

FORWARD MARCH LIVINGSTONE

"The Southerner", Deluxe Streamliner, To Leave Chicago Shops Soon

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Deluxe units for "THE SOUTHERNER" new streamlined train of the Southern Railway, are being completed in the Chicago shops of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, according to advice from Frank L. Jenkins, Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Railway System. Modern cars will be ready to inaugurate a new phase of luxury travel between New Orleans and New York next month, the exhibition having been tentatively announced as March 17 for New Orleans.

"THE SOUTHERNER" cars are part of an order for 47 ultra-modern units placed with Pullman-Standard by the Southern Railway. The entire order comprises 18 straight chair cars; six partition chair cars; five dining cars; three lounge-traveler observation cars with square ends; three tavern observation cars with round ends; six passenger and baggage cars; two mail baggage cars with 60 foot mail apartments; two mail storage cars.

Six complete streamlined trains will be made up from the 47 unit order. Three trains will operate under the name "THE SOUTHERNER" the other three trains, to be completed at a later date, will be known as "The Tennessee" and will operate between Washington, and Memphis.

Turkey Production Increasing Yearly Special Farm

The turkey industry is adding an increasing amount of the North Carolina cash farm income each year, says Roy Dearstyne, head of the N. C. State College Poultry Department.

During the 1932-33 period, an average of only 252,000 turkeys were raised in this State annually. Yet in 1940, the number jumped to 329,000. On this basis, North Carolina ranks 24th among the 48 states in turkey production and third among the South At-

lantic states.

At the present time, growers are realizing approximately three quarters of a million dollars from turkey each year. The industry is located chiefly in the Coastal Plains, the south Piedmont, and the northwestern part of the mountain section.

As is true with chickens, one of the most important problems of the turkey industry is starting the young birds right, Dearstyne said. This means that turkey poults must be handled in such a manner that they will get themselves easily to brooding conditions. At the same time, careful management and rigid sanitation can reduce mortality of the young birds to the lowest possible level.

Twenty-four hours before poults arrive, the brooder should be assembled, started, and adjusted to the temperature desired of specified by the manufacturer. Generally, a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees should be maintained at the outer edge of the hover 3 three inches from the floor for the first week. Then this should be reduced five degrees each week for six weeks. If a brick brooder is used, a temperature of 70 degrees should be maintained on the floor of the house.

A good rule to follow, Dearstyne said, is to allow one linear foot of feeding space for each five poults up to four weeks of age and two linear feet from the fourth to the tenth week.

the most widespread is being done by the large and small round worms. Bots are also extracting heavy tolls in the Piedmont and mountain areas, although they do little or no damage in Eastern Carolina.

A farmer can usually tell his workstock is troubled with worms by the following symptoms: loss of body weight, loss of appetite and digestive troubles, especially colic and weakness and lack of ability to withstand hard work.

In order to combat this problem, horse and mule clinics were held recently in many counties, State College Extension Service specialists as well as county agents, veterinarians, and other agricultural workers cooperated in the movement. Since December, more than 1,000 horses and mules have been treated.

Not only have the animals been treated for worms, but dental work, such as floating the teeth, extractions, and cutting extremely long teeth, has been done. Management of the horses and mules in putting control measures

into effect has also been discussed at the clinics.

For the treatment of internal parasites, Swaffar said, both phenothiazine and carbon tetrachloride have been used successfully. In some cases, carbon bisulfide is used, particularly in the treatment of bots. Phenothiazine because of its less toxic effect, is rapidly gaining favor among veterinarians.

Some of the more common protein supplements are: cottonseed meal, soybean meal, linseed meal, and oen gluten meal. All of these are about equal in feeding value.

Williams explained that the economy of feeding a protein supplement lies in the fact that fed

such feeds are responsible for more efficient utilization of feed, larger gains, higher finish, and a greater selling price.

Numerous experiment stations have shown that a protein supplement in fattening and breeding cattle rations will save on both corn and silage. Then, too, it has the added advantage of producing a superior quality of beef.

As to the amount of this material to feed, the State College specialist said that ordinarily in winter rations for beef cattle from one to two pounds of a protein supplement is satisfactory if a fair quality of roughage is present in the ration.

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Meetings Scheduled For County Workstock Clinics Proving Valuable

Agricultural authorities estimate that 95 percent of the 71,000 horses and 305,000 mules on North Carolina farms are infested with internal parasites of various kinds, says C. D. Swaffar, North Carolina State College professor of animal husbandry.

Greatest amount of damage and

Common People Solidly Behind Defense Effort

THE American people are brave, strong, intelligent and sound in their thinking. They can be trusted. They believe in democracy. They don't need any totalitarian boss to tell them what to do.

These conclusions have been drawn by Dr. George Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, who for over five years has been conducting surveys of American public thinking on social, political, and economic subjects. His report, which is published in the March issue of *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, is a vital document of what is going on today in the mind of Mr. and Mrs. Average American.

"There is every reason to believe that the American people are the white hope of democracy," Dr. Gallup states. "Against a background of world confusion and bloodshed they stand out in bold relief. In their hands the future of democracy is safe. In fact the only danger is that the leaders may underestimate the spirit of self-sacrifice of the common people and their capacity of making wise decisions. Neither force of arms nor fraud of lies can conquer American people's belief in themselves, in the country, in the principles of democratic life."

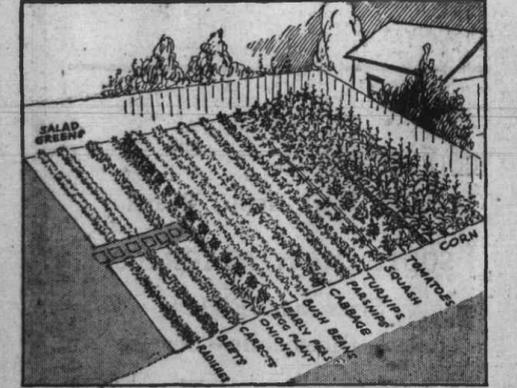
But democracy cannot survive on the loyalty of its citizens. Its people must think straight and clearly. The American people, according to Dr. Gallup do just this. Oftentimes they have led their leaders. Six years ago while military experts argued over the necessity of planes in modern warfare, an Institute poll was taken covering a cross section of the public. It voted nine to one in favor of a strong air force. It was also in favor of conscription before any major political leader advocated it.

Through the medium of his surveys Dr. Gallup has found that the people of this country are making democracy work not only because they are trustworthy, intelligent and able to resist propaganda, but also because they have no class consciousness in the ordinary sense of the term. "There is no class war to speak of," says Gallup, "even though political opinions tend to divide along income lines. In fact nearly all Americans consider themselves in the same social class."

Although the average American looked on approvingly when the New Deal came to power, put a curb on Wall Street and big business, and gave labor the breaks, Dr. Gallup points out that this opinion has altered. Collective bargaining is universally favored, but the common people of the U.S.A. would rather see a check on labor unions if a wave of strikes break out and hinder the defense program.

"Yes," says Dr. Gallup summing up his article, "I have faith in the common people. The social scientists often raise the question: Can we trust the common people? I think the question should read: Can the common people trust the leaders?"

Defense Garden Programme Should Fit Family Needs



Good Planning Will Give Balanced Diet.

Maximum benefits from the Defense Garden are reaped when all work is done by the owner. The size of the most profitable garden will therefore depend upon the amount of leisure the owner has, and his inclination to do gardening work.

Unless the product of the home garden is needed for food which could not be purchased, it is not wise to plant a larger space than will be well tended. Two hours on each of three days a week devoted to this leisurely, pleasant and healthful physical recreation will take good care of a garden 30 by 40 feet or thereabouts; and from this space can be harvested vegetables sufficient for the average family, except for potatoes and sweet corn.

In deciding what shall be grown, these crops may be considered as necessary in most sections of our country:

Beans	Parsnips
Lima beans	Parsley
Beets	Peppers
Carrots	Onion sets
Cabbage	Peas
Chard	Radishes
Cucumbers	Swiss chard
Lettuce	Tomatoes

Eliminate, of course, those you do not like, and remember that it is better to grow small amounts of many things than to devote your entire area to relatively few vegetables which will likely be overproduced, and give you a monotonous diet.

One of the great advantages of the home garden is the opportunity it gives to grow annual vegetables which you might not otherwise try. To replace items eliminated from the above list, or to add to it if you have the space, here are some suggestions:

Brussels sprouts for fall crop; celery, broccoli, especially the green sprouting, Chinese cabbage for fall salads; savoy cabbage, a great delicacy; chicory or endive for fall green salads; collards, corn salad, eggplant, celeriac, cress, kale, kohlrabi, leek, melons, mustard greens, pumpkin, okra, oyster plant, spinach, squash, both the winter kind and the summer varieties which are so delicious in the baby stage, especially the vegetable marrow; and turnips and rutabagas, which are especially successful in sections which have an early spring and late fall.

A ramble through your seed catalogue will produce other suggestions which should be considered in making up your seed order. Some new vegetable or variety added to your list will give you more pleasure than the staples, and it will be something to serve your friends when they come to dine.

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The girls basket ball team at Livingstone College demonstrates fully that the college not only believes in developing the mentality but the physical part of the body as well. The picture shown above shows the team that has brought glory to the school on the basket ball court as well as individual honors to the members of the team.

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