

PRESIDENT ENROLLS IN RED CROSS



President Hoover, who is also president of the American Red Cross, enrolls in the annual Roll Call of the society, which occurs from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, November 11 to 28.

RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS PRINT BOOKS FOR BLIND

One of the most appealing services that is carried forward by women volunteers under the American Red Cross is that of transcribing popular and scientific books into Braille for reading by the blind. This work was started at Evergreen hospital, where blind veterans of the World War were sent after the Armistice.

The Red Cross now has 1,155 volunteer Braille transcribers, and last year they produced 442 titles in 1,849 volumes, or 175,000 pages of Braille. The majority of the books go to the Library of Congress and public libraries throughout the country, although some of the books go to schools for the blind and, in a few instances, text books are transcribed for some individual scholar in order to help him complete his course in some study.

The work is supported from the Red Cross Roll Call for members which occurs each year from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day.

AIRPLANES DROP TONS OF FOOD DURING FLOOD

Army, Navy and Alabama National Guard airplanes delivered twenty-five tons of supplies furnished by the American Red Cross to flood refugees who were completely cut off from any other aid, during the serious floods in four southeastern States early this spring.

The three services made an average of fifty flights a day, delivering medicine, food, clothing and blankets. Most of the supplies were dropped to the refugees who were isolated on hill tops and high ground, by the flood waters.

Naval aviators made a total of 115 flights during the flood period, embracing 15,000 miles. Observation planes also reported by radio where marooned refugees could be located, and a magnificent program of co-operation with the Red Cross relief forces was carried forward by all three aviation services.

LABOR HEAD URGES SUPPORT OF RED CROSS

"Invariably it is the masses of the people which suffer most when disasters occur," stated William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, recently.

"Because they suffer most and because of their helplessness, the ministrations of the Red Cross organization take on added significance and importance. No doubt many lives among these particular groups are saved through the prompt service which this organization gives.

"Because the American Federation of Labor appreciates this fact, we have supplemented the appeal of the American Red Cross at each Roll Call period for memberships from the great mass of working men and women and their families.

"The continued service of the American Federation of Labor in this most humane and unselfish work will be most cheerfully rendered."

Mr. Green is a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross.

NURSES ENROLLED WITH RED CROSS FOR SERVICE

Enrolled with the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross at Washington are 49,000 nurses, qualified under the society's regulations, who may be summoned to service in time of disaster or other emergency from the Red Cross enrollment were assigned 20,000 nurses in the World War. These Red Cross nurses are the standing reserve of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps of the United States, and are also called upon for service in other governmental health services.

Little St. Eustatius Island in the Dutch West Indies gave refuge to American ships during the Revolution. The hurricane of last September struck the island, causing heavy loss. The American Red Cross was glad to send a small cash relief fund in remembrance of the historic friendship of the island folk for this republic.

COLUMN OF HINTS FOR POULTRYMEN

Prepared by an Authority Upon the Subject of Getting More Eggs From a Flock.

If there was ever a time when Chatham county farmers needed to make every hen on the place lay during the winter, it is now, and the Record is offering here a few valuable suggestions furnished by a real authority upon the subject.

WINTER PRODUCTION DEPENDS UPON CARE GIVEN PULLETS

November is the month when pullets should be getting busy. They should have reached maturity and be in good flesh, ready to lay their first egg. If they do not get into production this month, you likely will not get very many eggs until early spring.

To produce eggs 'day after day' throughout the winter months, pullets must be comfortably housed; besides they must be provided with good feed—the best feeds are none too good. The nearer you come to supplying just what is in the egg, the more eggs they will lay.

That in a few words is why you should never buy poultry feeds on a price basis. While you may save a cents mixing your own ration or buying a cheap commercial mash, in the long run it is an expensive feed. It is not capable of producing the results you are after and would get with a better ration. One or two eggs more a month will more than offset the difference in the cost of a cheap mash and a good mash.

Your pullets should also have easy access to plenty of fresh, clean water, oyster shells and a hard insoluble grit. Give them every chance possible to make money for you.

LAYERS NEED MORE SCRATCH GRAIN DURING THE WINTER

The amount of scratch grains to feed layers varies with the different seasons of the year, except in the South where the length of day and the temperature is practically the same the year around.

In the winter when the nights are long and cold, hens need more of the heat forming, energy producing scratch grains than when the nights are short and warm. For the next three months feed about one quart of scratch grains to twelve hens, or fourteen pounds to one hundred hens. If living in the South, 12 pounds to 100 hens is all they need. In the extreme North give them all they will eat.

Scratch grains should be fed an hour before the birds go to roost so they will have time to clean it up before dark. Do not feed any grain in the morning as the hens are apt to fill up on it and then wait for it to digest before they eat any mash and obtain the egg building materials.

Keep a high grade mash before the hens all the time and encourage them to eat all they want. The more they eat the more eggs it ordinarily means. Grit and shell should be hopped fed and drinking water always available. Supply green feed when you can.

It really is quite simple to feed a flock of layers and get good results.

KEEP THE DRINKING WATER FOR HENS FROM FREEZING

An egg contains a large amount of water, and the hen body is likewise largely composed of water. The hen should drink approximately as much water, by weight, as she eats feed. One hundred hens that are laying will consume about four gallons of water per day.

The proper supply of water needs more careful attention than it is ordinarily given, particularly during the winter months. The lack of water frequently is more detrimental than the cold weather.

Failure to supply water properly hinders digestion and will cause constipation. It may also limit egg production, which is poor economy with water the cheapest thing to feed. No one can afford to let it affect the health of his birds or to be the limiting factor in egg production.

Feed is the biggest item on almost every poultry farm. That is why so many poultrymen are feeding mashes which are cheap in price. Here's hoping that you are not one of them.

A mash cheap in price is usually an expensive feed to use. When price becomes the principal factor in the compounding of a ration, quality is bound to be forgotten. Some hens are so good that they will do well on almost any ration, but the average hen has to be properly nourished if she is to give maximum production and keep in good health. According to the law of averages most of your hens will need a complete feed.

A good mash may originally cost considerably more than some cheap mash, but because of it being more digestible and being a more complete feed the hens actually eat less of it. That in itself is a big saving for the average size flock; but actual tests have demonstrated time and again how a good mash also increases the egg production of the flock, lowers the mortality, increases fertility and hatchability of the eggs, keeps the hens in better condition and produces eggs that have greater food value. No poultryman can afford to use a cheap mash merely because he will save a few cents in purchase price.

FEED OYSTER SHELLS AT ALL TIMES FOR SHELL MATERIAL

The average hen will eat 3 1-2 pounds of shell material in a year. A flock of 100 hens, on that basis, will need 350 pounds of oyster

shells. Lack of shell material has been the limiting factor in egg production of many a good flock. The old belief was that insufficient shell material caused hens to lay soft shelled eggs—that is not true.

Egg production was increased 50 per cent at one of the leading experiment stations by the mere substitution of a good quality of oyster shells in the ration in place of lime rock. With the exception of shell material, the ration in both instances apparently carried a surplus of all of the essential egg building materials.

Keep a good grade of oyster shells before the birds all the time. Oyster shells are too cheap to be the limiting factor in egg production or for you to take a chance in using some other product.

SEN. OVERMAN DENIES CHARGES AGAINST HIM

Senator Overman, charged by insinuation in local newspaper story with political persecution of Robert McPherson, declared Tuesday that he had no other motive in asking for a thorough probe of the mysterious death of Virginia McPherson than getting the facts. He branded reports of political interest as utterly false and without foundation.

Senator Overman said he acted at the request of the father of the dead hospital nurse, a former constituent of his, and that his sole and exclusive interest was to clear up the mystery. He has not had anything to do with the movement started for a police clean-up.

The Convict Problem

Superintendent George Ross Pou has prepared a table showing the increase of convicts in the penitentiary the past nine years, and the situation is a distressing one, and is particularly troublesome to Mr. Pou, who sees a deficit staring the prison management in the face. The Roanoke farm crop was a practical failure this year and work is hard to find for even the able-bodied convicts in the present number, while the number of incapables is increasingly great.

In 1920 there were 753 convicts, June 30; in 1929, the same date, there were 2179, nearly three times as many. But on Sept. 30, within 3 months the number had increased to 2214.

The Board of Directors will welcome any suggestion looking to the employment of this horde of men.

SISTERS UNDER THE SKIN

On this trip the crack express had been far from living up to its reputation. First it would go forward fifty yards or so, then back, then stand still puffing uncertainly and then begin the same thing all over again. At last one of the travelers lost his patience and summoned the porter.

"What the devil's the matter with this train?" he exploded. "Backing up and jerking forward in this awful way."

"It's quite all right, sir," the porter assured him in that soothing way that porters have. "I think the engineer is teaching his wife to drive."

THE HOME LOVER

Fearing he had lost his way, a tourist leaned out of his car and hailed a sleepy-looking native of a small village.

"Hey!" he called. "What's the name of the next town beyond this?"

"Dunno, stranger," drawled the local patriot. "I lives hyar."

Isn't it pleasant to hear of something nice that somebody has said about you behind your back?

16c PER POUND ADVANCE Basis Middling 7/8 Inch, on COTTON

This is made possible through the assistance of the Federal Farm Board in extending us a loan of \$2,500,000 at a rate of interest of 3 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Cotton Producer, will you continue to dump your cotton on an already badly depressed market or will you place your cotton in our seasonal pool and co-operate with us in our efforts to obtain better prices for you through orderly marketing?

Members can draw twelve cents per pound the day cotton is delivered, and as soon as samples are received and cotton is classed a check will be sent to members bringing the advance to sixteen cents, basis middling 7/8 inch.

The differences you are entitled to for grades above middling will be included in your check, also one-half of the premiums for staple, based on the daily Memphis market.

Today (November 6) this would mean we would advance 16.75 for Strict Middling, one inch staple	16.00 basis 25 pts. up for strict middling 50 pts. (1/2 of premiums) for 1" staple 16.75
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These differences and premiums are subject to change.

Our contract carries a withdrawal clause. Any member not satisfied can withdraw after delivering one year's crop. We also have the optional pool in which the member can sell any day that he desires. Advance at present on optional pool cotton is 12c a pound. Former members may rejoin without paying a membership fee; new members \$4.00.

For further information see our nearest Receiving Agent, Warehouseman, or Field Representative; or write the Raleigh office.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON GROWERS CO-OPERATION ASSN.

RALEIGH, N. C.

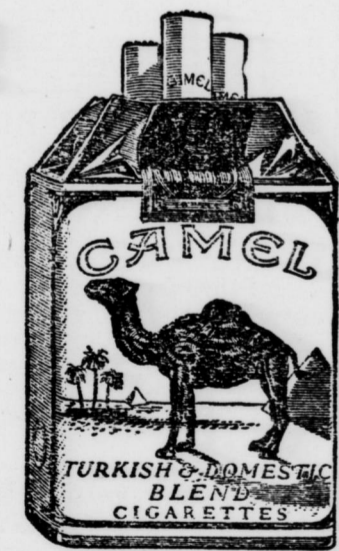
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It's just too bad if any smoker because of misinformation denies himself or herself the pleasure of CAMELS.

New smokers are not always in a position to have a real preference in cigarettes. But when they acquaint themselves with Camels they develop that sense of discrimination that leads to real smoking pleasure. Camels are made so carefully and of so good a blend of choicest cigarette tobaccos that even those with inexperienced smoking taste quickly recognize their superiority. They are for those who appreciate the taste of choice tobaccos, the fragrance of a perfect blend and the soothing mellowness of a really satisfying cigarette.

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