

Preparing Lambs and Wool for Marketing

Since other farm products have advanced in price, the indications are that good quality lambs and wool will be higher this year.

The first thing to consider in producing good quality lambs and wool is good breeding. It of course, is too late to do anything about the improving or the breeding of this year's crop of lambs, but we should be thinking of next year's crop. The flock should be culled of poor producing ewes and keep some of the best ewe lambs for replacement. A purebred, thick, blocky, short legged ram which is a good representative of the breed should be used.

Another way of improving quality is by docking and castrating. The ram lamb becomes coarse in the neck and shoulders, fails to carry a proper finish, the result being a poor appearing carcass and less palatable food than the ewe or wether lambs. The most desirable age for docking and castrating is from one to two weeks. Perform both operations at one handling. A creolin solution should be used before the operation. After the operation a mixture of lard and turpentine is good. In warm weather always apply pine-tar to the wound to prevent maggots. A sharp knife, with a long blade can be used for castrating and docking. However the heated docking iron is a good method.

Good breeding and trimming are not the only essentials for choice lambs. They must also be supplied with the feeds necessary to produce good finish.

The best feed that can possibly be furnished a young lamb is milk and plenty of it. Therefore, the ewe flock should be fed for milk production. This means good legume hay, green succulent feed such as winter cover crops, silage, and grain. A partition should be built with a small opening or creep so that the lambs can be fed separately from the rest of the flock. The ideal market lamb is one which is a good type, well finished and weighing about 80 pounds.

Preparing Wool for Market

Good wool must be properly prepared and carefully handled to bring its full value.

Shear When Wool is Dry. Damp wool soon becomes moldy, discolored, and the fibres rot. Buyers do

not want musty wool.

Shear on Clean Dry Place. If wool falls on a dirty floor or on littered ground it will take up the dirt and trash and its value will be decreased. Clean wool sells for a better price.

Cut Close, Remove Fleece Unbroken. If fleece is broken during shearing the task of rolling and tying it immediately becomes more difficult. A broken fleece, even when rolled and tied, never looks as well as a whole one.

Tag Sheep Before Shearing. Heavy locks left in the fleece stains the wool that comes in contact with them. Fleeces that contain an excessive quantity of tags or other foreign substances have a heavy or soggy feeling, and their price is discounted by the buyer.

Roll Fleece With Flesh Side Out. When rolling spread the fleece with the flesh side down, fold in from the sides and ends, then roll from tail to neck. This method will bring the shoulders and sides, or the best parts of the fleece on the outside.

Tie Each Fleece Separately. Untied fleeces reach the manufacturers in poor condition. Do not roll fleeces too tightly or they will appear less desirable. The use of paper twine is recommended. Use only just enough twine to hold the fleece together. Pack fleeces in uniform bags. Pack each grade separately. Store in a dry clean place.

Last year each farmer sold his own wool individually. Farmers in other counties who pooled their wool and sold it cooperatively received more for their wool than the farmers in this county received. If the farmers in this section want us to help with the sale of wool this year, we will be glad to get the prices and sell all the wool through a pool.

In order for us to get bids on wool it will be necessary for the farmers who will have wool to sell to let us know approximately how much they will have and if they want to sell it through a pool. Farmers who want to sell their wool through a pool should either write or come by the county agent's office in order for us to get this information.

Signed: S. W. Mendenhall,
County Agent.
S. D. Alexander,
Ass't County Agent

Gardenia Dancer



WINTER HAVEN, Fla. . . . Gail Armour, famous danseuse, rehearses for her Gardenia Dance at Florida Cypress Gardens where thousands of the fragrant waxy blossoms are now in full bloom.

Good Pasture Makes Excellent Pig Feed

A good, clean pasture for spring-farrowed pigs will pay big dividends at marketing time next fall.

When on good pasture, the sow and pigs are protected from disease and parasite infection and provided with feed essential to health and development.

And pasturage is the cheapest

form of feed that can be given the young porkers, said H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State college.

Soybeans planted in rows and cultivated twice, he added, will furnish excellent grazing from the time the plants are about 15 inches high until frost.

On good land, he said, an acre of soybeans will support 15 or 20 sows, provided they also receive a full feed of corn and a good protein supplement.

Such pastures should be sown on land where pigs have not been al-

lowed to range during the previous year or so, Taylor continued. Best results will be obtained if the land has been cultivated with some crop since the last time swine was on it.

Land used for hog pasture or hog lots during the past year is liable to be infested with parasites, particularly worms, or other forms of disease-producing organisms, Taylor pointed out.

To get the pigs in top shape for fall market, he continued, they should be kept on full feed at all times.

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THE FAMILY DOCTOR

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

"AND THE SEVENTH DAY"

I feel sure our editor will pardon me, if I seem at times a little old-fashioned; there are so many flimsy, new theories now—and so much untried stuff advanced, that it is refreshing to go back to the old trundlebed for a bit of old-fashioned comfort once in a while.

Isn't the family doctor a sort of guardian in his community? I think so—a trusted mentor and friend. He, above all others must conclude God's laws are always right.

So, there's a seventh day for rest. It has been so for centuries. That assumes that we work six days. He set the example for us, in this matter of first importance. Well, how many of us observe the law—or follow the Divine example? How many of us pay the penalty which is sure, after many, flagrant violations?

I am afraid that the church, ambitious to succeed in a holy cause, approaches very close to transgression when it fills the Sabbath with exacting ceremonies. Sunday is the day of all days when I need my eye on the clock to see that I shall not be late at any of my denomination's ordinances. I have somehow acquired the feeling that, if I am late, or neglectful of formal statutes on Sunday, I am not living up to my duty as a God-fearing man—a would-be setter of good example in my community. So Sunday has become almost a day of exacting requirement, with but little REST. I wonder if God wants it that way?

Of course, BUSINESS desecrates, gallops over, takes no notice of the Sabbath. It's the day when soft

drink trade is best, and when grease and gasoline are most in demand. Even drug stores remain open on account of emergency (?) prescriptions! Would God have it so—I wonder?

Plow-Made Terraces Cost Less Per Acre

Twenty acres of land terraced at a cost of 50 cents an acre is the record of V. R. Harris, cooperator in the soil conservation service area at Franklinton.

The terracing was done with a turning plow and terracing wing and the only cost, \$10 for the 20 acres, was for labor. The terraces were up to specifications of the soil conservation service and State college extension service and were as good as could have been built by a tractor, according to G. L. Winchester, soil conservationist on the project.

At the first plowing nine rounds or 18 furrows were plowed. At each subsequent plowing one less round was made until the final plowing of six rounds, or 12 furrows, completed the terraces.

"The terraces were built on Appling coarse sand loam, a type of soil that is easy to terrace," Winchester said, "but there is not a one of them that even looks like breaking."

"Terraces built with a plow have the advantage of less subsoil being turned up and leave a smoother flow line," Winchester added.

Lime and phosphate make pastures produce more feed on most any farm.