

Uniform Marking System Is Urged

Plan Would Reduce Errors in Regard to Ownership to Minimum.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Marketing of live stock in co-operative shipments is a very important feature in conducting the business of the shipping association, especially if the stock is to be sold according to ownership or if the commission firm is expected to prorate the returns to each owner. It would be advisable to establish a uniform system of marking live stock for use by all associations in the country, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Such a plan would reduce errors in regard to the ownership to a minimum. A system of marking which is suitable to the needs of all associations has been suggested, and is, briefly, as follows:

Mark Cattle and Calves.
Cattle and calves would be marked by using shears to clip four-inch Roman numerals on one hip, preferably the right hip. Only the first ten numerals would be used. A single bar, like a minus sign, placed before each numeral would raise the number by ten. Two parallel bars before each numeral would raise it by 20. Thus V, -V, =V, would mean 5, 15, and 25, respectively.

Hogs are marked by clipping the numerals on the top of the shoulder, back, or rump, using only such combinations as can be made with four marks or less. Or they may be marked on the side of the shoulder, body, or ham, in which case not to exceed three marks would be used. Shears with curved blades about eight inches long, commonly called "roaching shears" are most generally used for marking.

Fluid for Sheep.
Sheep are marked by using branding fluid applied with a half-inch stiff round-bristle brush. The marks should be placed on the head, top of shoulders, back, or rump. In no case should paint be used for marking any kind of live stock. It is detrimental to the wool of sheep and unsatisfactory on hogs because it smears.

Cut Alfalfa Soon After It Lodges, Says Expert

Just what is the best time to cut alfalfa for hay, all things considered is a problem which farmers and agricultural experiment station workers have not definitely solved, according to A. C. Arny, field crops specialist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station in a talk before a group of scientists at the Minnesota station. About one thing, however, Mr. Arny was emphatic, and that was that alfalfa should be cut very soon after it lodges, as it does generally in Minnesota. The reason for this is that when the crop lodges the leaves underneath turn yellow and fall off and the hay produced is decidedly inferior. In 1924 alfalfa cut before lodging retained 50 per cent of its leaves, while alfalfa cut after lodging retained only 24 per cent.

Mr. Arny, therefore, advises the immediate cutting of alfalfa that has lodged, even if it is only in the bud stage.

Blindness in Hens

Hens may become blind due to bits of foreign material lodging around the eyeball and starting irritation, or it may be due to ocular roup. Most forms of colds and roup cause more or less trouble in the eyes of the bird. The blindness and weakness may be the symptoms of some disease. Sometimes a hen gradually becomes blind, due to causes which it seems almost impossible to determine. In such cases the only remedy is to kill the bird.

Farm Hints

Plow early and deep for big wheat yields. If you plow late, don't plow so deep.

Cattle should be blanketed for a period of six weeks prior to showing them at the county fair.

It usually pays to spray potatoes even though there may not be any conspicuous blight on them.

Keep the hoops on the silo tight. A heavy shower when there is no silage in it may pile the whole thing in the silo pit.

A stitch in time saves nine—cut one cockle bur this year instead of nine next summer. The same rule works for sunflowers.

Keep weeds out of strawberry beds so the plants can grow well. Next year's crop depends much upon the care the plants receive this summer and fall.

Young chickens should have plenty of range and roosting space if they are to make good gains. Food will not compensate for scanty quarters, especially if they are to be breeding stock.

A root storage cellar is an essential part of the farm equipment. A bulletin put out by the New York state college of agriculture describes the construction and management of them. Ask for it by number—E 22.

Avian TB Cause of Great Losses

Particularly Disastrous in Corn Belt States and Is Spreading.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Recently pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture examined the glands taken from 319 tuberculous hogs which had originated in modified accredited areas—areas in which bovine tuberculosis had been practically eradicated. The organism was not found in all glands, but of the 136 in which tubercle bacilli were found, 60 were infected with the bovine type, 45 with the avian type, and 31 with both types.

Losses in Corn Belt.
Such facts as these demonstrate that the avian type is causing many retentions of hogs from modified accredited areas, says Dr. J. A. Kiernan, of the bureau of animal industry, in charge of tuberculosis eradication. This fact should stimulate a greater activity against the disease in poultry flocks, he says. Avian tuberculosis exists only to a limited degree in the eastern and southern states, but it is causing great losses in the middle western or corn belt states. In fact, in many counties greater financial losses than bovine tuberculosis, and there is every reason to believe that it is spreading rapidly.

The field force, in its regular work with cattle during the past 15 months, has inspected 202,538 poultry flocks, of which 12,301 flocks, or 6.1 per cent, were found to be infected with tuberculosis. More than 16,450,000 fowls were included in the flocks inspected. This survey included work in those states known to have only a light infection as well as those known to be extensively infected.

Method of Fighting.
The best method of combating avian tuberculosis may or may not have been worked out, says Doctor Kiernan, but that fact should not prevent proceeding with the present method until a better one has been devised. Where infected flocks are found the owner is urged to dispose of the entire flock, thoroughly clean and disinfect the premises, and before re-establishing a flock move the quarters to a new location if possible.

Test Strains of Native and Imported Alfalfa

In tests designed to protect farmers against unadapted strains of native and imported alfalfa, crop authorities of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, have found that Argentine alfalfa, one of the common types in the 4,782,500 pounds of alfalfa seed imported into this country last year, has averaged about 1.50 tons of hay an acre less than three recommended native varieties. As an average for the past two years, Argentine alfalfa has made 2.87 tons of hay an acre, whereas Grimm, Cossack and South Dakota No. 12 common, the three native strains, have averaged 4.26 tons, 4.14 tons and 4.54 tons an acre, respectively. Close to a quarter million acres of alfalfa are now grown annually in Illinois and reliable facts on varieties and planting dates therefore are of interest and value to farmers.

Foundation for Dairy

The ownership of a calf, which later develops into a cow that gives more milk than any other cow that has ever been on the place, is a real foundation to the dairy business. If arrangements are made to breed these helpers to a good pure-bred bull, which is usually done, the offspring will form a nucleus of a future herd. At the same time the whole family is making more of a study of the dairy business than would otherwise be the case.

Duck Eggs Are Fertile

As a rule, duck eggs are very fertile, but they cannot be held as long as hen eggs. If possible, five days is the limit for age with duck eggs. This is not saying some eggs will not hatch up to three weeks of age, but the strongest ducklings are hatched from fresh eggs. Duck eggs are successfully hatched in incubators, but they need more moisture than hen eggs. More care must be taken also to prevent overheating the first five days.

FARM FACTS

Grain fed to cows that are on pasture now helps fill the milk pail next winter.

Don't turn cattle or sheep in clover when the dew is still on. They are likely to bloat.

The man who farms with his head wastes no time shouting "hard times." He doesn't have any.

Removing the harness at noon and washing the work horse's shoulders with cold water adds materially to his efficiency.

Every summer has its dry spell—that's when the dairy cow needs sudan grass pasture to fall back on. The wise farmer will have it.

Sweet corn can be protected from the corn-ear worm by keeping the silks dusted with three parts of powdered arsenate of lead and one part flowers of sulphur.

JARDINE AND THE FARM PROBLEM

Honorable William M. Jardine, secretary of Agriculture, as agricultural spokesman for the Coolidge administration told a group of Kansas farmers and farm leaders the other day that agricultural prices are suffering a handicap of 13 per cent as compared to the prices of industrial products and that something should be done to straighten the matter out. He argued against the McNary-Haugen, or equalization fee, idea on the ground that it is unsound, unworkable, unjust, etc. He is for loans to the co-operatives, and the like—but not for any sort of measure that would do for agriculture what the tariff has done for industry—and to agriculture. Such an idea, we are told, is distinctly unsound! The McNary-Haugen idea is the tariff policy of the present administration applied to agriculture, and not a thing more or less. But agriculture, according to the administration applied to agriculture, and not a thing more or less. But agriculture, according to the administration, just not have anything of that sort—and maybe it won't. If not, then the present administration is not in any sense functioning as a government by industry and for industry—and nothing more. And as such is rapidly leading our country into the same situation that has all but prostrated England.

The Industrial Conference Board—made up of a group of the nation's most outstanding business men—in discussing the present situation in this country, says: "It is recalled that it is now England's fate to regret the mistake of too intensive an industrial development, achieved at the cost of having her agriculture lag behind so that for a long time the country has not been self-sufficient as regards food and other farm products, and that the difficulties arising out of her agricultural problem today constitute one of the gravest issues confronting the British government." And then the Board warns that "The shrinkage of our agricultural 'plan' in proportion to our population growth, the dwindling of agricultural wealth and income since 1900, are real symptoms of a relative decline in American agriculture which challenge the attention of all classes, including that of the urban manufacturing and commercial population, for reason of self-interest if no other.

The agricultural problem of this country is not one that is beyond solution—not by a long shot. And neither is the farmer doomed to a condition of poverty that a favored few are at the present time tremendously satisfied with their position of special privilege. Not only that, they are deeply entrenched behind high walls of political or governmental protection and are not going to yield even an inch of territory to any other group if they can help it, thought at, as the Industrial Conference Board point out in the long run is necessary to their own security. A slogan as the present governmental policy is continued, the farmer will be the victim or gross exploitation. The farm problem is therefore intimately a governmental problem. And right or just governmental policy must replace wrong or unjust policy before even an approach at solution can be made.

The farm problem cannot be solved on the farm. The farmer, it is true, can do a lot about it on his farm, but he can't solve it there. The farm problem cannot be solved by lending money to the farmer. Cheap money, as he is getting it now through the Federal Farm Loan banks and through intermediate credit corporations, will help. But cheap money isn't the answer. The farm problem cannot be solved by the co-operatives, though they be efficient beyond anything in history. The co-operatives can help; they are helping, and helping a lot. But there's a limit to what they can do. When the farmer is treated exactly as other groups are treated at the hands of our government, then and not until then can we get at his problems. If there is no workable plan that will do for him what tariff has done for industry and labor, then the tariff must come off. We must save our farmers from peasantry and the nation must save our basic industry from complete collapse.

The agricultural problem is the gravest problem before the nation at the present hour. It calls for courageous action.

WILL ASSIST IN HOLDING COTTON IF FARMERS WILL DO THEIR PART

Goldsboro, Oct. 6.—Agreement to assist in the holding of cotton off the market in condition that farmers will alter their farming methods for a "live at home plan" and reduce cotton acreage 25 per cent next year was reached by Wayne county bankers and time merchants in session here this afternoon. The bankers and merchants not following resolutions adopted by the board of commissioners of

Wayne county requesting them to take action in the matter.

All of the commercial banks of Wayne were present and included representatives from two institutions in Mount Olive, one in Fremont, one in Pikeville, and four in Goldsboro. The largest time merchants of the county were present and were a party to the resolutions which were adopted.

Many a wife bakes heavy biscuits, and then cusses because hubby sits around the house with a weight on his mind.

One Hundred Dollars Reward That This Story Is True

Seventy year old woman cured sound and well with last stage of cancer of womb. Mrs. Sarah F. Edwards was carried home from the hospital in Rocky Mount to die as she thought. Doctors there said there was no hopes for her then heard of

Dr. Dan Harris, Cancer Specialist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

He cured her, if you are interested ask Mrs. Edwards, she lives between Nashville and Rocky Mount, N. C. Address Rocky Mount, N. C.

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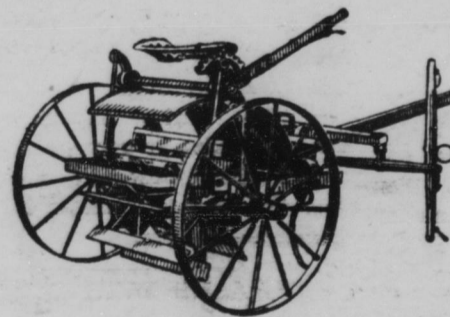
I Do My Drumming On The Warehouse Floors

Why You Should

Cut Your Stalks

It is generally known that leaving tobacco stalks standing through the winter will cause an increase in the number of tobacco flies. Then in the spring and summer these flies get busy and lay thousands of eggs in the tobacco growing season. Those eggs finally hatch and then you have the worm. Eventually your tobacco is damaged to a great extent. Cut your stalks and save this damage.

We Sell the



Famous McKay Stalk Cutter

After the stalks are cut it will be a good thing for you to sow Oats or Rye for a cover crop.

We Have Abruzzi and Winter Rye Red Rust Proof, Appler and Fulgum Oats

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