

LIVE STOCK

GOOD SAFEGUARDS PREVENT CHOLERA

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A recent investigation of the hog-cholera situation by the United States Department of Agriculture reveals surprising carelessness among farmers in dealing with the disease. The effectiveness of the preventive serum treatment has given many swine owners a feeling of security which is not real. "Yet without proper safeguards," declares Dr. U. G. Houck, in charge of hog-cholera control, "the disease is just as dangerous today as it ever was."

For safety against this disease it is necessary to observe certain precautions. Isolate all new stock, keeping it apart from other hogs for a period of at least two weeks. This precaution applies especially to hogs purchased at public sales or other sources likely to spread infection. Permit no sick hogs to roam at large. Keep hog lots properly fenced and maintain the fences in good repair. Burn or bury deeply the carcasses of animals that die on the farm. Dead animals lying above ground attract dogs. Many outbreaks have been traced to portions of diseased carcasses carried from place to place by dogs. Do not attempt to hide the existence of the disease, since every hidden center of infection is a menace to surrounding farms.

The preventive-serum treatment is a dependable insurance against hog cholera, but this treatment, it should be remembered, is a preventive and not a cure. By adopting the foregoing safeguards swine owners may largely reduce the loss from hog cholera which last year exceeded \$20,000,000.

Splendid Time to Grow Live Stock, Says Dean

Dean W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota, department of agriculture, believes this is a good time for energetic and intelligent young men to get on good land and farm with live stock as a major enterprise. Speaking before the Block and Bridle club, an organization of agricultural college students especially interested in animal husbandry, Dean Coffey said:

"Good land within comfortable distances from market can be purchased at more reasonable prices now than in several years past. If the capable college graduate can arrange for adequate financing, he will be better off in the course of 10 to 15 years if he goes on good land than will the graduate who chooses a professional line of work."

Sharp distinction was made by the dean between good and poor land. Land of low producing power, said he, constitutes a handicap. The young men were told that to be successful in live-stock farming they should prepare themselves to comprehend the whole process of farming from the handling of the soil to the turning of the finished product over to marketing agencies for disposal.

Sheep Eradicate Weeds and Improve Fertility

Most weeds seem to be ice cream and cake for sheep. In a list of 200 weeds, sheep will eat 175 of them, including cockle, the young shoots of Canada thistle, dandelion, pigweed, foxtail, ironweed, horseweed, whitetop, ragweed, wild mustard, winter cross, wild morning glory, sow thistle and many other species that represent the worst pests. And the more weeds sheep eat the less is the cost of their upkeep. Fields, fence corners, roadsides and farm waste places generally can be kept tidy with sheep, all the while improving the fertility of the soil and yielding a comfortable profit. Pastures can be kept clean by the use of sheep, while the cattle carrying capacity can be increased in the meantime.

Sheep are also useful in grain fields and in meadows. In a timothy meadow there is no better way to kill whitetop than to turn sheep into the field, since sheep prefer the white top to timothy. On grain stubble, sheep will pasture on foxtail and other late-blooming weeds.

Live Stock Hints

If your cattle are infested with lice, get a brush and groom them with raw flaxseed oil, that is, paint them with it and see that they are thoroughly covered.

Young pigs must have exercise. Without it they are very apt to die of thumps—which takes its name from a jerkiness of the muscles accompanied by hiccoughs.

The prosperous farmers since the war have been a hog producers, for a hog crop shows a quick turnover.

Hand-fed pigs are more likely to be overfed than underfed when it is understood that a sow has only about one quart of milk per day for a whole litter of pigs.

Disposition is an important factor in determining the number of pigs which a sow succeeds in raising. It should be mild and quiet rather than nervous, mean or cross.

Let's be honest about it. Even the "good old liquor" gave one that awful taste the next morning.

Great Activity of Associations

Render Some Essential Service Connected With Farmers' Enterprises.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are now more than 12,000 active farmers' business organizations in the United States, the Department of Agriculture estimates on the basis of a recent survey. This number is more than twice that in 1915, when the first nation-wide survey of co-operative associations was made by the department.

Included in Associations. The associations include those selling farm products, buying farm supplies, operating creameries, cheese factories, canning plants, grain elevators, stockyards, warehouses, or rendering some one or more of the essential services connected with the conduct of farmers' enterprises. The figures do not include farmers' co-operative banks, credit associations, nor insurance companies.

Fifty-four of the associations listed are federations with local units, 49 are sales agencies operating in central markets, 35 are bargaining associations, and 98 are large-scale organizations of the centralized type. Of the total number of associations listed by the department, 3,325 are primarily engaged in marketing grain, 2,157 handle dairy products, 1,770 ship live stock, 1,250 market fruits and vegetables; 121 perform various functions in the marketing of cotton, 91 in marketing wool, 71 in marketing poultry or poultry products, and 24 in marketing tobacco.

In North Central States. More than 70 per cent of all the associations are in the 12 North Central states. Approximately 6 per cent are in the three Pacific Coast states, and less than 3 per cent in the six New England states. The largest number of associations reporting from any one state is 1,383 from Minnesota. Iowa is credited with 1,094 associations, Wisconsin 1,002, and Illinois 822. Missouri has 537 associations; Nebraska, 488; Kansas, 466; California, 350, and New York, 286.

The grain marketing associations are largely in the 12 North Central states, as are also the greater number of the live-stock shipping associations. The organizations engaged in marketing dairy products are scattered through the country with a fair percentage of the total number in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Possibilities Open for Farm Storage of Grain

The farmer has the choice of three places for storing his grain in order to hold it for a favorable market. It is explained by L. F. Rickey, grain marketing specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. These three places are: (1) in cribs or granaries on his own farm, (2) elevators or cribs at his shipping point, or (3) at the terminal elevators. In order to hold his grain, it is often necessary for the farmer to borrow money upon it as collateral.

When it is in public elevators at the terminal markets he can readily borrow on the warehouse certificates, but the cost of such storage is rather high. Storage in the local elevator has advantages, but these houses are not large enough to actually store very much grain and many elevators refuse this class of business or limit the time of storage to a comparatively short period. Farm cattle and granaries offer the cheapest storage for grain crops and this method has several other apparent advantages. However, no one would care to loan money on grain so located. Iowa has solved this part of the problem by its unbonded agricultural warehouse law. Under its provisions cribs or granaries are officially sealed and storage certificates issued which are acceptable to local bankers as collateral for loans. The grain thereby finances its holding for a favorable market.

FARM FACTS

Clean out the cistern and catch cool spring rains.

Look into bee hives and see how colonies have stood the winter.

Little potatoes make good seed only when they come from high yielding and disease-free hills.

Dry skim milk, as 40 per cent of the mash mixture, is one of the best ways to check coccidiosis of chickens.

Get early vegetables started. Onions, radishes, lettuce, peas and beets flourish in the cool damp weather of early spring.

Plow up the sod-bound orchard, and cultivate it. This loosens the soil, kills weeds and makes re-seeding more valuable.

A balance sheet is really a systematized inventory of everything a business owns and owes, and shows the health of the whole enterprise.

How many farmers know whether they lost or made money last year? And how many know on what crop or kind of live stock they lost or made the most? Farm account books come in handy for just such information.

Spring is when all roads lead to Shelby, until 8 p. m. June 9th, 1926, roam.

POULTRY

FEEDING TURKEYS IMPORTANT PHASE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Feeding the young birds is one of the most important phases of turkey raising. Unwholesome feeds and improper methods of feeding, especially in the case of turkeys closely confined, have resulted in many failures.

For the first two days after hatching the poults require no feed, access to clean drinking water and a little coarse sand and green feed to peck at being sufficient. Beginning with the third day they should be fed, the amount given them varying with the quantity of natural feed they are able to pick up outside the coop. It is best to keep them more or less hungry.

When the range provides an abundance of green feed and insects, the growing poults require but little extra feeding. More losses are attributable to overfeeding, perhaps, than to all other causes. One harmful effect of overfeeding is that it removes the necessity for hunting food, with the result that little exercise is taken and indigestion develops. Sanitary feeding places are also very important and, above all, the soil should be kept sweet and clean.

When natural feed is scarce or when the poults have to be kept from ranging outside, it is advisable to feed them about five times a day. If allowed to run outside the coop where they can find insects, seeds, and green feed, two or three feedings a day will be enough. If the poults are fed regularly every night, in a short time they will return nightly to their proper roosting quarters. Never allow the feed to become moldy. A good plan is to feed the poults on boards, cleaning off any feed that may remain after feeding, and standing the boards in the sun to dry.

Buttermilk has been found very beneficial in bringing poults successfully through the early stages. A good practice is to keep the milk in front of the young birds during the morning and water during the afternoon. If grit and green feed cannot be picked up outside the coop, they must be provided in some other way.

Loss on Bad Eggs

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the total loss of eggs in the United States each year due to spoilage, breakage and inefficient handling from the time the egg is produced on the farm until it reaches the consumer is \$45,000,000. In the final analysis this loss is a farm loss, since a smaller price is paid for eggs to provide for the poor and broken eggs that go to the consumer.

Baby Chick Is Stupid

In addition to grain, mash and water, birds need some grit to help grind their food. Crushed stone, oyster shell or coarsely ground dry bone will serve the purpose. Such things should always be kept before the fowls in proper boxes. Since the birds have no teeth, these substances must be provided to help prepare the food for digestion.

Leghorns Economical Layers

Recent figures released by the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, and obtained from the International Egg Laying Contest, show that the Leghorns are the most economical layers. The cost of Leghorn eggs was 14 cents per dozen; the Rocks came next with a cost of 21 cents per dozen.

Poultry Facts

Don't feed too much at a time.

More chickens are killed by feeding too soon than by starving.

Feed five times a day for first two weeks.

There are several good methods. Use one.

Keep rats, skunks, etc., away from chicks.

The cause of so many ducklings dying is the way they are fed.

Chicks must have greens, grit, grubs, grain, gumption, ground, and direct sunlight.

Keeping small sized hens is folly. There isn't any too much meat on chicken bones, anyway.

Cabbage is rich in the green material needed for laying hens. About six pounds of cabbage may be fed per 100 birds per day.

Early hatched chicks can be most easily obtained by using a reliable incubator.

Watch your layers and don't feed the slacker hen. It is always time to cull when the indications call for it.

More than 250 chicks in one brood is an expensive and harmful risk to take by anyone who has a desire to produce a lot with small equipment. As the chicks grow, give them more space. Chicks of different sizes and ages do better with their own classes.

It takes a church row to reveal the great number of words that sound like cussing and really aren't.

A FAIR COLORIST



This young woman ascends a giddy ladder every day to put finishing touches to the "Rainbow City"—the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, opening in Philadelphia June 1 and continuing until December 1, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. She is one of an army of young artists who are making the Sesqui a colorful success.

PRONUNCIATION AID



June Webster, descendant of the famous lexicographer, Noah Webster, presents a copy of her ancestor's work to the Publicity Department of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition Association to help them in pronouncing properly the name of the big events which opens June 1 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. There are many types of pronunciations heard but there is just one proper way Noah says. It is "Ses-kiwuh-sen-ten-nyal" with the accent on the first syllable of the "Sesqui" and on the second syllable of the "centennial."

AID TO BEAUTY



Under this young woman's skillful hands the front of the Administration Building of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition Association quickly takes on a delightful aspect. She directs gardeners where to place the small trees and shrubs about the great stucco building. She is doing her share to make the big celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence a success.

An empty house nearly always foils you. It's so hard to tell the difference between a closet and a breakfast room. The only time a bootlegger knows how his patrons feel is when he orders hash in a cheap restaurant. Well, well, a thousand years from now people may be contending for the right to drink soft drinks.

W. A. McDaniel Dies In Bethlehem Section

Suddenly Passes Away While Walking From Barn to House. Was 75 Years of Age.

Mr. W. A. McDaniel, one of the most respected citizens of the Bethlehem section dropped dead Monday evening at 6 o'clock while walking slowly from the barn to his house. Mr. McDaniel had been suffering with heart trouble for the past two years but had continued up and going. His family knew of his condition and the sudden death was not such a shock to them, but the loss to the community of one of its most respected and substantial citizens is a source of great sorrow.

Mr. McDaniel was twice married, the first time to Miss Sara Patterson. After her death he was married to Miss Josie Conner who survives. Mr. McDaniel also leaves three children: Mrs. W. S. Patterson, J. P. McDaniel and Miss Essie May McDaniel, all of the Bethlehem community. One brother, Hoyle McDaniel also survives.

The funeral was conducted by Rev. W. G. Camp Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and the interment was at Bethlehem church cemetery amid a large crowd of friends and relatives. Mr. McDaniel had been a member of the Baptist churches at Pleasant Grove and Bethlehem for 58 years and was a highly consecrated Christian whose influence in the community had been for the good.

Services Sunday At Presbyterian Church

An enthusiastic spirit will be manifested in the services at the Presbyterian church Sunday. The congregation has just had one of the best and most profitable evangelistic meetings ever held in Shelby. Large congregations, no doubt, will be present Sunday. The program will begin with the Workers Council of the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. The departmental worship periods will begin promptly at 9:45 a. m. The Sunday school had the best attendance in its history last Sunday, and a special effort is now on to enlist every member of the church in its work. With every member cooperating, gratifying results are expected Sunday.

At 11 a. m. Rev. H. N. McDiarmid will have for his sermon subject "A Continued Awakening." At the 8 o'clock service in the evening the congregation will have the privilege of hearing Rev. George R. Gillespie preach while Mr. McDiarmid is filling an appointment at Kings Mountain. Special music will be rendered at both services. This church extends a cordial welcome to the public to take part in its work and worship.

Big German Gun At Kings Mountain Now

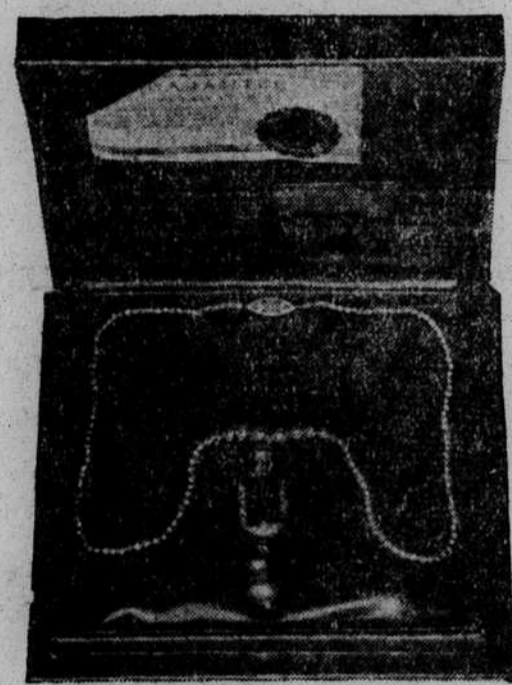
The big six-inch Krupp gun is here and ready to be stationed in the public park. The gun arrived Tuesday on a coal car of the C. R. R. of N. J. The American legion arranged to get the gun from the government. It is said to have been used by the Germans in the late war and captured by the American forces.

So live that you need never worry about the narrow-mindedness of people. A village is a place where all seven of the filling stations look as prosperous as they are.

GIFTS FOR THE GRADUATE

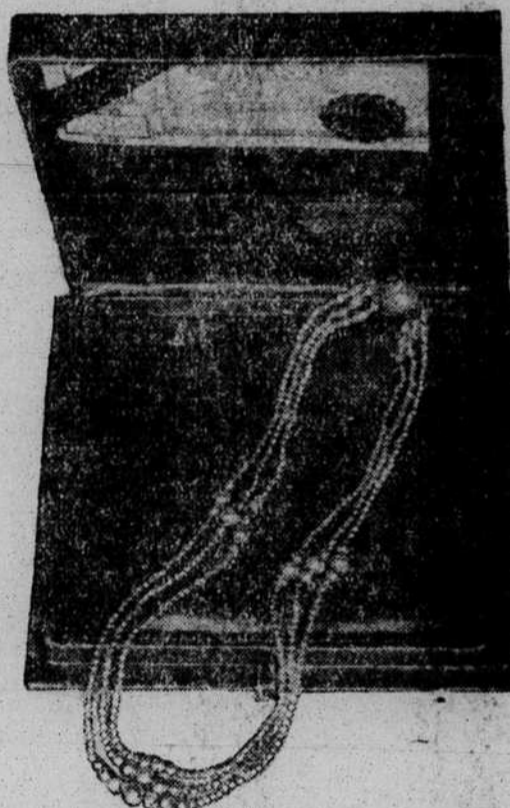
JUST IN TIME FOR GRADUATION GIFTS THESE ARTICLES ARE PLACED ON SALE AT ESPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.

They will go on sale SATURDAY and it will pay you to come in and see what splendid values they are.



FAMOUS 'DELTAH' PEARL

Of beautiful lustre. Guaranteed indestructible. Three Strand Necklace of abrupt graduation. The very latest design. Sterling Silver Pearl Clasp. Comes in a handsome silk lined Gift Case. Originally sold for \$15.00. On sale Tomorrow for **\$7.95**

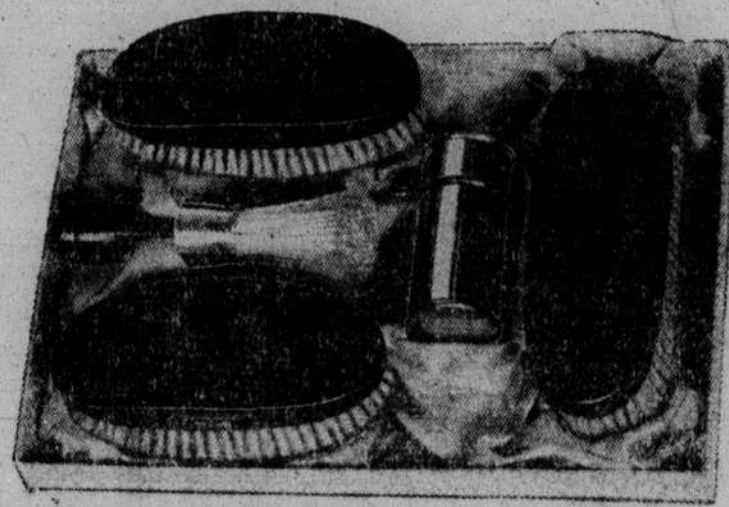


FAMOUS 'DELTAH' PEARL

Very high grade Indestructible Pearl. 18 inch. With Sterling Silver Drop set with Blue Sapphire and White Stones Inlaid. Safety catch set with Pearl. A very pretty Strand that sold originally for \$12.50. On sale tomorrow for **\$6.75**

GRADUATION GIFT THAT WILL PLEASE THE YOUNG MAN.

"PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC" MILITARY SET.



SPECIAL **\$4.20**

SPECIAL **\$4.20**

Consists of "Pro-phy-lac-tic" quality Military Brushes. Black Ivory finish, convex backs with 11 rows medium length bristles; Cloth Brush, "Pro-phy-lac-tic" quality cloth brush, a "Nevershed" genuine white bristle lather brush and a Florence shaving stick in nickel tube. Put up in a fine cloth lined box.

SPECIAL PRICE **\$4.20**

George Alexander JEWELER