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It is an old reliable feed which was recently made better by making it SWEETER — more palatable. Sugared Schumacher is primarily a carbohydrate or MAINTENANCE ration. It makes cows give MORE MILK by putting them in better physical condition. Unless a cow is getting sufficient nourishment to supply her bodily needs, which come first, she will not produce her maximum yield. Sugared Schumacher supplies that need abundantly. It is SWEET; cows relish it; thrive better; don't get "off feed" so easily; hold up their yield of milk longer. Your protein concentrates go farther, because your cows will not utilize them for bodily maintenance so much. Come in and let us tell you a lot more reasons why you will find Sugared Schumacher feed the feed to feed your cows, calves, hogs or horses. Get our new prices.

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COTTONTAIL RABBITS GOOD AS GAME, BAD FOR ORCHARDS

In spite of their good qualities as food and game, cottontail rabbits in many localities become a great nuisance to orchards and farm crops and control measures are necessary to prevent their increase. In addition to the natural checks effected by diseases and predatory animals enemies, the usual ways of preventing abnormal increases in their numbers, according to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, are by hunting, trapping, fencing or poisoning.

In many States east of the Mississippi rabbits are protected as game, and the close season for them must be observed. The game laws for 1922, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Farmers' Bulletin 1288, shows the requirements in each State. In some States rabbits may be taken with dogs, traps, or snares at any time, but must not be shot during the close season. In a number of States having a close season for rabbits the laws permit farmers and fruit growers to destroy the animals to protect crops or trees.

Poisoned baits can be used to keep down the numbers of rabbits where domestic animals can be prevented from gaining access to the poison. Shooting for sport and using for meat, however, is preferable and will usually hold the animals in check. Rabbit-proof fences can be profitably built when the area to be protected is not too large. Various washes distasteful to rabbits are recommended for use on tree trunks, as well as different mechanical contrivances to keep the hungry animals from eating the bark and gnawing the trees. Feeding rabbits in winter with winter prunings of apple trees or corn, cabbage, or turnips has been practiced successfully in some orchards, on the theory that it is cheaper to feed than to fight them.

FARM WOMEN LEARN TO USE BETTER MARKETING METHODS

Acting upon the advice of extension workers, South Carolina women have made steady advances in standardizing the products they offer for sale and in increasing their output. For example, in Charleston County, starting with 1 woman two years ago, there are now over 70 women shipping in weekly their graded and guaranteed eggs. Two years ago no one thought of attending poultry before sending to market. Today no one thinks of sending poultry to market without first fattening it. The women realize as never before that a standard-bred fowl produces higher-priced eggs and market poultry than a mongrel. The improvement in preserving is also marked. Two years ago one woman producer really standard preserves and jelly. Now there are nine who can for market and many others who pick up a few dozen to sell. The original woman who sold preserves has so developed her business that she has built a factory and has planned for an output of 10,000 containers. The members of the local home demonstration club assist her and in this way not only make pocket money for themselves but improve their own work, and in a few years the entire community bids fair to be well known for its specialized products. The number of dozen eggs sold, as reported to the extension agent, is 8,142, and the pounds of poultry, 19,667. The value of canned goods actually sold is \$512, and the total amount of all products is \$8,504.94.

In the State last year approximately 5,000 containers of such standardized products as Dixie butter, pine bark fat stew, Brunswick stew, soup mixture, blackberry jam, fig preserves, plum jelly, grape juice, artichoke relish, and butter were put on the market through the South Carolina Home Producers' Association. This year contracts have been signed for about 200,000 containers.

MINNESOTA ADOPTS AREA PLAN OF TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

Minnesota, third in rank as a dairy State, has now definitely taken up the area plan for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture are to cooperate in carrying on the work. Some time ago a committee of breeders was appointed by the State livestock sanitary board to investigate plans for continuing the fight against the disease. Recently the committee met with the sanitary board and a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the legislature for \$120,000 for area work for two years, the work to be carried on in two counties. In addition, the legislature is to be asked for \$500,000 per annum for two years for accredited-herd work. The plan is approved by the State veterinarian.

According to the plans laid out, it is proposed that the counties pay for the testing of the cattle at the rate of 25 cents a head. The fund resulting from this charge will be used to pay the inspectors, local, State, and Federal, who are assigned to the work. Indemnities will be paid in the regular way. The three big dairy States—Wisconsin, New York, and Minnesota—are now all taking up area work, which has become the predominant plan for the eradication of the great cattle plague. Some of the States where the infection is light, are expected to be entirely rid of the disease within a few years.

Dairy Cows will give greater returns if they are given the best of care during the cold weather. Cows that are compelled to stay out in the cold are using up quite a little energy that would naturally be used in milk production if they were kept warm.

WIDE INTEREST IN SYSTEM FOR FIGHTING ROUNDWORMS

The system of swine sanitation, worked out in the laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture and first put into farm practice in McLean County, Ill., is attracting the attention of many farmers elsewhere. The intestinal roundworm, which this system seeks to eliminate, is now recognized as one of the most important causes of loss to the hog raiser. Practically all reports from localities where it has been used have been favorable.

During the last 12 months the system was tried out in the experimental work in McLean County on nearly 10,000 pigs of both fall and spring litters. In August practically all the pigs were in remarkably thrifty condition, and the farmers are enthusiastic over the returns obtained from the little extra care and labor expended.

The Mercer County (Ill.) Farm Bureau has announced that it will put a man to work lining up the members for a worm clean-up campaign similar to that put on in McLean County. The Institute of American Meat Packers has given special attention to the roundworm work in the report of its committee on animal diseases. The president of the American Veterinary Medical Association says that this system of eradication is one of the most important recent developments in the hog industry. Bankers in the Corn Belt are taking an interest in the new plan, and one of them in a neighboring State recently asked a leading farmer in his locality to take a trip to McLean County to make a careful study of it for the benefit of all the hog raisers at home.

Briefly the system consists in thorough cleaning of the farrowing pens, scrubbing the sows before they are put into the clean pens, keeping the sows and litters strictly in the clean pens until they are hauled out to the worm-free pastures, where they are kept away from contaminated hog lots until the pigs weigh 100 pounds, after which they are past the greatest danger from worm infection. The working plan may be obtained without cost by any hog raiser who will write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON MAY BE FIRST TO WIPE OUT TUBERCULOSIS

Washington is expected to be the first of the 48 States to make definite plans to wipe out all bovine tuberculosis within its borders. In 20 of the 22 counties area eradication work has already been conducted in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The commissioner of agriculture and the State veterinarian have planned a State-wide program that will be presented to the legislature in January. The governor is understood to be in favor of the plan, and there is every reason to believe that sufficient money will be appropriated so that with the cooperation of the department on the present basis all the cattle in the State can be tested within a reasonable time, probably two years.

The light infection of the cattle herds in the State and the fact that most of the cattle already have been tested make the outlook particularly promising. An indication of the low percentage of tuberculosis was found in Spokane County this summer. The veterinarian in charge tested 469 herds, containing 2,754 animals, and condemned only 4. Ninety-five per cent of the purebred herds in Washington are already under supervision.

BLACKLEG VACCINE NO LONGER DISTRIBUTED BY DEPARTMENT

Distribution of blackleg vaccine by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, a practice which has prevailed for many years, was discontinued July 1, and public notice was given at the time.

Discontinuance was the result of an item in the Agricultural Appropriation act for the year beginning July 1, 1922, which reads as follows: "Provided further, That no part of this sum shall be used for the manufacture, preparation, or distribution requests for blackleg vaccine." Frequent requests for vaccine continue to reach the Bureau of Animal Industry, however, and applicants necessarily are advised to obtain the vaccine from other sources. Since the blackleg vaccine is no longer distributed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, live-stock owners are advised that applications for it cannot be granted, and they will avoid delay by applying direct to commercial concerns or other sources.

Demonstration work in sheep breeding has had a marked effect on wool production in Montgomery County, Ind., as is shown by the fact that in 1918, 10,000 pounds of wool were produced in the county, while in 1921 the sheep breeders' association alone pooled and marketed more than six carloads. On a tour of farms on which sheep breeding and feeding demonstrations were being conducted in 1921, under direction of the county agent, 38 automobiles were required to accommodate the people interested, while in 1918, on a similar tour, only six were needed.

Inspections of shelled corn during the year ending September 30, 1922, totaled 427,007 cars, according to a report of the Federal grain supervisors. Last year the inspections totaled 309,587 cars. More corn was inspected at Chicago than at any other market—100,129 cars in 1922 and 90,529 in 1921.

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Men's Pajama Suits \$1.69
Men's Hose in Black and Brown, Three Pair, 25c
Men's Canvas Gloves, per pair ... 10c
Men's Red, White and Blue Handkerchiefs 5c
Men's Army Gloves, per pair 10c
Men's Heavy Ribbed Union Suits, 89c
Men's Work Shirts 69c, 79c
Boys' Heavy School Shoes \$1.98
Boys' Dress Shoes \$1.98, \$2.48, \$2.98
Boys' Bloomers 69c, 98c
Boys' Suits, 2 Pair Trousers \$5.98
Boys' Overcoats, Real values, \$4.98, \$5.98, \$6.98
Boys' Flannelette Pajamas \$1.29
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