

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

WHY THE DIFFERENCE

going through a field of alfalfa recently, we observed a spot where the stand was rather thin, indicating a lack of something in the soil says a field man. It was so hard that it was difficult to get a sample of soil, but only a few feet from this spot the alfalfa was 18 inches high and very thick. Here the soil was moist, due, in part at least, to the production of the heavy growth of alfalfa. It is well known that a soil in the proper state of fertility holds moisture better, and when it is covered with a good crop that, too, helps to conserve moisture. Evaporation from the soil is more rapid when the land is exposed to wind and sun than when covered with a good crop. There is moisture loss in the soil through the leaves and stalks of the plants, but this is nowhere near as great as when the soil has no crop protection. Observations like these cause a person to appreciate the wonderful advantage obtained when every soil is full of humus and is well balanced in all elements in fertility. There is only a slight difference in the condition of the soil where the good alfalfa is growing and that portion that was thin, but this little difference has made a large difference in the yield of feed. Without cutting the crop and determining exactly the yield on a definite area, we would guess that there is at least four times as much feed where the soil is in better condition than that growing the poor alfalfa. Further, there is a heap of satisfaction in seeing an even stand of growthy, good color alfalfa. Compensation comes in more ways than simply getting tonnage per acre, for every good farmer knows that the land that yields well furnishes him the greatest satisfaction.

FOR BETTER PASTURES

A dairy farmer who has been fertilizing a few acres of his pasture, made this remark, "Fertilizer is the cheapest kind of feed for cows." The returns obtained by fertilizing a certain portion of his pasture have been so satisfactory that he has come to the definite conclusion that pasture improvement through fertilization offers a large opportunity in providing cheap feed for dairy cows. For several years many farmers have been paying more than passing attention to pasture improvement. It requires no close observation to determine that the average pasture is returning but little feed, and by the middle of July a great many pastures are but exercise grounds. If a flow of milk is to be maintained, mangel feeding is required. This creates extra work at a season of the year when the farmer has already more to do than he can take care of. Through pasture fertilization, rotation of pastures, sowing supplementary crops for pasture, such as sudan sweet clover and rye, good grazing can be provided earlier in the spring and have it continue better through the dry season to later in the fall than under the system where no attention is paid to handling pastures. Work in pasture improvement has gone far enough to warrant every dairy farmer to treat a few acres with a commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen but carrying some phosphorus and potash. Also, sow a few acres to sudan grass or sweet clover than can be used for grazing by the middle of July when invariably the pastures are short. It would not be wise for any dairy farmer to make large expenditures for fertilizers until he has made some trials that he may determine just what fertilizer should be used on his land and how much to bring him the best results. It has been demonstrated that the proper fertilization and rotation of pasture pays big dividends and saves much labor.

DRAIN THE SPRAYERS

A cracked engine block or cylinder block of the sprayer pump can be prevented. It requires only a few minutes to attend to this important chore; still there are thousands of growers who get caught every winter either because they do not take time to do it or depend on others who are not competent. In draining gas engines, open the petcock or remove the plug at the bottom of the water chamber, and leave it open. Often water finds its way into the water reservoir. If this water cannot drain off, the result may be disastrous. Cover the engine carefully with a waterproof tarpaulin and tie down securely to protect from rain and snow. It is more difficult to drain sprayer pumps, especially those not provided with drain plugs at the bottom of each cylinder. Remove the drain plugs if present, and disconnect or shut off the supply pipe. Also disconnect the pipe leading to the pressure gauge after releasing the gauge. Operate the pump to be sure that all water is forced from the cylinders. After the pump has been thoroughly drained of water, a good application of either penetrating or thin lubricating oil will keep the cylinders and plungers from sticking or corroding. The pump should also be protected with a waterproof tarpaulin, before storing for winter, the spray tank should be thoroughly washed, cleaning it of all spray residue, sediment or foreign material, and then fill about a

FEEDING ON PASTURE

The short, dry, and mature pastures call for some kind of a supplement if the milk flow of the herd is to be maintained. An ideal supplement is sudan grass, sweet clover or some other crop that can be used for grazing purposes. If this is not available then a mixture of feed rich in protein should be provided. When grass is new, green and growthy, it is rich enough in protein to sustain moderate flows of milk and only the large producers need some grain supplement on good pasture. When the grass gets dry and mature, its protein content

quarter to a third full of water. This will keep the tank from drying out during the winter. When water is kept in the tank over winter, be sure to close all connections between the tank and the pump, so that no water can possibly get to the pump.

THE BEST PULLETS

Pullets that start laying in October will be the best layers in the flock. At least this is true if work by the United States Department of Agriculture is indicative. In a four-year period it was found that Single Comb White Leghorn pullets which laid their first eggs in October had the highest total production for the year, although those starting to lay in September had a very slight advantage for the winter period alone. The total egg production for pullets starting to lay in August was 166; those starting in September laid 210 eggs during the year; those starting in October laid 223; those in November, 215.9; and January, 177. The pullets which started laying between September and December were by far the heaviest layers for the year. The department found much the same results working with Barred Plymouth Rocks. In these tests, however, the pullets starting to lay in October had a greater advantage for the year than in tests with White Leghorns. It was also calculated from data the value of the eggs per bird for the year. Hehe again the pullets starting to lay in October had a considerable advantage. These experiments suggest that it would be a good practice to mark the pullets each fall with different colored bands according to when they start laying. This will be a great aid in culling, or in selecting high producers for the breeding pen later on.

MILK PRODUCTION

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has made the following statements concerning the dairy situation: Milk production per cow continues low. In proportion to the number of cows being milked production in all groups of states was reported lower on July 1 than on that date in any of the past seven years for which records are available. This low production was apparently due to less intensive feeding, thin cows, poor pastures in some important dairy areas, retention of low producing cows and to the unusually large proportion of the cows freshly dry because they are due to freshen during the next few months. Crop correspondents reported for July 1 an average of 15.66 lbs. of milk per cow in their herds, compared with 16.44 lbs. on the same date last year and an average of 17.51 lbs. on July 1 during the previous five years. Total milk production on July 1 was apparently about 1 per cent less than on the same date last year, the 3 or 4 per cent increase in the number of milk cows on the farms being more than offset by the nearly 6 per cent decrease in production per cow. It is to be expected that when the prices of dairy products are low, dairy farmers will not feed as generously. It seems certain if they will reduce their allowance of feed to a point where milk production is materially reduced, it is a mistake. If a farmer is keeping cows, it invariably pays to feed enough that good returns may be expected. It also seems that it would be unwise to increase the milk production under present conditions. The way to reduce it, however, is not through less feeding but the elimination of that cow that is not paying for feed consumed. It should be noted in the report of the government that one of the factors of less production this year is the retention of low producing cows.

SAND AND GRAVEL

While no test work has ever shown that the addition or omission of sand and gravel from chick or hen rations affected rate of growth or production, it is the general belief that grit has a place. Baby chicks that are to be kept off the ground the first few weeks of their lives are entitled to a chance to eat a little sand or gravel. The mere fact that they always crave it, even though a good mash containing plenty of calcium and phosphorus is available, is an argument that is hard to answer. Of course, hungry chicks should not be encouraged to gorge on sand before they are given food and drink. But to give some sand and gravel at the start, and every week throughout their stay on our farms, is sound practice.

NUMBERS VS. PRODUCTION

One herd of 11 cows in one cow testing association produced an average of 331 pounds of butterfat per cow last year. The income above feed cost was \$287.92. Another herd of 20 cows produced an average of 229.9 pounds of butterfat, but the income above feed cost was only \$287.74. The larger herd consumed 10 tons more hay, 20 tons more silage and 10 acres more pasture, required about twice as much labor as the small herd, and put 1,017.5 pounds more butterfat on the market, yet returned 18 cents less for the year.

is lower and to supplement it properly requires a mixture of feed richer in protein than when the grass is green and luscious. Careful watching of the herd at this time of year is imperative if it is to do good work the coming winter. The ideal method of handling a herd is to have most of the cows dry at this season of the year, but there are invariably animals whose breeding cannot always be regulated to calve at the proper time. It is these animals particularly that need close attention if they are to make good returns the coming winter.

This Woman Lost 45 Pounds of Fat

"Dear Sirs: For 3 months I've been using your salts and am very much pleased with results. I've lost 45 lbs., 6 inches in hips and bust measure. I've taken 3 bottles—one lasting 5 weeks. I had often tried to reduce by dieting but never could keep it up, but by cutting down and taking Kruschen I've had splendid results. I highly recommend it to my friends."—Mrs. Carl Wilson, Manton, Mich.

To lose fat SAFELY and HARMLESSLY, take a half teaspoonful of Kruschen in a glass of hot water in the morning before breakfast—don't miss a morning. To hasten results go light on fatty meats, potatoes, cream and pastries—a bottle lasts 4 weeks costs but a trifle—but don't take chances—be sure it's Kruschen—your health comes first—get it at any drugstore in America. It won't joyfully back after the first bottle—money back.

Light in Darkness

A state health officer in Virginia relates in the Survey the story of a farmer who was delivering vegetables to the public sanatorium. A patient salutes him.

"You're a farmer, ain't yuh?"

The farmer allowed that he was.

"I used to be a farmer once," said the guest of the state.

"Did yuh?"

"Yes, stranger, did yuh ever try bein' crazy?"

The farmer never had, and started to move on.

"Well, you oughta try it," was the former farmer's parting shot. "It beats farmin' all hollow."

If we don't judge ourselves favorably, who will?

"Evil Eye" Superstition

Proved to Have Basis

The evil eye, glorified symbol in superstition and magic, finds scientific credence. The human eye emanates a peculiar radiation, similar in quality to ultraviolet rays and of a strength sufficient to effect several disturbances, as for example, in yeast cells.

Dr. Otto Rahn, professor of bacteriology at Cornell university, carries further his researches and says that many parts of the body emit radiations—the finger tips, the tip of the nose. Human radiation is generally destructive, that of the plants is not. The intensity of the radiation emitted varies with individuals.

While eyes may kill yeast cells with the piercing intensity of their radiations, they are not needed at all to see with, if an invention of the Venetian Joseph Gartner means anything. Vision, says Herr Gartner, is caused by "bi-polar equalization of organic electrical tension." We do not actually see with our eyes. They are nothing but electric cells activated by differences in light intensity.

Herr Gartner charges the apparatus which constructs highly the electrical field of the body. He claims that with the aid of the apparatus he can read a newspaper, and in blind demonstrations has caused blind subjects to distinguish differences in light intensity.—Modern Thinker.

Simple Method

Miss Slymmer—My dear, your figure is improving wonderfully. Do tell me what reducing method you are using?

Mrs. Flatpurz—Trying to live within my income is what keeps me living within my clothes.

Even when you are most ardent for a candidate for office, you feel that you may be disappointed.

Mother of 7—Still Young



The woman who gives her organs the right stimulant need not worry about growing old. Her system doesn't stagnate; her face doesn't age. She has the health and "pep" that come from a lively liver and strong, active bowels.

When you're sluggish and the system needs help, don't take a lot of "patent medicines." There's a famous doctor's prescription for just such cases, and every druggist keeps this standard preparation. It is made from fresh laxative herbs, active senna, and pure pepsin. Just ask for Dr. Caldwell's syrup pepsin. Take a little every day or so, until every organ in your body feels the big improvement.

The next time you have a bilious headache, or feel all bound-up, take this delicious syrup instead of the

usual cathartic. You'll be rid of all that poisonous waste, and you haven't weakened the bowels. You'll have a better appetite, and feel better in every way. The constant use of cathartics is often the cause of a sallow complexion and lines in the face. And so unnecessary!

Would you like to break yourself of the cathartic habit? At the same time building health and vigor that protects you from frequent sick spells, headaches, and colds? Get a big bottle of Dr. Caldwell's syrup pepsin today. Use often enough to avoid those attacks of constipation. When you feel weak and run-down or a coated tongue or bad breath warns you the bowels need to be stimulated. Give it to children instead of strong laxatives that sap their strength. It isn't expensive.

A born leader is also born with a liking for it. Being broadminded is sometimes very tiresome.

NO. 3 IN THE GOLD MEDAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FOODS MEN LIKE

MEN CAN'T STOP NIBBLING ON

Jack o' Lantern Smiles

According to 303 out of 305 Wives Who Tried These Delicious Cookies On Their Husbands

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If you would like to hear your husband say—"My wife is the greatest cook in the world"—then you are urged to try the remarkable new set of 15 Simplified Recipes For Foods Men Like, now given free inside every sack of famous Gold Medal Flour. Or—sent for 10c and the coupon below.

The recipes are the selection of famous magazine cooking editors collaborating with Betty Crocker, world-noted Gold Medal expert. Then given to wives throughout the United States to try on their husbands.

For instance, Jack o' Lantern Smiles was voted a favorite by 303 out of 305 husbands, according to their wives.

Try this recipe on your husband. What happens will delight you both. And—you'll find Jack o' Lantern Smiles surprisingly easy to make.

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By the development of a new type of flour—GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour—baking has been remarkably simplified for the housewife. And the cause of most baking disappointments banished—lack of uniformity in the flour used; the chance of two sacks of the same brand varying greatly in results.

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