

News And Views Of Interest To Randolph Farmers

Timely Farm Questions Answered At N. C. State

Question: Can baby chicks be fed immediately after they are hatched?
 Answer: Nature has given the chick a balanced ration in the form of unabsorbed yolk which should maintain the chick for 72 hours. However, satisfactory results are obtained if feed and water are given the chicks as soon as they are placed under the hover, or in the starter battery. The chicks usually go to eating in several hours and do well under these conditions. If the baby chicks are to be shipped however, it is best not to give any feed until they arrive at destination.

Question: How should I arrange my garden plot to best advantage?
 Answer: Much time and effort can be saved by arranging the various crops in units or sections. Two or three sections should be planted to the annual crops, one section to the quick-maturing spring crops such as garden peas, green onions, lettuce, mustard, spinach, and still another section planted to early cabbage, beets, carrots and the first planting of snap beans, early corn and early tomatoes. The main summer crops such as summer cabbage, lima beans, cucumbers, squash, okra, peppers and sweet corn should also have a section. As soon as one section is harvested, it should be plowed up and prepared for later plantings.

Question: When is the best time to plant a pasture in North Carolina?
 Answer: New pastures should be seeded in this state during the early fall or late winter. If the land selected is low or on a hillside, all bushes and briars should be taken off in January and the land prepared for seeding by disking or coulturing. The seed should be sown in February using about 40 pounds per acre of a mixture made up of grasses suitable to the section. Broadcast the seed and cover with a drag harrow or by dragging a heavy brush over the land.

Question: Where should pastures be located on the farm?
 Answer: As a usual thing the pastures should be put in on the low lands or the surrounding hillsides. These low lands contain much fertility that has been washed from the cultivated fields and through the use of grasses as feed for livestock this fertility can be reclaimed and returned to the fields. The hillsides should be seeded to grasses to prevent further erosion.

Question: What should be the temperature in a brooder house where a brick brooder is used?
 Answer: The temperature should range from 70 to 75 degrees. The thermometer should be placed on the wall one foot above the floor and three feet from the brooder where possible and the readings should be taken at that point. It is well to remember that a bucket of water should be kept on top of the brooder at all times. This raises the humidity and aids in early feathering of the chicks. A wire guard above the bucket of water will prevent the chicks falling in.

Question: How can I rid my tobacco plant beds of flea-beetles?
 Answer: Poisoning the bed with the "1 in 6" mixture at the rate of one-half pound to each 100 square yards of bed will effectually control this pest. The poison is made by mixing one pound of Paris Green with five pounds of Arsenate of Lead. The application should be made when plants are dry as moist plants are easily burned. Remove the cloth and poison beds thoroughly. Cover the entire bed with the mixture at one time so that every plant has a good coating of the poison.

State-Wide Farmers' Conference Slated For High Point 12th

Conference And Seed Exposition For Education And Entertainment Of Farmers

The program of the state-wide farmers' conference and seed exposition to be held in High Point, February 12 and 13, has been planned to be both educational and entertaining. National authorities will speak on the present agricultural situation, educational exhibits will be displayed, competitive exhibits of various seeds will be held along with seed judging and crop identification contests.

All these things will be interesting as well as informative, said W. H. Darst, professor of agronomy at State college and director in charge of the conference and exposition.

There will also be a special entertainment Wednesday night known as the "Farm Shindig," he pointed out. Prizes will be awarded the best old time fiddler, the best individual entertainer, the best group entertainers, the best family singers, and for the best singing game of four or more couples.

Nationally known speakers on Thursday's program include: Dr. C. A. Cobb, director of the AAA cotton division; Dr. C. C. Taylor, assistant chief of the Land Utilization Administration; Dr. Morris L. Cooke, chief of the Rural Electrification Administration; and Dr. H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

Wednesday's program will include addresses by W. H. Darst; Dr. G. K. Middleton, seed specialist at State college; and L. G. Willis, soil chemist with the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Special emphasis is being laid on the seed judging and crop identification contests, Darst said, as they are designed to train adult farmers and young people in the development of better crops.

The conference and exposition, to be held in connection with the second annual conference of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association, will be in the junior high school building, High Point.

Robins Are Valuable Friends To Farmers Despite Complaints

High Point, Feb. 1.—From far distant Alaska to the keys of Florida the song of the robin is heard. It is probably the most cherished ornithological specie of the continent, immortalized in poetic rapture and childhood glee. It is also a much misunderstood bird.

Complaints have been lodged against the robin for whose coming in early spring the housewife looks to gather up the crumbs she has thrown on the lawn as her welcome.

It is complained that the robin is an omnivorous feeder and guilty of larceny of fruits, but, if all were known, in every orchard the robin would be recognized and welcomed as a watchful sentinel and benefactor.

While little redbreast takes some cultivated fruits, thieving so innocently and without excuse, it must be remembered that being a natural enemy of the insect world it has been working during the whole season to make that crop a possibility, and when the fruit ripens the robin already has a standing account with the farmer for services rendered with the credits entirely on his side.

S. Z. Pollock, junior biologist of the Soil Conservation Service, supplies some interesting information: "Examinations of 1,236 stomachs," he says, "shows that 42 per cent of the robin's food is animal matter; 16 per cent consists of beetles; 5 per cent of grasshoppers; 9 per cent of caterpillars, and 11 per cent is made up of various insects."

Where wild fruit is not abundant, a few fruit-bearing shrubs and vines planted in favorable locations will serve the double purpose of ornamentation and provide food for this little kleptomaniac who is fond of purloining the fruit of the cherry, wild grape, greenbriar, holly, elder dogwood, service berries and persimmons.

Therefore, don't get angry with the little fellow, but sometimes ask, "Who killed cock robin?"

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The annual meeting of the North Carolina Jersey Cattle Club will be held at Burlington on February 22.

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Better Pasturage Considered Vital Need In The State

Because Of This Shortage, Milk Production Is More Costly Than Necessary

A shortage of good pasture is considered the weakest spot in North Carolina's dairy cattle feeding program.

Because of this shortage, milk production is more costly than in states where pasturage is more abundant, said John A. Arey, extension dairyman at State college.

Under a good feeding schedule, nearly one-third of a cow's feed comes from the pasture, but the pasturage accounts for only one-seventh of the total feed cost.

In other words, Arey pointed out, the nutrients gained from a pasture are much cheaper than those from other sources.

Tender, succulent pasturage is nature's most perfect milk producing food, Arey stated. At this stage of growth the feed nutrients in pasturage are easily digested and the mineral and protein content of the grass is high.

Unfortunately, Arey remarked, many farmers think that pastures should be only on land too poor to raise other crops profitably. Such is not the case, he declared.

A good pasture can be grown only on good soil. On most farms, he added, are sizeable cut-over areas of fertile land suitable for pastures, but now covered with brush.

Where the slope of this land is steep enough to make erosion a serious problem, row crops should not be cultivated. But a good soil of pasture grass will hold the soil in place.

It is better to seed pastures in February than in March, Arey said. Seed mixtures adapted to different sections of the state, and other details of pasture growing, are covered in extension circular No. 202, "Pastures of North Carolina," which may be obtained free by writing the agricultural editor at State college, Raleigh, N. C.

It is estimated that 82 per cent of for-hire trucking enterprises in this county engage only one employe.

The source of all growth in a tree is the leaves. Every particle of food must be prepared in the "starch factory" of a green leaf.

Unless the engine is started slowly, the pistons and the cylinders will not expand evenly, causing unnecessary wear on the motor.

Flies Impair Health Of Horses, Treatment By Expert Advisable

Infestations of bot flies, which greatly impair the health and efficiency of workstock, are far more prevalent in North Carolina than most farmers realize.

The bots, or larvae of the fly, often get into the stomach and intestines of horses and mules to such an extent that they interfere with the digestive processes.

Animals infested with bots during the cold weather months should be treated internally by a veterinarian, said Dr. C. D. Grinnells, veterinarian of North Carolina experiment station at State college.

In summer, the eggs or nits deposited on the animals by bot flies should be removed by clipping the hair or by washing the affected parts with a disinfectant, he added.

The eggs of the common bot fly are deposited on the chest, shoulders and forelegs. The throat fly prefers the long hair under and between the jaw bones, while the nose fly prefers the edges of the lips.

When the eggs hatch, the larvae find their way into the animal's stomach and intestines. Often they cause a general unthriftiness, as shown by a pale mucus membrane and an irregular appetite. In some cases they enter the bile duct and kill the horse or mule.

In severe cases, extreme jaundice, convulsions, and death follow shortly. Or the parasites may cause extreme dilation of the stomach and anterior intestines which result in death.

After spending eight to 12 months in the host, the larvae are passed out. They burrow into the soil to spend three to ten weeks in the pupa stage before emerging as flies.

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Farmer Warned To Beware Cotton Seed If Cheap And Fancy

Cheap cotton seed, given a fancy name and a high price, is being peddled in North Carolina again this year.

Buying such seed is not only a waste of money, said P. H. Kime, plant breeding agronomist at State college, but it also leads to a serious deterioration of the cotton crop.

Last year, he said, farmers were offered Mars Rose seed, claimed to be a marvelous new variety, in packages of \$1 each. At this rate, the seed was selling for \$50 a bushel.

Yet actual tests have shown this seed to be decidedly inferior to the standard varieties recommended for this State, Kime declared.

This year, Mars Rose and Dixie Rose, both apparently just alike, are being peddled again for "outrageously high prices," he went on.

Neither of these seeds will produce as high a yield as the standard varieties, Kime stated; their staple is only 15-16 inch in length and irregular, the lint percentage is low and the bolls are small.

Offer Scholarship Ideal Club Member In N. C. During 1936

Winner Will Be Selected By His Production As Revealed By His Own Records

The outstanding 4-H club member in North Carolina for 1936 will be awarded a four-year scholarship to the North Carolina State college.

In addition, one such club member from each of the 100 counties will be awarded a free trip to the annual 4-H short course to be held at State college during the summer.

"These valuable scholarships have been offered through the State college agricultural extension service by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau," announces L. R. Harrill, state club leader, who says these awards should do much to promote the objectives of real club work among the farm boys of the State.

Mrs. Harrill says the awards were made possible through the interest of A. G. Floyd, former State college student and manager of the Chilean Nitrate Bureau for this State. Any regularly enrolled club boy is eligible to compete but any previous winner may not compete except in the case of county winners who may strive for the state scholarship. Winner of the State award must be eligible and make application for entering college during the fall following making of the award; otherwise the scholarship will be given to the first alternate or revert to the scholarship fund at the college.

Selection of the winner will be determined by his production as shown by his record books; by his participation in all club and community activities; by his leadership activities; by the story of his 4-H club experiences and by his high school record.

The four-year scholarship is worth \$320 and the 100 county awards will cover expenses at the annual 4-H club short course, Mr. Harrill said.

Farm Features Are Attracting A Large Audience Each Day

Extension officials at State college now believe that four months after its beginning, the daily Carolina Farm Features radio program is building up a larger audience each day.

The service was started during the latter part of September, 1935, and has progressed steadily since that time. While most inquiries as a result of these broadcasts come from North Carolina, many are received at State college from listeners in other states, both nearby and distant.

One of the programs which has proved to be consistently popular is the home demonstration broadcast. Extension workers report that these Thursday programs always create a great deal of comment among rural women.

Another popular broadcast in the week's series is the poultry department period. Poultrymen at the college are more than pleased with the response which they have received as a result of sending out information over the air lines.

The schedule for the week of February 3-8 follows: Monday, Dr. C. D. Grinnells, "Hints for Dairymen"; Tuesday, Dr. S. G. Lehman, "The Tobacco Mosaic Disease"; Wednesday, Zoology department; Thursday, Miss Pauline Gordon, "Home Management"; Friday, Roy S. Dearstyne, "Questions and Answers on Poultry Problems"; Saturday, S. A. Redfean, "The Tennessee Valley Authority."

Groups of eastern Carolina farmers are beginning to order lespedeza seed from piedmont growers for planting on small grain this month and next.

Thinning pines rather than clearing "newground" is rapidly becoming an approved practice in the handling of farm forests throughout North Carolina.

UP-TO-DATE

- Sing a song of sixpence
 - Pocket full of rye,
 - Four and twenty Fed'ral men
 - Raise a hue and cry.
- When the rye was opened
 All began to sing,
 "Isn't this a dandy dish
 To shet before sha king"
- A little bit of quality
 Will always make them smile;
 A little bit of courtesy
 Will bring 'em in a mile.
 A little bit of friendliness
 Will tickle 'em 'tis plain—
 And a little bit of service
 Will bring 'em back again.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

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Mince-meat for Midwinter Menus



IN WINTER we all like hot and hearty meals. We need good solid food to brave the chill weather. The wind always seems less biting, the cold less bitter when we swing down the street after a steaming substantial supper. No part of such a meal is more important than the dessert. In balmy days, we may prefer delicate and dainty desserts, but in winter time we want spicy hot desserts that finish off our dinners with a flourish. All manner of unusual modern desserts can be created from that good old-fashioned favorite, Mince-meat—desserts rich with choice fruits and rare spices garnered from the far ports of the world. Good packaged Mince-meat is easily available in the markets now, and it is no task at all to step in the kitchen and stir up a dessert before meal time. Serve these delicious up-to-the-minute Mince-meat dishes often. They will give a satisfying finish to your mid-winter menus:

- Mince-meat Drop Cookies (makes 5 dozen cookies)—Cream ½ cup butter, add 1 cup sugar gradually, and cream well. Add 2 eggs, one at a time, and beat until fluffy after the addition of each. Add 1 - 1 lb. tin or jar Mince-meat. Sift 2½ cups all purpose flour (sifted once before measuring) with 4 teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt and fold into the Mince-meat mixture. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased cookie sheet and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for 15 minutes.
- Baked Apples with Mince-meat—Wash and core 6 large red apples, being sure to remove all of the core, but do not cut through to the other side of the apples. Pierce with a fork in several places to permit escape of steam, and arrange the apples in a shallow baking dish. Fill cavity of each with Mince-meat. Make a sugar syrup by boiling together for six minutes—1 cup sugar, 1½ cups water, and the apple cores that have been removed from the apples (pectin from cores thickens syrup). Strain the syrup over the apples, sprinkle apples with sugar and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) until tender, basting often with the syrup.
- Chocolate Fudge Squares—Cream ½ cup butter, add 1 cup sugar gradually, and cream to-
- gether thoroughly. Add 2 eggs, one at a time, beating until fluffy after addition of each. Add ½ cup Mince-meat, ½ cup nut meats, 1 teaspoon vanilla and 1½ ozs. bitter chocolate (melted over hot water). Sift ¾ cup pastry flour (sifted once before measuring) with ¼ teaspoon salt and fold into Mince-meat mixture. Pour into a shallow greased pan (8" x 12") the bottom of which is lined with waxed paper, and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 to 35 minutes. Turn out on waxed paper and cut while hot into small squares like fudge. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.
- Mince-meat Gingerbread—Pour 1 cup boiling water over ½ cup butter, then add ½ cup sugar and 1 cup molasses. Mix well and allow to cool, then add 1 cup Mince-meat. Sift together twice 2½ cups all purpose flour (sifted once before measuring), 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon soda, and ¼ teaspoon salt and add to the Mince-meat mixture. Stir until a smooth batter is formed, then add 1 beaten egg. Pour into 2 greased shallow pans (8x8x2"), the bottoms of which are lined with waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 35 to 40 minutes. May be served hot or cold with whipped cream.

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February 6th, 7th and 8th

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100 lb. Asheboro Bran & Shorts \$1.75	1 10c Package Rinso 10c
10-lb. Bag Blue Ribbon Meal Free	One—5c Box Matches FREE
Spices—10c size, 3 for 25c	38-ounce Pure Apple Butter 19c
One—10c Box FREE	One—10c Bottle Iodine FREE
24-lb. Bag Pride of Randolph or Princess Flour 89c	Staley's Golden Table Syrup one gallon 63c
5-lb. Blue Ribbon Meal FREE	One—10c Bag Table Salt FREE
Pork & Beans, 4 10c cans 25c	Castor Oil, 3 10c bottles 25c
One—10c Can FREE	One—10c Bottle Turpentine FREE
Figaro Liquid Smoke, 300-lb. meat size bottle 90c	Table Salt, 3 5c packages 13c
One—10c Package Borax FREE	One—5c Package FREE
Figaro Liquid Smoke, 500-lb. meat size bottle \$1.50	Salt, 50-lb. bag 65c
One—10c Vanilla FREE	One—10c Bottle Machine Oil FREE
One—10c Bottle Sweet Oil FREE	Salt, 100-lb. bag \$1.00
Gold Medal Oats with ware 3 packages 29c	One—10c Bottle Camphor FREE
One—10c Package FREE	Matches, 6 5c boxes 25c
100-lb. Wayne 20% Special Dairy Feed \$1.89	One—10c Bottle Castor Oil FREE
One—50c Bale Straw FREE	100-lb. 16% Allied Dairy 1 \$1.69
1 Box 16 Gauge Gun Shells. 65c	20c Worth Rock Salt FREE
One—Package 15c Cigarettes FREE	1 50-lb. Block Stock Salt 69c
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	One—15c Pound Coffee FREE

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