



News of Interest to all Farmers



Norris Finds N. C. Lagging

Father of TVA Reports Farmers of State Lack Many Modern Conveniences

Washington—While North Carolina is one of the richest states it is lagging behind in many modern conveniences, according to data which has been sent to Senator Bailey by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. Senator Norris is the father of the TVA, and one of the outstanding progressives in Congress. He is now urging his rural electrification bill as a measure that will carry greater conveniences and comforts to the rural population.

Senator Norris points out that 98 per cent of the homes of the farmers of the state are without electric light, and that 97 per cent of the farm homes there are no waterpipes for drainage and sanitary purposes. When it comes to

the telephone, which now jingles in nearly every suburb and hamlet of the Tar Heel state, Senator Norris says that 91 per cent of the farmers' homes in the state have no telephones, and that despite the viewpoint that the automobile is a household and farm utility, that 55 per cent of the farmers of North Carolina have no automobiles.

Senator Norris has not sent this information to Senator Bailey to in any sense to reflect on the rural population of North Carolina, because he has had a survey conducted and advised each and every Senator along the same lines as to his state as he has Senator Bailey. And even at that, it is shown that North Carolina was far above the average of a number of states in which farmers possess the conveniences and comforts referred to. In transmitting this information, Senator Norris says should his rural electrification bill providing \$40,000,000, whereby farmers can make loans at very low rate on long terms, pass, they could install electric equipment on their farms and that other modern conveniences would follow.

Garden Contest Goes On Despite Setbacks

The fall and winter garden contest, though handicapped by snow and extreme cold weather this winter, is still being pushed by the State College agricultural extension service.

"Don't be discouraged," Miss Mary E. Thomas, extension specialist in foods and nutrition advises home gardeners entered in the contest. "Other people's garden have been set back, too. Don't give up and quit keeping your records. All you who keep your records until the closing date, March 31, will be eligi-

Many a Friend Recommends BLACK-DRAUGHT

People who have taken Black-Draught naturally are enthusiastic about it because of the refreshing relief it has brought them. No wonder they urge others to try it! . . . Mrs. Joe G. Roberts, of Portersville, Ala., writes: "A friend recommended Black-Draught to me a long time ago, and it has proved its worth to me. Black-Draught is good for constipation. I find that taking Black-Draught prevents the bilious headaches which I used to have." . . . A purely vegetable medicine for the relief of

CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS

Charl Williams Addresses Woman Congress



CHICAGO . . . Delegates and guest speakers on the platform at the opening of the Third Annual Woman Congress held here, included, left to right, Mrs. D. B. Phenixier, and Mary K. Cox of Chicago, Charl Ormond Williams of Tennessee, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Rear, Irene Wicker, radio star. Charl Williams is a contributor to this newspaper, writing under the title of "Modern Women".

ble for the cash prizes to be awarded.

The four highest scoring individuals in the State will receive prizes of \$20, \$12.50, \$7.50, and \$5.

The four home demonstration county councils with the greatest percentage of their club members completing the contest will receive cash prizes of the same amount as the highest scoring individuals.

In each county with 10 or more contestants enrolled, and sending in complete records at the close of the contest, the first and second prizes will be \$5 and \$2.50.

The objective of the fall and winter garden contest, Miss Thomas said, is to stimulate the growing of year-round gardens to provide rural people with an adequate, well balanced diet in winter as well as in summer.

Although fresh vegetables this winter are scarcer than usual, she added, every family should make an effort to have, at the very least, three servings of vegetables in the diet every day.

Bulky vegetables help to keep the digestive tract in order, she pointed out, and provide the minerals and vitamins which tone up the system.

Horticulturists Give Garden Tips

March is one of the busiest months on the gardener's calendar. Unless delayed by bad weather, crops should be started in this month for spring and summer harvest, according to H. R. Niswonger and E. B. Barrow, extension horticulturists at State College.

Such cool season crops as cabbage and lettuce, garden peas, beets, carrots, onions, and Irish potatoes should be planted early in March in eastern and Piedmont Carolina.

In the mountain counties, cabbage and lettuce may be planted early, but it is best to wait until the latter part of the month for beets, carrots, potatoes, and garden peas.

Tomato seed may be sown in outdoor, cloth-covered frames in eastern Carolina during the first week of March. In the Piedmont the plantings should be a week or 10 days later, and in the mountain counties wait until the first of April, the horticulturists said.

For an early start in the Piedmont and mountain counties, tomato seed may be sown in a box placed in a sunny window in the kitchen or in the poultry brooder house, and transplanted to a cold frame as soon as the weather permits. Pepper and eggplant may be started in the same way, except that they are a little more sensitive to cold.

For an early patch of sweet potatoes in eastern and Piedmont Carolina, bed eight to ten bushels of seed for each acre to be planted. Bed the seed in clean or sandy soil free from disease. If manure is used to furnish heat, place it under the potatoes and cover it with three or four inches of sand.

To get bright, clean strawberries, mulch the bed with pine straw early in the month. The mulch should be just heavy enough to protect the fruit from sand and dirt.

Brick Brooders Are Gaining Popularity

From 18 to 20 million chicks will be raised in North Carolina this year, poultry specialists estimate.

Thus may be seen the importance of good brooders to the poultry industry, said C. F. Parrish, extension poultry specialist at State College.

Although a number of brooders are now in use, he said, the brick or stone brooder is generally considered the farmer's stand-by. It is both inexpensive and efficient.

In a house 12 by 14 feet in area, 300 chicks can be cared for with a brick brooder. If additional brooding space is desired, a 300-chick unit can be added by extending the length of the house 12 feet and adding a hot water attachment to the brooder.

Parrish pointed out the following advantages of brick brooders: They are practical, and easy to build. Farm women and 4-H club boys have constructed them successfully. With them it is easy to maintain an even temperature in all parts of the house.

There is no fire hazard if the roof and flooring are well insulated. Fuel cost is low where wood is available. They do not give off any fumes inside the house; in fact, they aid in ventilating the brooder house.

There is nothing to get out of order, and they are easy to operate. Sufficient brooding space prevents crowding the chicks. Brick holds heat and keeps the brooder warm when the fire gets low.

Directions for building a brick brooder and house may be obtained free from the agricultural editor at State College, Raleigh, or from county farm agents.

Need Better Method For Pricing Cotton

North Carolina farmers would raise better cotton if their lint sold according to grade and staple length, said Glenn R. Smith, assistant agricultural economist of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

The production of better cotton would not only raise the average price, he added, but would also increase the foreign demand for North Carolina cotton.

The present system of paying an average price with little regard for grade and staple length is not conducive to the production of high quality lint, he declared.

The findings of a survey conducted by the experiment station, and the conclusions drawn, have been set forth by Smith in technical bulletin No. 51, "Cotton Marketing Practices in North Carolina." Free copies may be obtained from the agricultural editor at State College.

The setse, an African fly, is said to carry the germ of sleeping sickness.

Specialists Offer Hints For Planting

With the planting season only a few days away, many specialists at State College are offering growers helpful information on the Carolina Farm Features radio program.

For instance, during the past month, one of the points stressed was the making and proper care of tobacco plant beds so that the grower might have healthy, vigorous plants when the time for transplanting comes.

As this is also the baby chick season, specialists from the Poultry Department have been instructing chicken raisers as to the best methods of caring for and feeding the chicks. The free plans for building a brick brooder, which were offered on the program, had a wide response from listeners.

Horticulture and home demonstration specialists are urging the men and women on farms to grow more varieties of vegetables so that they will have enough for use during the spring and summer and also a quantity sufficient for canning. This enables farm families to have a year-round supply of vegetables for table use.

The full schedule for the week of February 24-29 follows: Monday, E. H. Hostetler, "Farm Work Stock"; Tuesday, M. E. Garder, "Caring for Fruit Trees"; Wednesday, J. B. Mann, "Farm Credit"; Thursday, Dr. Jane S. McKimmon, "The Home Garden"; Friday, Roy S. Dearstyn, "question"; and Saturday, Forestry Department.

Lice Retard Growth Of Heifers, Calves

Cattle lice are a serious handicap to the development of calves and heifers.

When infested with lice, the young animals rub against posts and trees, wearing away their hair and inflaming their skin. Sometimes the calves become thin and weak from loss of weight.

In the late winter and early spring, said Fred M. Haig, associate professor of animal husbandry and dairying at State College, dairymen should inspect their calves to see whether they are infested with lice.

The insects are found around the necks and shoulders of the animals, but they also infest other parts of the body.

The first step in eradicating lice, Professor Haig said, is to clean and disinfect the stalls thoroughly. After removing the bedding and sweeping the stalls, disinfect them with a five per cent solution of any good coal tar disinfectant.

Allow the stalls to dry, then whitewash the interior. When the whitewash is dry, place plenty of straw bedding or other clean material in the stalls.

Meanwhile, apply to the calves a solution of one ounce of sodium fluoride in a gallon of water. Brush it in thoroughly so that it will reach every part of the body and penetrate loose folds of skin.

Tie the animals in a sunny place, protected from drafts, until they are dry. The calves are then ready to be placed back in the newly disinfected stalls, and a second treatment will hardly be necessary unless they become infested again from other animals, Professor Haig stated.

Wearing a ring marked at Speyside, England, a woodcock has been shot in Portugal, 1,100 miles away.

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

Berlin—"Who discovered America?" has lately been publicly discussed by German ethnologists who have devoted years to the collection of material that might prove to include indications on which to base at least a tentative answer. The views put forward by the natural scientists have been summarized by Prof. Dr. Walter Krickeberg of the Berlin Ethnological Museum, who has published the substance of their arguments and conclusions.

The theory is generally admitted by European ethnologists that America was originally peopled mainly by overland incursions by way of the Bering Straits, and not from one of the two oceans. It is also assumed by the majority of the ethnologists who have studied the question that the old Asiatic culture was carried by immigrants from the north to the southern point of America.

Erland Nordenskiold, the Swedish ethnologist, showed that numerous marks of civilization are discovered among the Indian tribes of southern South America (in the highlands of Bolivia, Chile, Gran Chaco, Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego) that are essential and typical constituent parts of the ancient North American hunting community. Among these are screen tents and underground dwellings, leggings and moccasins, material for striking fire, the earth oven, the suction reed, from which the tobacco pipe developed, the quiver made of hide, boats made of bar, leather round boats, games with balls, such as hockey and battle-dore, and various religious rites and myths.

These objects, the present-day ethnologists agree, were not the common property of early mankind but were strictly the possession of a certain race whose wanderings they accompanied. Furthermore, it was only on the Pacific side of America that the Indians possessed a higher type of boat, corresponding with the double boats and the sailing boats with double masts of the South Sea islanders.

A report has, the investigators ascertained, been handed down in several forms of a landing by seafarers of a foreign race at the Punta de Santa Elena, on the south coast of Ecuador. Only men, tradition says, arrived, and they were finally killed by the native population on account of their cannibalistic customs. Professor Krickeberg points out that it is obvious that these invaders came from the South Seas, for the reports agree in the detail that "the strangers dug deep springs through the rock of the coast until the underground water was reached. As a matter of fact the professor observes, there was no question of springs, the wanderers merely worked the surface soil as they had done at home, where the upper, infertile strata of the soil was removed until the underground water level was reached. This form of cultivation, the ethnologists believe, exists in America today only on the arid Peruvian coast, and in their opinion it was brought there by those immigrants from the South Seas.

The ethnologists see also an "Asiatic type" in Central America, especially in the forms taken by art, in the symbols, and in sacred functions.

The idea of the worldly and heavenly mountain and its earthly materialization, the temple pyramid, the earthly-heavenly, dualism, incorporated in the fight between the eagle and the snake, and the chief subjects of the ornamentation of the facades of the ancient temples, are all considered by the investigators to connect Mexico and the Maya realm with the Indian culture of Southern and South Eastern Asia.

The ethnologists conclude from all the indications now available that the old stream of Asiatic culture did not cross the Pacific, but followed down the Pacific coast, gradually reaching Central America.

This conclusion is regarded by the investigators as being supported by the isolated remnants of east Asiatic manners and customs, especially in connection with fishing and hunting, found among the Indians of the northwest coast. The

ethnologists surmise that the ancient Asiatic seafarers discovered, on their way down the northern edge of the Pacific ocean, the fiords of the northwest coast, with excellent fishing grounds, and surrounded by forests, and either stayed there permanently, or rested for a time on their way southwards.

America was thus, the ethnologists sum up, "discovered from the west, not only in the gray antiquity by northern Asiatic hunters, but also very much later, though long before the arrival of Columbus from the east, by oceanic seafarers and by southern or eastern Asiatic colonizers.

Farm Work Is Good For Foaling Mares

More colts will be born in North Carolina this spring than at any time during the past 10 years, said R. H. Huffner, head of the animal husbandry department at State College.

A renewed interest in horses and mules has spread over the State, he said, and the high price of good draft animals has induced many farmers to breed their own work-stock.

The foaling mare does not need to lose a great deal of time from her work, Huffner pointed out. In fact, ordinary farm work is the best exercise she can get prior to foaling time.

He recommends that she work up to the day she drops her colt, then be given an eight-day rest. After the rest, it is better for her and the colt if she returns to work.

If for some reason however, the dam and foal are not doing well, it may be best to prolong the rest period. Meanwhile, endeavor to ascertain the trouble and correct it as quickly as possible.

Before the colt is dropped, feed the mare an abundance of legume hay. A 1,200-pound brood mare at farm work should get a grain ration consisting of 6 pounds of corn, 6 pounds of oats, and 2 pounds of wheat bran per day.

The first two days after the colt is born, do not give the mare any grain except two pounds of a wheat bran mash morning and night, Professor Huffner continued. On the third day, a pound of oats may be added to the mash.

Keep up this light feeding during the eight-day rest period to insure a gradual development of the milk flow and to prevent digestive disturbances of the mare or foal.

If good pasture is not available, give the mare all the legume or mixed hay she will eat.

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HEROIC PHONE GIRLS

An intensely interesting article which relates many recent examples of courage, quick thinking and resourcefulness by the women who stick to their switchboards, no matter what the danger. Read this feature in the March 8 issue of the American Weekly, the magazine which comes with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN.

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