Quick Feed Needed This Season

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Southern farmers should prepare to take care of their feed requirements for generally feed is going to be scarce and high priced. Money kept at home is money saved, and regardless of the current philosophy that money is minted and printed only to be spent, prudence in spending is still a good business practice.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass is primarily a hay grass, its slender leafy stems making it easy to handle with ordinary haying machinery. It makes the greatest growth and produces the most feed during July, August and September, when native grasses are less productive. It can be grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand, besides being particularly drought and heat resistant. It does best in a warm climate, and the hay is relished by cattle, horses and sheep.

The feeding value of Sudan Grass hay is equal to that of millet, timothy and other non-legume roughages. Work stock can be wintered in good condition on Sudan Grass without any supplementary grain ration. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan will give from two to three, stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find a hundred stems growing from a single root. It is an excellent catch crop, requiring only 45 days before the first cutting.

Primarily an excellent hay crop, Sudan is gaining in popularity as a summer pasture. In regions of low rainfall and high temperatures, its carrying capacity is superior to that of any other grass or legume. Sudan may be profitably grown with early maturing varieties of cow peas and soybeans, as being of erect growth it lends support to the pea and bean vines.

Sow after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, preferably broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. A grain drill may be used, set to sow two pecks of wheat. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest; yet there are few grasses so little injured by standing beyond the proper stage for cutting.

Japanese, or Barnyard Millet

This plant is also called Billion Dollar Grass. It is distinct from other millets; grows 4 to 6 feet high yielding an enormous crop that in quality is equal to corn fodder and is relished by stock. Sow in May, June or July, 20 pounds to the acre broadcast; or plant in 15 inch drills and cultivate until it is 18 inches high. When green, feed a moderate quantity at first, gradually increasing the quantity as the animals become accustomed to it.

Pencillaria, Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three to four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 pounds to the acre in drills 3 feet apart.

NEWS of the WEEK

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1562 For 10 Cents

New York—While postal officials continue to declare the scheme illegal, the latest chain-letter racket is sweeping the country. In one local advertising concern 72 employes were found involved. How to stop it without swearing out a search warrant for every letter mailed in the country is puzzling postal inspectors. The plan is simple. The letter starts off with five names and addresses; the recipient is asked to send a dime to the first name on the list, then send the same letter, omitting the first name and adding his own name to the bottom of the list, to five of his friends. If the chain remains unbroken, by the time his name reaches the top of the list there will have been mailed 15,625 letters each calling for the payment of a dime. In the West an enterprising whiskey dealer substituted a pint of his product for the dime; one sentimentalist names a kiss as the prize. Like all chain letters, the break ultimately occurs, but in the meantime inspectors are overworked heading it off.

Discover Crime Castle

Providence—Postal inspectors were not too busy with chain letters however, to uncover one of the richest caches of loot in years, at Warwick Neck, on Naragansett Bay. Three months ago a Los Angeles inspector identified a $20 bill as part of the $129,000 stolen in a Fall River mail holdup last January. The trail led to Herbert H. Hornstein, a Brown University graduate. When the latter fell into Hollywood police hands for stealing an overcoat, the inspector nailed his man, pumped him until he found out what he wanted to know about a robbery 3,000 miles away. By airplane Hornstein was hustled back to Rhode Island; on his tip 50 state troopers supported a raiding party of operatives on the big summer castle at Warwick Neck; found $20,000 in cash, a collection of jewelry, arms enough to equip a small fort, and captured a dozen members of one of the East's most desperate criminal gangs.

Upswing In Brewing

New York—United States Brewers Association estimated that 50,000,000 bushels of barley, 37,500,000 pounds hops will go into vats this year—25 per cent more than in 1934. This will give about 200 eight-ounce glasses per head, a long way from the 327 per capita consumed in pro-prohibition 1914. High taxes still irk the brewer. Out of every dollar they receive the breweries pay 57 cents in Federal and State taxes. Only tobacco pays more of the tax bill. New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Illinois consume almost as much as all the rest of the country. Where 1300 breweries operated in 1914, only 160 near beer concerns outlasted the dry era; now about 750 plants are in operation. And speaking of statistics, a Massachusetts farm wife tried feeding beer to her cows; inspectors say their milk was the richest in the state.

A Buried Crock of Gold

Stockton, Mo.—Last autumn, Willis Bridges faced winter with chill in his heart. He was a tenant farmer with seven children, no money and an empty larder. Then, one day while hunting rabbits, he stumbled through some old foundation ruins on the farm, kicked over a preserving jar, which disgorged to his startled eyes $6,000—but all in gold notes. Hiding his treasure, he sauntered into town, made conversation among storekeepers, found them all terrified of accepting gold certificates. Then he went home, told his wife of his find, pointed out that Judge Spencer owned the land and would probably claim the money. Winter came and the Bridges family "went on relief." Barely enough to subsist on, with $6,000 buried out in the lot. By spring, the father could stand the strain no longer. Boldly he told Judge Spencer the story, found a sympathetic landlord, and in the presence of a lawyer, split the treasure 50-50.

Our Friendly Neighbor

Washington — The 3000 miles of boundary between the United States and Canada is probably the longest stretch between nations in the world without even a pop-gun to disturb international amity. When, therefore, an alleged "leak" from an executive meeting of the House Military Affairs Committee, seemed to infer that the War Department contemplated an air base in the Great Lakes Area that "would be capable of dominating the industrial heart of Canada," an "international incident" was narrowly averted. When Canada courteously asked for a transcript of this supposedly secret meeting, the President not only complied at once but administered a stinging rebuke to the Chairman of the Committee for affronting a friendly neighbor. Finally, Canadian newspapers began spoofing the whole matter, and no one's dignity was ruffled except that of two brigadier generals who were pinch-hitting for Chief-of-Staff General McArthur, who never permits a Congressional committee to jockey him out of his calm.

The President's Loss

Kansas City—In the crash of "The Sky Chief," crack transcontinental plane, with the resulting death of four passengers, the President lost one of his warmest supporters in the Upper House, Senator Bronson M. Cutting, of New Mexico. Seven others were badly hurt, and only a baby passenger escaped injury. Although elected as a Republican, Senator Cutting, who had a large personal fortune, early gave his support to the New Deal, and took the floor vigorously and successfully for many of the Roosevelt measures.

Giant War Game

San Francisco — Somewhere off in the Pacific, describing a 2,800 mile arc, the mightiest naval concentration of modern history is working out United States Naval Problem XVI. On his 33,000-ton flagship Pennsylvania, Admiral Joseph M. Reeves is in supreme command of 12 battleships, 13 heavy cruisers, 7 light cruisers, 58 destroyers and a fleet of supporting vessels. Strict censorship prevails; none of the men and only few of the officers knew their destination when they weighed anchor, but belief is that the course is northward to the Aleutian archipelago, thence south to Hawaii and then back to California bases. At San Diego two squadrons of giant multi-powered V P naval patrol planes gathered for one of the largest and longest flights in aviation history.

Phillipine Insurrection

Manila — Champions of Phillipine independence saw a blow to their hopes in the bloodiest uprising in 15 years which for five hours replaced the stars and stripes at San Ildefense with the red emblem of the Phillipine Republic. United States troops resident in the islands held aloof, and when the native constabulary finally brought the fighting under control, 60 police and rebels lay dead, 100 wounded. Chief trouble maker, Benigno Ramos, once clerk in the Phillipine Senate, who promised the natives a taxless paradise if they threw off Uncle Sam's protectorate without waiting for ten years trial at self-government.

Germany's Air Force

Berlin — When the toastmaster arose to address Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, at a luncheon in his honor, he began:

"Premier of Prussia, Reich Minister of Aviation, General in Command of Anti-Aircraft Artillery, General of Fliers, Grand Master of the Hunt, Master Forester of Germany, President of the Reichstag, Director General of State Theatres and Operas, Chief of the Prussian Secret Police . . ."

By this time, Hitler's portly number one man recognized the designation as that of himself, and amid the clank of medals and orders arose and admitted that Germany's air armada, created in a year, was about the toughest piece of war machinery in existence. Refusing at first to be specific, he later, in a more intimate moment admitted that the Reich's air forces will soon rival France's reputed 1,670 first line battle planes.

Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: How much fruit and vegetables should be canned for each member of the family?

Answer: Each adult member of the family should have at least 57 pints of canned vegetables and 45 pints of canned fruit for use during the winter. To the canned articles should be added twelve pints of dried fruits and six pints of dried vegetables. Preserves and jam will add the required sugar or sweets to the diet and a small supply should be prepared and added to the pantry shelves.

Question: Should rose bushes be dusted or sprayed during the blooming season?

Answer: A good grade of dusting sulphur should be applied to rose bushes at weekly intervals through the entire season. Where the plants are infested with aphids or thrips, the nicotine sulphur dust should be used. This is made by thoroughly mixing twelve ounces of forty percent nicotine sulphate solution with two pounds of hydrated lime and eight pounds of dusting sulphur. For the control of rose slugs the same solution is used with two pounds of arsenate of lead added. Where the arsenate of lead is added, one pound of the dusting sulphur should be removed from the mixture.

Question: What breed of chickens is best for producing capons?

Answer: There is a heavy market demand for birds of the yellow skinned breeds which include Rhode Island Reds, Cochins, White Wyan-

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