

Cannibalism In Poultry Flocks

Serious losses may occur in poultry flocks if cannibalism is allowed to develop. At the very first sign of feather pulling, hip or back picking, or tail picking, the poultryman must take measures to control the condition.

It is thought that the trouble may be due to overcrowding of the birds or some feeding deficiency, according to the Extension poultry specialists at State College. They recommend several changes to help correct the situation.

First give the flock more room, including out-of-door range or yarding, if possible. Second, use an anti-pick salve or paint about 25 percent of the flock (both picked and non-picked birds) with tar. Add additional salt to the mash at the rate of 1 pound to each 100 pounds of mash for several weeks.

As to feeding, the birds may be given 5 pounds of whole oats in hoppers per 100 birds for each day, with green feed not exceeding an ounce to a bird. Additional meat scraps may be fed but this practice should be discontinued if diarrhea develops or an increase of blood spots in the eggs.

Darken the nests by hanging sacks in front of them. Hang a head of cabbage, or some salty meat skins, about a foot above the floor so that the birds will have something to pick.

No one seems to know the exact answer as to just what does cause cannibalism but there are many remedies for correcting the condition.

A military secret
Is an Army trust

PULPWOOD CUTTING TOOLS THEIR USES... AND CARE



NEVER use an emery wheel, always use a wet grindstone to sharpen your axe and when using a saw, always make sure the handles are tight.

These are two hints on cutting pulpwood. Make sure that axe is ground not too thick or too thin.

The Pulpwood Branch of the War Production Board and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. Today, when Uncle Sam needs every cord of pulpwood that can be produced, proper care and use of tools helps insure peak production.

For example, an axe which has too thin a blade will break easily and will tend to stick in the wood, handicapping the cutter. An axe which has too thick a blade will not bite into the wood sufficiently, will tend to glance off and in extreme cases, may bounce back. Any of these situations will slow production.

There are other things to keep in mind about your axe. The axe head should be of good steel, not too hard and not too soft; free from flaws and true as to shape of bit. The axe handle that

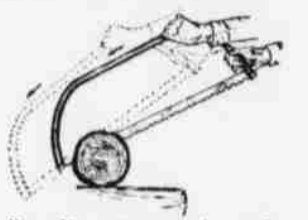
will give the best results is one that is free from defects, is set straight in relation to the eye of the axe, is sound and is one that suits the hand.

A cutter's efficiency is greatly reduced when he uses an axe handle which is too long or too short for him. The popular length



Correct way (A) to hold axe in grinding. Wrong way (B) makes groove in grindstone and spoils it.

is 25 to 32 inches. It is well to keep in mind too, that axe heads for pulpwood cutting range in weight from 2½ to 3½ pounds and only occasionally up to 4½ and 5 pounds. Skill, not weight of an axe, increases production.



Use rocking motion to set best results. It's not considered good practice to grind an axe too frequently. If a double bit axe is used, one

bit should be sharpened for straight cutting, the other ground to a more abrupt angle and used exclusively for trimming branches and work close to the ground. Incidentally, beginners should avoid using a double bit axe. It's dangerous.

Types of saws used for cutting pulpwood vary, but most of the work is done with the Swedish bow saw, the buck saw, the one-man cross-cut saw or the two-man cross-cut saw. The two-man cross-cut is used extensively and the bow and buck saws also are wide-



The cross-cut saw.

ly employed. Buck saw frames should keep the saw blade straight and tense enough, otherwise the saw will be difficult to use even if it is well filed.

To keep a saw in shape, most cutters advise complete filing about every week and "touching up" every working day. Many cutters penalize themselves by using saws that are in bad shape.

Anybody can cut wood, but to be a good cutter one's tools must be kept in the best condition. Otherwise, little is produced even if one works hard. Good tools mean not only more pulpwood, but more cash for your efforts.



Year-in and year-out, Cotton and Cottonseed provide more income and more dependable income than any other crop you can grow. Some years, some crops bring very high yields and revenues—but we all know what happens to these crops in other years of reduced demand and disastrously low prices.

You can count on Cotton—it's your best bet for sure sale and dependable yields, plus a price that is guaranteed by the government.

Plant good 'and, and enough acres of it, to Cotton this year, and give your land and your crop the care that brings higher yields, not only today but in the future. Cotton, your best "pay crop," deserves the best land and best care you can give it.

COTTON OFFERS YOU

1. MORE MONEY ✓
2. MORE FEED ✓
3. MORE MARKETS ✓
4. MORE DEPENDABILITY ✓
5. MORE FOOD ✓
6. MORE PER ACRE ✓
7. MORE OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE LABOR ✓

Hoke Oil And Fertilizer Co.
Raeford, N. C.



GROW MORE

Louisiana Yams Sell Like Hot Cakes

Certified Louisiana strain Porto Rico sweet potato seed stocks are selling like proverbial hot cakes at \$4 a bushel. Just ask Hooper Sanders of Smithfield, whose little daughter grew two acres last year as a 4-H project.

County Agent "Happy" Morgan notified County growers near the Sanders' farm that Johnny Lassiter of State College and Harry Westcott of the State Division of Markets were coming down to take all the Louisiana sweet potato seed stocks not need in the section and ship them to other counties. The potatoes were to be packed and ready for delivery at 4 p. m.

Farmers began swarming in like bees at 8 a. m. and seven people began packing the potatoes as fast as they could, according to Sanders. The first farmer to arrive wanted 100 bushels and Sanders had only about 140 bushels of seed stocks remaining out of a total yield of about 420 bushels. The 140 bushels were divided among the growers at the rate of 5 to 15 bushels, for growing one to three acres in seed patches for the 1946 crop.

Sanders didn't get to eat any dinner, so busy was he in answering the telephone. "Twenty dollar bills rolled in like nobody's business," he said. "There's just no telling how many bushels of seed stocks I could have sold, if I had only had them." The seed potatoes were 1 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter and 3 to 8 inches long.

Such was the rush on the Sanders farm that the farmer had to hide the 20 bushels that he is bedding for his own crop.

Lassiter and Westcott went away empty handed. Among the many orders that they were seeking to fill was one from a farmer at Hendersonville for 100 bushels.

Cover Crops Will Prevent Large Soil Losses

Wheat and lespedeza in a four-year rotation with cotton and corn reduced the average annual soil loss by more than half as compared with continuous cotton, says the Agricultural Experiment Station at State college in reporting tests near Statesville on a Cecil sandy clay loam with a 10 percent slope.

"The sod not only provided excellent protection while growing on the land but it also reduced soil loss from the succeeding row crop," according to the soil conservationists. Experiment Station Bulletin No. 347 gives a full report of a large number of tests.

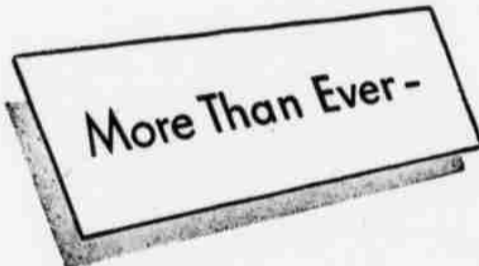
The tests definitely establish the fact that a large proportion of the annual soil loss in this area occurs during June, July, and August. Where cotton did not follow a winter cover crop, the tons of soil lost by seasons were approximately as follows: December through February, one-half ton; March through May, two and one-half tons; June through August, 24 tons; and September through November, 2 tons. About 90 percent of the soil was lost in the three summer months.

Where corn followed rye and vetch, essentially the same thing happened, but, of course, the soil loss was much less. A loss of 3 tons out of a total soil loss of 11 tons occurred during that June, July, and August period. Where there was a complete sod

on the land, the soil loss was reduced to almost nothing even at this period of the year.

Summer legume crops save many tons of soil per acre every year, and, when turned under, they add nitrogen for soil building and help to prevent soil loss in row crops the following year. In the four-year rotation about nine tenths of the soil loss came from growing cotton and corn.

Zip the Lip,
Is a Military Must!



Serve America NOW

GIVE BLOOD—
to save a fighter's life

If you can't wear a fighter's uniform, then there's no greater thrill than giving blood that will save a fighter's life. It comes straight from your heart to his heart — a return ticket to life and the land he loves. The little button that says "I Gave" is your decoration for gallantry! Make an appointment today, through the nearest Red Cross Blood Donor Headquarters.



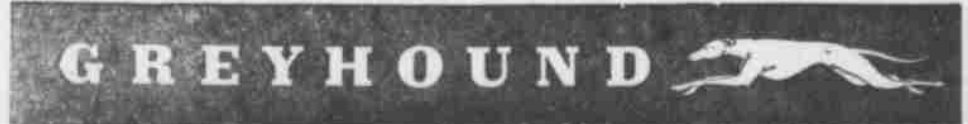
See America Later



WHEN HIGHWAYS
will be Happy Ways Again

Millions of Americans who have given up pleasure travel for the duration are going to enjoy highway trips doubly, when victory opens the door to a thousand national playgrounds and beauty spots. Greyhound is going to help these millions enjoy the land they've fought for — with new luxury coaches, faster and more frequent service, new care-free tours all over the map.

UNION BUS TERMINAL HOTEL BUILDING — — PHONE 2391



It's the Quality of leadership
that makes Leaders

ATLANTIC
ALE AND BEER
are the Leaders



Atlantic Company - Breweries in Atlanta, Charlotte, Chattanooga, Norfolk, Orlando

Yes Sir, IT'S PERFECTLY NATURAL

Preference for Chilean Nitrate
is Just as Natural
as the Product Itself



Doubly Lucky... Pop brings home a soldier son on furlough, and natural nitrate to side dress the crops.

Good farmers—for over a hundred years—have hauled natural nitrate for their crops. Since 1830, when the first nitrate cargo arrived from Chile, millions of tons have been used on American farms . . . 3,300,000 tons since the outbreak of the war. This year's supply of Chilean Nitrate depends largely on ships available to bring it in. If everyone takes his share promptly when offered, at least 850,000 tons can be supplied for this year's crops.

While some nitrate normally goes into mixed fertilizer, most of it is applied direct to the crop — top dressing for grains and grasses, side dressing for corn and cotton. Direct application to fruit and vegetable crops is vital to yield and quality.

Chilean Nitrate is quick-acting inorganic nitrogen. It is immediately soluble in normal soil moisture. It is all available to the crop. But beyond all this, Chilean Nitrate is natural . . . the only natural nitrate in the world. Because of its natural origin, Chilean Nitrate of Soda contains, in addition to large proportions of nitrogen and sodium, small amounts of boron, iodine, manganese, copper—34 different elements in all—many of which are known to be essential to healthy plant growth.

Good farmers the world over have learned by experience to prefer Natural Chilean Nitrate of Soda. In experiments, test plots and in the field, it has demonstrated its worth. It is the safe, sure nitrate for your crops.

Easy to Handle . . . Easy to Use
Natural Chilean Nitrate comes in two forms—Champion Brand and Old Style. It reaches you in the mechanical condition, in one-weight bags, for easy storage and handling.

Natural
CHILEAN NITRATE
of SODA