

TEXAN PLANS UTOPIAN FARM

Houston Tex. — (UP) — Some 500 acres of land 25 miles southwest of here will be turned into something of a Utopia under a plan fostered by Dr. John W. Slaughter, professor of sociology at Rice Institute, who bought the land with his own funds.

He hopes to "give a demonstration of practical welfare." For many years Dr. Slaughter has had ideas and ideals for unemployment relief through the formation of agricultural communities. However, his is not a believer in the "back-to-the-farm" movement.

The latter kind of movement is impractical, he contends, and says proof lies in the fact that the Houston emergency relief committee still is feeding 60 families placed on farms many months ago.

"The first thing I will do with my project," said Dr. Slaughter "will be to get some tenants, teach them teamwork among themselves, and after two years of such training, start them off on plots of their own with a financing plan to carry them through."

Mules and horses, rather than tractors, will be used to cultivate the land, he said, and as fast as feed can be grown, registered livestock will be purchased. The crops will be varied.

Huge Eagle Presented To Municipal Zoo

Fresno, Cal. — (UP) — A huge eagle, whose wings measure seven feet from tip to tip, perched morosely today in a cage at Roeding Park, Fresno municipal zoo.

He was found by a party of geologists in the Tar Canyon district, near Hanford, Cal., caught by one claw in a steel trap. Apparently, members of the party said, he was caught when he attempted to steal the bait from the trap.

The bird was presented to the city by the party.

Attorney Takes Both Sides of Case

Belmont, N. Y. — (UP) — Here's an attorney who acted as counsel for one side in the morning and for the opposite side in the afternoon during a court case involving settlement of a will.

The attorney, William Duke, Jr. supported the interests of three infants in the morning, but shifted over to the side of those opposing the will when he learned of the existence of another will, whose contents were more to his clients' advantage.

Clerk Sues on Check For Marriage License

Decatur, Ind. — (UP) — Milton C. Werling, county clerk, has filed suit against Elmer E. Weaver for the cost of a marriage certificate.

Werling charged that a check given him by Weaver for the license was worthless.

Spring Suit



One of the more interesting models for the Spring season is shown here, worn by Adrienne Ames, screen player. It is of black broadcloth, beautifully tailored, with rounded corners on the jacket. The suit is accented with white at the collar and cuffs.

Earthquake Doubled Soda Spring Flow

Lindsay, Cal. — (UP) — Ed Nash, owner of a soda spring at Springville, near here, rejoiced today that there was an earthquake in California, December 13.

The shock, which sent shivers over most of the Pacific west, doubled the flow of the spring, he reported. The flow before the quake, he said, was 2,160 gallons each 24 hours, and after the tremors, 4,320 gallons each 24 hours.

Out Our Way



THEY'VE GOT THAT GUY ON TH' SPOT. TH' CLOCK AN' TH' DRINKIN' FOUNTAIN AN' HE'S GOT NO EXCUSE FER BEIN' ANY PLACE ELSE. HE'S TRYIN' RIGHT NOW TO THINK OF SOME PLACE TO GO, FER A CHANGE.

TAKIN' A WALK TO SEE TH' TIME ER TO GET A DRINK MAKES TH' DAY GO FASTER, BUT HE'S ALL RIGHT. HE'LL GET MORE OF A CHANGE TRYIN' TO THINK THAN HE WOULD BY GOIN' TO EUROPE.— THAT GUY.

INCONVENIENT CONVENIENCES

WAR LETTER IS 14 YEARS LATE

Shreveport, La. — (UP) — Worn and crumpled from 14 years of handling, a letter mailed by his son from an unnamed town in France just two weeks after the end of the World War, has reached F. W. Farrow, of New Orleans who is visiting another son, George Farrow, here.

The letter was mailed on November 25, 1918, by Cary Fallow, then a sergeant in the headquarters detachment, 36th Division, A. E. F. The day was Father's Day and the message bore greetings from a son who escaped death in the war, to the elder Farrow, who then lived in Victoria, Texas.

Cary Fallow is still alive, and now lives in Houston is married, and has two children.

The letter, which came like a voice from the past, bore no indication of what had caused the delay in delivering it. It was postmarked "U. S. Army Postoffice, 1 P. M., Nov. 25, M.P.E.S." and bore the censor's seal: "A.E.F." passed as censored, 2466."

Although the missive was addressed to "F. W. Farrow, Victoria, Tex., U. S. A., it was delivered to the son, George Farrow, here, while the elder Farrow was visiting him. The writing was plain and there were no postmarks except one on the back reading: "Shreveport, La., July 21, 12 m., 1932."

Mule Returns to Dump After Each Sale

Tyler, Texas — (UP) — City commissioners here wish they had a lot of mules like "Swayback" flopped quadruped who returns to the city dump everytime he is sold.

The mule was first sold in 1929, but returned to the dump in 1930 and was sold again. On the last day of 1932, "Swayback" was ground frazzed near the city dump again. He will be sold the third time if the owner cannot be located.

Stanford Mentor



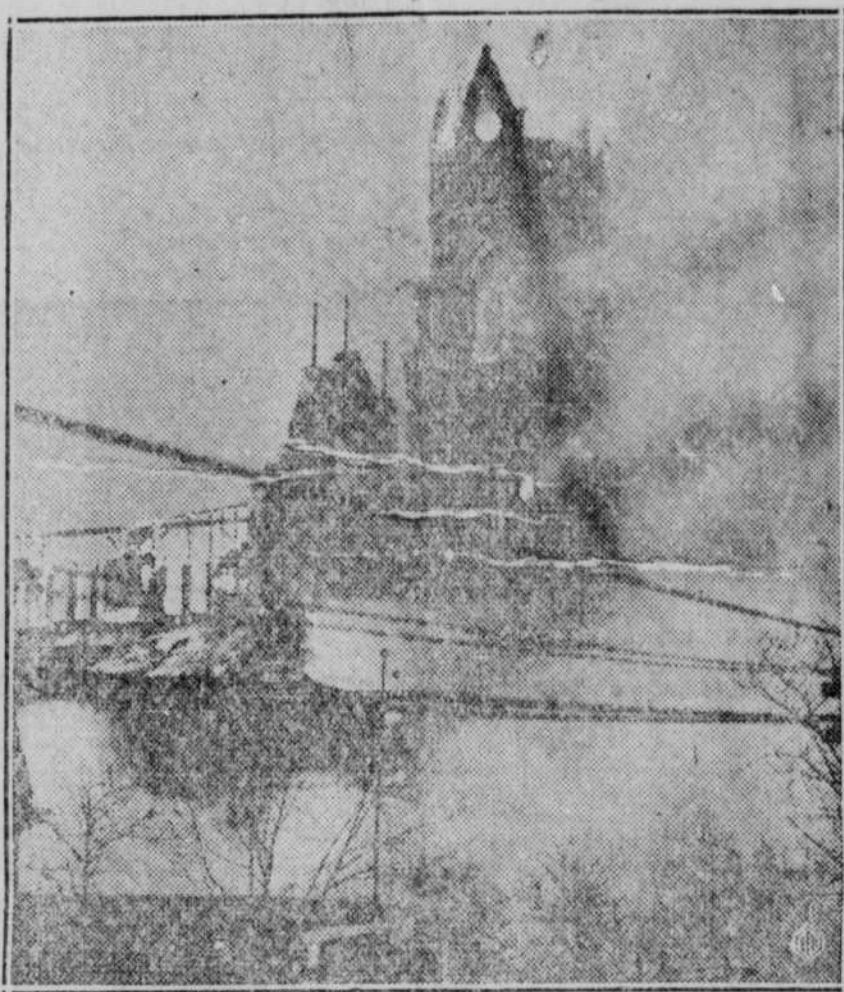
Claude Earl "Tiny" Thornhill, who will guide the future destinies of Stanford University's football fortunes as a result of his selection to succeed Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, who recently resigned to become mentor at Temple University. Thornhill is a protégé of Warner's under whom he learned his football at the University of Pittsburgh. He was All-America tackle in 1916.

Plans for Psychological Clinic Nearing End

St. Louis — (UP) — Plans are nearing completion at Washington University here for the establishment of a psychological clinic, where students can go for consultation about mental and emotional difficulties.

The clinic probably would be under the direction of Prof. P. J. Nafe, head of the psychology department, who is sponsoring the move as a result of suicide of two

As Montreal Church Burned



Fire was no respecter of sanctity when it recently destroyed the Church of St. Louis de France in Montreal, one of the city's most important churches and a famed landmark. This spectacular photo was made as flames gutted the ancient tower. So fierce was the blaze that it took less than 20 minutes to reduce the building to ashes.

GOOD COMPANY.

I spent a night in Denver, and the box-car that I napped in was full of other travelers, disgusted men and drear. I stole a can of smokin' from a broken army captain. And got my trousers swiped by a hydraulic engineer

An artist made my coffee on the high-road out of Macon; A lawyer cussed a village cop for busting up the feast; A teacher snipped a pharmacist for hogging all the bacon; The guy who stopped the battle was a still-faced Mormon priest.

I do not let such company balloon my aging noggin; I have no yen for morning-coats, as yet, nor stovepipe hats; But these things I've acquired since we hit the old toboggan; A class-Oxford accent and a first-class pair of spats! —Guy Jones.

Harvard Rooming Houses Cut Rent

Cambridge, Mass. — (UP) — Landlord John Harvard is cutting the rent.

About \$16,000 has been clipped off next year's room rents at the seven houses or dormitories, created under the \$13,000,000 Edward S. Harkness "House Plan."

The average student will pay \$264 instead of \$300 in rent during the next college year.

The Harvard University Corporation recently approved the reductions.

Bearded Prophet Said "No" Silently

London — (UP) — Montagu Norman, the bearded prophet whose public utterances are scarcer than hens' teeth, can say "no!" without saying it.

On arriving recently from a holiday in the south of France, students, recently, leaving notes of mental anguish.

Professor Nafe said the clinic would attempt to eradicate the "consciousness of inferiority" and other mental obstacles that "cause mental anguish" during the period of mental changes connected with college life.

A Bitter Blow.

From ANSWERS. The engaged pair were talking over the future. "Darling," she said, "when we are married you'll have a woman

By Williams

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

WHAT MAKES GOOD BEEF

What are the factors under the control of the producer which have an influence upon the quality and the palatability of beef, the finished product? This is a question of paramount importance, since these factors are correlated with beef consumption. The answer to the question is being sought by investigators at a score or more of the outstanding results secured thus far in a study which will extend over a period of several years: The Iowa station, comparing steer calves yearling and two-year old steers, found that beef from the older cattle was more desirable than the beef from the calves in both the feeder and the finished stages. It ripened more satisfactorily. At the Illinois station it was discovered that heifers weighing around 700 pounds after 140 days' feeding were distinctly fatter than steers of similar breeding, feeding and weight, and the proportionate quantity of the various cuts was practically equal to that of steer carcasses. Tests made at the Kansas station compared beef, produced from yearling steers, full-fed in the dry lot, with the beef produced from similar steers full-fed on Bluestem grass. The cooking and palatability tests showed only slight differences between these lots. Roasts from the dry-lot cattle were scored slightly higher, but all graded high. Michigan investigators studied the influence of sex in relation to beef quality. They found practically no difference between tenderness of raw and cooked meat in the case of steers and heifers finished to 800 pounds. In order to determine the influence of breeding upon beef quality, work is now in progress at the Arkansas, Mississippi and North Carolina stations. Pure-breds, grades crossbreds and scrub cattle are used in these experiments. Some work is completed. With one important exception, the pure-breds graded highest of the carcasses. Next in respective rank were the second-cross calves, first-cross calves and native or scrub calves. With regard to the palatability of the cooked meats, a comparison of the pure-bred, grade and native or scrub cattle has failed to show marked differences.

AVOID SEEDY WOOL

Faulty winter feeding methods are likely to show up on the grading slips at marketing time as losses due to "seediness." Seedy wool means excessive seeds, chaff, straw, hay or burs. Such wool is penalized, no matter how the grower markets it, because shrinkage is higher, and shrinkage is a major basis of trading. No machine will remove entirely this foreign matter. Seedy wool must be carbonized, a process which virtually burns the material out of the fleece. It is a costly process to the manufacturer and has a slight tendency to weaken the staple. Naturally the cost of this extra procedure is passed back to the grower in form of a penalty. A veteran wool grader on one of the nation's great wool markets, says he can pick up any fleece and tell just how the animal has been fed the previous winter—not the ration given but the method used. He believes it is fully as important to feed sheep properly during the winter as to exercise care in preparation of the clip when shearing. "Don't feed sheep from above," is his advice. If hay or straw is thrown carelessly to the sheep, over the backs of the animals, it is inevitable that during the prolonged feeding period much foreign matter will find its way into the fleece, to reappear again on the grading sheet as a loss. One Wool Growers' association, like other state groups interested in improving wool quality, urges its growers either to feed hay and straw "in straight up and down racks or scatter it around the edges of the pen before the sheep come in," as a means of avoiding losses from seediness.

SEEDLESS CONCORD GRAPES

Since the introduction of the new seedless Concord grape, much interest has been manifested among those who keep a small vineyard for the home supply. One question invariably asked is: "Is it as productive as the seeded Concord?" There is no doubt on this point. The seedless form does not equal the well-known sort in productivity. It probably approximates 50 per cent the yield of Concord, when grown under like conditions of soil fertility and pruning. Both forms put forth about the same number of flower clusters each spring, but those of the seedless are smaller in size and the individual flowers, while of the perfect type, do not fertilize as well with its own pollen as does the well-known Concord. Hence in order to secure the fullest possible set of fruit the variety should be planted close to other that bloom at the same time. Varieties as Concord, Delaware, Niagara and Worden serve well the purpose of cross pollination. The berries of Concord Seedless are slightly larger than those of the Well-known Delaware, but since there are no seeds

FLAX STRAW FOR CATTLE

An increase in the acreage of flax in the Middle Western states has prompted much interest on the part of farmers in the use of flax straw for cattle. There has been an impression prevalent that because of its high fiber content, flax straw forms balls in the stomachs of cattle and hinders digestion. There has also been another opinion that feeding of flax straw to pregnant cows would cause abortion. A flax-feeding experiment carried on for two years at one experiment station resulted in a refutation of both these

ideas. In each year's experiment, 12 cows and 12 yearling steers were used. Twenty-four calves were dropped in the two years of the experiment. None of these was born ahead of the usual period of gestation. There was no evidence of any abnormal effects of the flax straw on the cows. A study of the steers over a two-year period showed that the rapidity of gain was not affected by the use of the flax straw in the ration, nor was there any evidence to show that the flax straw had any effect injurious to the digestive tract.

CONSERVING MANURE

There is a tendency on the part of farmers these days to use less commercial fertilizer and to take better care of the barnyard manure. While some farmers are probably cutting down on the use of superphosphate for such crops as alfalfa and the clovers, to the detriment of these crops and the net returns from them, the fact that more attention is being paid to the conservation of the plant food in manure is a desirable step. One way of conserving manure is to haul as much of it as possible direct from the barn to the fields during the winter. Whenever manure is allowed to be piled up in the barnyard for a considerable length of time, there is a heavy loss of nitrogen through fermentation, as well as a loss of phosphorus and potash through leaching. Furthermore, it also results in a considerable loss of organic matter. Whenever organic matter, in the form of manure or crop residues, is incorporated with the soil, it builds humus — an exceedingly important factor in soil fertility. Land that is very hilly, of course, is not well adapted to being manured long before the manure can be mixed with the soil either by plowing or disking but land that is level or rolling will absorb any plant food that may leach out before the ground can be worked. According to some tests conducted over a period of 39 years a ton of manure hauled direct from the barn to the field during the winter, increased the yield of corn three and one-fourth bushels; wheat three-fourths of a bushel and hay 400 pounds per acre. When the manure was allowed to accumulate in the barnyard over the winter and was then hauled out after the planting season, it was worth 77 cents less per ton for increasing crop yields. It will pay to keep these figures in mind, for they are based upon 39 years of record keeping.

WATERING COWS

While January, 1932, was not as cold as the first month of many other years, members of one herd improvement association made certain that their cows were getting water of modified temperature in order to maintain a maximum milk flow at the lowest possible cost. Water freezes at a temperature of only 32 degrees, but even in comparatively mild winter weather, this is too cold for the cows to drink four pounds of water for each pound of milk they are capable of producing, these dairymen have found. The cow tester reports that of the 26 members, 16 had tank heaters in operation during the month, and seven barns were equipped with drinking cups. Two members had both tank heaters and drinking cups, while only three members were not equipped with either one of these methods of providing water of modified temperature. The average production of the 448 cows during the month, with 79 dry, was 762 pounds of milk and 27.7 pounds of fat. One lot of 29 purebred Holsteins were high for the month, although nine were dry. They were milked three times a day with a milking machine, producing an average of 1,624 pounds of milk and 57.8 pounds of butterfat — one of the cows producing 85.1 pounds of fat. These cows are housed in a very barn completely equipped, including drinking cups and electric fan ventilation. This herd was fed on a home ground mixture of 1,500 pounds of corn and cob meal, 1,500 pounds of oats, 200 pounds of soybeans and 300 pounds of cottonseed meal. Alfalfa hay and stange furnished the roughage.

MORE MILKINGS

When Jersey cows are milked three times daily in place of twice daily, they show a greater increase in production than do Holstein cows subjected to the same change. When Jerseys and Holsteins are milked four times daily instead of three times, the Holsteins show the greater production increase. These results were secured in a study recently completed. The study revealed that Holsteins milked three times daily increase their fat and milk production one-sixth over their two-time records, and when they are milked four times instead of twice, their fat production is increased a little less than one-half.

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