty of cutting the heads from the tall crop. One farmer has solved the problem by building a topper that will harvest the heads of the standing crop, be the height of the heads four feet or eight. In operation the topper feeds the tall sorghums and feeds the heads into a large, The heads are then ricked until dry and threshed in the combined harvester. After the topper has done its work a field silage cutter harvests the stalks and thus the grower gets both the seed and the silage with the least possible labor and expense. The topper was built from a cutter-bar and platform taken from the 12-foot combine with the small feeder attached. To this was added another longer feeder taken from an old wheat header. The platform was lifted by removing the platform brackets from their axle, turning them up to the height desired and resetting in this position. The axle on which the platform rests was extended at the combine end, and two manure spreader wheels were added. Above these wheels, upon a frame of angle iron, was mounted the extension feeder. Power to drive the platform canvas, the sickle and reel was taken from the tractor by a power take-off. The power shaft extended to the rear of the feeder, at which point right-angle gears and shafting directed the power to the sickle, header extension feeder, and a chain drive operated the platform canvas, extension feeder and reel. The right angle gears were from a corn binder; a scrapped motor car furnished the necessary universal joints, and various old machinists about the farm supplied the angle iron. The homemade machine was entirely successful, heading 190 acres of heavy sorghums that yielded an average of 40 bushels to the acre, cutting at a height of about five and a half feet. Formerly if the grain were to be saved—and much of it was of a new variety that commanded fancy prices for seed—the work had to be done by binding, shocking, heading with a knife or saw, threshing the heads, and cutting the silage with a stationary cutter, employing six men and teams, with two extra men for pitching, and so forth. With the topper and field silage cutter, the same work can be done with four men at a cost of only \$3 an acre. After the sorghum harvest this farmer dismantled the topper, as the combine was needed. He found that the use of the heading mechanism as a topper had in no way injured it. He plans to rebuild it again this season before sorghum harvest.

USING COD-LIVER OIL

Complaints have been made by consumers that a fishy taste sometimes occurs in poultry meat, especially in winter broilers. Experiments by the poultry department of one university offer some valuable information on how to use cod-liver oil in the ration and not affect the taste of the meat. Thirsty White Leghorn chickens were used in the tests. They were reared in confinement to the age of five months and fed a ration containing 2 per cent cod-liver oil. The pullets were then divided into three lots, one receiving no cod-liver oil, another 2 per cent, and the third 4 per cent. The conclusion reached is that chickens should have cod-liver oil removed from the ration 16 to 18 days before marketing. After the lot receiving 2 per cent of cod-liver oil had had the oil discontinued two weeks, no bad taste was apparent when the meat was warm, but a trace was detected when it became cold. The lot receiving 4 per cent cod-liver oil for two weeks had such a bad flavor that one bite was enough. After the cod-liver oil had been removed from this lot's ration for two weeks only a slight trace of unpleasant flavor could be detected. All this seems to indicate that under ordinary conditions cod-liver oil should be removed from the poultry ration about two weeks before marketing, and it can be done without causing any ill effects.

BUILDING MONUMENTS

You are not selling milk for money only, but every time you work on that cow and ship that can of milk, you are building a monument far greater than steel and stone monuments. You are building a monument of flesh and bone and brains into future generations. You are building cathedrals in a food that is indispensable, says a leading scientist. A statement of this kind should prompt every dairy farmer to take greater pride in his work, for enjoyment very largely comes in doing important work well. It should also emphasize his responsibility and lead him to realize that when a person is producing such an essential food as milk, all his practices should be above criticism. How wonderful it is to be engaged in an industry that carries such responsibility. The dairy farmer must not fall into practices that will produce a low grade of milk, for leading health officials and food experts urge a larger consumption of dairy products because they are essential in the human diet. The price of milk is ridiculously low and we know that many dairy farmers are discouraged, but this condition must not prevent the dairy farmer from doing his duty, for he has the distinction of producing the best food on earth.

POISONS THAT HELP

A very effective means of destroying flies is to use a mixture of one part formalin with 19 parts of milk or sweetened water, or one teaspoonful of formalin to a cup of milk or sweetened water; milk is to be preferred. It is desirable to feed the flies when they are hungry and thirsty. This may be done by filling old fashioned soup plates with the poison mixture, making certain that the plates are filled clean up to the rim so that the fly can crawl down the lip and take his drink most easily. A somewhat more effective, but possibly less sanitary, way

SOY BEANS FOR SHEEP

Experimental tests have shown the suitability of soybean hay for all classes of sheep, according to the head of one state university. At this station, soybean hay proved equal to alfalfa as a feed for breeding ewes. A satisfactory method of feeding the breeding flock is to make the soybean hay the basis of the ration, and then use other roughages, such as oat straw, corn fodder, corn silage or corn stalks in the field, to the extent to which the sheep will consume them. It is advisable to begin feeding some grain about one month before lambing, even though soybean hay is tests with fattening lambs, it was found that soybean hay is practically the equal of clover hay as a roughage. In some cases, however, the lambs refused more of the soybean hay than of the clover hay. Soybean straw may be fed to sheep but it has less than one third the value of the hay. If not used in large quantities, whole or ground soybeans are a good supplement for fattening or growing lambs. They seem to be most palatable when fed whole; if ground, they are best fed mixed with other grains. One must guard against feeding too many beans to ewes if legume hays are being fed in liberal amounts. Soybean oil meal is palatable to all classes of sheep, and probably is of higher value than the beans.

HOG CHOLERA HAZARD

The germs which cause hog cholera pay no attention to economic conditions. They will kill hogs during a depression just as quickly as during more prosperous times. Before hog cholera serum and virus were available for protecting pigs against this disease, one could, in the fall of the year, count the farms in a given community on which the disease was raging by the smoke from fires burning dead hogs. Farmers were helpless. They might just as well have tried to stop a cyclone. The discovery of hog cholera serum and virus made it possible to stop most if not all of this enormous loss. The preventive treatment is no good in a bottle; it must be properly injected into the animals for whose benefit it was made available. The important question for each swine producer, who has not already immunized his pigs, to decide whether he can afford to take the risk of losing his hogs. In these times, notwithstanding the price of pork, farmers can ill afford to lose their hogs after they are nearly ready for market. Farmers should keep close watch of their hogs. All farmers in a given neighborhood should know immediately when and if there is an outbreak of cholera in the neighborhood.

BACK TO THE LAND

Every so often the back-to-the-land movement springs up in this country. It is usually sponsored by well meaning people with very little understanding of human nature or farming. These people are usually leaving the land for a few years, and then go back and make a success of it, invariably a person who gets a taste of city life is spoiled for the farm. Have faith in the stay-on-the-farm movement but not in back to the land. Unfortunately, many a person has left the farm only to find himself a misfit in the city and longs to return to the land. Such people have been misled by the propaganda of the vapors that the farmer's lot is the hardest and least attractive occupation of any in the world. These spreaders of gloom and despair forget to point out the advantages of rural life when the farmer has the right vision of his job and directs himself intelligently to his task. They simply dwell upon the disadvantages of farming. Every occupation has its drawbacks but those who have been so busy making the farmer discontented have forgotten to tell about the real struggles of the city. It is surprising that anyone is left on the land after so much bombardment has been leveled against agriculture. Those who have their farms paid for are just about the best situated people in the whole country, and what's more, they know it.

WRY-NECK

Wry-neck is usually due to something the chickens have eaten that has poisoned them. It is comparable to ptomaine poisoning in people. There are two frequent causes—moldy feed or flesh from dead and decaying animals. Ground grain molds easily in damp, warm places. Mash or cracked grain should always be kept where it is thoroughly dry. An apparently dry floor will draw sufficient moisture to mold ground feed if the floor is concrete or earthen. Ground feed stored against an ordinary tight outside wall will mold during a two or three-day rainy spell in hot weather. A thoroughly dry place of storage plus frequent grinding will eliminate this danger. Dead animals, whether chickens, rats or other vermin, or farm animals, should never be allowed to decay where the poultry flock runs, or wry-neck and the consequent loss is apt to result. A good dose of epsom salts will help some cases, and can do no harm. A quarter of a teaspoonful of a chicken is not too much in this sort of cases.

MAKING HONEY

A single pound of honey represents the life work of 300 bees. If it were possible for a single bee to produce a pound of honey, she would have to work 365 days a year for eight years. To gather this amount she would have to travel 75,000 miles or three times around the world.

MAKING SILAGE

A number of efforts have been made to determine the extent to which the dry matter in corn is destroyed as the result of the normal and normal fermentations of silage. The results vary, but it is probable that the average losses are approximately 10 per cent. Usually the losses tend to run below rather than above this figure. These losses are largely confined to the more soluble carbohydrates, such as the sugars. These losses are less than occur where corn is cut and shocked.