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FARM BUREAU NEWS

PROTECTION FOR AGRICULTURE NEEDED BY ALL INTERESTS

The most significant feature in the new tariff bill, as perfected by the conference committee of the house and the Senate, is the liberal measure of protection that it affords to farm products. It may be said, in fact, that this is the first tariff bill in which protection to agriculture has been one of the principal considerations. Naturally, tariff legislation, in the past, has taken the form of protection to agriculture. In the early days of the last century we had vast undeveloped areas of virgin farm land and the growing of food products needed no stimulation or legislative defence. On the other hand, we were without manufacturers in many lines and the large majority of our industries, such as they were, labored under disadvantages from lack of capital, manufacturing experience and transportation facilities. It was natural, therefore, that in those early days, the principal consideration should be given to the development of industry, and this continued to be the rule throughout practically all the years of the last century, when tariff bills were being made.

We have now definitely passed into a new era, an era in which the stimulation of agriculture, the assurance of profitable conditions upon the farms, and the maintenance of the American market for the benefit of the American farmer will be prime objects of our legislation. The new tariff bill definitely recognizes this fact. It imposes such protective duties on agricultural products as form—

One and a half to 2 cents a pound on cattle.
Sheep and goats, $2 a head.
Hogs, one-half a cent per pound.
Bacon, ham and shoulder, 2 cents per pound.
Wool, 31 cents per pound.
Wheat, 30 cents a bushel.
Apples, 25 cents a bushel.
Potatoes, 50 cents per cwt.
Eggs, 8 cents a dozen.

And so on through a long list of food articles which make up the majority of the products of our farms and gardens.

The census of 1920 showed that, for the first time in the history of this country, the city and the village population exceeded the farm population. Every working farmer in the United States has to grow food for from 12 to 15 people, and the farms in this country hereafter must increase in productivness, must yield more to the acre, and must be more intensively cultivated. This means costlier farming, and this necessarily means, in the long run, intensive efforts for the development of agriculture. In the new protective bill, the Republican leadership at Washington has taken a long step in this direction. It proposes to insure the American market to the farmer; to guarantee him substantial prices, so far as the demands and the needs of a great and prosperous country can furnish such guarantees.

That country has begun to decay in which agriculture is weakened or destroyed. The foundations of our state rest upon our farms and fields.

SEEDSMEN ABROAD SEE VALUE OF UNIFORM TESTING METHODS

Leading seed merchants of European countries that export seeds to the United States recognize that the harmonizing of the work of the seed-testing stations in those countries and closer cooperation with the stations in this country and Canada will greatly facilitate international trade in agricultural seed, says Edgar Brown, in charge of the seed-testing laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture, who recently returned from Europe where he visited the principal seed-testing stations in Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, France, Holland and Great Britain.

Following the recommendations of the International Seed Testing Congress, held in Copenhagen in June, 1921, modfications in the methods of testing are being made to insure closer agreement in the results of analyses made by the different nations. All countries, except Ireland and Canada, are now using the same method of making purity tests of grass seeds. Methods of making germination tests vary, but as the result of close cooperation results are rapidly becoming more uniform.

In all of the countries with the exception of Germany practically all seed-testing is centralized at one station. The greater part of the commercial work in Germany, especially in connection with the export and import trade in forage plant seeds, is done at Hamburg. Most of the stations in Europe are housed in modern laboratory buildings designed for their special use and fitted with modern equipment.

When you are going to have that sale, put your advertisement in The American Union if you want a big crowd to attend.

CLOSE COOPERATION NEEDED IN PREDATORY ANIMAL WORK

Where there is close cooperation between the Federal and State Governments, predatory animal and rodent extermination work is very much more effective." stated Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the Biological Survey, in representing the United States Department af Agriculture at the Seventh Annual Convention of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas, at San Angelo, Tex., this summer. There should be better cooperation, particularly in the matter of appropriations, so that the largest amount of money available from both Federal and State sources may be obtained, he pointed out.

"Although rodent work is not so spectacular as destroying wolves, mountain lions, or coyotes," Docter Fisher declared, "Stockmen are beginning to realize that the damage on their ranges from these little animals is very considerable, and in some cases more than equals that of the predatory animals. The Biological Survey considers that these two branches of work should go hand in hand and that States usually should appropriate about the same amount for each activity.

"The department believes that if the prairie dog alone were exterminated over its entire range, which is economically possible, 4,000,000 more cattle and 4,000,000 more sheep could be raised on that area, due to the increase in the supply of forage.

"Records of the Biological Survey show that in Texas its hunters, cooperating with the State Agencies, have killed about 20,000 predatory animals, aggregating a saving of over $2,700,000. Of the total of 17,800 wolves and coyotes captured, more than half had records as killers. Close cooperation of the States with the Bureau of Biological Survey will relieve stockmen of much worry and pecuniary loss through more adequate protection given to their flocks and herds."

URGE AMPLE SUPPLY OF PURE MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Now that milk is served in many public schools throughout the country, the United States Department of Agriculture suggests that inspectors should make frequent visits to the schools to see that the milk is of good quality when delivered and that it is handled and served to the children in a sanitary manner. Inspectors in those cities where milk is not served in the schools are urged to advocate the adoption of the plan.

One of the duties of the inspector is to see to it that the milk does not stand some time before being used. A good plan is to have it delivered just at lunch time, or, if this is not convenient, to see that there are facilites for icing and storing it. By taking samples at frequent intervals a close check can be kept on the methods of handling.

Milk for use at schools should always be put in bottles to reduce the chances of contamination. Before the bottles are washed. Because glasses and cups may opened the tops should be thoroughly not be kept clean, it is best for the milk be drunk directly from the bottle. The use of sipping straws is very satisfactory. Some dairies use special protective caps on bottles of milk sent to schools.

BURRSVILLE

Mrs. Clarence Voss of near Brownsville, is in Milford hospital seriously ill. We hope for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. Laura Porter has gone to Wilmington where she will spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brubaker were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wyatt.

Mrs. Dorothy Fountain has returned home after visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Depew.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Raughley and children of Dover, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Anne Raughley.

Mr. John Smith and daughter Levia and Mr. Clarence Thorp and Mrs. Bar have returned home after visiting for a week in Gladlane, Pa.

Read the American Union, $1.00.

Fire is no respector of persons. Rich and poor alike are hit by it and it is only the man who

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DENTON - Maryland

To the Citizens of This Town

You carry great responsibilities.

In your hands are placed the lives of our children.

If a fire should start in any schoolhouse two things may happen.

The building may be burned to the ground, and you know the building itself and its equipment could not be replaced today at many times the price it cost.

But that is unimportant compared to the possibility of a panic and loss of life among the children.

Every school building should be equipped with Pyrene Fire Extinguishers, and the use of Pyrene Fire Extinguishers should be taught in every school fire drill.

A Pyrene Fire Extinguisher will put out any small fire before it can gain headway. It is so light and simple that any woman or young child can use it. With a Pyrene handy fire can be put out before there is a chance for a panic.

Let us show you how many Pyrene Fire Extinguishers should be in each schoolhouse in this district.

Pyrene should be in every home also.

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The Bank is your Friend because it helps to carry you over the weeks and months between planting and profiting seasons. It permits you to purchase seed, fertilizer, machinery, on credit.

In times of stress it stands behind you and helps you weather the storm.

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Learn how we can help **you.** Ask for full information from our offcials. They will be pleased to tell you more about our service.

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