

July 1st.—The Legislature got down to the major problem, that of revenue to run the next two years, before July 1st. Many a bill will be developed before the Legislature gets the revenue the way. It is still in doubt but is expected to be out most any time now. The House will go into committee on the whine, and for days will be debated. Then it will go to the House for formal action. Then to the Senate. Many legislators are won't they will be in Raleigh

The joint finance committee thought it was ready to report to the House, it rejected the McDonald-Lumpkin measure, which provided to raise \$12,381,084 to take care of the \$8,780,000 that is supposed to raise. This will require a re-examination of the bill. In view of the fact that more funds to provide for the millions needed for the committee wants to substitute with a measure making additions to its bill. Its sales tax feature is the Dr. R. W. McDonald, a member of the State College, had been in conference with numerous Brain. The committee was in conference with the seriousness with and his conferees went after job.

the McDonald-Lumpkin proposes to eliminate the , it would take in a wide territory. For instance, fourth of one per cent tax on merchants and its tax provisions would hit merchants without their being ease on the tax as they do sales tax, and for that the measure is being used argument against the con of the merchants that the tax is iniquitous. Governor was prompt to accept the charge, declaring that some sales tax is inevitable. And of fact the sponsors of

visions, the corporations would pay more tax under the Windfall-Lumpsum bill, but its sponsors contend that they would still pay less than they did prior to the removal of the State ad valorem tax in 1931. The bill strikes into new territory in its license taxes on chain service stations and its ten percent levy on revenue of theatres in excess of a thousand dollars a month. It increases occupational taxes also as well as putting a tax of six percent on the dividends paid by corporations and increasing the taxes on insurance companies.

So much has been said about franchise taxes that some members of the Legislature asked for an explanation. They were told that a franchise tax is a tax for the right of doing business. It is based on the amount of business done, but it gets away from the idea of income. It is in fact a substitute for an income tax, and this form is made necessary if further increases are made by reason of the fact that the State Constitution limits income taxes to six per cent. Franchise taxes are already levied in North Carolina, and the substitute proposes only to increase them. The same device is used in New York and other states and has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The idea of the franchise tax is the same as that behind the income tax—to get the money where the money is.

While the McDonald-Lumpkin revenue bill provoked much discussion, the finance committee giving it serious consideration, it does not follow that it will be adopted by the Legislature. There will be modifications in the Administration bill, but the function of the substitute will be to provide some means of chunking the holes in the appropriations bill. The appropriations committee has voted to give the University the increase of \$300,000 asked for, the committee is committed to a proposition for increasing teachers' salaries, and there is a movement on in the Legislature to give an increase of 15 per cent in wages paid workers. All of the increase

As is usually the case, the Senate is further along with the business than is the House. It has already passed a statute regarding the driving of automobiles. It has voted to provide a three-million emergency fund for highways. It has passed a bill giving sheriffs the right to make arrests of felons in other counties than their own. It passed numerous other statutes that have not even yet been called up in the House. One reason for its more speedy action is its smaller size. Another is that it has more veterans.

The Hill State alcohol control bill is due to come up this week and the Palmer beer bill is expected to be reported out. There is so far no great interest in either bill. The Legislature may possibly increase the alcoholic content of beer, but it is doubtful. There is now little likelihood that it will submit a prohibition referendum to the voters.

North Carolina is well adapted for poultry production on a large scale, says Roy S. Dearetyne, head of the poultry department at N. C. State College.

The climate is conducive to poultry and the soils produce economically the basic feed such as corn, wheat, oats and barley. The fisheries on the coast supply an abundance of fish meal and menhaden oil. The well developed milling industry is another advantage, he says.

Another important factor is the nearness to markets, he points out. The State itself is a large consumer of poultry products and the large metropolitan markets are within overnight haul.

But the industry will not thrive, he adds, unless poultrymen follow the methods of scientific and progressive poultry raising.

One of the most important factors is that of breeding, he says. Among the important characteristics transmitted from parent to offspring are egg size, persistency of production, early feathering, and early maturity.

Good breeding is not an accident.

Irish potatoes, as they are known in the South, comprise about 85 per cent of the food of European and English-speaking people. Based in 1911-12 the United States imported large quantities of potatoes from Europe. The crop of 1911 was a good many million bushels short of the needs of the nation, however, no such conditions are prevalent. On the contrary, there is an unusually large crop of old potatoes awaiting distribution, and reports received from the commercial early and intermediate potato areas indicate that the summer crop for harvest in 1955 will be only slightly less than the heavy acreage harvested in 1954.

While sweet potatoes are one of the common crops grown on Southern farms, this crop has not been commercialized to any considerable extent, and, therefore, it is treated with indifference by all but a few individuals who have discovered that a nice profit is possible from the sale of this crop, almost every year.

I am familiar with three places located in the Carolinas, only a few miles apart, that have shipped so far this season 140 cars of sweet potatoes. I do not have a record of sales to truckmen.

At the time this article is being written the demand for sweet potatoes is said to be slow. Southern sweet potatoes in bushel baskets are selling in Baltimore for 85c to \$1.00; Washington, 75c to \$1.00; Pittsburgh, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Boston, \$1.40. New York and Philadelphia for the moment show no potatoes on these markets from the Carolinas. Louisiana Porto Ricans, in bushel baskets, are selling in Pittsburgh for \$1.75 to \$1.85.

With the soil conditions prevailing in the Eastern Carolinas and the large number of tobacco barns available for curing and storage, it is a mystery to me why it takes such a lot of preaching to get groups of farmers interested in growing sweet potatoes for market.

It can be no longer said that there is no demand for moist sweet potatoes outside of the South. The demand is ample in the East and in several large markets in the Central West. In fact, the demand far exceeds the usual supply.

For twenty years I have been

Question: What breed of chickens lay the most profit?

Answer: The market demand for poultry products whether eggs, broilers, or both will govern the particular breed that will be most profitable on any one farm. Where there is a heavy demand for fresh eggs, The Mediterranean breeds such as the Leghorns probably offer the best opportunity. Where broilers and eggs are in demand, the heavier breeds such as Rocks, Reds, or Wyandottes would be best. The profit from any breed, however, depends upon the care, management and feeding of the flock. For best methods in care and feeding see your local Farm Agent or write the Poultry Department at State College for desired information.

Question: When should lespedeza be sown on small grain?

Answer: To avoid the late freezes lespedeza seed should not be sown before February and, in many cases, this seeding should be held off until the first of March. The Korean variety germinates in about two weeks and, where this variety is used, the seeding should be made as late as possible. The other varieties germinate in about four or five weeks earlier than the Korean.

Question: Should minerals be added to the dairy ration during the dry period?

"Fully 90 per cent of the farm laborers involved in a recent study made by the experiment station were once landless," said Dr. J. Horace Hamilton, rural sociologist at State College, in an address before the annual extension conference last week. "This indicates that we have been thinking improperly about the tenant problem. We have a few cases where laborers got to be share croppers, cash renters and finally landowners. The trend is down the other way and it means that drastic action must be taken to rid the state and the South of the tenancy evil."

Dr. Hamilton said there were some good aspects of tenancy in that it allowed a division of labor and other advantages. He said also that tenancy is not a natural result of the type of agriculture in a section, yet he declared the system to be a blight on the development of a high type of rural citizenship and should be wiped out.

Some of the suggestions he made for building a landowning citizenry in the State included: easier credit for smaller farmers; a graduated land tax which would tend to break up large estates; diversification of agriculture other than by production control; payments of principal and interest on land to fluctuate with the index of farm prices; eliminate the tax on the

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