

RESEARCH FINDS WAY TO KEEP PARASITES OUT OF FARM PROFITS

"Feeding worms and other parasites is almost as big an industry today as feeding livestock and poultry," says H. B. Fowell, manager of the Purina Research Farm at Gray Summit, Mo. "But it's a mighty unprofitable business for the man who does the feeding! Every year a fortune is literally eaten up by intestinal worms, lice, mites, flies, and similar parasites. These are the things which cause immense loss of life, slow growth, unthrifty gains, and low production in flocks and herds. This is a needless waste."

According to Fowell, much of the money that now goes to parasites can easily be turned into clear profits for the farmers of this country. It is for this reason that years of research have been devoted by the Purina Laboratories to work out a farm sanitation program that will put a halt to the annual raid of parasites. The outcome has been the development of a line of sanitation products available at any store where Checkerboard feeds are sold. Through them every American farmer has the means of preventing costly livestock and poultry diseases. This research and its resultant development of disease preventive products give added support to the old adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Dairy Expert Says Nature's Way Best in Growing Heifers

Once again there is an unusual amount of interest in growing out heifer calves. This has been brought about primarily through the higher prices dairy cows are bringing. As is usually the case when dairy farmers find it cheaper to raise heifer calves than to buy cows, the question arises as to which is the best way to grow them out.

"Many dairymen give their heifer calves a good start," says W. R. Arends, of the Dairy Department of the Purina Mills, "then, thinking that a good start will carry them through, turn them out to rustle for themselves. They are allowed to drift along until it is thought they are old enough to breed. After being bred, they are again turned on pasture, and are not given extra feed and care until possibly a month or so before freshening. The result is an undeveloped heifer at freshening time and, naturally, a great portion of her milking ration the next year of two is used to continue the growth which she should have made before she first calved. Sometimes, it's as late as the third calf before this heifer is fully developed and grown out into a profitable cow."



"The ultimate aim of any dairy farmer growing out heifers," says Arends, "should be to grow them and develop them fully before freshening time. This, of course, is the most economical way to do it. Nature is not going to cheat them out of their growth. They either grow before or they continue to grow after freshening, when they should be giving all of their efforts to turning feed into milk. Whenever first-calf heifers have to use part of the milk-making feed for growth and development, they materially cut down a dairyman's opportunity to make money on them through first lactation period."

"Experiments run at the Purina Research Farm at Gray Summit, Mo., show that heifers can be grown out and fully developed and brought into production from two to three months earlier than the normal for the breed and because they are fully grown and fully developed, they make profitable heifers in their first lactation period. The program followed and recommended at the Purina Farm not only gives the calves a good start, but keeps them coming and growing until they are fully developed, at which time they are brought into the milking herd as full-grown cows."

A recent bulletin compiled by Purina Mills, tells of the plan worked out by the Purina Research Farm for developing calves into profitable first-calf heifers. It's obtainable by writing to the Dairy Dept., Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., or at any store where Checkerboard feeds are sold.

Hospital for Expositions
DALLAS, Texas.—With almost 5,000 workmen engaged fully in preparing the Texas Centennial Exposition for its June 3 opening, a complete emergency hospital has been set up on the lot here, equipped to handle anything from a sprain to a finger to a serious injury.

REFUTES IDEA THAT GIRAFFES ARE MUTE

Game Warden Says Young Bawl and Low Like Calf.

Washington, D. C.—Some naturalists long have held that giraffes are voiceless animals, unable to make a sound even when in agony. A recent challenge of this occurs in the annual report of the Kenya (Africa) game warden, which avers that a young giraffe, separated from its mother, will bawl and low like a hungry calf.

"Whether mute or not, the giraffe is one of the world's most peculiar animals," says the National Geographic society. "It has at least two other claims to distinction. It is the world's tallest mammal and one of the most expensive animals found in menageries."

"A giraffe's neck, long as it is, contains no more vertebrae than does the neck of a man. It is merely elongation of the vertebrae that elevates the giraffe's head among the treetops."

Thomas No Bother. "Possessing few means of defense, giraffes are protected by their coloration. Their irregularly marked coats blend so perfectly with the dappled sunlight and shadows of the trees on which they feed that at a distance they are difficult to detect. Thorny acacias do not prove a trial to them, for the animals' tough hides protect them from long thorns, and their elastic tongues taper to pluck leaves without including the trees' piercing armor."

"When feeding among the tree tops, 18 or 19 feet above the ground, the giraffe's long-lashed eyes can scan a wide range for menacing enemies. When grazing, however, or drinking from a water hole, the animal cannot see lions prowling in the surrounding grasses. Since a springing lion could break a giraffe's neck, it is fortunate that the giraffe can survive a long time between drinks. Dew on leaves helps to quench its thirst."

"Lions usually stalk a giraffe in pairs. Attacked by a single lion, a giraffe might be able to fend it off by kicking viciously, or, if able to shake the lion off its back, it could escape by running."

"Giraffes usually seek safety in flight. Hunters pursuing them on horseback do not have an easy time catching up. Given a five minutes' lead, especially over uneven ground, they, traveling more than 30 miles an hour, can outrun a fleet Sudan horse. Young giraffes begin galloping shortly after they are born, and usually keep up with the herd."

Use for Tough Hides. "Africans hunt these animals for food, and for their tough hides out of which they make shields and sandals. They often strip the hide off in pieces 30 feet long. Although indiscriminate hunting has rapidly decreased the number of giraffes, many herds still roam the heart of Africa. "Giraffes are among the most costly animals in captivity, not so much because they are scarce, but because they are temperamental. They are delicate and nervous. Necessary surgical operations can be performed on many wild animals, but seldom on giraffes. They are so timid that they show alarm at the least cause. They even have been known to drop dead when their keepers approached to give them medicine."

"Catching them in pitfalls or traps is out of the question because of injury that would result to their necks and legs. The usual method of capturing them is to pursue a herd until the young drop out exhausted, or to drive a herd into a corral. "The joke of the giraffe with a sore throat is not humorous to zoo keepers. Fogs give them sore throats and colds. Legs of the young frequently swell, become crooked and too weak to support them. Giraffes find unusual ways to hurt themselves. In the Calcutta zoo one hanged himself by catching his neck in a forked branch."

New Motor Highway Opens Up Mindanao to Tourists

Manila.—A long step forward in the development of the island of Mindanao will have been taken by the middle of July when an inter-provincial road is opened to traffic from the province of Lanao to the province of Cotabato.

This road, connecting the northern shores of the island with the great central valley of the Cotabato river and the shores of the Moro gulf, is only sixty miles long. It will, however, connect with two other highways previously built and add approximately 600 miles of motor communication to the province's road system.

Oldest Handwriting Is Found in Urak

Berlin.—Discovery of what was said to be the oldest known handwriting in the 6,000-year-old crumbling ruins of Urak in Mesopotamia was announced by Dr. Ernst Heinrich, member of a German excavating expedition. The city of Urak has long been known through legend, Heinrich said. It was on the shores of the Euphrates and was deserted about 300 A. D. because of lack of water.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE



Shortly after Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and little Spanky McFarland conclude this peaceful scene, rival mountain clans begin battling in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," which will be screened at the Taylor Theatre, Edenton, Monday and Tuesday. You'll see this scene in full color on the screen, for "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" is filmed entirely in Technicolor.

North Carolina Farms Escape Drouth Harm

Large Portion of Nation Suffering From Lack of Rain; Suggested Crops For Seeding During Next Few Days

By C. B. WILLIAMS
Head Agronomy Department,
North Carolina State College

The current drouth, holding a large part of the nation in its grip, has not affected North Carolina to a serious extent.

However, in some sections of the State, outside of the higher elevations in the mountains, drouth conditions have been such that before recent rains, farmers were unable to seed the proper acreages of suitable crops for hay to meet livestock needs this fall and winter.

In order to secure a sufficient amount of feed for livestock as well as to have the requisite acreage of soil improving crops, the following crops are suggested for seeding during the next ten days:

Cowpeas—This crop, seeded broadcast at the rate of 60 to 90 pounds on good land during the next ten days, may be expected to give a fairly good growth, especially if the remainder of the growing season is at all favorable. In seeding use those varieties available on the farm or which may be secured quickly in the neighborhood. If the seed have to be purchased from a distance, get seed of the Brabham, Iron, Groit, Whipperwill, or Black varieties. If sown in rows, have the rows wide enough apart to permit about

two cultivations, using about 30 pounds of seed per acre. If desired, the cowpeas may be seeded with sorghum, using 45 to 50 pounds of cowpea seed and 20 to 25 pounds of sorghum seed.

Soybeans
Soybeans—If seeded shortly, soybeans should produce a good amount of excellent hay or a fairly large amount of material, which, if turned under, will materially improve the productivity of the soil. The seeding should be in 2 1/2 to 3 foot rows. The crop should be cultivated once or twice during its growth.

Seed of the Mamouth Yellow variety, most generally grown in the State, may be obtained easily and cheaply if home-grown or local seed of some variety is not obtainable.

Soybeans should be sown in rows at the rate of 15 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre, the exact amount depending largely upon the size of the seed.

Sudan Grass
Sudan Grass—This grass will grow rapidly and will make a large amount of excellent quality hay within two months or less after seeding. Its growth should not be attempted except on fairly productive lands where the moisture is reasonably fair to good. The seed should be put in broadcast or in 24 to 30-inch drills in well-prepared land at the rate of 20

to 30 pounds of seed per acre. This crop has considerable value for temporary grazing purposes.

Millet
German or Golden Millet—This is the best of the millets for late summer seeding, and is particularly well-adapted for seeding on moist bottom lands. It should be sown broadcast on a well-prepared finely pulverized seed-bed, using about 25 pounds of seed to the acre. The crop should be ready to cut for hay within 55 or 60 days after seeding.

Fertilization
In fertilizing the above crops, which should be done if possible, it is suggested that the following fertilizer treatments be used to each acre:

For cowpeas and soybeans, 300 pounds of a 2-8-4 mixture.
For cowpeas and sorghum, 300 to 350 pounds of a 4-8-4 mixture.

For Sudan grass and millet, 300 to 350 pounds of a 4-8-4 mixture.

Rotary Assembly At Morehead July 28-29

The district assembly of the 57th district, Rotary International, will be held at Atlantic Beach, Morehead City, on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 28 and 29. An extremely interesting program has been outlined for this meeting, which several local Rotarians expect to attend.

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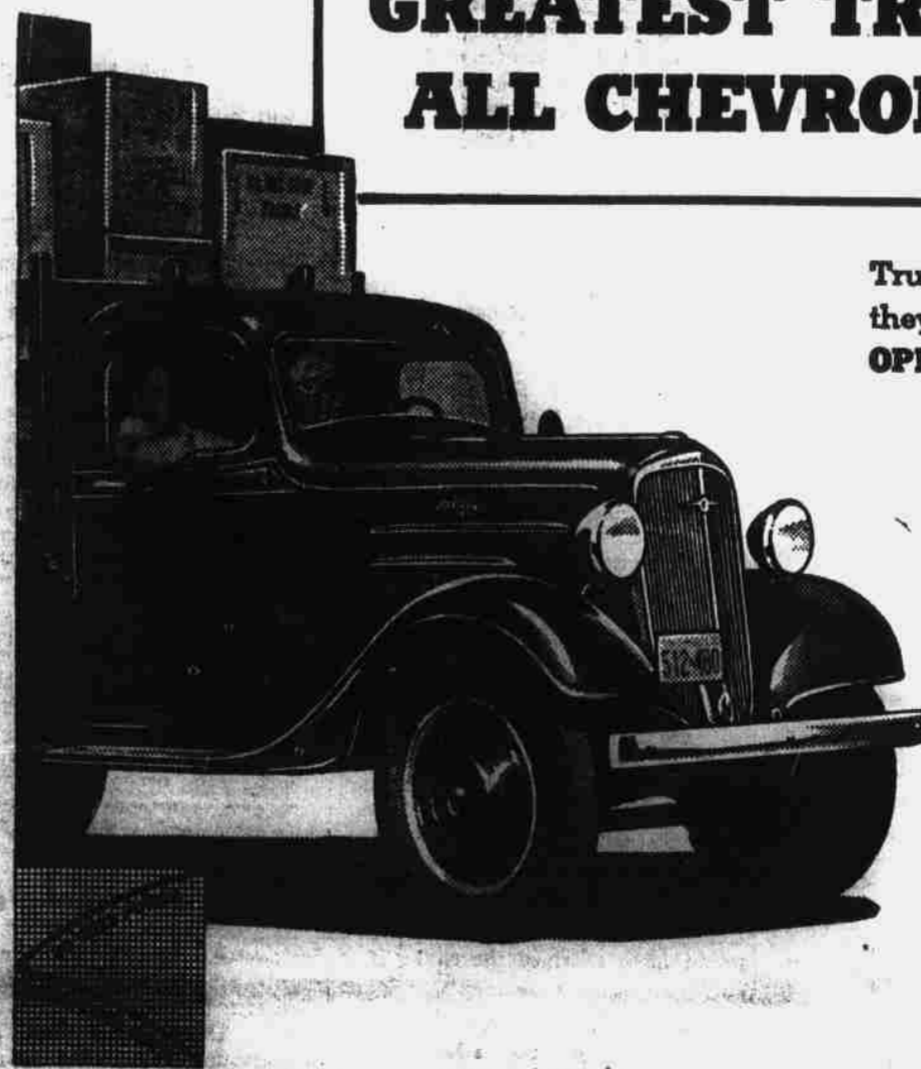
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