

# Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

## PROVIDE FRESH RANGE FOR GROWING TURKEYS

WHEN young turkeys have reached the age of from eight to ten weeks, move them out to range shelters on clean ground which was free of all poultry, turkeys or poultry manure during the previous year. A good range will afford plenty of green feed, shade and fresh clean water.

"At this season of the year, growers usually begin to have trouble with their poults," says C. F. Parrish, poultry extension specialist at State college. "Blackhead begins to develop and this comes, in most cases, from laxity in sanitation. Success with turkeys is dependent upon careful management of the growing poults. Fresh range is essential."

Parrish says much attention must also be given to supplying the right kind of feed. In general, poults have the same nutritive requirements as chicks. A complete growing ration is necessary for best results. Such a ration will include animal protein, grain, milk, green feed, minerals and water. Milk is useful during the first six weeks.

The same commercial feeds recommended for chicks may be used with poults. However, one mash hopper five feet long is needed for each 75 poults. Two one-gallon water fountains are also needed for this number of the birds. Place the mash hoppers and water fountains on wire covered frames made from 2x4 timber.

Mr. Parrish says it requires about 60 pounds of feed, exclusive of green feed, to fulfill the requirements of a poult during the first seven months of its life. By that time, the poult should weigh from 12 to 14 pounds.

Always keep turkeys and chickens separately, he advises.

## CANNERY SAVES SURPLUS

A community cannery has been set up at New Bern to save surplus produce from the community relief garden. Some 6,000 cases of vegetables are expected to be canned from the 150-acre garden.

Cleveland county poultry growers used much blood-tested stock this spring and as a result have had one of their best seasons in growing baby chicks, says the farm agent.

## The Farmer's Question Box

Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

**Question:**—Should soap be used in washing milk vessels?

**Answer:**—No. Soap does not remove or dissolve the fat left to the walls of all milk containers. An alkali powder will dissolve this fat and should be used. There are many kinds of powder on the market but, in buying, be sure that it is alkali and soap powder. Where it is impossible to obtain this powder, ordinary baking soda may be used and is just as effective.

**Question:**—Should tobacco be ridged at each cultivation?

**Answer:**—Yes. As much soil as possible should be put around the plants at each cultivation in order to cover the plant bed leaves. This method will make a strong root system and will also hold up the plants in case of wind storms. It is also best to cultivate both sides of the row at the same time as this aids in developing a high root system that is very essential to early maturity.

**Question:**—At what temperature should eggs be kept to prevent spoiling?

**Answer:**—To prevent spoiling, the eggs should be kept in storage where the temperature does not go below 29 degrees or above 69. These are the freezing and germination points. For average farm conditions the storage temperature should range somewhere between 35 and 55 degrees. In storing eggs be sure that the cooling room is fairly moist but not wet and also that the room is free from odors.

## FERTILIZED PASTURES PAY

In a pasture test being conducted by E. E. Bell of Pollockville, cattle on the fertilized pasture gained 814 pounds in 28 days. There is no difference in the pasture, except part was fertilized last March 4 with 400 pounds of an 8-4-4 mixture per acre.

## SEVERAL CHANGES MADE IN FERTILIZER LAW

A NEW fertilizer law was passed by the General Assembly this year and will go into effect in January 1934. The new law is said by C. B. Williams, head of the department of agronomy at State college, to be a distinct improvement over the old law and its amendments.

One change which farmers will notice immediately will be in the listing of materials. Heretofore, in this state, phosphoric acid has been listed first, with nitrogen second and potash third. The new law requires the nitrogen to be listed first, phosphoric acid second and potash third. Under this rule an 8-3-3 fertilizer becomes a 3-8-3 in the future. The guarantee for nitrogen must be expressed as nitrogen and not as ammonia, as in the past.

Mr. Williams points out also that no fertilizer containing less than 14 per cent of plant food will be allowed on sale. This does away with such low grades as an 8-2-2, and means that the farmer will spend less money for worthless fertilizer.

Members of the agricultural committee of the General Assembly also wished to make the manufacturers state on the tag the kinds and amounts of all ingredients used in the fertilizer but the chemists said they could not tell by analysis whether nitrogen, for instance, came from cottonseed meal, fish, or tankage. However, the new law does require the amount of insoluble nitrogen to be given.

Tobacco fertilizers are given special consideration under the new law. Mr. Williams says. The sources of nitrogen and the amount of chlorine in the mixture must be listed.

On the whole, Williams points out that the new law will give farmers more accurate information about their mixtures and he urges growers to take full advantage of this fact.

Timber is an essential part of the equipment of every farm and any rational farm program must include the growing of timber for home use with a surplus for sale.

## THE SURPLUS PROBLEM

CROP and market trends for 1933 indicate that natural factors alone will not reduce agricultural production in the United States this year enough to dispose of the burdensome surpluses of farm products.

The hog surplus, judging from current trends in production and exports, is likely to be greater in the coming season because there are more hogs in this country and because the domestic market is being forced, by decreasing export demand, to consume a greater proportion of the total pork produced in this country. Pork consumption in the domestic market—at ruinously low prices to producers—was relatively greater in 1932 than in previous years. In 1932 the domestic market consumed 98 per cent of all the pork produced in the United States, as compared with 96 per cent in 1928. The hog population in the United States on January 1, 1933, was estimated at 60,716,000 head as compared with an average of 57,028,000 head on the same date for the four years 1926-1929. The 1932 corn crop of nearly 3 billion bushels was the largest since 1925.

Natural trends in production and consumption will not solve these surplus problems that face American farmers and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

## 4-H CLUB ENROLLMENT

Enrollment in 4-H clubs throughout the country for 1932 totaled 925,612 boys and girls. Figures compiled by the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture show that 34 States and 1 territory had an increase over the number enrolled the previous year.

A few cherry trees furnish a dependable source of farm income, says C. E. Carpenter of Lincoln county, who sells about 500 gallons of the fruit a season.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

C. Tom Bryson, register of deeds for Macon county, issued marriage licenses to the following couples last week: Wade Bailey, of Rainbok Springs, to Miss Mary McGinnis, of Beckley, Va.; Albert Ammons, to Miss Grady Mae Cabe, both of Stiles; Larry Roosevelt Williams, to Miss Mary Martin, both of Rainbow Springs.

## St. Agnes Episcopal Church FRANKLIN, N. C. Rev. Norvin C. Duncan, Rector

SUNDAY, JUNE 18  
8 p. m.—Evening Prayer and sermon. The Rev. N. C. Hughes will be in charge of the services. Everybody cordially invited to attend.  
  
Church  
Of the Incarnation  
HIGHLANDS, N. C.  
11 a. m.—Morning prayer and sermon.

## BY REV. N. C. DUNCAN

In the garden of Allah rare roses grow. I have read enchanting stories of them; but for that matter rare roses grow everywhere, though oftentimes we do not have the eyes to see them, and our nostrils are dead to their fragrance.

Here and there are outstanding men and women, who are regarded as great. But all around us are men and women who possess those rich qualities of high-mindedness, pure vision, gentleness, sympathy and love which make the atmosphere full of wholesome and happy living. They are the salt of the earth, the light of the world, whose gracious spirit is the fragrance and beauty of our lives.

Here in our mountain town and section we have nature's lavish hand in beauty of scenery, and among our people we have many of those whose kindness and sympathy make a community of neighborliness.

I hope I may be pardoned for special mention of a sweet character, whose endearing qualities gave a rich friendship to many of us. Elsie Ader did not stay long in our community, but she was such a friend that she quickly endeared herself to everyone. She is a young woman who is keeping alive the high ideals of womanhood. She can be good and gracious, and at the same time lovably human. No matter what my wife or Elsie's sweetheart may say, I, as a neutral admirer, wish to pay a small tribute to a lovely girl:  
Lovely spirit, whose lofty mind doth

make  
Accord with purity of heart;  
In whom gentleness, courage and high faith  
Blend as you've learned Life's better part.  
Good, but not spoiled by sanctimonious pose;  
Loving life, but knowing how to choose the best;  
Alive to all of Life's divinest music,  
Yet in the garb of human sweetly dressed.

## Franklin Circuit Notices

REV. G. N. DULIN, PASTOR  
Preaching Sunday 11 a. m., Clark's Chapel; 2:30 p. m., Salem; 8 p. m., Bethel.  
Sunday school at 10 a. m., except Salem, 1:30 p. m. there.  
League at 7:30 at Bethel and Clark's. Clark's League will give a program at 2:30 p. m. at Salem and a League will be organized there at that time.  
The League hour at Iotla has been changed to 7:7 p. m.  
Prayer service at Clark's Thursday night; at Bethel Friday night. District conference at Iotla 25, 8 p. m. through 27, 8 p. m. Rev. L. B. Hayes presiding. Rev. J. R. Church doing preaching.

## Public Service Patent For Soil-Saving Machine

The invention of a machine which successfully prevents soil erosion and conserves moisture in soils has just resulted in the issuing of a public service patent to Raymond H. Davis, soil erosion specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. The machine combines an ordinary cultivator with a set of shovels which dig about 10,000 holes an acre, giving a wafflelike appearance to fields. It was used successfully in Kansas and later in the Palouse wheat belt, near Pullman, Wash.

This machine has completely controlled erosion on the principal soil of the Palouse country of Washington thus far when used on slopes up to 20 per cent, and has done much good on even steeper lands with highly erosive soil, reports H. H. Bennett, who is in charge of the soil-erosion activities of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. This machine makes it possible to retain approximately 2 inches of rainfall without damage to the land from soil washing and with much benefit to crops, especially in regions of light rainfall, through increased storage of moisture.

This method of conserving soil and water is being tested further in Oklahoma, Missouri, and Wisconsin with row crops such as cotton and corn.

## What Happens To The Wheat Crop

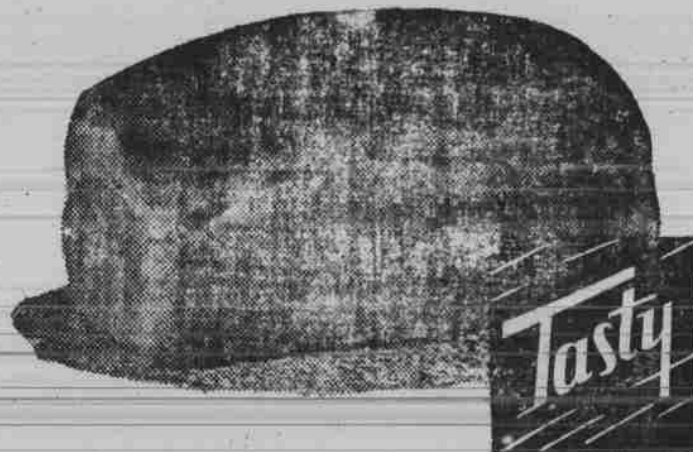
Three things happen to the annual wheat crop of the United States. From 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels are consumed in the United States. Since 1923 this consumption has increased less rapidly than the population. The two other channels into which the surplus goes are exports and carry-over. As the exports decline, the carry-over mounts. Records of the United States Department of Agriculture show that in the year ended June 30, 1923, we exported 205,000,000 bushels and had a carry-over of less than 100,000,000 bushels—three times the normal.

It might be supposed that these declining exports and mounting carry-overs implied a slump in world wheat consumption. As a matter of fact, the world consumption of wheat grew steadily in the last decade. In the 1930-31 season the total apparent disappearance of wheat outside Russia and China was 3,800,000,000 bushels, as compared with only 3,200,000,000 bushels in 1921-22.

shrinkage in exports during the past year alone was equivalent in weight to approximately a half nation market-weight crop. Reports the United States Department of Agriculture. And the difference between exports last year and our record peace-time exports in 1923, before European Agriculture began to recover substantially from the war, is equivalent to almost 8,000,000 bushels. To put it another way, the decrease in annual exports since 1923 is equivalent to one hog at every six hogs in the Corn Belt farm feed lots this year.



You'll enjoy Camel's costlier tobaccos



Try our bread. There's none finer. Made of the finest flour, in a sanitary bakery by an expert baker—it just can't be beat. Visit our bakery and see how it is made.

Pies and Cakes Baked to Order  
**KEY CITY BAKERY**  
Back of Press Office

MEN'S SUMMER  
**COATS**  
\$3.75 Value

**98c**

We Are Closing Out  
More  
**SHOES**  
at

**98c**

**80-SQUARE  
PRINTS**  
All New Patterns

**10c**  
yard

100 Per Cent All Wool  
**SUMMER SPORT  
Sweaters**

**69c**

150  
**Silk Dresses**  
Short & Long Sleeves

**\$1.00**

MEN'S SHANTUNG  
**SUITS**

**\$2.50**

**\$3.50**

**Jos. Ashear**

"We Clothe the Family"

*Henry Ford*  
Dearborn, Mich.

June 5, 1933

## W PRICE CARS VS. CHEAP CARS

We do not build a low-price car: the cost to us of building our car is pretty high.

But we do sell a high quality car at a low price. Almost every new Ford V-8 car we have built so far this year, has cost more to manufacture than its selling price was. As you buy them at only \$490 to \$610, we have to depend on increasing volume to make up the difference.

The reason for this is simple:—a manufacturer who gives good value must expect to lose money on the first cars he sells because he cannot charge all his costs to the people who are first to buy.

But with the purchaser it is different — he cannot afford to lose anything on a car. It must give him full value from the first, and keep on giving him full value for years.

Two things make possible our combination of low prices and high cost quality:

1. Volume Production
2. Taking only one profit

First, we set our price at what would be fair to the public on the basis of economies we enjoy in volume production. Then, in order to justify and maintain our low price we must get volume sales.

Thus it comes that a car which is really high-cost to make, is also low-cost to buy.

There is a difference between a cheap car and a low-priced high quality car.

Ford prices are always fixed at a point which makes it profitable for a customer to buy.

Good and lasting business must produce profit to the buyer as well as to the seller. And of the two, the buyer's profit must be, comparatively, the larger one.

It pays us to sell the Ford V-8 because it pays you to buy it.

*Henry Ford*