

Balanced Farming Plea of President of State College

Lessons of War Taught Danger of One Crop System, Says Charles Pugsley of South Dakota.

By Associated Press. Ardmore, S. D., Aug. 3.—Driving home fresh facts bearing on the gospel of a balanced agricultural era in South Dakota, Charles W. Pugsley, president of South Dakota State college, Brookings, drew at length from lessons of the past in impressing his message on a community gathering here.

It was one of a series of almost daily addresses Mr. Pugsley has made during a tour of western South Dakota the last three weeks. The trip will be continued eastward from here and will be concluded in final meetings at Winner, Colome and Tyndall, according to his schedule.

"In the close of the war left us with a large surplus of farm products to market than ever before," the speaker declared in his address here, "we amplified our losses and prolonged our agonies because we did not recognize the situation sufficiently to rebalance our agriculture in the light of new world conditions."

"Should Have Restored Soil." "We can now see that corn-belt plowed lands should have been devoted from wheat and small grains to pastures and meadows. This would balance soil fertility, which would remedy for a worn out soil—crop rotation, and would balance crops by reducing small grain yields."

"We can now see that the marginal wheat fields should have been used for some crops other than wheat, some crops that would have produced a product demanded by the world. If this was done by the operators and the world in general would have been better off in these war-time fields had been abandoned, just as other war-time property was abandoned when its usefulness had passed."

"If absolute abandonment was necessary the burden should have been borne by the nation, rather than by the few. Absolute abandonment is not necessary in most instances. Balancing the agricultural plan to convert most regions into prosperous communities."

One Crop Means Hard Times. Mr. Pugsley further pointed out that past experience proved that the one crop farmer always had a hard time, is more often than not in dire distress and often completely fails in periods of depression. This has been known for years, he said, but the warnings and lessons have not been heeded as rapidly as they should. The reason South Dakota is better off today than some of her neighbors, he asserted, is because she has balanced her farm products with more intelligence.

"Pointing to the means that will aid in a balanced farm practice, the speaker declared he would be glad to see how the program must be made to apply in South Dakota. "Most farmers of today know that they must feed a balanced ration to their livestock if they expect profitable growth and gains," he said. "If we are to have a balanced agriculture, the crops we grow into must be as truly balanced as the foods entering into a livestock ration."

Observe Natural Laws. "Results on one hand are to be measured in terms of farm and national prosperity, on the other in terms of animal growth. That is the problem to which experiment stations and agricultural colleges must give their undivided attention during the coming years. Farmers, farm organizations, educators, bankers, editors, in fact everybody, must heed the motto 'A Balanced Agriculture for Prosperity' constantly before them."

And the remedy, he pointed out, lies in the observance of natural laws. "So far as South Dakota is concerned we have four questions to answer," he concluded. "First, what kinds of grain crops and livestock crops can we grow with the soil and stock, in face of the economic conditions that exist? Is there a market climate we have? Second, what kinds of crops can we grow with the native or imported enemies which exist in the state, such as rusts, and wilts of crops and diseases of other enemies of livestock? Third, what sort of crops can we grow, either grain or livestock, in face of the economic condition that exist? Is there a market demand for the things we can grow, sufficient to leave us a profit? Fourth, with which type of farming possible under the first three points are we ourselves likely to succeed?"

South Dakota Summer Wheat Pool to Be Closed. Aberdeen, S. D., Aug. 3.—The summer wheat pool of the South Dakota Wheat Growers' association will be closed August 10 by order of the board of directors. It was announced today by Harry J. Boyts, organizing director of the association. Final settlement of accounts of this pool will be made as early following the closing date as final shipments may be made and reports completed. Mr. Boyts said. All wheat received by the association after August 10 will be included in the fall and winter pool.

Japanese in Control of Huge Coal Mines. By Universal Service. Special Cable Dispatch. Moscow, Aug. 3.—Professor Polkov, famous archaeologist, recently returned from northern Saghalin, states that the part of Saghalin which is occupied by the Japanese consists of deposits of coal estimated at 140,000,000,000 pounds. (One pound equals 16 ounces.) He estimates that the Japanese are obtaining their entire fleet with fuel being mined from Saghalin.

Pumpkin Puddings. Prepare two cups of pumpkin, just as for pies. Add one-half tablespoon of tapioca. Pour into a buttered baking dish. Add two tablepoonsful of milk for whey. Bake just the same for a custard.

"Ain't Nature Wonderful" By UNCLE PETE.

O'Neill, Neb., Aug. 3.—The strange epidemic which has been carrying off bird dogs and colliers at an alarming rate around Beaver Flats this summer is not a malady at all, according to local savants who have been investigating the matter. The deaths are caused by hardening of the arteries due solely to lack of exercise, in the opinion of Col. James McPharlin of The Flats, who has made quite a study of dogs; and the condition is brought about by the war of extermination now being waged by the sand fleas, which are quite numerous in the Calamus valley, against the large flocks of mammoth mosquitoes which have invaded the valley from the upper reaches of the Loup river.

The fleas were first incited to enmity against the mosquitoes when the latter began feeding upon the hosts of the fleas. In the preliminary skirmishes between the two insects the fleas soon discovered that it was easier to puncture a well-fed and drowsy mosquito than it was to drill through the sun-baked epidermis of a dog and since then have been preying entirely on the mosquitoes, which, as a consequence, have entirely abandoned the canines as a base of supplies.

The fleas, in their desire to satisfy their newly acquired appetites, followed the mosquitoes, pursuing them to the cattle and other livestock, to which they have transferred their attentions.

As a result, the dogs, with nothing to occupy their attention during the hot months, rapidly are succumbing to the epidemic.

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Reaction Upon Bond Market, Prices Lower

Speculative Interest Is Diverted to Stock Trading—Railroad Issues Stronger, However.

New York, Aug. 3.—Diversions of speculative interest to stock trading and occasional outbursts of profit taking last week reacted against the bond market. Prices drifted irregularly lower, although foreign obligations and certain railroad issues developed independent strength.

Progress in railroad merger negotiations, notably the Van Sweringen's plan to consolidate Erie, Pere Marquette and Chesapeake and Ohio with their enlarged "Nickle Plate" system, aroused interest in the bonds of these roads. Erie securities were especially active on reports that an attractive plan for exchanging securities was being worked out. New Orleans, Texas and Mexico, and International Great Northern lines were aided by the withdrawal of objections to the merger of these roads with the Missouri Pacific. Activity of Baltimore and Ohio mortgages was linked with reports that preparations were under way for the sale of another \$35,000,000 refunding bond issue.

Corporate financing in July totaled \$275,832,800, of which \$236,561,600 was represented by bond and note issues. Bonds called for redemption in August prior to maturity, total \$45,414,800, compared with \$39,394,000 last month.

Stock offerings are expected to vie with new bond issues for public investment interest next week. In addition to the Canadian Pacific's contemplated \$10,000,000 offering of debenture stock, more than 100,000 shares of Great Western Sugar stock will be sold around \$1 a share. The Commonwealth Edison company will market \$15,000,000 5 per cent bonds.

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Prospects Bright For State Crops, Official States

Corn Averages Fair While Wheat Is Good—Second Staid of Alfalfa Is Being Harvested.

Lincoln, Aug. 3.—Prospects for crops in Nebraska "are very good," said A. N. Anderson, statistician for the bureau of crops and livestock estimates, in making the bureau's report. "Corn has made wonderful progress in the past 10 days," Mr. Anderson, who was just in from a field trip, said. "Small grain is exceeding expectations in both yield and quality. Good crops and advance prices have promoted a better feeling among farmers than has been experienced since 1920."

The bureau's report follows: "The Nebraska corn crop is not more than 10 days behind its usual stage of growth for this date. Even with this delay, the present prospects with the large reserve supply of soil moisture are more promising than a crop of normal growth facing a dry season. Under present favorable conditions, the bulk of the crop should regain the lost time, due to cold, backward season."

Looks Like Record Crop. "Stands of corn average fair. The color is excellent. Not more than 10 per cent of the crop could be classed as being very late. The prospects are excellent in every section of the state. Southwest Nebraska has as good a prospect as a year ago, when a record production was made. Corn was not delayed as much here as in eastern Nebraska."

Wheat yields are larger than anticipated. The quality is also better than expected. Protein tests of 15.5 per cent have actually been reached. This is abnormally high. Oats are also better than expected.

"The second crop of alfalfa is being harvested and is very good. Conditions are favorable for a third crop. The first crop of red clover was very good. The aftermath, second and usually good throughout the state."

Potatoes Excellent. "Potatoes are excellent. The harvest of the early potato crop has started. The acreage is much smaller than last year but much better yields are expected. Apples show improvement under favorable soil and moisture conditions.

"Forage crops are very good. There is a large acreage of Sudan grass and some of it is being cut for early hay. It is furnishing excellent pasture. Sweet clover has made a prolific growth."

"With a more favorable rating of crops in the July report than many of the other states and subsequent improvement, it appears that Nebraska will be a top-notch crop production this year."

"The only method is to cut out and burn infected twigs. This should be done with considerable caution or the disease will be spread by the pruning tool, knife or shears should be disinfected after every few cuts, the more frequent the better. The solution used may be either corrosive sublimate (poison) or formalin. Corrosive sublimate should be used one to two percent, about as much of the powder as will fill the joint of a pen knife blade, to a pail of water. The cut surfaces of the twigs should be treated with the same solution."

Mulching of small fruits and perennial flowers is desirable at this time of the year. It takes the place of cultivation in controlling weeds and conserving moisture. Lawn clippings, mowed weeds or old straw make good material. The mulch will help keep the fruit and flowers clean and will make it more pleasant to work with the plants."

Banker's Wife Dies. Mexico City, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Rosalie Evans, formerly of Brownsville, Tex., widow of the former president of the Bank of London in Mexico, an Englishman, is reported to have died on her ranch in the district of Huajuclingo, state of Puebla.

Socialist Leader Dies. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3.—Otto F. Branstetter, 47, formerly national secretary of the socialist party, died here yesterday.

Old Timers Disagree on Height of Buffalo Bill. Yellowstone Park, Wyo., Aug. 3.—How tall was Buffalo Bill? Was he a six-footer, or did he only look tall and imposing because of his high-heeled boots and his tall peaked hat?

This question is the subject of controversy between two groups of old-timers, all of whom knew Colonel Cody, but who differ sharply about his height.

The controversy started when E. J. Kuechle of St. Joseph, Mo., and for many years a Montana cattleman, and Mrs. Virginia Skinner, former Denverite and a relative of men associated with the old overland stage route, differed about Buffalo Bill's height.

Mrs. Skinner, who had seen the famous scout many times, said he was a comparatively short man, only about five feet 10. His majestic appearance of great stature, she said, was due to the high heels and the 10-gallon hat.

Kuechle, who knew Colonel Cody well and saw him hundreds of times, averred the scout was well over the six-foot mark, without either boots or hat.

The controversy resulted finally in a wager, made two years ago. Ever since Kuechle, whose home, like that of Mrs. Skinner, is now in New York, has been seeking testimony of other old-timers to corroborate his contention.

He has gathered from many of the associates of Buffalo Bill their recollection concerning his stature. The books do not tell, Mr. Kuechle says, hence he must get the direct testimony of men who knew the colonel.

He has the word of Tex Rickard, former plainsman; of Chester Byers of Oklahoma City; Verne Elliott, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Cy Compton, Sheridan, Wyo.; William Hawkes, former Montana cowboy, now of Bennington, Vt.; California Frank Hapley and of Mrs. Nellie de Maris of Cody, who wrote that Colonel Cody introduced her to the man she later married, and that she distinctly remembered him as a man of towering stature.

Coming to Cody a few days ago for the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of Colonel Cody's memorial, Mrs. Kuechle sought other old-timers who could give him their testimony. He then proceeded to Yellowstone Park, where he asked Horace M. Albright, the superintendent, who knew Colonel Cody, to give his recollection. Albright said Colonel Cody was, in his opinion, about six feet, one inch.

Kuechle is confident that an overwhelming preponderance of the evidence will win the wager for him. He would like to hear from any old-timer who remembers Buffalo Bill and who can answer this moot question: "How tall was Buffalo Bill?"

Garden and Orchard Suggestions

By PURLEY L. KEENE. Sweet Peas should be blooming freely now, and in order to keep them blooming through the summer and fall, several things are beneficial, if not necessary. First, all blossoms should be kept picked so that they do not go to seed. Second, water freely twice a week, soaking the ground thoroughly. Third, keep the soil from baking by frequent cultivation or mulching with straw or lawn clippings. Fourth, control aphid and red spider by spraying every 10 days or two weeks with nicotine sulphate or Black Leaf 40. The blossoms keep longer if picked during the early morning or in the evening. These precautions may be applied to other cut flowers in the garden.

Fall planting of perennial flowers and herb bulbs should be planned for now. Order several fall catalogs from nurseries which cater to the flower trade and then spend an evening or two in making your selection for fall delivery. Most perennials such as the peony, iris, phlox, larkspur, fox-glove and lily of the valley do better if planted in the fall than if planted in the spring. The first part of September is usually about the best time for ordering. Bulbs for winter forcing may be ordered at the same time and kept in a cool dry place until needed for forcing.

Vegetables for fall use may be planted now. It is beneficial to water the newly planted garden, as dry weather is apt to cause poor germination in fall planted seeds. The early varieties of turnips, radishes, potatoes and other vegetables for fall planting. Do not neglect cultivation at this time of the year. It is of prime importance. Vegetables should be gathered when the plants are dry as disease spreads more rapidly in the garden when the foliage is wet.

Apple blight appears to be especially serious this year. It is a bacterial disease which gets into blossoms and new growing shoots during the spring. It works back on the growing tip, discoloring and killing the bark and causing the leaves to turn brown, shrivel up and die. This takes place during June and July. By the last of July the disease should have stopped spreading. No spray is effective in controlling this disease. The only method is to cut out and burn infected twigs. This should be done with considerable caution or the disease will be spread by the pruning tool, knife or shears should be disinfected after every few cuts, the more frequent the better. The solution used may be either corrosive sublimate (poison) or formalin. Corrosive sublimate should be used one to two percent, about as much of the powder as will fill the joint of a pen knife blade, to a pail of water. The cut surfaces of the twigs should be treated with the same solution.

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Tests Show Wheat Can Be Fattened at 90 Cents Less Per Hundredweight When Corn Selling at Same Price.

By Associated Press. Lincoln, Aug. 3.—With the price of corn and wheat at about the same level, tests made at about 30 farms are showing that farmers are profiting by feeding wheat to their livestock and numerous questions on this subject have been received by the state agricultural college here and by agents in the counties on the subject.

The agricultural extension service inquired of the college animal husbandry department the relative feeding value of the two grains and gave out the following statement to The Associated Press: "Featuring corn and wheat at \$1 per bushel, which is about the present price on the Nebraska farms, hogs can be fattened at about 90 cents less per hundred weight if coarsely cracked wheat is substituted for corn in a ration of corn and tankage, self feed, according to the results of experiments conducted last year at the college experiment station. The ration of corn and tankage would cost \$8.14, while the results of this test are on a basis for figuring. Six cents a bushel was added to the \$1 per bushel cost to cover the cost of grinding, and is included in the \$7.22."

"In this test at the agricultural college, four lots of 10 pigs each weighing an average of 92 pounds each were fattened on 30 days. Lot one was used as a check lot and fed shelled corn and tankage in a self-feeder. Lot two received cracked wheat which had been soaked for 12 hours and to which was added about as much tankage per feed as the other lots in the test were getting. This lot was hand-fed, but kept on full feed all the time. Lot three received coarsely cracked wheat and tankage in a self-feeder. Lot four received whole wheat and tankage in a self-feeder."

"Prof. W. J. Loeffel of the animal husbandry department, who conducted the test, has the following comments to make about the results: 'Grinding increased the efficiency of the wheat about 4 per cent, but this was hardly enough to pay for the cost of grinding in this test, which was conducted on self-feeders. Tests that have been run by other experiment stations have compared the value of wheat and corn if both are hand-fed. All the pigs on this test were self-fed excepting the check lot to determine what the results would be if the pigs had the feed before them all the time and did not have to go to their feed in a trough twice a day.'

LOAD OF WHEAT WEAKENS BRIDGE. Cozad, Neb., Aug. 3.—Traffic was suspended over the bridge across the North Platte river at Cozad for an hour and a half, when the bridge was declared unsafe. This action followed the breaking of the beams that supported the flooring for about 10 feet as a result of the hanging of heavy loads of wheat across the bridge. The bridge is to be replaced by a cement structure by next year.

Banker's Wife Dies. Mexico City, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Rosalie Evans, formerly of Brownsville, Tex., widow of the former president of the Bank of London in Mexico, an Englishman, is reported to have died on her ranch in the district of Huajuclingo, state of Puebla.

Socialist Leader Dies. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3.—Otto F. Branstetter, 47, formerly national secretary of the socialist party, died here yesterday.

Old Timers Disagree on Height of Buffalo Bill. Yellowstone Park, Wyo., Aug. 3.—How tall was Buffalo Bill? Was he a six-footer, or did he