

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM, N. C., JAN. 26, 1933.

News Notes of Week on Alamance Farms.

By N. C. SHIVER, County Agent.

Make More Improved Pasture

Alamance County farmers are showing much interest in seeding improved pastures this year. Every dairyman should seed at least one acre of prepared pasture for every cow kept on the farm. Improved pastures should also be seeded for sheep, swine and workstock. The price per acre for seeding these mixtures is \$3.85 per acre this year, compared with a cost of \$6.85 in 1928.

Orchard grass,	8 lbs.
Oat grass,	4 lbs.
Red top,	3 lbs.
Kentucky blue grass,	2 lbs.
Dallis grass,	2 lbs.
Alsike clover,	2 lbs.
White dutch clover,	1 lb.
Lespedeza,	8 lbs.

With Carolina Formula For Feeding Poultry—Clip This Out For Future Reference.

Use Old Tobacco Barns for Brooder Houses.

A number of Alamance tobacco growers, who are doing poultry work as a supplement to the growing of tobacco for a cash crop, are using a tobacco barn for a brooder house for the purpose of receiving baby chicks. The converting of a tobacco barn into a brooder house is a simple matter. Wide planks can be placed on the bottom tier poles in the barn to make a substitute for a roof. It is not necessary that these planks be nailed. A frame can be built out of 1x2 material that will fit in the door and can be covered with Cello-Glass. This will admit the ultraviolet rays of the sun when it is too windy and cold for the door to be left open. In the south side a log or so may be sawed out and a window sash can be put in to admit more light. Most barns have a shed on the east side and poultry wire may be placed around this, so that the chicks cannot get out of the sheds. This affords an outside shelter for the chicks to range in sunny good weather. The original furnace in the tobacco barn may be used with good results. However short pipe should be used from the furnace to the wall. An average sized tobacco barn, altered in this way, will accommodate 300 or more baby chicks.

For farmers who may need them, for distribution at the County Agent's office, Graham, a number of plans for the construction of brooders and brooder houses are available.

N. C. Formula For Feeding Poultry.

Baby Chicks Starter

The liberal feeding of milk at all times is recommended. The first feed should consist of sour milk. Give milk in containers, other than tin, of such construction that chicks cannot get into it. If milk is not available, give water in fountains with chill off. Place mash in hoppers before chicks when chicks are placed under or in brooder. Feed the following dry mash in hoppers from the start, until chicks are eight weeks old.

**Mash**

30 lbs. yellow corn meal
20 lbs. wheat middlings
15 lbs. heavy oats finely pulverized
12 lbs. wheat bran
7 lbs. fish meal (55 per protein)
7 lbs. meat scraps (55 per protein)
5 lbs. dried buttermilk or skim milk
1-2 lb. iodized table salt.

**Scratch**

40 lbs. yellow cracked corn
40 lbs. cracked wheat
20 lbs. rolled or pinhead oats.

Begin feeding scratch at end of second week.

If chicks are growing stock are confined in brooder house, add one pint of biologically tested cod liver oil to each 100 lbs. of mash.

Growing Mash and Scratch Feed

Begin feeding growing mash and weeks old and continue feeding them until they are eighteen weeks old.

**Mash**

30 lbs. yellow corn meal
20 lbs. wheat middlings
20 lbs. heavy oats finely pulverized
12 lbs. wheat bran
5 lbs. fish meal (55 per protein)
5 lbs. meat meal (55 per protein)
4 lbs. dried buttermilk or skim milk
4 lbs. steamed bone meal
1-2 lb. iodized table salt.

**Scratch**

50 lbs. cracked corn
50 lbs. whole wheat.

Laying Mash and Scratch Feed

**Mash**

20 lbs. yellow corn meal
20 lbs. wheat middlings
20 lbs. heavy oats finely pulverized
10 lbs. wheat bran
8 lbs. fish meal (55 per protein)
8 lbs. meat scraps (55 per protein)
5 lbs. dried buttermilk or skim milk
4 lbs. steamed bone meal
1-2 lb. iodized table salt.

**Scratch**

60 lbs. yellow cracked corn
40 lbs. whole wheat.

For spring, summer, fall, use the above scratch. For winter use 100 lbs. whole corn.

In addition to the above mash and scratch, charcoal and oyster shell should be kept before the birds at all times. Give green feed from the beginning to the end. Alfalfa, clovers, rape, oats, barley, rye and wheat make excellent green feed if fed while young and tender. If milk is available on the farm, use it to replace the dried buttermilk recommended in various mashes. In the mixing of the above mashes the ingredients should be spaded and turned three times.

Trench Silos Proving Practical

For the small dairymen who do not keep enough cows to justify the expense of the erection of the conventional type of a silo, the trench or pit silos will prove satisfactory. The trench silo as the name implies is simply a trench or pit in the earth. The only cost to this type of a silo is the labor and the roof. Mr. John A. Arey of the office of Dairy Extension, State College Station, Raleigh, states so far that these silos are proving satisfactory in this section. Plans for the construction of these silos may be obtained at the County Agent's Office in Graham.

Alamance 4-H Club Boy Making Good Record With Tobacco

J. V. Payne, son of B. M. Payne of Saxapahaw, made a net profit of \$154.78 on an acre of tobacco in 1932. His acre record exceeds that of Roger Johnson, in Lenoir, who made a net profit of \$307.32 from two acres of tobacco.

Young Payne, a 4-H Club member, lists the following expenditures:

Labor (including man hrs. and mule hrs.)	\$19.80
Cost of plant bed,	1.25
700 lbs. 8-3-5 fertilizer,	8.75
Cost of manure	2.50
Rent for one acre,	5.00
Rent for barn	3.50
Rent for pack house	1.00
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$41.80</b>

Payne sold a total of 890 lbs. of tobacco from this one acre which, after deducting warehouse charges brought him \$194.58

This acre of tobacco was grown under the supervision of the Alamance County Agent.

Alamance Jersey Herds Honored

Each year the National Dairy Association awards certificates to all dairy herd improvement association members whose herds, composed of five cows or more, produce an average of 300 or more pounds of butter fat in one year. During 1932 testing year, two pure bred Jersey herds in Alamance County attained this honor, the herds being those owned by J. R. and J. A. Aldridge of Haw River and V. T. Woods, Graham. The Aldridges' herds of 13 cows produced an average of 370 lbs. of butter fat during the year, and the Woods herd of 21 cows produced an average of 311 lbs. of butter fat during the year. The efficient production of these herds represents several years of careful breeding, careful selection and good feeding on the part of the herd owners. Alamance County should be proud of this splendid record made by the two progressive farmers.

Timely Farm Questions Answered at State College

**Question:**—When should lespedeza be sown on small grain and how much seed should be used to the acre?

**Answer:**—All lespedeza should be sown on small grain in February or March but the time of germination of different varieties must determine the exact date of planting. The Korean varieties germinate in about two weeks and all other varieties between four and five weeks. Planting should be made so as to avoid freezing the young plants. One bushel or 25 pounds of seed will plant an acre if broadcast. The seed should be lightly covered.

**Question:**—Should poultry used for breeding purposes be confined or allowed free range?

**Answer:**—Raising birds are healthier and have more vitality and the breeding stock should be allowed to range at will unless the weather is raw and blustery. The eggs from a flock ranging under a normal condition will produce chicks that are able to throw off disease and grow into heavy producing adults.

**Question:**—How can we secure the agricultural publications issued at the State College?

**Answer:**—A post card to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh, N. C., stating the number or title of publication desired will bring a prompt reply. Be sure, however, to sign your name and give your full address.

Cows Need Water in Large Amounts

The digestive system of the cow is so arranged that large quantities of water are needed for its proper working. Records show that the average cow will consume about 77 pounds of water each day.

"Many of the ills of the dairy cow may be ascribed to a lack of pure water," says Dr. C. D. Grinnells, in charge of dairy investigations for the North Carolina Experiment Station. "This type of animal consumes large quantities of dry roughages and grains and because the cow uses coarse feeds made up of plants with hard, tough cell walls, nature has endowed her with an interesting but complicated stomach digestion. She needs considerable water to bring about the proper workings of this system. A large cow will secrete about 60 quarts of saliva every twenty-four hours."

Water is also essential for rumination or "cud-chewing" and many times the so-called lost cud is due to a lack of this fluid. This stopping of rumination is not a disease in itself but is a symptom of a number of diseases, Dr. Grinnells says. When the cause of the trouble is removed, the cud will return.

Dr. Grinnells points out that cud-chewing is an essential part of the digestive activities of the cow. When she eats, the food is only slightly macerated then the food goes to the stomach or paunch where it undergoes a soaking, softening or fermentation process, after which it is transferred to the honeycomb. This process takes a heavy secretion of saliva and a large amount of water. It takes considerable fluid to soften and

ferment all the hay, grass or grain that may be packed in the first stomach or rumen with a capacity of 20 to 25 gallons. In the second stomach or honeycomb, new cuds are constantly formed, says the investigator.

Comedy, tragedy and mystery drama funnier than anything on the stage presented in a New York Weekly, the magazine distributed with next Sunday's BALTIMORE AMERICAN. Buy it from a local representative.

Sale of Valuable Farm Property.

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us in a deed of trust executed by Lambert Hargis, unmarried, on the 11th day of December, 1925, and recorded in Book 86, Page 176, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, North Carolina, we will, on Saturday, February 25th, 1933, at 12:00 o'clock, noon,

at the Court House door in Graham Alamance County, North Carolina, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder the following land, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Pleasant Grove Township, Alamance County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of George King, J. W. Ray, James A. Dickey and others, bounded as follows: Beginning at a black oak tree, corner with said Dickey and King, thence S. 15 1-2 deg. E. (B. S. 16 deg.) 16.63 chs. to a rock, corner with said King; thence S. 36 deg. 29 min. E. (B. S. 36 deg. 29 min.) 15.10 chs. to a rock, corner with said Ray; thence S. 37 1-2 deg. E. 20 chs. to a mul-

berry tree, corner with said Ray, thence N. 2 deg. 55 min. E. 25.88 chs. to a forked sycamore tree, corner with said Dickey and Ray; thence N. 35 1-2 deg. W. 4.30 chs. to a rock; thence N. 18 deg. W. (B. S. 19 1-2 deg.) 13 chs. to a rock; thence S 80 deg. W. 3.50 chs. to a rock; thence S. 34 3-4 deg. W. (B. S. 34 1-4 deg.) 12 chs. to a rock (22 in. N. of a post oak tree); thence S. 58 1-2 deg. W. 6.17 chs. to a persimmon tree; thence S. 33 3-4 deg. W. (B. S.) 8 chs. to a rock; thence S. 71 1-2 deg. W. 2.96 chs. to the beginning, containing 109 acres, more or less.

This sale is made by reason of the failure of Lambert Hargis, unmarried, to pay off and discharge the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust.

A deposit of 10 percent will be required from the purchaser at the sale.

This the 20th day of January, 1933. Interstate Trustee Corporation Substituted Trustee Wm. I. Ward, Atty.

NOTICE! Mortgagee's Sale of Real Property.

Under and pursuant to the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed from J. W. Trolinger and wife, Virginia Pearl Trolinger, to Pleasant Dixon, dated November 12, 1929, and recorded in office Register of Deeds, Alamance County, in Mortgage Deed Book No. 115, page 432, default having been made in the payment of the debt secured, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the courthouse door in Graham, on

This the 15th day of January, 1933. JOHN M. BAKER, Executor of the Estate of Pleasant Dixon, deceased. Saturday, February 18, 1933.

at 12:00 o'clock, noon, the following described real property, to-wit:

A certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Alamance County, North Carolina, in Haw River Township, and described as follows, to-wit:

Adjoining the lands of J. W. Trolinger, heirs of J. L. Chandler, Pleasant Dixon, Gold Mine tract and others, bounded as follows: Beginning at an iron bolt, corner with said Trolinger, East of road leading to Haw River, N. C., via State Highway No. 10; running thence N. 3-4 deg. E. 1.56 chs. to an iron bolt, corner with said Gold Mine tract East of road; thence S. 85 deg. E. 12.50 chs. to a rock, corner with said Gold Mine tract and Dixon; thence S. 59 deg. E. 16.36 chs. to the center of Back Creek, (I. E. set in W. Bank); thence down said creek as it meanders as follows: S. 29 deg. W. 3.80 chs. to a bend, S. 25 deg. W. 4 chs. S. 13 deg. W. 2 chs. S. 76 deg. W. 4 chs. S. 46 3-4 deg. W. 4.80 chs. to a sharp bend of creek; thence N. 62 deg. W. 90 lbs. to a rock; thence N. 73 deg. W. 2.97 chs. to a rock or iron bolt in said heirs line; thence N. 3 deg. E. (B. S. 2 deg.) 7.68 chs. to a rock, corner with said heirs and Trolinger; thence N. 2 deg. W. 4.92 chs. to an iron bar, corner with said Trolinger; thence N. 51 deg. W. 11.36 chs. to an iron bar, corner with said Trolinger; thence N. 76 1-2 deg. W. 3.58 chs. to the beginning, containing 24.75 acres, more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to advance bids and confirmation by the Court, as provided for mortgagee's sale.

This the 15th day of January, 1933. JOHN M. BAKER, Executor of the Estate of Pleasant Dixon, deceased.



★ ★ ★  
**HOUDINI'S MILK CAN ESCAPE**  
★ ★ ★

IT'S FUN TO BE FOOLED  
...IT'S MORE FUN TO KNOW

**ILLUSION:**  
One of Houdini's most spectacular escape feats was performed with a huge milk can filled with water. He invited persons of the audience to bring padlocks and lock him into the can. He got into the can, the lid was put on and fastened with several padlocks. A screen was placed in front of the can. Assistants stood by with stop watches and five axes to save him from drowning after a certain time. About a minute later, the screen was removed, Houdini was seen panting and dripping...the padlocks remaining intact!

**EXPLANATION:**  
The usual method of escaping from a milk can is as follows: The lid of the can is apparently securely padlocked to the lower portion, but actually the metal band to which the staples are attached is the top of a short inner lining. The performer, after being locked into the can, pushes the lid upward with his head and the short inner lining is forced out of place, permitting his escape. The screen is then removed.

What exciting magic there is in cigarette advertising!  
Let's look at one of its greatest illusions...that cigarettes can be mysteriously given superior "FLAVOR."

**THE EXPLANATION:** Just three factors control the flavor of a cigarette. The addition of artificial flavoring...the blending of various tobaccos...and the quality of the tobaccos themselves. Quality is the most important. Artificial flavoring can never wholly disguise the poor flavor of cheap tobaccos.

The blending of several cheap, raw tobaccos cannot improve the flavor of any of them. A fine cigarette is a cigarette blended from costly, ripe tobaccos.

It is a fact, well known by leaf tobacco experts, that Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand.

This is why the Camel flavor has never been rivaled... why Camels have given more pleasure to more people than any other cigarette ever made.

In more costly tobaccos lies the secret of Camels' delicate "bouquet"...of their rich, cool flavor...of their non-irritating mildness. It's the tobacco that counts.

All the natural goodness of Camel's tobacco is kept fresh and rich for you by the air-tight, welded Humidor Pack. Don't remove it. Its moisture-proof cellophane also protects your Camels from dust and germs. Put a pack in your pocket today.



NO TRICKS  
..JUST COSTLIER TOBACCOS  
IN A MATCHLESS BLEND

**CAMELS**