OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

FIRST MONTH VLTAL "Let me control a child's sur-roundings, teaching and care for the "Let me control a child's surroundings, teaching and care for the first seven years, and I won't worry about what will happen after that," a noted relgious leader said. The same could almost be said for raising chickens, provided you shorten the important period to a month. Of course, there are numerous diseases and parasite that can kill or stunt or destroy profit after one month of age, yet success with poultry is more often made or marred during the first month than during the rest of the whole raising process. There are so many things that are tremendously important during that time that lose their importance later. A fire going out in the brooder can snuff out the lives of 250 chicks if it occurs when there are a few cold days in March, but is only a minor inconvenience five or six weeks later on. A slight error in the ration or a change from sweet to sour milk and back again can create havoc when the chicks are just starting in life, and be only a pleasant variation in feed two months later. Teaching good habits, such as roosting where they belong, eating and drinking out of containers only, keeping busy with food and litter instead of picking and fighting each other, come easy during those first few weeks, but hard afterwards. Failure to get the brooder house cleaned and litter reing those first few weeks, but hard afterwards. Failure to get the brooder house cleaned and litter renewed every few days is vital those first few weeks, but is not a serious omision after the chicks are a month old, if they are properly trained as to eating, roosting and playing. Whether you have a uniform flock or lots of runts, a quickgrowing one or slow, a high percentage raised or not, depends most on how close to ideal the feed, housing and care were for the first month, privided good, strong chicks were used as the foundation.

THE FERTILIZER OUTLAY

In line with the reduced prices on everything the farmer sells, he is forced to make cuts on everything he buys and naturally the item of fertilizer comes in for consideration. While prices for commercial fertilizers are down this year, especially the price for nitrogen, yet it seems timely that a few suggestions in this connection be made. One way in which a farmer can save on fertilizer bills is to give more attention to the proper application of commercial plant food. Smaller amounts, properly applied, of the right fertilizer will give better results than where twice the amount is improperly applied. At least this is true for many crops, especially so in the case of our special crops like potatoes, cabbage, tobacco, sugar, beets, and, in fact, to some extent is this true in the case of corn and small grains. Where possible, we like to localize the application of our fertilizers for these special crops, says a farmer who made soil study a hobby. Applied in the rows at the proper depth, that is, within the root feeding radius, the crop will make the best use of the fertilizer applied. And, of still greater importance, we have found that a higher percentage of our plant food will be held in more readily available form where localized. Elaborating on this latter point, I wish to especially bring out the fact that phosphat and, in fact, THE FERTILIZER OUTLAY I wish to especially bring out the fact that phosphat and, in fact, potash fertilizers on many soils are very quickly fixed by the soil in forms that are not so brought into solution, and thus are not so readily available to the growing crops if they are applied broad-cast. Therefore, the localizing, or even the concentration of our plant food, within certain limits, will cut down the amout of "fixing" by the soil. In other words, we saturate our soils fixing capacity locally and still have a balance of water soluble plant food within the reach of the growing plants. Nitrogen, of course, is easily leached, especially where it is applied in the form of nitrates or after nitrogen fertilizers have been changed over to nitrates, and thus, where we are supplying any considerable part of the nitrogen requirements of our crop in commercial form, we may have to make two or three special separate applications. The old idea of fertilizing the soil and building up a high reserve of plant food has been overemphasized. It is that we do try to maintain a high level of fertility, and especially do we strive to build up the organic matter reserves of our soils, but the plastering on of large amounts of phosphate, in fact, even lime, now questioned, especially in the light of the farmer's present pocketbook limitations. The newer attachments for our seeders, drills, and planters are being redesigned with the idea of proper placement of the fertilizer. In the case of tobacco we have data to show that 500 lbs. of the commercial fertilizer applied in the row has given better results than 1,000 lbs. applied broadcast of the same mixture. In the case of potatoes the ideal method now seems to be row application with greater depth of application, but separation from the seed piece. The newer attachments for potato planters are designed in such a manner that the fertilizer is applied in two streams to the side of the seed piece, but to the same depth as the seed, and the fertilizer is mixed with the soil at this level. For corn, best results are secured from small applications where the fertilizer is hill dropped, but preferably sprinkling along in two bands on either side of the seed, stretching out these bands to six or eight inches permits of greater distribution with less injury to the seed, and less danger of summer firing. Even in the case of small grain, our experiments show that best results are secured where the fertilizer is drilled with the seed rather

But under any conditions, where

ception to this may be made in the

case of the light sandy soils where,

it may be better for the alfalfa or

clover seeding if the fertilizer is applied broadenst, at least in part.

than all applied breadcast.

CONSERVING HAY Many corn belt farmers are confronted with the problem of not having enough hay to carry their cattle and sheep through the sea-son. Or the hay may be poor in quality or composed largely of timothy. In feeding trials with fattening cattle, dairy cows, calves and ewes, it has been found that economratons requiring little alfalfa or clover hay can be worked out when grain is comparatively low in price as compared with where some low-value w such as corn fodder, straw or timethe is available. The method is as follows: First, provide a limamount of high-grade legiume

fertilizers for small grains are applied broadcast, it is of greatest importance that these fertilizers be applied before seeding, and should then be worked into the soil by discing and dragging previous to seeding. And now the third way in discing and dragging previous to seeding. And now the third way in which we can save on our fertilizer bills is by using the higher analysis fertilizers. There is no economy in paying freight on filler, chiefly foundry sand, from fertilizer factory to farm. In fact, a 4-24-12 contains twice as much plant food as 2-12-6; and a 3-18-9, for instance, contains 33 per cent more plant food than a 2-12-6. The extra cost of sacks, mixing charges, and in fact, the fertilizer manufacturer has to go out and buy the filler, and thus the price to the farmer includes these items of freight, cost of filler, extra costs of sacks, and mixing charges. Greater care, of course must be exercised in the application of these more concentrated fertilizers, but the newer attachments on our fertilizer distributors are fast taking care of this item. The big thing that stands out before us now is shortage of cash, and yet, in my opinion, we will make a serious mistake if we cut out fertilizers. Our only hope seems to be in the field of lower production costs, and this can be accomplished only by intensifying our agriculture. Let's grow better and bigger crops from fewer acres. It doesn't pay to wear out expensive machinery or waste our efforts on poor soils. Let's make every acre do its best. And right now let's make every dollar's worth of tertilizer give the highest possible returns. Let's handle our manure so as to get as much of its plant food back on the farm as possible.

WHY OF CHICK PRICES

why of chick prices
One of the biggest leaks in the
poultry business, perhaps the biggest, is caused by eggs that never
hatch. Over \$100,000 worth of eggs
put into incubators annually are a
dead loss because they never hatch.
No chick responds to the call of
the hatcheryman and this loss must
be included in the cost of the chicks
that hatch. "This is the season."
says an extension poultryman, "why
poultrymen who buy chicks must
pay about two cents a chick more
than they would if all eggs hatched"
Here is a loss which affects everyone in the poultry business. It can
be cut in two if those producing
hatching eggs will take the job seriously Intelligent care of the breeding stock, male and female, will increase greatly the number of eggs
that hatch and the vigor of the
chicks hatched. The first step is the
selection of vigorous hens and roosters for the breeding pen. This vigor
should manifest itself in a bright,
snappy eye, an alert carriage, a
breast bone well covered with
muscle as hard as iron, and a body
free from excessive fat. The second
requirements is exercise. Exercise
alone should increase hatchability
20 per cent. This exercise should begin with the starting of the molting alone should increase hatchaolity 20 per cent. This exercise should begin with the starting of the molting season, in the case of hens. Not for a single day throughout the hatching season nor for two months before, should breeding stock be allowed to loaf. The method and place of exercise is not important. Outdoor range, when it is in such condition that the kinds keep contribution of the start of the sta condition that the birds keep con-stantly on the move, is fine. When stantly on the move, is fine. range is not of this quality, exercise must be provided in the house. This means plenty of room, about four square feet per bird. It means clean, dry litter, four or five inches deep, and it means keeping the litter constantly in this condition. After exercise, and with it, comes feed. The chief item to be remembered the vitamins, though minerals and proteins must be present in the proper amounts. Corbohydrates and fats are in superabundance in all rations. Vitamin A comes first. Its chief source is green feed. Dry greens, especially dry alfalfa, must be added to available succulent greens during the fall and winter. Dehydrated alfalfa, because of its greater richness in vitamin A, is recommended. The aim should be to keep the yolks too dark to get into grade know as extras. In addition to vitamin A, the mash should contain mineral and cod liver oil, or some good substitute, to make the minerals available. The man producing hatching eggs should take no chances on the presence of vitamin D. Any oil used should be biologically tested for potency in the required vitamin. Milk should form some part of the breeder's ra-The mash should contain at least five per cent of milk. If the price justifies, 10 per cent may be used. Two pounds of semi-solid, daily to each 100 hens, or three quarts of liquid skimmilk or pure buttermilk will be equal to five per cent powdered milk in the mash. Eggs can and must be made to hatch better.

PROTECT NAVAL COED

One of the first steps after the calf is dropped is to disinfect the navel cord with tincture of iodine, using a small brush or a piece of cheesecloth. In case iodine is not available, use a five per cent solution of a coal-tar disinfectant. Hold a cupful of this solution up under the calf so that the raw, exposed part of the navel cord is submerged. Repeat the treatment daily until cord becomes dry. Proper disinfec-tion of the navel prevents disease germs from entering the body of the calf at that point.

GIVE 'EM A CHANCE One cannot know whether he should buy feed for every cow in his herd or not until he has given them a fair opportunity to demon-strate how much milk they can produce. In this case a fair opportunmeans comfortable housing, gentle handling, regular feeding and milking, adequate water, and most of all well balanced rations in adequate amounts.

GET BENEFIT NEXT SPRING Rub your plow shares now with linseed-oil, mixed with whiting, so they will not rust.

hay. With steers, dry cows and young cattle, this means two to four pounds per head daily. Dairy cows need slightly more. Provide bulk in the ration by grinding ear corn and cate for the grain. With steers on feed, the oats are not essential. Provide the extra protein required by the addition of one to three pounds of cottonseed, soybean, linseed or a mixture of these meals, or crushed sowbeans. Keep the livestock supplied with straw, timothy or corn fodder. On such a ration, cattle will do nearly as well when they est 15 to 25 pounds of alfalfa

Out Our Way



Tales of Real Dogs

By Albert Payson Terhune



Mrs. Mason Was Saved from Death

not much to look at, but friendly and a good pet. This, up to September, 1926. After that, she ranked as a heroine, by reason of a queer twist of brain and of still queerer performances of hers.

She belonged to V. V. Mason, a farmer who lived near Moore Haven, Florida. Here is Nell's odd

The Mason farmhouse was only about a quarter-mile south of the enormous inland Lake Okeechobee. There, on the morning of September 18, 1926, Mason and his wife and a neighbor's daughter were at breakfast. In the kitchen doorway drowsed Nell.

Saddenly the hound lifted her head and sniffed the air, and bayed long and Loud. Mason went out onto the porch to see what had disturbed his dog. The wind was blowing hard, and it was increasing in strength every minute. Before the gale a thin scud of

rain was driven. But there seemed nothing in this to account for Nell's sudden baying. So Mason looked farther afield. From the porch he could see the edge of Lake Okeechobee, and the levee the government had erected there to protect the fields from high water.

Nell jumped to her feet and dashed toward the levee, then ran back, and seemed trying to make her master follow her thither. She was in evident excitement. Once again Mason scanned the levec (a high bank that extended for miles in every direction) and now he saw a thin stream of water in the fields between the embankment and the lake.

Mason knew what that implied. Somewhere above, the wind had driven the lake waters so hard against a weak spot in the levee that the bank had broken. That meant a flood.

The man was not greatly troubled. There had been floods on his farm before this time. The highest of them had sent a swirl of water around his house to a height of three feet. So he had built his house higher on three-foot posts, and had arranged upper platforms in his chicken yard and in his barn.

But, while he watched, today, the wind increased to a hurricane-the awful Florida Hurricane of 1926and the waters came rolling across the field toward him. He set to work rapidly, transferring his goods to upper rooms and putting the chickens

DREARINESS IN LENINGRAD New Life of Soviet Smothered in Relies of the Past. Griedrich Sieburg in the Grank-

furter Zeitung.

Modern Leningrad enters the future of the Soviet Union as a sort of corpse. It seems as if the progressive and constructive tendencies that are apparent in the other great cities of the Soviet Union had almost given up the ghost here. The faded gilt of the palaces, the rose color of many nobble gates, the dim red of certain gables and bridges do not fit into the picture

dr socielist construction. Socialism

Nell was "jes' a hown' dawg," | into the upper compartment of their coop and moving some rose-bushes up out of the pobable reach of the oncoming water.

> Then the gale-scouraged flood was all around the house. Mason herded his wife and the neighbor's daughter and Nell indoors and upstairs. None of the humans expected anything beyond the former high water invasions. But Nell whimpered in growing uneasiness.

Higher and higher swelled the flood. Shacks and then farmhouses sons were half-swimming, half-wading, around the upper rooms of their home, sick with terror.

As the gale slackened and the flood receded a little, Mrs. Mason collapsed across a table, utterly exhausted, and shaken by a congestive chill. Her husband and the young neighbor could not get to her. But Nell could.

The hound swam to the table and climbed on it, nestling close against the swooning woman, and warming her by the heat of her own furry body. All night, Nell lay thus, half on and half-alongside the shivering sufferer.

Doctors said afterward that the protective heat of the dog's body saved Mrs. Mason from pneumonia if not from death. There was no other means of keeping the chill from striking through to the woman's lungs.

Morning dawned on a scene of hideous devastation. The water had gone down somewhat, but was still high and would remain so for days to come. Everywhere floated debris of houses and barns, along with dead humans and livestock. Trees had been snapped off er torn up by the roots. The farm was a useless wreck.

A drifting boat was sezed by began to drift past. So did dead bodies. For a time, the Mason home stood fast. Then the waves and the tempest lifted it bodily from its strong posts and set it adrift.

Across the dooryard it careened, bumping into trees, and coming to anchor at last, tilted sideways, against a strong barbed wire fence which caught and held it. The Ma-Mason, who rowed his wife to Moore Haven for refuge. He knew there would be looters and sneak thieves following in the wake of the hurricane, and that he ought not to leave his home unprotected.

So he bade Nell stay on guard. Next morning, Mason rowed back to his flooded fam. There

demands steel gray, concrete gray. iron gray, but St. Petersburg still shimmers with the colors of ancient irons painted on wood. Leningrad strives vainly to achieve an icy, energetic gray, but instead of working its will it attains only the gray of age, despair and misery.

The main street, stretching endlessly from the Admiralty to the Moscow station, is thronged with life, but it is a different life from that of Moscow. People here are less aggressive, less eager to laugh, less conscious that they are marching at the forefront of humanity. The beautiful buildings of aygone

as he approached, he saw Nell hard at work over something on the upper porch. As he drew near-er he saw she had found a dead hen, drowned in the inundation, and she was carefully picking all the fowl's feathers from it. Slowly and carefully Nell worked,

By Williams

until the last feather had been removed from the wet body. Then taking the denuded hen between her jaws, she swam to the garage with her budgen.

Mason followed, arriving there just in time to see her deposit the carcass on a shelf, alongside the similarly plucked bodies of 11 other drowned hens.

For some reason, best known to herself, Nell had found and plucked all 12 of these chickens and then laid them in a row on the garage shelf—whether as possible later food for herself or for her owners, or merely through some unexplained twist of mentality, I don't know.

A few days before the hurricane, Mason had bought a quantity of bacon and other kinds of food, to store away for winter. He brought these out now and laid them on the porch, cutting them to pieces.

As if speaking to a human, he told Nell she must stay and guard the farm, and allow nobody to enter the house until he should return. He showed her the food he ner understand it was hers. Then he rowed back to town.

His wife's illness and other affairs kept Mason busy for the next nine days. On the 10th day he floundered through the mire to his farm. At sight of the oncoming man, Nell roared like a furious wild beast, and dashed forth to drive him back. She was true to her trust.

When she recognized him, the hound almost went crazy with delight. Her lonely vigil was at an end.

On the porch, where Mason had left the food, were a few morsels of bacon and cheese. The wise old dog had apparently had sense enough to ration herself, eating every day just enough to nourish her, instead of gobbling the whole feast.

This, to my mind, was the cleverest of all the clever things she did, during that time of stress.

A newspaper correspondent visited Moore Harbor, in 1930. He found the Masons had prospered tremendously and were making more money from their farm than before the hurricane. He found old Nell there, too, still well and vigilant; and the idol of the entire family. Mason and his wife had never forgotten her heroism in the black days of peril.

DIVERSIFIED PHILOSOPHY The man who tried to hide behind The skirts that women wear, Would blush himself to death before He could get hidden there.

"Look out!" I'm told, "for counter-In new ten dollar bills:"

That compliment has furnished me Full half a dozen thrills. Most guys who're on the ether now, The world might benefit, If they would only change their

By going under it. Great financiers are coming down To pencils and a cup-The which seems very fitting, when Naught but the jig is up.

stance

If Al had only fallen off His new big building tall, Compared to what has happened

He'd scarce been hurt at all.

An optimist no money has, No, not a single penny; And pessimists are just as bad, For they won't lend you any -Sam Page

days seem to have no connection with the present and exhale a silent, imperceptible weariness that lies like fine dust on men and things alike.

DIDN'T HURT BUBBLES

Norman, Okla .- (UP) -- Bubbles, s white Persian cat owned by Mrs. M. E. Center, was still alive today after being run half way through a clothes wringer. The wringer stuck when it rolled up to the head and forepaws of the cat. The machine was reversed and Bubbles came out in a tub of rinse water. No bones were broken.

NEW RULES FOR PLANE FLIGHTS

Washington — (UP) — New reg-ulations governing fereign flights in Japan and China have been passed following the Herndon-Pang-

born difficulty, which led to a "minor" diplomatic issue.

The department of commerce has been advised that permission for flight over Japanese territory must be obtained in advance for each flight, as well as instructions out-lining the route to be followed. Instructions must also be obtained

in advance for each place of panding and taking off.

In China, details of proposed flights must be given to the Chinese government one month in advance and permission of the Chinese government awaited.

Besides obtaining the Chinese government's approval one month in advance, airmen desiring to fly foreign airplanes into China must also inform the ministry of foreign affairs at Nanking five days prior to entering Chinese territory. Permission to carry arms and munitions for self-defense may be given if reasons are stated.

YOUR

By Olive Roberts Barton ©1952 BY NEA SERVICE INC.

BABIES AND CARS It takes the proverbial cake the way young married people bounce around with their babies these

Bounce is right, although I mentioned it in a general way. I am thinking more specifically of motor cars.

Oh, yes. I know Jim had to sell his and couldn't buy another, or he was just ready to get one when he was just ready to get one when he lost his job. But semeday, sometime, one may drop from heaven and then will come up this question in your mind about the car and the baby. And in the meantime there are hundreds of thousands of young counter. thousands of young ccupies all over the country who go joy riding with Algernon or Clementina not two months out of the blue.
Will it hurt these bables to ride

or will it not?

The best place far a baby is at home in his own bed, his own play yard, or his buggy.

Nevertheless, we cannot expect young people with a car who wish to visit grandma every Sunday 20 niles away to leave the pride of the family at home. We must adjust ourselves to the times. just, ourselves to the times.

We make the concession with a resigned gesture but we feel con-strained to give a little advice to ease our conscience.

Hints for Parents No man or weman ever should drive a car with a baby or child on his knee, furthermore, it is not safe to drive with a restless child on the seat beside the driver tugging at his arm.

No baby or little child ever should be left alone in a car fer an instant.

A little haby is more comfortable in a long padded basket set on the back seat anchored so it won't slip, and with sides high enough to keep the baby safe. Baby hammocks of various kinds are made to sling across the car, but they should be fastened so as to prevent too much swinging or bumping.

Keep off rough roads as much as possible and keep the speed down.

During feedings stop the car and do not start again for half an hour. This for long rides. Otherwise time feedings so that they do not occur during the journey. Cold wind should be carefully

guarded against, or any strong wind at any time of year. Hever close a car up with the engine running if the baby is in-

Try to avoid long rides as much as possible, and keep out of carbon monoxide fumes in heavy traffic.

Never leave an active baby in the back seat of an open car alone, or a closed car with windows down.

California's Mexican Birth Rate Decreases

Sacramento, Cal. — (UP) — Callternia's large Mexican population is decreasing rapidly. This is the interpretation given

birth statistics by state and federal officials. The figures show that there was a decrease of 2,829 births in the state last year, of 'hich 1,-586 were Mexican.

In 1930, state records show, there were 14,472 Mexican births, or 17.2 per cent of the total, while last year the percentage dropped to 15.8.

The reported departure of darge numbers of Mexicans to their home country "is largely responsible for the birth decrease," the state report pointed out.

WHEN THE ROW STARTS "Does your wife get angry if you don't talk to her?"

"No, only if I don't listen to her." SYRUP MEN MAY ORGANIZE Charden, Ohio - (UF) - Maple syrup producers are thinking of organizing like the fruit growers in Chitfornia and Flerida, Need of an erganization to exploit the profitable maple syrup industry is seen in the numerous letters received

requesting shipments. Paying for It. From Passing Show. Magistrate: Se you broke tato a tobacco shop just to get a 10-cens at the safe?"
"I was putting in the dime."

from all parts of the United States,