

### Timely Farm Questions

Answered at State College

Question: How much fertilizer should I use on my tobacco plant bed?

Answer: An application of 200 pounds of 4-8-3 mixture should be applied to each 100 square yards of bed. If a lower grade of fertilizer is used it can be supplemented provided the meal is thoroughly mixed with the soil. All fertilizer should be broadcast and mixed thoroughly with the top three or four inches of soil. Do not use tobacco trash on the beds nor any manure containing tobacco leaves, stalks, or roots.

Question: How can I keep my chickens from picking out their feathers?

Answer: This trouble is caused by a small mite that gets into the skin near the base of the feathers and causes irritation. To get rid of this mite the poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a solution of three parts of crude petroleum or carbolineum and one and one-half parts of kerosene. Dip the birds in a tub containing two ounces of flowers of sulphur and six ounces of flaked soap to five gallons of tepid water. Be sure that the solution gets to the skin.

Question: Should the grain ration of my dairy cows be increased during the winter months?

Answer: This depends upon the quality of hay and the present milk production. Each animal should have about three pounds of silage each day for each 100 pounds of live weight and all the legume hay she will consume in two feedings. When the quality of hay is poor, more grain will be required. However, no matter what amount is being fed, if the milk production remains normal then the feeding should not be increased. Extension Circular 193 gives the grain rations for different breeds and amounts of production. This circular will be sent free upon application to the Agricultural Editor at State College.

### SAYS RED SQUILL IS BEST RODENT POISON

Red Squill is rough on rats. But it does not kill domestic animals or poultry.

George B. Lay, rodent control leader of the U. S. biological survey with headquarters at State College, said Red Squill is the most nearly fool-proof rat poison known to man.

It usually drives the rodents underground to die, thereby preventing unpleasant odors. It acts slowly, Lay added, and does not scare off late coming rats with the bodies of dead or dying rats near the bait.

The best time to put out Red Squill bait, Lay said, is during the winter when rats and mice leave the fields and gather in houses, outbuildings, and barns. Fine-cured Red Squill powder is better than the sun-cured type, he pointed out. He recommended that the poison be mixed with three different ingredients to provide a variety of bait.

A pound of poison to 15 pounds of hamburger meat makes a good bait, he said. Or a pound of the powder may be mixed with 15 pounds of cheap canned salmon or mackerel and a pound of oat meal. Or mix the poison with 16 pounds of corn meal and enough water to make it crumbly.

Usually, he said, it helps to put out some non-poisoned bait for a few days to get the rodents used to eating it. Then when the poisoned bait is distributed, they will eat it liberally.

Place the bait where other animals cannot get at it, and where the rats or mice are likely to run. Although Red Squill will not kill other animals, it may cause them to vomit, Lay stated, and then there is no need to waste the bait by allowing the other animals to eat it.

Will Richardson says one way to make a man your friend is to ask him for advice.

### Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled. Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)



Strange people are always in the patent room of the New York Public Library. Everything from young lawyers to the most crotchety old inventors may be found there, and queer must be the thoughts that run through their heads if one may judge by the insides of one of the government's patent design and specifications books.

With 90,000 patents granted each year, and anything from a page to twenty pages or more devoted to each patent, the size of each year's bound volumes of patents—well, figure it out for yourself.

An itinerant printer was offered a job in a small print shop in New York last week. He explained quite seriously to the man who offered the job that he was sorry he couldn't take it, because the man with his relief check was expected that day, and he had to be home to get it. His greatest pastime is betting on the horses!

There's still a big hole in the ground where the old Union League Club used to stand until three years ago at Fifth Avenue and 39th Street. Wonder how much in taxes has been paid on that valuable vacant corner?

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce recently estimated that New York City has lost 7000 factories since 1929, many of them moving out of the Metropolitan district because of high costs. Yet New York City still has 56.7% of the factory workers employed in New York State!

Frequently I've heard the remark that New York's supremacy as the financial capital of the United States will sometime pass to Chicago. Certainly its status as a manufacturing city has dwindled, and I wonder how important its status as a shipping port will be a hundred years from now—if we continue to develop synthetic products as rapidly as we have in the last twenty years.

Caves, by the way, aren't so popular as they used to be, if you can judge by the few that are left hanging on bars, these days.

### GOOD CANVAS HELPS PROTECT SEED BEDS

A good grade of canvas having 26 strands to the inch used on tobacco seed beds will help protect the young plants from flea beetles and cold weather.

To keep the beetles off however, the seed bed must be made tight, said C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State College.

He suggested that six-inch boards, stood on their sides, be placed around the bed, with soil banked around their bases. The canvas is stretched over the boards.

As additional protection, he said, a strip of ground about two feet wide encircling the bed may be planted to tobacco. If the tobacco in the strip is kept poisoned regularly, it will serve as a trap for the beetles. Poles may be placed around the margin of the trap.

Since flea beetles often wreak serious damage to tobacco beds, Brannon is urging the growers to take every precaution possible.

He also pointed out that naphthalene flakes have been found good in the control of small worms in the tobacco beds. Tight beds, he added, will hold the gas much longer than a loosely constructed bed, and in them a more effective worm control is possible.

Even if a grower does not plan

## BRUCE BARTON Saps



### Much to Do, Pioneers

MIXED up with a great deal of justifiable complaint about existing social conditions there is a certain proportion of plain ordinary self-pity. It expresses itself after this fashion: "You who are older have grabbed all the opportunities. You had it easy in your day. If you couldn't find a job, or if you didn't like your job, there was always the land. You could pioneer."

Seen through the rosy haze of emotion, the pioneers appear as a company of hardy young men and women, with their attics full of ham and potatoes and their cellars full of hard cider—dancing barn dances and holding husking bees. But what were the facts? You get a glimpse of them in a recent biography called *Old Jules* by Mari Sandox, daughter of a Nebraska sod-bud pioneer.

Merely to escape starvation, *Old Jules* was driven from one homestead to another, a half-dozen moves. Sand storm and drought destroyed his crops; his cattle died from lack of food or water, or were frozen to death in the terrific shelterless winters. He had to fight off thieves and wolves, and labor from star-light in the morning to moonlight at night. Four wives wore themselves out trying to carry on with him; he could hardly have been punished more by sentence as a galley slave.

His case is not exceptional. Out of the multitudes who started West with the Forty-Niners, only a few arrived: thousands travelled only a little way before the privations drove them back. Even a tenement room would seem luxury in comparison with what they had to endure.

The western frontiers are gone, it is true, but if any boy or girl has in him the courage of the pioneers he will not be downed in this age, any more than he would have been a hundred years ago. Courage is timeless; so, unfortunately, is self-pity.

### Too Many Babies Means War

ON the subject of Peace I am a middle-of-the-roader, and am accordingly shot at from both sides. My preparedness friends criticize me as a contributor to peace movements; my peace-at-any-price friends regard me suspiciously because I advise a strong national defense. There is too much heat on both sides, and not enough facing of the hard facts.

The horrors of war ought to be constantly advertised like the horrors of highway accidents. We need to be inoculated continuously also with the serum of caution against foreign propaganda. Thus far I go along with the peace workers.

But when they talk about the causes of war they frequently talk nonsense. The World War, in its effects, is still going on; the depressions of 1919-23 and of 1929-36 are as much a part of it as was the Battle of the Argonne. Is anybody so child-like as to think that Big Business is as well off today as it would have been if peace had reigned since 1914? Is there any banking house that would not have profited more from twenty years of peace?

The real causes of war are not bankers or battle-ship builders or scheming politicians. The real causes are babies. Have you ever noticed this out years ago in his *Essays in War-Time*. The French, with their declining birth-rate, did not want war; the English people did not want it. The German people did not want it. But in forty-four years the Germans had increased from forty millions to eighty millions—there was the war pressure. Today Soviet Russia has about sixty people for each acre of tillable land; the United States has a hundred. But Italy has more than four hundred; Germany more than five hundred, and Japan more than twenty-four hundred!

The nations with declining birth-rates cry, "Peace." The crowded nations talk about their "destiny." The rulers who make war are not rulers really; they are distracted nurses, at their wits end because of too many babies.

to seed his tobacco bed for a few weeks yet, Brannon said, he should start preparing the beds right away so as to have them in good condition at seeding time.

Detailed instructions for controlling weeds and insects in tobacco plant beds may be obtained free by growers upon application to the agricultural editor at State College, Raleigh.

### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

- Junior graduate nurse, \$1,620 a year.
- Assistant to technician (forestry), \$1,620 a year.
- Assistant geophysicist, \$2,600 a year.

Accountant and auditor, assistant accountant and auditor, senior accounting and auditing assistant, \$2,000 to \$3,200 a year, Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission.

Certain specified education and experience are required in connection with these examinations.

Full information may be obtained from J. A. Wheelock, Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners, at the post office in this city.

If we conducted ourselves as sensibly in good times as we do in hard times we could all acquire a competence.

Paul Hastings thinks nothing can reconcile a boy to soap and water like falling in love.

Thank goodness, there are two sexes. That's the way you can tell this new dancing from wrestling.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

by Rex Charles E. Dunn

Jesus Meeting Human Needs

Lesson for January 5th. Luke 1:46-58.

Golden Text: Luke 1:46, 47.

The lessons for the first six months of the new year are taken from the gospel of Luke. Under the general title, "Jesus Meeting Human Needs," we shall study what has been aptly called the most beautiful book in the world.

Luke's gospel, the longest of the four, gives the most comprehensive picture of the Master we have. Note first that it is the work of an educated man. Luke was a practiced writer, with the richest vocabulary of any of the evangelists.

Then, too, it is worth while recalling that the picture Luke draws is similar to that of his friend and fellow-traveler Paul. We can agree with Tertullian that Paul was the illuminator of Luke. This explains the universal note in Luke's message. Luke, with Paul, believed that the gospel was meant for the Gentiles as well as for the Jews.

But perhaps the most appealing feature of this third gospel is its magnificent compassion for the poor and wretched. Here the humanity of Jesus appears to wonderful advantage. Luke alone records the parables of the Great Supper, Dives and Lazarus, the Prodigal Son, the Good Samaritan, and the Pharisee and the Publican. And he only tells the story of the penitent thief who hung beside the dying Master. Jesus came, according to Luke, on a mission of grace. His purpose was "to seek and to save that which was lost." Luke was a big-hearted physician, with a generous soul, and so naturally stresses the sympathy of the Master for the under-privileged.

Thus Luke's picture emphasizes the tenderness of Jesus. Dante said, long ago, that Luke describes most fully "the meekness and gentleness of Christ." These qualities were fully present in Mary, the sweet mother of the Lord, whose famous song, "The Magnificat," is our lesson text. Read it for its beauty, truth and strength. How well it summarizes the root meaning of the gospel message!



Rev. Chas. E. Dunn

A local branch of the Farmers' Federation has been established in Macon County with a membership of 350 urban and rural members.

"Some congregations are too softhearted to fire a preacher," declares Jerry Allen, "so they just cut his salary and starve him out."

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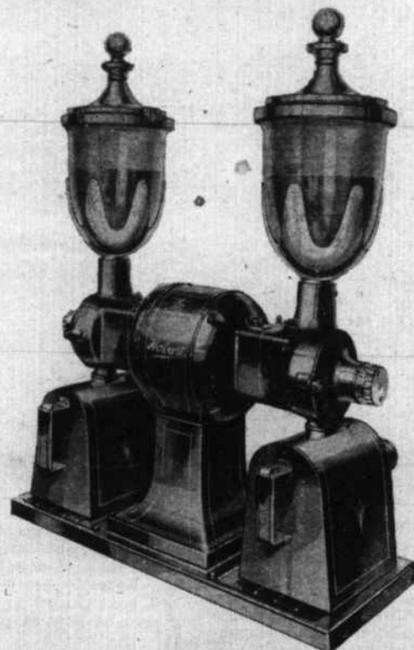


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