

# FARM NOTES

## Grow Stock to Maturity.

Any one who will take notice of the demand and high prices of well fattened steers and the great call for good milk cows at big figures, cannot help but conclude it would be very profitable to engage as extensively as possible in their production.

Considering what may now be done in the cattle industry, the farmer can well bid for the best calves both male and female, as much or more than is offered by local butchers and stock shippers. Killing calves, as is the practice now all over the country is the real reason why the American cattle herds are diminishing instead of increasing. While this depletion is going on, the population of the country is rapidly increasing.

My long experience in cattle growing and fattening, warrants me in saying that the production of finished steers, and prime milk cows has been and still can be done on but limited amounts of grain consumption. Pasture grasses, clover hay, corn fodder and straw found in quantities on every farm, are practically all the foodstuffs all growing cattle need for good and rapid growth before the fattening period. When the steers are going on four years of age, by the usual way of growing them, then they demand liberal feeding on corn for a few weeks, and that about covers the grain feeding. The same is true of the heifers. They need but little grain until they bring calves, and then are wanted to produce liberal quantities of milk.

Where the real profit in cattle growing shows up, is the immense amount of farm products they consume that are worth but little as actual market products.—Indiana Farmer.

## Selection of Breeding Stock For Eggs.

The Single Comb Leghorn has been bred to lay and is the leading breed for egg production alone. It is small, weighing, usually, between 3½ and 5 pounds and does not supply a large amount of meat when used for the table. Other egg laying breeds are the Minorca, Spanish, Campine, Hamburg and Ancona.

The male bird should be of proper proportions and typical of the breed. He should stand square on his feet, head erect, ready to crow and banter. He should be active, and alert. In White Leghorns he should be pure white and free from brassiness. The comb, wattles and ear lobes should be well developed, but not too large. A crow-headed appearing bird, one with poorly developed body and "knock kneed" is indicative of weak constitutional vigor and should be killed for food. Select a male bird from a heavy egg laying hen. The tail should be carried rather low.

In selecting hens for breeding use only those that show strong constitution as indicated by well developed head, neck, body and limbs. Leg band all pullets that begin to lay the fifth and sixth months as they will be heavy laying hens. Select those hens that molt late in the fall as they are your heavy laying hens. The heavy egg layer is the busy hen. She is up early in the morning, to roost late at night, forages, has well developed body and head, comb, red, eyes prominent and alert, long back and breast lines, wide between the pubic bones, great capacity as indicated by great length between the posterior end of the breast bone and pelvic angle. The body of a heavy layer is wedge shaped. The laying hen has a happy disposition. The skull should not be too broad but rather refined, and the comb, face and wattles of fine texture. For egg production alone the birds do not need to be mated as just as many eggs will be produced without male.

## For General Purpose.

The breeds for general purpose or for meat are any of the American or English breeds as the Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Orpingtons. Birds used exclusively for meat production may be the Light Brahma as they are very large. In selecting the birds for breeding use the same principles as given above for leghorns. By selecting heavy layers, and male birds from heavy laying hens, the average egg yield will be increased. Mate one male to ten or twelve females.

## Turkeys.

The turkey hens should be over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy and vigorous, and of good size. The male should be a yearling or older. Use a large but not overgrown male. He should be strong, healthy and vigorous which will be shown by his well development of head, body and limbs. He should stand square on his feet and be ready

to banter. Do not breed brother and sister, and the same holds good for selection of fowls. New blood is of vital importance to turkeys. Secure male in fall so as to make sure of his healthy and vigorous constitution before breeding season. Size is influenced largely by female and color and finish by the male. One male can be mated to eight females. Some breeders yard the birds during breeding season under which conditions the birds must have plenty of green feed. March and April are the main breeding months. They may be fed oyster-shell, and grain mixture equal parts corn, wheat and oats or barley may be substituted for the corn. If they are confined in pens they must have each day green feed and meat scrap. A dry mash similar to that used for hens is sometimes used. The latter part of February is the proper time to mate your turkeys. The spurs of the tom should be cut off to prevent injury of the hen. Four nests should be provided for each eight turkey hens. Use barrels with opening turned toward the wall with just enough room for the hen to enter. Place clean straw in the barrel for nesting material. The eggs may be hatched by a common hen placing about 11 eggs to the hen.—B. F. Kaupp, Poultry Investigator and Pathologist.

## Winter Care of Brood Sows.

The pigs that came early last spring were generally failures and a large percentage of these either came dead or died soon after the farrowing. Most of the blame for this loss was placed on the very inclement winter weather of almost continuous snow and sleet through long periods. The sows were unable to get out and hunt up the numberless little things a sow can find to eat during the usual thaws and which in many instances must furnish most of the mineral matters needed by her doubly taxed system. The usual corn and water diet was given which she got up to eat and then lay down again in her bed without getting any exercise to speak of. It often looked a little bad to feed the sow outside and the feed was thrown handy near her bed.

The brood sows should have plenty of exercise during the winter months. If they seem a little lazy about getting out, no matter. It should be arranged so they will have to go a little distance to obtain their feed. Overfeeding is often practiced. As the weather gets bad we may sometimes try to make it up in more corn but this is apt to promote an over abundance of fat and the sow naturally gets a little lazy.

Fresh clean water should be supplied at all times. Exercise should be enforced by placing the feeding troughs at a little distance from the beds. Warm slops should be given composed of table scraps, separated milk, bran, and charcoal along with salt occasionally. Charcoal is easily supplied by burning cobs to the charred state then putting out the fire. Cobs may usually be obtained for the hauling at some local elevator where the home supply is not sufficient. Beets, turnips and other roots help out.—Oliver Heck, in Indiana Farmer.

## Cotton Used for Explosives.

Dun's Review. Secretary of Commerce Redfield announced on Thursday that during the three months ended December 31, 1916, there were 81,007,539 pounds of bleached cotton fiber, including linters and hull fiber, consumed in the United States in the manufacture of gun-cotton and explosives of all kinds. This quantity was equivalent to 162,015 bales of 500 pounds each and compares with 133,982 bales, 142,725 bales and 144,988 bales for the quarters ending September 30, June 30 and March 31, respectively. There were 533,710 bales of bleached cotton fiber consumed in the manufacture of explosives during 1916 and 244,003 bales during 1915. The quantity of bleached cotton fiber held in establishments engaged in this manufacture of December 31 amounted to 9,876,772 pounds, equivalent to 19,754 bales.

The loss in preparing linters and hull fiber from the wrapped and iron-bound bale to the purified material, as used in nitration, is from 30 to 40 per cent, depending on the condition of the raw fiber, some stock being quite clean and some very trashy. Based on an average loss of 35 per cent the gross weight of unbleached cotton fiber used in the manufacture of explosives during the three months ended December 31 was 249,254, equivalent 500-pound bales, and during 1916, 898,015 bales.

The war is now costing England \$28,177,035 a day.

## EXPERIENCE WITH TURKEYS.

### Vigorous Stock With Good Range and Feed Are Essential.

It appears that while the demand is increasing and prices getting higher every year, fewer turkeys are being raised. At any rate, it is so, here in southern Ohio. Those who have had some experience with turkeys know that they require a great deal of care, for a few weeks after they are hatched. But this is partly offset by their ability to care for themselves to a great extent, after they get a good start. We have raised hundreds of turkeys during the past few years and have found them as easy to raise as chickens. But, of course, they require a little different care. They should not be kept with other poultry, neither old nor young. The young ones require less grain than chicks.

We have learned that good, vigorous parent stock is a very important factor in the turkey business. We believe that more failures result from poor stock than from any other single cause. Yet some will continue to go on trying with inferior turkeys because they cast less than good ones. This is doubtful economy. Good birds are, of course high in price, nowadays; but here is a bit of advice: Buy the best stock you can find. Patronize a reliable person who knows how to raise stock turkeys. Don't buy birds that have been fattened for market.

Be careful that pairs or trios are not related. That is, the hens must not be related to the gobblers. And whatever variety you select see that they are true to color. Birds with mixed plumage will seldom give good satisfaction. It is never a good plan to cross two varieties of turkeys.

Now is the time to purchase your birds for next season, unless it has already been done. Don't wait until the last moment and then have to start next season with a setting of eggs. Beginners will gain time by starting with turkeys this winter.

Give your turkeys good care during the winter. The turkey is a hardy bird and needs no pampering, but they appreciate some shelter when the weather is stormy or cold. If left to themselves, they will usually go to roost in a tree; because it is natural for them to do so. But we have noticed that when a turkey comes down from such a perch, on a cold frosty morning in mid-winter he looks blue and pinched about the head, while those that are protected from the elements show a healthy color and are as lively as crickets. Nothing is worse for them than a cold freezing wind unless it be a cold rain and wind combined.

We keep our stock turkeys in a house built especially for the purpose. We use a young orchard for a turkey-range in summer and the small colony houses, used for the hens and broods, are located in the same place. The house we built for the stock turkeys to roost in during the winter is also used for some of the young poults in summer. It is much higher than the others and the south side is partly enclosed with wire netting.

Almost any good, dry shed or well-ventilated house will do for the purpose. See that the birds are fed regularly and pure water is kept within reach. Also sharp grit and charcoal. Whole grain is better for the turkeys than any sort of mash, although an occasional mixture of ground grain and vegetables may be given for a change. We feed raw onions once or twice a week, either alone or in a grain mash. Onions act as a liver tonic. Never feed turkeys much new corn. Old, dry corn is best. When grass is scarce we feed sprouted oats, cabbage, turnips, beets, (steamed), cut clover or even a little corn silage.—Anna Wade Galligher, in Indiana Farmer.

## How Many Chickens.

Recently a subscriber wrote, asking for poultry statistics, which we were unable to give him. Since then we have learned, through Professor Turpin, of Ames, that in Iowa there is estimated to be 24,000,000 chickens, which is more than all the states west of Colorado, including California, raise.

The value of poultry in the United States is estimated at from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. In Iowa alone, it is said to be worth from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Whereas, the amount per capita of meat, milk and butter has decreased since 1899 to the time the estimates were made, in 1915, the amount per capita of poultry and eggs used has slightly increased.

The manural value of the hen has greatly increased. Not so many years ago, hen manure was not even hauled out; now it is valued about as the average grade of commercial fertilizer. The eighty pounds with which each hen is credited per year, is valued at 40 cents. As one poultry breeder said: "It is used to the last spoonful."

Ninety-five per cent of the poultry produced in Iowa is grown by the farmers.—Wallaces' Farmer.

## PRINCETON NEWS.

Princeton, Feb. 21.—Miss Julia Sanders, of Smithfield, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pearce, Sunday.

Mr. J. Q. Smith, of New York City, visited in town last Tuesday.

Mrs. J. C. Thomas and little daughter, of Apex, visited Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mitchell, this week.

Miss Esther Mitchell left Friday for Apex where she has accepted a position in the post office.

Miss Rachel Edwards is spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Massey at Sugar Hill, Mrs. Massey being seriously ill.

Mrs. P. H. Joyner returned home Friday, after an extended visit in Jacksonville and Tampa, Florida.

Mr. K. Pruyne, of Glen Falls, N. Y., has been here this week, looking after the interests of his mill, the Little River Lumber Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pike and children, of Suffolk, Va., recently moved to town, and are now living on Third Street. Mr. Pike has accepted a position as section foreman for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The new brick store being built on Center Street, by Mr. Adam J. Worley, is now almost completed.

Mr. Will Wright is building a handsome residence on Railroad Street, and Mr. B. P. Parrish has one being built on Pearl Street. Both will soon be completed.

A public dance was given in the school auditorium last Thursday evening.

Rev. C. A. Jones, of Goldsboro, now the new beloved pastor of the Methodist church, was in town Thursday to attend a special meeting of the stewards of the church.

The friends of Mrs. C. N. Parker will be glad to learn that she is now some better, after having been seriously ill for several weeks.

Mr. L. L. Johnson, of Wake Forest College, filled the pulpit at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening.

The Epworth League is now doing a good work, the attendance is increasing every week, and the programs are very interesting. This week they sent a nice collection to the orphanage at Raleigh.

## SELMA SCHOOL NOTES.

Last week chapel was held three times instead of twice as it usually is. The reason for this was that Miss Mayerberg asked Mr. Archer to let the tenth and eleventh grades have charge of chapel exercises in celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Keith Jones announced the program and explained each thing. The following is their program:

A Short Sketch of Abraham Lincoln's Life—Rose Waddell.

The Bixby Letter—Edward Edgerton.

"Captain, Oh, My Captain"—Rena King.

"The Star Spangled Banner"—Two grades.

"Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech"—Lula Harmon.

"America"—Entire School.

On Tuesday there was no special program. Mr. Stevens, the Baptist minister, made us a short talk and some records were played on the Victrola.

On Thursday Miss Harlow had charge of chapel exercises. This was the program:

Valentine Song—Five girls.

"The Story of St. Valentine"—Elizabeth Temple.

"Chums"—Mabel Oliver.

"What We Owe Washington"—Ada Lee Reynolds.

Valentine Poem—Six Children.

"Slighted Birthday"—Landis Brown.

Valentine Song—3rd and 4th grades.

"George and His Cherry Tree"—Rhotia Eatman.

Chapel exercises are held every Tuesday and Thursday. We will be very glad to have visitors.—R. W.

## Box Party at Hopewell.

The boys of the Senior Basket Ball Team have at last succeeded in moving their goals from the old grounds to the new grounds. The court is very muddy now, but after they have a few loads of said and clay, and play a few games, the ground will be all O. K. They hoped to play the first game on the new court against Donaldson Military School, but it rained so that they had to get busy and put some goals on the old court.—K. J.

## TEACHER.

The equipment for the Domestic Science Class has at last arrived. Up until this time the girls have spent their time sewing. They have been studying about food, but have not cooked any yet. They will begin to cook as soon as the room is fitted. They are very proud of their stoves and cooking utensils. The Domestic Science room is very large and the girls will have plenty of room to work.

Last Tuesday the eleventh grade met after school and organized their class. We elected Keith Jones as president and Rosa Waddell as secretary. After we had elected these officers, Mr. Archer sent us word that there was a gentleman in his office with some class pins. We went up to

the office and looked at the pins. They were all so pretty that we could hardly decide which one we wanted. Some wanted one and others another. Finally we all decided on a certain one. We hope to get these pins in about three weeks. We are going to select our class color and flower in the near future. We will probably plant a class tree later in the spring. G. R.

## Grade 1.

Person Mazingo, Thomas Brown, Gibson Fields, Irene Griswold, Mazie Jones, Marie Mazingo, Rosa Worley, Mary Young, Mozelle Lee.

## Grade 2.

Mildred Creech, Anna Harmon, Needham Ward, John A. Waddell, Lacy Fields, William Utley Stallings, John Mazingo.

## Grade 3.

Esther Lee, Velma Talton, James Creech.

## Grade 4.

Ethel Corbett, Lois Howell, Mayme Mazingo, Mozelle Stallings, Elizabeth Temple, Norwood Batten, Harry Chandler.

## Grade 5.

John Harmon, Carter Poole, Elmer Price, Cedric Stallings, Edgar Young, Winfield Talton, John Ellis, Alton Fields, Gladys Holland, Thelma Pittman, Clarine Poole, Elizabeth Taylor, Mabel White, Thelma Oliver.

## Grade 6.

Warrick Debnam, Glenn Richardson, Carl Worley, Miriam Brietz, Mildred Driver, Isabelle Harmon, Retta Reynolds, Henrietta Smith, Carrie May White, Pearl Futrell, Mary Garrison.

## Grade 7.

Albert Corbett, James Fields, Sidney Worley, Francis Young, Margaret Cameron, Elma Poole, Agnes Rose, Martha Ward, Rose Wilkinson.

## Grade 8.

Clarence Corbett, David Fields, Wilbur Smith, Jennings Talton, Elizabeth Earp, Gertrude Stallings, May Straughan, Emma Lucas Ward.

## Grade 9.

Ruth Worley, Mabel Wilkinson.

## Grade 10.

Orman Bailey, Lena Johnson, Rena King, Lelia Straughan.

## Grade 11.

Rosa Waddell. G. R.

## CREECH SCHOOL ITEMS.

We are having some rainy weather and farmers are not so busy now.

Misses Omega and Corrina Creech spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Thompson.

Mrs. W. D. Creech and little Miss Daisy Creech spent the week-end with Mrs. Creech's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Edwards, of Princeton.

Rev. A. S. Johnson, of Selma, spent Saturday night at Mr. W. S. Creech's.

Miss Ada Radford spent the week-end with Miss Mittie Thompson.

Mrs. J. W. Barnes and daughter spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stancil, of Selma.

We were very glad to have our County Demonstrator and County Superintendent with us last Wednesday night. Their work was very interesting and the farmers gained lots of information about lime, while the corn and pig club pictures were especially good. Hope the boys down this way will try to make some like them.

We don't want to use partiality, so we are going to have Miss Nell Pickens down real soon to give the ladies some information on canning club work.

Mr. P. J. Kornegay spent the week-end at home.

The Pomona boys played a game of basket ball with the Creech boys, Friday afternoon, the score being 6 and 3 in favor of Pomona.

## GUESS WHO.

Saturday, March 3rd, there will be held, at the Hopewell school a box party. Also, for the entertainment of the audience there will be given a mock marriage, and other forms of amusement.

The public is urged to attend. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the school.

## TEACHER.

How to Grow Soy Beans.

The soy bean is especially valuable as a hay crop, and also yields heavily in beans that are rich in feed value. The crop is also being increasingly grown and used for making oil. The beans should be planted after the ground is warm, on a well prepared seed bed. Seed should be drilled at the rate of about one-half bushel per acre, especial care being exercised not to cover them too deep. Soy beans require cultivation and should not be planted broadcast, nor should they be planted in corn, unless drilled between corn rows far enough apart to allow the beans to be cultivated.—Progressive Farmer.

## Personals.

### Fairbrother's Everything.

It is a strange thing how far newspapers go with individuals. It is all right to mention the fact that Bill Jones went to Bungtown on a brief visit; in fact, Bill expects the mention if he made the journey. It is all right to say that John Smith bought a piece of land, an automobile, a horse and buggy or a buggy without the horse, and John wants you to say it; but were you to mention the fact that John had bought a new pair of shoes, John would come down to see about knocking off your block.

The newspaper tells the kind of clothes worn at some swell affair, but were it to say that Bill Jones had gone to Bungtown and wore a pair of black breeches and a soft felt hat and had his shoes polished, again Bill would be coming down to see about things.

And yet, after all, it is all the same news, if any of it is news. The personal column has long been one of interest to many readers. Some people like to read names. If it didn't take too much time every newspaper in the country would print a list of hotel arrivals—some papers do—and every man who saw the list would read it. It would not be of interest or value to him, but he could satisfy his curiosity. He would want to see if he knew any of the people.

The interview is another funny thing which is counted among the personal mention. Some men have an idea that they should be interviewed and interview themselves, and if close enough to the reporter or editor put it over. Other men who haven't the nerve to write their own interviews set 'em up to cigars, and drinks if a moist town, and do all possible things to get a story about themselves printed. Other men will call to see the editor and wear him out talking. If he is one of the interview friends he doesn't care anything about seeing the editor; he simply wants to get his name in the paper so he can buy a half dozen copies and send them home.

And after all it is a weakness not to be discredited. Lord Byron put it down exactly as it is when he said: "Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print"; a book's a book, although there's nothing in it." We recall with vivid distinctness the first time we saw our own name in print. That was many years ago, and since then it has been in print every day—if nowhere else, at the top of some editorial column. But the first time we saw it, it was only a pleasant little reference to our being in the little town and we are here confessing on this altar that we read that notice at least twenty times, then carefully cut it out and wore it out carrying it around in our pocket.

So we take it that the most hardened of us like to break into print now and then. Of course we want it always to be pleasant when our name is "in the paper" in the right way—well, we all like it.

## PATROLMEN FOR CENTRAL HIGHWAY.

Two working patrolmen wanted to handle section of road west of Smithfield to Wilson's Mills line and from Smithfield east to Boon Hill line. Work under direction of Federal engineer.

D. H. WINSLOW, U. S. Supt. of Road Construction, Durham, N. C.

## MRS. JORDAN IS EATING MEATS AND PIE AGAIN

Before Taking Tanlac She Spent Five Hundred Dollars Without Gaining.

"I have spent five hundred dollars for medicines and treatments for indigestion which failed to relieve me, but Tanlac has made me feel like a new woman," said Mrs. N. J. Jordan, of 122 West David street, Raleigh, where her husband is a well known manufacturer.

"I had the worst kind of indigestion for five years—was nervous and had to take medicines to make me sleep," she continued. "I was troubled with heart pains and had to eat light foods. I could not eat meats of any kind.

"Since finishing four bottles of Tanlac I can eat anything I want. Color has restored itself in my cheeks. It certainly is a pleasure to be able to eat meat, potatoes, pie and such foods and to be in position to enjoy housework. My sleep is just fine and I have gained five pounds. Tanlac is different from other medicines and everybody ought to know about it—that's why I give my statement," she ended.

Tanlac is sold in Smithfield by Hood Bros.; Clayton, Pope & Stallings; Four Oaks, D. H. Sanders Drug Co.; Wendell, Wendell Drug Co.; Wilson, Turlington & Morrison; Dunn, Hood & Grantham; Madison, R. A. Ellington; Garner, George B. Montague.—Advt.