

The Zebulon Record

Published every Friday by
THE RECORD PUBLISHING CO.,
Zebulon, N. C.
G. W. Mitchell, Owner.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
One Year \$1.50
Six Months .80
Three Months .50
Advertising, per inch, 30 cents.

Address all communications to The Record Publishing Company, Zebulon, N. C.

RECORD TELEPHONE NO. 27

Entered as second-class mail matter June 26, 1925, at the Postoffice at Zebulon, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1878.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926

LET US KEEP IT THE LAND OF THE FREE

After declaring that excess legislation is a basic cause for present lawlessness, George W. Reilly, Pres., Pennsylvania Bankers Association, said:

"Another dangerous and growing tendency of government in this country is the disposition of legislators to pass laws, and of governmental agencies to make and enforce regulations that are unnecessarily harassing and restricting to business and the individual.

"We have developed a passion for lawmaking and governmental supervision. Unless this disposition is checked, every movement and action of our lives will be supervised and corrected by some government agency, bureau or commission, whose salaries and expenses must be provided by us in taxes.

"We boast that ours is a land of liberty, and yet the curious fact is, that the American people are, by law, forbidden to do more things, and ordered to do more things than was the case in Russia under the Czar, or in Turkey under the Sultan."

MUTT AND JEFF MEET

The largest electric locomotive ever built and the smallest were recently brought together and photographed side by side, making a modern version of the old "Dignity and Impudence" picture.

The giant of the clan, built for heavy freight duty, is 152 feet long and weighs 637 tons. It carries motors of 10,000 horsepower and can haul a two-mile train over heavy grades.

The pigmy locomotive is forty-one inches long, less than one-fourth the length of its big brother, and weighs three thousand pounds. Its motors are rated at four and one-half horsepower, and it has been built to work in a mine, where it will displace a more picturesque but less industrious mine mule.

ICE CREAM FOR THE SUNDAY DINNERS

Sue Bridges lives on a large dairy farm, only a few miles away from a good sized town. One Saturday, while shopping, she heard a stranger say to the woman with her, "I wish we could have ice cream for dinner tomorrow but my cook can't make it and I don't care for the bought kind."

Sue, who had been longing for a means to make money, hesitated only a moment before she went up to the lady and offered to supply her with the frozen dessert.

The next day she delivered the very best ice cream she could make of pure cream, fresh eggs and fruit straight from the home orchard. The customer was delighted and when Sue called on Monday for the bucket and mold, she ordered more for the following week. She told her friends about it and soon Sue, with the help of her younger brother, was making from 50 to 60 quarts every Sunday besides taking special orders for parties or other occasions.

Now she is thinking of installing an electric freezer so as to make the work easier but she says that she expects always to serve her customers with the same homemade ice cream that brought her success in the beginning. She uses only the finest home-grown ingredients and measures and mixes with the care and exactness of a chemist. Thus she has built up a reputation for an especially fine product for which people are willing to pay a good price.—The Progressive Farmer.

TAR HEEL WINNER OF EFFICIENCY MEDAL

Gaither Monroe Pickard, Seaman second class, U. S. Navy, of Kernersville, N. C., has been awarded the D. A. R. Efficiency Medal at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. The medal was presented to him by Mrs. Louis F. Hopkins, Regent of the Chicago Chapter after he had been designated by a board of Naval Officers as being the most efficient man in the performance of his duties at the Aviation Mechanics School at Great Lakes.

Pickard was born at Kernersville, N. C., February 24, 1906. His father is Erwin J. Pickard, of Kernersville. He enlisted in the Navy on November 17, 1925 at Raleigh, N. C., and was transferred to the Naval Training Station at Hampton Roads, Va., where he decided that he wanted the Aviation Mechanics School at Great Lakes, Ill. He convinced his superior officers of his ability, and on December 18, 1925, was transferred to that station.

The first record attained by Pickard gives excellent promises for his future Naval career.

WHY HE HAD ONLY WHITE TENANTS

"Yes, that's a farm that I have one but white tenants on. You see, this farm is in a white neighborhood with white farmers all around it, so I don't think it quite fair to sandwich a lot of negroes in among them."

Such was the remark we overheard on a train a few mornings ago. It is a great pity that other absentee landowners are not equally thoughtful and equally just in dealing with white farm neighborhoods. The rural sections of the South are thinly settled at best. Even in communities where all the residents are white, it is hard enough to support an adequate white social life and provide proper patronage and support for white schools and churches. In any neighborhood where half the population is of another race, this situation becomes all the more difficult.

We ought to develop a robust public opinion which would compel absentee landowners to do as the one we overheard was willing doing—respecting the social and community life of the people living around his farm. Of course it should be said that it is equally unfair to negro communities to put white tenants on a farm surrounded by negro farmers, but as a matter of practice, this is not likely to happen. And since each race must have its own churches, schools, and social life, a vigorous public opinion should encourage the development of one-race neighborhoods as far and as fast as possible.—The Progressive Farmer.

ARE YOUR MULES GETTING MORE OF YOUR CASH THAN YOUR FAMILY?

Sam Kirby, the wide-awake pasture specialist of the North Carolina Extension Service, last week made an astounding statement, based on his study of Eastern North Carolina conditions. Here it is:

"The average Eastern North Carolina farm family spends more for feed for stock than it does for clothing for the family!"

"One of the greatest drains on the farmer's income is the money spent for feed for the livestock. I had the privilege of examining the books of a credit merchant recently and was surprised to learn that many of the farmers furnished spent a great deal more for feed than they spent for the family supplies. It seems hardly fair to the family when the wife gets more of the farmer's cash income than the wife and children."

Isn't it high time, men and brethren (we know the "women and sisters" will agree) to grow our own feed on

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

HOW TO GROW PLENTY OF HAY AND FORAGE

Hay is about the easiest and cheapest and also the most important crop Southern farmers can raise. Within the past few years we have adopted two hay crops which can be made to supply our hay needs at very low cost of production. These crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. In the Coastal Plains region we have a third crop of recent adoption, the velvet bean. All over the South we have the old standby, cowpeas and sorghum.

This gives us five important forage crops for sowing now. These five hay crops are just what we need in an emergency such as has arisen from last year's drought and now that the time to sow them has come, let's see what we can do in the way of growing all our hay needs for the next 15 or 18 months.

Three of these are nitrogen-gathering and protein-carrying legumes, and two (sorghum and Sudan grass) are among the best annual grass hays to be found. They yield heavily, mature quickly, and are rich in carbohydrates.

Now as to the time and manner of sowing soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, Sudan grass, and sorghum for hay or pasturage: They may be sowed or drilled from the time danger of frost is past on until late July. Of course the methods of growing these crops are commonly known, but as emergency crops and for getting the seed in the ground this month or early May, the time required for sowing an acre and the cost are very low. On most farms there is land enough for producing more hay. Most of this land can be gotten into good seedbed condition by breaking and harrowing, or by disking and harrowing without breaking. Land that now has a crop on it that will mature by July will produce a good crop of hay from soybeans, cowpeas, sorghum, or Sudan grass. Soybeans, cowpeas, and velvet beans can be sowed in the drills with corn or in the corn middles. This will increase the forage from an acre of corn by about half and improve the land.

This gives two crops instead of one from the same land and pays by furnishing feed for stock and improving the land.—The Progressive Farmer.

RYE AND OATS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION

Frank Parker, crop statistician of the State-Federal crop reporting service, summarizes the oats and rye crop situation in North Carolina at the present time in his June 1 crop report, which states:

"Oats, like corn, are grown in practically all states. North Carolina is one of the least important of the oat growing states. The present condition shows 73 per cent of a normal of full crop growth, indicating 18.5 bushels probable yield per acre.

"The oat crop is grown for threshing primarily in the Piedmont counties. In the coastal plain belt it is cut semi-mature for combined grain and forage purposes. For the State as a whole 46 per cent is grown for grain; 34 per cent for unripe combined grain and forage ratios; 18 per cent is cut green for hay; while two per cent is used for pasture, abandoned or turned under without cutting. The coastal plain countries produced the largest percentage for forage and hay purposes.

"While North Carolina is not regarded as an important rye producing State, we rank 13th in the production of rye for grain this year. The condition at the time of harvest was 87 per cent of a full crop, which is six per cent below the ten-year average. Last year's harvest was almost 20 per cent more than was made this year. The stands were fairly good, but, due to the dry and cool spring, all small grains were rather low in growth."

WHY SCREEN YOUR HOME?

There are just two reasons for screening your home:

1. For your physical comfort. With flies, mosquitoes, and bugs swarming into a home night and day there is no rest for the occupants of that home. No one can relax and rest where these winged marauders have free and easy access to every member of the family. If screens gave

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (with soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans with the corn), and give "Molly and the babies" the cash our mules have been getting.—The Progressive Farmer.

our own farms and give our own wives and children the money that our mules have been getting?

Maybe 30 years ago you or your father didn't think you could grow your own hay, but since that time big changes have come along. Two great new Southern hay crops have been introduced. These two crops are soybeans and Sudan grass. They are adapted and produce well all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, yielding from one ton per acre on poor land to four tons or more on rich land. They will solve the hay problem and any Southern farm can solve it with these two hay crops. Soybean hay is richer than alfalfa hay in feed value; and Sudan grass, when properly cut and cured, makes a hay superior to the timothy hay that is hauled to us 500 or 1,000 miles.

Let's plant more soybeans and Sudan grass than ever before, more corn than ever before (