## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

CARING FOR BLOAT The bloat season is at hand. Here are a few things, simple and inexpensive, that, ready for instant use, may save the lives of valuable animals. Take an inch-and-a-half wooden round - a discarded wooden curtain pole or a fork handle is about right; a broom handle is too small - nine inches long, and an inch in from each end with a small bit set a hole. Through the holes pass five feet of common plothesline, knotting well each end of the line so that it cannot slip through the drill holes. At the first sign of bloat, place the round in the cow's mouth with the clothesline up over her head like a checkrein on a horse. Now draw one end of the line very tight - securing It well with a knot easily untied so that the cow cannot get the end of the round out of her mouth, and must chew on the wood with her mouth open. Tie the cow so that her front feet are elevated well above her hind feet. Not only is the gas released as it forms, but the gas already in the stomach also belches readily through the open mouth. Where the bloat has become very severe before discovery, first drench with four to eight ounces of vegetable or animal oil. Let two men do the drenching, one to give the oil slowly and the other to assist by holding the cow's head with one hand, and by manipulating well the cow's throat with the other, to insure swallowing. Then, place the stick in the cow's mouth, as directed above, making certain the front feet are well up. I have

seen cases by the score handled

successfully this way, says an ob-

REAL FARMING The growing of a fall crop of Irish potatoes, for many years practiced by good Southern farmers and gardeners because of the late and mild fall seasons, has become an important factor in the newer live-at-home type of farming as distinguished from the former too general tendency to one-crop cash farming. The best practice for success with fall potatoes may be stated briefly thus: Select moist, well drained and fertile soil, preferably a branch bottom clay loam soil, and break the ground thoroughly several weeks before planting time, and harrow every week or 10 days Lay off deep rows three to three and a half feet apart, and put 800 to 1200 pounds of a high grade fertilizer in the drill and mix thoroughly with the soil .Plant in July or early August, depending on weather conditions and geographic location. The Lookout Mountain variety is generally the best, preferably seed that has been carried over winter in cellars or cold storage; but spring-grown potatoes may be used when the other kinds are too high priced or unavailable. When small potatoes of the spring-grown crop are used, plant whole potatoes, but sprout them beforehand. Treating with ethylene chlorhydrin will cause newcrop potatoes to sprout rather early. Plant extra big pieces, on a cloudy day if possible, in a deep, freshly opened furrow so that the potatoes may be put in moist soil, and cover at once four to six inches deep. Cultivate across rows with harrow before seed come up if a crust forms or weeds and grass commence to grow. Cultivate immediatly after plants are up and often enough thereafter to keep down weeds and grass and to prevent a crust forming.

A little over 20 years ago, Iowa grew annually about 25,000 acres in alfalfa. By 1923, the acreage had increased to 240,000 acres. Since then, the increase has been more rapid, and in 1932 we produced over 537,-000 acres of this valuable hay. The 1932 crop gave us 1,504,000 tons. with an average yield of 2.8 tons per acre. From an insignificant crop 20 years ago, alfalfa has become the leading hay crop in the state. This remarkable increase in production is not to be wondered at, because of its high yield and high protein and mineral content. In fact, it is more surprising that the acreage did not increase more rapidly in the last two decades than it actually did. The reason for the comparatively slow increase in alfalfa acreage in the early years was the impossibility of growing it on acid soils. It took a long time to get this point over to the rank and file of the farmers. Once this became fully understood and men began liming their acid soils before sowing alfalfa, its popularity became very noticeable, and the increase in production in 1932 over 1931 was 64 per cent. There is no better time for sowing alfalfa than the first week in August, provided there is enough moisture in the ground at that time. Lest there may still be a few farmers who do not fully realize the need of a sweet soil for alfalfa, let every one who does not know whether his soil is sweet, have an acidity test made of it by his county agent or the experiment station at

FALL SEEDING

#### ahead in the preparation of a seed ERADICATING DISEASE

Ames. It is a waste of effort as well

as of mony to sow alfalfa on sour

land. Having determined that your

soil is not acid, you are ready to go

Now is the time to vaccinate for chicken pox the pullets on range. Vaccine can be secured from leading biological supply houses, and in some states from the experiment stations, Vaccinating in the summer means that growing pullets will not be interrupted during production, and because they are on range, the effect is trown off quickly. There are two methods. One is the follicle method, which consists in pulling but eight or ten feathers on the thigh, and brushing over the openfeather follicles with a camel's-hair

bed. If stubble ground is to be used, plow it as soon as possible and use the disk freely in preparing a firm seed bed and to kill as many weeds as possible. Drill in the seed at the rate of 18 to 20 pounds per acre, any time after August 1, or before, but not later than August 15. When alfalfa is seeded after September 1, there is always danger of not getting a strong growth before frost, to carry the stand through the winter. Unless the ground to be seeded has produced alfalfa in the last three or four years, by all means inoculate the seed with soil from an old alfalfa field, or with a bacterial culture obtainable from almost any seedsman. These commercial cultures are reliable, and will provide excellent innoculation for the roots, and thus enable the crop to absorb free nitrogen from the air contained in the soil. Unless these alfalfa bacteria are present at seeding time, either in the soil or oi the seed, the crop will make a very uncertain growth the first year, and may completely die out. A well drained, fer-tile soil is required to grow a good alfalfa crop. Land that under normal conditions will produce 50 to 60 bushels of corn per acre is suitable without fertilization. If, however, the land normally produces only 20 to 30 bushels of corn, apply eight or ten tons of manure per acre. If that is impossible, apply four tons, and with each ton of manure add from 25 to 30 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate. On the poorer soils, fertilization will give handsome returns. For the dairyman or the general livestock farmer, alfalfa is by far the most profitable crop to grow, and will no doubt prove to be such for many years to come.

TURNOVER IN DAIRY HERDS Few persons realize the rapid turnover that occurs in good dairy herds and the consequent short period of time that the average cow remains in the herd. The reasons why cows leave herds is of interest to dairymen. In the cow-testing association work in some states the reason why cows leave the herds are given. For instance, this work in Iowa and Minnesota for any given menth is typical. In Iowa during March, 1933, 17,271 cows were tested. Of these there were 412 cows or 2.4 per cent that left the herds. In Minnesota, 184 cows or 1.8 per cent of all those tested left the herds. The following tabulation gives the reasons these cows left the herds and the percentage of all disposals that was due to each reason

Iowa	Minn,
per	per
cent	cent
Low production 30	44
Udder trouble 8	10
Sterility 8	11
Abortion 2	5
Death 7	6
Old Age 0	2
Tuberculosis 1	2
Accident 1	0
Dairy purposes41	17
Other reasons 2	3
••	
	1000

SUPPLEMENTAL PASTURES The dairyman who has silage

which he can use all summer to supplement pastures when they become short or dry during periods of hot weather and drought is indeed fortunate. Most pastures are obliged to try to carry many more cows during the summer than the growth warrants. Thus there is a period of several weeks or perhaps months when some green succulent feed is needed to piece out the inadequate ration. Prof. H. D. Hughes, head of the farm crops department here at Iowa State college, has studied the pasture problem considerably. He says that the greatest returns come from pastures which are grazed fairly closely. But this means that the number of cattle necessary to graze a pasture closely in the spring will be far too many for the same pasture later in the season. To supplement the seasonal shortage of grass in summer, silage is most convenient. If one does not have silage available, then specially planted late pastures or soiling crops may be used. Sudan grass makes an excellent late pasture. Professor Hughes says that he has obtained good growth with this crop here at Ames even when planted as late as July seventh, though he recommends planting it earlier. Work at the Iowa station indicates that legume crops are best for soiling purposes. One of the best found has been alfalfa. Numerous other crops may be used. Of the non-legumes, one of the best in the trials at this station has been amber cane or sorghum. This may be sown as late as the middle of July. About 70 to 90 pounds of seed per acre has given good results in the tests conducted here.

AS CITY MAN SEES IT A country road's a lovely place, with shady trees along the way; and sometimes there's a little brook, where merry children like to play. It seems so cool and quiet there: old houses with their flowers gay, some cattle lying in the shade, a field of fragrant new-mown hay. But country roads must always have a very tantalizing way of leading us right back to town, just when we'd like so much to stay.

brush which has been dipped in active vaccine. The stick method consists in puncturing the skin of the bird with needles dipped in vaccine, There are usually three needles protruding about one-eighth of an inch. Wrapping cotton around the base of the needles insures retention of the vaccine during the work. Vaccination costs about one cent a bird, It is a positive prevention of infection during the late fall and following winter, at which time, if the disease attacks the flock, extreme losses occur from mortality and cessation of production.

# Cooling Scene tor These Hot Summer Days



While most Americans swelter in the Summer heat | Glacier, in the Swiss Alps. Just to make things easier, these mountain climbers shiver in the cold as they Dame Nature graciously provided a beautiful ice pick their way over tons of ice and snow in Grialetsch bridge over which they may cross.

# FRENCH STUDY MOVIE DECREE

Paris -(UP)- While an interministerial commission was drafting a new decree for film imports for 1934, a group of 3,900 of the 4,054 moving picture theater owners in France were insisting upon the lowering of barriers to allow American films back into France.

The government commission will have to sit many more days before the decree finally is drafted, for there evidently is a very wide difference in opinions of French film producers, led by M. Natan, chief of the Pathe-Natan group, want all foreign films barred; the exhibitors insist that would kill the theaters.

Harold L. Smith, representative in France of the Will Hays Bu-reau at the head of the American film production industry, is closely following the negotiations and is optimistic that American films will be treated fairly.

In 1924, French moving I theaters had 963 films for their screen; in 1932 they had but 496. There was such a shortage that many theaters, equipped for sound-films, had to show silent ones. In 1932, there were but 208 American films allowed in France and of these 127 were shown but 10 times under the restriction law which permits English-language films to be shown in but five Paris and five provincial theaters.

The exhibitors are urging the prolongation for one year of the 1932-1933 decree, preferring it to the Natan plan, which eliminates all but a very few foreign films,

### Flying Teacher Instructs Pupils in Air by Radio

Portland, Ore. - (UP) - Teaching flying by radio is the latest wrinkle at a local aviation school on the Swan Island airport.

Lieut. Wister Rosenberg, in-

WHEN YOU

GIT A LITTLE

Out Our Way

by means of a radio telephone keeps in contact with his advanced pupils flying overhead in planes Students in planes 3,000 feet above the airport and a mile away plainly hear his instructions.

Teaching flying through radio enables the instructor to correct faults more easily than if he were flying in the plane himself, according to Lieut. Rosenberg.

#### Captivity Breaks Hearts Of Many Wild Horses

Monmouth, Ore. - (UP) - Capturing wild horses has its thrills, but in some ways it's a sorry business, says W. R. Adams, rodeo promoter, who has brought many untamed broncos from the deserts of eastern Orgon.

"Wild horses when frightened and excited give snorts which can be heard a long way," Adams said. "They sort of whistle."

Adams recently captured 20 wild horses for exhibition at rodeos in western Oregon.

"Four of our 20 died on the trip down," he said. "Not from the truck journey. They died from heart-break. Couldn't stand the shackles of captivity. One was a beautiful stallion about 11 years old. The loss of his freedom meant death to him."

### Extinction of Wild Ducks And Geese Is Forecast

Salem, Ore. -(UP)- Shooting of wild ducks and geese will have to be prohibited unless the United States can purchase and reflood many ancestral breeding grounds, according to William L. Finley, authority on game life and member of the national advisory board on migratory birds.

Finley indicated the board would present a bill to the next Congress imposing a federal hunting license to help finance breeding grounds for the wild fowl. During the last 20 years many lakes have dried up. Finley said, and more than 75,000,000 acres the United States and Canada structor, stays on the ground and | have been drained for farm land.

WELL, AS I

WENT OUT.

I'D NEVER LET

PUT EM



Jean Howard, screen actress, selects this deep rose-colored crepe for Summer evenings. The flower trimming set at the front decolletage is a deeper shade in crisp organza, while the jacket (not shown) is banded around the neckline and high waist by black persian lamb.

NO-THEY

STILL GO TO

## Simple for Summer



## By Williams

A SOUL KNOW, STILL GO TO TIME, DAKE, COAT-ILL I PICKED LOOK THESE LOOK EM LAW - BECAUSE BUT NOBODY UP MY KIDS OVER , WILL YA? OVER AT YOU HAFTA HAND EVER BELIEVES BALL BAT. OUT SO MUCH FREE THAT A GUY WHO THESE LEGAL HOME. AN' I JUST ADVICE . BEFORE WORKED WITH YOU'RE A LAWYER, THEM ONCE PAPERS IS GO ON. TA MOVE ON. JOHN-"HE TO ME - I THAT PEOPLE DON'T CAN KNOW AN-WELL. SAT OUT IN DON'T LIKE HIS CAR TOOTING THER'S THE NEED YOU AFTER VERY MUCH TO SIGN NOTHIN' I HIS HORN"- L YOU CAN SOAK HIS LAWYER! DONT THEN . WHAT? SAVVY

## Curious Japanese

## Floats in Collection

Waldport, Ore, - (UP) - One of the finest curio collections on the Oregon coast is in the Iren Kettle

Among collections is numbered an interesting array of Japanese floats, some of them 6% inches in circumference to 54 inches. They are of many shapes and colors. The floats usually are broken off Japanese fishing nets during storms and are carried by the Japan current on the average two-

year journey to the Pacific coast. Some have barnacles and some an unbelieveable amount of water which has seeped through the porous glass during the distant

THE STRUGGLER

### Container Keeps Beer Ice Cold for Days

Leipzig. — (UP) — Cold, foaming beer is assured in the hottest weather by the ingenious use of syphons and cooling chambers in a portable container. A cooling chamber charged with ice is suspended inside a syphon protected bp thick rubber insertion, so that it will defy extreme temperatures for days at a time. The syphon is charged with beer in a closed state by means of a specially designed hose diretly connected with a tap, or barrel. The beer does not come in contact with the air while being filled and de-

J.R.WILLIAMS

velops no froth. The ingenious new container, suitable for household use, or motor trips, has been exhibited and demonstrated at the Leipzig Fair.

# FRENCH HONOR FORT BUILDER

Paris -(UP) - Sebastien Le Prestre de Vauban "the man who fortified France," was born 300 years ago in Burgundy.

A number of ceremonies in his memory were held here, in Burgundy and in other parts of the

Left an orphan at 10, Vauban was brought up by the parish priest of St. Leger until, at 17, he heard the call to arms and enlisted with Conde, who was in league with Spain against the king.

A few years later he was a hero in the king's service and was earning the posthumous reputa-tion that "a city invested by Vauban is won, a city fortified by him is impregnable.'

It was Vauban who, throwing a granite ring about his country, fortified hundreds of places, bringing the art of defensive bastions to unprecedented perfection. No city attacked under his orders ever failed to capitulate. He was made a marshal in recognition of his tactical prowess. He introduced the system of attack by parallel, invented the ricochet battery attack and increased the efficiency of the infantry by replacing the plug with the socket bayonet.

#### Diamonds for Drill Found After 10 Years

Denver, Colo. -(UP)- Eight diamonds have been recovered from the bed of the Black canyon at the site of the Boulder Dam and sent to the Denver bureau of the United States Reclamation Serv-

The diamonds were black carbon ones used 10 years ago on the boring bit of a drill which the government engineers lost while testing foundation rock for the

When the bedrock was exposed in the river channel, workmen found the old drill and the stones were sent to Denver to be reset into another bit and used again. The diamonds were valued at

#### Pair Plan to Pump Gold from Swift River

Grant Pass, Ore. — (UP) — Pumping gold out of rifts in the bottom of the famous Rouge river with a deep sea diver on the bot-tom "steering" the suction pump, is a new mining wrinkle to be tried here by C. F. Colipy and P. H. Lynch, of Seattle.

The silt and sand will be drawn into the barge's sluice boxes through an eight-inch hose. The equipment will handle 75 yards of gravel an hour.

Rouge River, located in southern Oregon's rich gold belt of the '80's, is known to have gold in it, but its deep, swift current and rugged bottom have balked orinary mining methods.

### Demand Reopens Horse Meat Packing Business

Portland, Ore. - (UP) - Increasing demand for horse meat has caused the Schlesser brothers packing plant to reopen. About 75 men are employed.

The meat is marketed principally in Holland, Norway and Sweden, where it has considerable popularity. Horses come from the wild herds of Eastern Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Canada.

## Camera Hound.

From Pathfinder. Dudley: So your wife goes south every winter?

Swank: Yes, she loves to spend the winter in the rotogravure sec-

A shrine for the use of Moslem travelers has been installed in the new railway station at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Two thousand-five hundred buildings in New York are supplied with steam by one public utilities com-

#### A PLEA TO GOD Would you spare a spot

Of earth among the trees, A spot that makes an ideal Aleeting place for birds and bees?

A spot where every minute I'd find things more beautiful and And where I'd find comfort When I felt most blue?

A spot where I could Build a cottage by a brook; Where I could sit for hours And just listen and look?

Where I could be with only You; Under Your sky that is At times so gray and other times so blue?

All I ask, God, is this place so small to You

And yet so great to me, A place where 1 could spend my days Alone, just we three, God, Nature and me?

Vira Silhavy,

## 'Kitchen Speaks' Hit

## New Britain Beer Inns

New Britain, Conn. - (UP) -The "kitchen speakeasy" which flourished in the days before beer was legal still is making itself felt in New Britain, according to licensed tavern owners, who have protested to police.

According to the tavern keepers, there are numerous places in New Britain where beer is sold in private homes the ellegitimate dealers escaping payment of both federal and state licenses.