

# The Zebulon Record

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## Editorial

### THE IRON CLAW

How well the name fits! So suggestive of reaching out, clutching everything within its reach and pulling it in to destruction and ruin. The iron claw without blood or heart, cold dead. And this beastly aggregation was not just one claw, but many, each reaching out to grab at little spheres of wax candy, a few nickles, fewer dimes and a dollar or two and children it was all chance, or luck, or perhaps some would call it by that uglier name known along the race track, in the pool room, or dive.

And this creature or creature of man was not robbing and destroying out in the wilds, nor even on the highways, but in every heart of civilization in the horticultural hall of North Carolina Fair, in the midst of hundred of school children. We stood at one side while they crowded around perhaps a dozen of these Iron Claws their nickles into the slot and wait paying in their nickles, waiting, watching for the multitude return of their money which never came. Dozens of them were seen to slide their nickles into the slot and wait for the two or three bits of varied wax candy to come out to reward their expectations and fulfill their hope.

Why raise a howl about what happens on the midway between responsible men and women when the Fair permits a gambling scheme to operate within the exhibition hall where children get their first taste of gambling? Gambling is gambling whether it be done by grown-ups at \$1.00 a chance or by school children at five cents a grab. The principle involved is not reckoned by dollars nor cents but by the influence on character and destiny.

### ROFIT ON PAPER

Press reports tell that the N. C. State Fair this year made a profit of around \$2,500. We are wondering just how soon a second announcement will be made that there was a slight error or some bills overlooked, and consequently instead of a small profit being made, there is a little deficit of some few thousand.

Mr. Smith may be a good business man, but it seems to us that any business that would allow suckers, swindlers and gangsters carry on their nefarious business as we saw them doing need not expect success. I was on my way one evening to the grand stand, and stooped to ask a man wearing an officer's badge and directing traffic what the charge was. He informed us that it was 50 cents to everybody, but that he had a ticket he would sell for 25 cents. I told him I had my two boys with me. "I have two more tickets that I'll let you have for the same price," said he. Before I got out of hearing I heard the same officer informing another man that he happened to have a ticket he would sell him for 25 cents. And we went on our way wondering just how rotten the Fair was from the midway to the grand stand.

If those in authority permit others to gamble and profit, it is a short way for employees to use the same argument to excuse their own effort to profit at the expense of employer by virtue of their knowledge and opportunity.

### NEW IRISH POTATO SHOWS SOME PROMISE

A new Irish potato developed by vegetable scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture and tested in this State for three years shows considerable promise especially in the western part of the State, announces M. E. Gardner, horticulturist at State College.

This new variety is known as Katahdin and is rated highly by horticultural experts because of its excellent shape, its shallow eyes and small percentage of culls. In the eastern or early commercial section, the Katahdin variety is from 18 to 21 days later than the Irish Cobbler in maturing and for that reason will not be so widely in demand by eastern growers. However, when allowed to

orably with the Cobbler. The Katahdin gives a higher yield of No. 1 potatoes than does the Cobbler.

In the western section, where earliness is not such a factor, a new variety has found great favor. In this territory, however, the yield is below the Cobbler. The other good features seem to outweigh this disadvantage.

In 1931, a large number of Katahdin hills were selected from test plots grown in Ashe and Watauga counties. Seed pieces were taken from each hill, tested for disease, and those showing any trace of disease were discarded before planting the 1932 crop. This has provided a source of disease-free seed for this year. Mr. Gardner says he has already received many requests for seed of the new variety and the demands may exceed the supply. However, any grower who may wish to give the new potato a trial may write to him for some of the seed. Should any be available, a sample will be supplied, he promises.

### PLANT MORE GRAIN ADVISES BLAIR

There is need for sowing a large acreage of wheat and oats in all parts of North Carolina this fall to make up for the short corn crop of 1932, declares Enos C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College, following his return from a field trip over the State.

Small grain will be available next June but it will be October 1933, before another crop of corn will be matured, he says. Oats furnish a valuable feed for horses, cattle and poultry, while wheat may be used for hogs and poultry and for grinding into flour or feed.

To grow small grain successfully, Mr. Blair suggests eight pertinent points: select good, well drained land; prepare a shallow seed bed by pulverizing the soil for four inches and leaving it undisturbed below that; disc in a legume such as soybeans or cowpeas if possible; apply from 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate in the piedmont and mountains and none in the coastal plain; sow the grain between October and November 1; use Fulghum or Norton oats, and purple straw or red heart wheat for the coastal plain, or any standard wheat variety for the piedmont and mountains; do not graze the grain if a full crop is wanted, and finally, top dress in March with from 50 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or some other quick-acting nitrogen fertilizer.

In seeding the grain use a grain drill if possible. Sow five pecks of wheat with a drill or six pecks if planted by hand. Sow from 2 to 3 bushels of oats an acre and treat the seed for smut before planting. This is comparatively easy and inexpensive to do nowadays and assures a better crop.

### Prevent Dahlias From Wilting

The best way is to cut them early in the morning while they are still wet with dew and sink the stems immediately in a vase or bucket of cold water. Then place them in a cool dark cellar for one or two hours. The dahlias can then be moved wherever desired without wilting, never cut dahlias in the heat of the day and never place them where a breeze will blow on them.

### Yellow Corn for Scratch Feed

Yellow corn is much more valuable for scratch feed than white corn. It not only contains Vitamin A which is so necessary for poultry growth but it also contains a pigment called xanthophyll which produces a rich, yellow yoke of the egg. It should be used wherever possible in poultry feeding.

### BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

Catawba county farmers are busy at work at present filling the silos for feeding their daily cattle during the coming winter. A number of farmers are digging trench silos to care for their surplus corn.

Lincoln county is self-supporting in so far as its hay crop is concerned. The corn is short, however, and there will be a heavy acreage of small grain planted this fall as a result.

Corn planted by H. E. Bonds of Cabarrus county on land producing oats and lespedeza for the past two years will make 100 bushels to the acre, he says.

Growers of Barred Rock poultry in Madison county are shipping hatching eggs to the territory around St. Petersburg, Florida.

Four pure bred dairy calves purchased by business men of Iredell county were placed last week with dairy calf club members by A. R. Morrow, county agent.

Eight pure bred Jersey bull calves

have been placed in Chatam county this year by farm agent, H. M. Singletary.

H. L. Davis of Thomasville, route 1 has just completed the first trench silo for Davidson county.

Mrs. A. E. Conrad of the Forbush section of Yadkin county is finding a ready sale for all of her canned tomato products. She places an attractive label on each can or jar and guarantees the fine quality of the home produced product.

### RESULTS WITH SYRUP BETTER THAN COTTON

In addition to supplying a tasty food for the winter table, sorghum syrup has paid Negro farmers well for the time and labor invested in the crop this past season.

C. R. Hudson, in charge of extension work with Negroes for State College, has insisted that growing sorghum cane and converting it into syrup be a part of the program on every Negro farm since the present depression began. This, he believes, is good live-at-home insurance for all farmers and especially the colored man, and the local Negro farm agents have been instructed to encourage sorghum growing each year.

Some indication of the value of this plan is given from a report by the extension worker from McKay McNeill, local agent in Johnston county. During the past year, McNeill placed 11 demonstrations in sorghum with Negro farmers. The average yield was 104 gallons an acre at a cost of 32 cents a gallon. At present price of 50 cents a gallon, this syrup returned a profit of \$18.72 an acre.

The average yield of cotton is about one-half bale an acre which at a price of 8 cents a pound gives a total of only \$20 an acre. It costs about the same to grow cotton as it does syrup. Figured on this basis, therefore, the cotton hardly paid the cost of production while the syrup gave a profit of \$18.72 an acre.

The results on these 11 demonstrations should lead all Negroes in all parts of the State to put in a good patch of sorghum next summer. Even though there may not be a ready sale for the product, it assures the family of a supply of a tasty and nutritious sweet during the winter.

### BRITISH VESSEL PIRATE SHIP

A British vessel has been released after having been in control of oriental pirates for some time. The freebooters stripped the passengers of their belongings and told them to make themselves comfortable in their empty cabins, attempted to disguise the ship so that her real condition would not be recognized, and threatened disaster of the crew of an approaching craft were permitted to investigate or take charge. They were courteous to the women, who probably were voters, and finally, they carried off the loot in their own junks. The account reads like the story of a Republican administration.

### SEES LITTLE HOPE FOR HIGH COTTON

Facing the facts about the cotton crop this fall, leads one to the conclusion that despite the short crop of approximately 11,300,000 bales this year, the carry-over of 13,000,000 bales will give such a supply that high prices for the staple can hardly be expected, says J. F. Criswell, extension economist at State College.

The acreage planted to cotton in the United States this year was estimated on September 1 to be 36,161,000 acres which is the smallest acreage since 1923. The estimated production of 11,310,000 bales is the smallest since 1923, also, but the world carry-over is 13,000,000 bales which gives a supply of over 24 million bales. This is exceeded only by the supply of 26 million bales of last year.

Considering prices, the supply of 20,400,000 bales in 1930 brought the farmers only 9.5 cents a pound. The supply of 26,200,000 bales in 1931 brought an average of only 5.7 cents a pound. The general business depression might account in part for the low prices of these two years but in 1926 when there was a supply of only 23,400,000 bales, the farmer got only 10.9 cent a pound for his crop.

The supply of over 24 million bale this season does not warrant the grower in expecting high prices. It is true, he says, that business shows some improvement but our present condition with the cotton crop approximates conditions prevailing in 1930 and 1931. Only 12 million bales were consumed during the past year at a time when cotton was lower in price than at any time since 1894.

From these facts and figures, Mr. Criswell does not believe that prices this fall will be very far removed from those of the past two years.

### DRYING CONSERVES SURPLUS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

When cans and jars are scarce or not available, the garden and orchard products may be saved by drying in sun or oven.

"All fruits and vegetables may be dried satisfactorily by cleaning, slicing, and exposing to the sun or the process may be hastened by placing in trays over a stove so that the warm air will pass upward through the trays," says Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, district home demonstration agent at State College.

It is advisable to begin sun-drying by placing the product in the shade for an hour before exposing to the direct sunlight, states Mrs. Morris. This will prevent "case hardening" and will cause the product to dry evenly. If drying is too rapid, the outer walls will harden before the moisture evaporates from the inside and will cause the fruit and vegetables to mold. When the drying is properly done, the finished product should be dry and brittle, she states.

Cover all products with a wire netting, advises Mrs. Norris. This will keep away insects and will also protect the product from trash and other matter in the air.

After the drying is completed the fruits and vegetables should be conditioned by turning frequently or pouring from one container to another. This allows more complete drying and also gives an even distribution of moisture. The dried products should be stored in paper bags, boxes, cans or glass jars.

For best results Mrs. Norris recommends that only ripe, firm fruit be selected for drying. This should be quartered or sliced and placed in the sun as directed. The peel may be left on if desired but this does not make as fine a product as when the peel is removed. Vegetables selected should be young a tender, she says.

### SHOULD ADVERTISE WOOD AS EFFICIENT FUEL

Those folks who enjoy a fire-place and appreciate the cheer and coziness of a fireplace fire on frosty fall evenings say there is no substitute for wood as a fireplace fuel.

The wood fire in the kitchen range will heat the kitchen while the food is cooking and will also give a supply of hot water thus reducing the costs of three operations, says R. W. Graeber, extension forester at State College, who believes farmers should advertise the virtues of wood as a fuel.

"For the farmer himself, there is no more efficient fuel than the wood from his own forest," and it undoubtedly is true that many city people may save on their fuel bills by using wood for both cooking and heating. Particularly is this true in the early fall and spring when it is not economical to have the furnace going. A wood fire is quickly and easily started and when the fuel is dry and well seasoned, the amount of smoke and gas is reduced to a minimum. Many a city person has found that he can use wood in his furnace at less cost than coal. Some use wood during the day and coal at night. A wood fire in a furnace requires more attention than a coal fire but by using large chunks of hardwood and giving attention to the grates and drafts, this object may be largely overcome.

The merits of North Carolina hardwood as fuel should be continually emphasized by farmers and other wood land owners. It should not be hard to establish a dependable trade in the fuel where the buyers are assured of a constant supply. This lack of a supply is one reason why more wood. At this time, however, many people are interested in reducing their living costs and will give more attention to the arguments in favor of wood.

### PRaise FOR SOYBEANS BY VETERAN FARMER

C. R. Hudson, veteran farm demonstration worker at State College, and the man who began county agent work in North Carolina 25 years ago, acclaims the soybean as one of the State's greatest crops and considers its spread over this State as one of the greatest agricultural accomplishments of recent times.

Recounting the use of the soybean, Mr. Hudson says the farmer of eastern Carolina uses them in the drills between the hills of corn in the mid-rows, and broadcasted.

"Soybeans are vigorous in growth, easy to cultivate and mature in a short time," he says. "Usually they do not decrease the crop of corn when planted with it and are often worth much as the corn crop itself. The beans are used for grazing livestock, especially hogs, mowing for forage; turning under for soil improvement, and are harvested for seed

leaving the vines and stalks on the land. They make a fine quality of hay and cure more readily than most hays. They stand wet weather better than cowpeas and are not badly injured by dry weather."

As a sales crop, the hay and seed both bring good prices, he declares. In many communities of eastern Carolina farmers are building their soils with this crop while at the same time they are selling hay.

Nor is the soybean confined to eastern Carolina. Plantings are being increased rapidly in the western part of the State as farmers learn of their value.

It is not generally known that No. Carolina gave the soybean to the nation, says Hudson. A campaign to increase the popularity of the legume was conducted in the State several years ago when only a small acreage was planted in the extreme coastal section. Now the crop is one of the most popular in the mid-west corn country.

### TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS ANSWERED AT STATE COLLEGE

#### Seed Wheat Smut Prevention

An application of copper carbonate dust at the rate of two ounces to each bushel of seed grain will prevent this disease. Use a tight barrel or metal drum for mixing, however, as the dust is poisonous and will irritate the eyes and nose. The grain thus treated must not be used for any purpose other than planting as the copper carbonate dust is highly poisonous to men and animals.

#### PLAN CROP ROTATION TO INCREASE SOIL FERTILITY

A well planned rotation system will include those crops best adapted to soil and climate conditions together with at least one legume crop to be turned under each year.

"This legume will not only add nitrogen to the soil but will also furnish much of the necessary organic matter," says C. B. Williams, head of the department of agronomy at State College. "The crops selected should fit in with the farm organization and should also give a fairly uniform distribution of labor throughout the year."

Mr. Williams states that such crops as rye, used in the rotation will also add to the organic matter but will not add nitrogen or other nutrients to the soil as will soybeans, cowpeas, crimson clover, lespedeza, red clover or other legumes.

Three-year rotation experiments conducted for the past nine years on Norfolk sandy loam soil in the Coastal Plain section and on the Cecil clay loam soil in the Piedmont section show a heavy increase in crop production where a legume was plowed under each year and where the regular fertilizer applications were made.

Corn was used as the principal crop in both sections with cowpeas as the legume. The percentage of increase for corn was 128 in the coastal plain area and 156 in the piedmont area. Cotton followed by crimson clover as the legume was grown as the main crop in the second year on the coastal soil and showed an increase in production of 22.8 percent. On the piedmont soil, wheat followed by red clover was grown as the second rotation. This crop showed an increase of 71.4 percent.

If soils are to be kept in the best condition for profitable crop production a rotation system must be planned which puts back into the soil all the plant food removed by the growing crop," says Mr. Williams.

### BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

Prices should be more satisfactory for apples this winter because of the short supply in the main growing section of western North Carolina, says M. E. Gardner, horticulturist at State College.

Cumberland farmers will plant more small grain this fall than in some years past due to the shortage of corn because of the summer drought.

Jones county farmers ordered 138 bushels of Abruzzi rye seed this fall through the local mutual exchange.

George L. Pate of Robeson county is grazing 40 breeding cows, 39 calves, 56 yearlings and three herd bulls, of the Hereford breed, on 200 acres of lespedeza, carpet grass, dallis grass and bermuda pasture.

Dr. A. Capehart of Roxobel, Bert County, says he will make 20 bales of cotton on 16 acres where he used good seed and liberal applications of stable manure.

James Yount of Hickory, route 5, Catawba County, harvested 24 loads of fine alfalfa hay from three acres which was cut three times this season. He is planting an additional acreage

## READERS FORUM

The registration books are now open at the Massey's Lumber Co. store. If you haven't yet registered go at once or by and through Sat. Oct. 29th. Let us be not neglectful of this so important duty and privilege. There are three reasons why a woman should vote. There is not such a thing as being veritral, if you stay at home and do not vote, you automatically give the vote to the strongest side, regardless of your wish or desire as to who is victorious, as to who is wet or dry. There are no wets and dries. This prohibition question is not an issue in this election. The 18th amendment of the United States and the state constitution were voted by the people, therefore it will have to be voted out of the constitution.

You have a chance to fight the wet issue another time. Mr. Roosevelt is a christian gentleman and a man who detests strong drink. Mr. Roosevelt says he would never support the saloons in this land again. So come on and get in ranks, you who are holding back, support our democrat party. Let's go over big in a glorious victory. Signed, Mrs. Lela B. Horton

H. C. Rummage of Stanly County has a three-acre pasture which cost him \$15 to clear and seed. He says he would not take \$100 for the results secured.

Macon county farmers recently sold 275 head of grade beef cattle for nearly \$4,000. Eighty-five farmers took part in the sale.

### BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

Burke county Guernsey Breeders will hold a cattle show at Morganton on October 27 and 28 with Dr. E. C. Brooks of State College as speaker at the banquet to be held on the night of the first day.

A large acreage to wheat, barley and rye will be planted in Lincoln county this fall to produce feed and food for next spring.

Plans are under way to establish a cheese factory at Monroe in Union county. H. M. Scott of North Wilkesboro will operate the plant if a sufficient milk supply is assured.

Seven blooded cockerals were purchased from the State College poultry plant last week by 4-H club boys of Richmond county.

Some 2,500 persons attended a public opening of the new dairy barn recently erected at the Guilford County Home near Greensboro.

A group of Columbus county farmers recently ordered 450 bushels of Norton and Fulghum seed oats for fall planting.

L. D. Adams of the Pleasant Grove community in Johnston county reports a yield of two tons of lespedeza hay an acre from one of his fields this year.

Twenty-five Nash county tobacco growers will convert tight, frame tobacco barns into sweet potato curing houses this fall.

A body weighing 191 pounds at the earth's poles would weigh 190 pounds at the equator, according to the U. S. Naval Observatory.

From seed imported from the island of Tasmania, Coy Orsett, of Belmont Mass., grows beans 3 to 5 feet long and weighing 10 to 15 pounds each. The beans, when sliced and cooked are said to have a flavor resembling that of veal steak.

Spain recently abolished the penalties of death and life imprisonment and has substituted therefor imprisonment not to exceed 20 years.

Charles W. Eldridge, 101 years old, of St. Petersburg, Fla. claims to have voted in 20 presidential elections.

Entering his hen-house at Pine Bluff, Ark. one morning recently, C. E. Lee not only discovered that two fifty cent pullets were missing, but lying on the floor a \$10.00 bill which the robber had dropped.

A report just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury reveals that foreign obligations due the United States total \$11,777,316,710.33. The debt exceeds, by more than \$3,000,000,000, the entire supply of the world.

Mrs. Dora Meyers, 115 years old was found dead in the home of her 90 year old son, at Jersey City, N. J.

The English Government has a new rifle which will shoot faster than any other in the world. It weighs only a few ounces more than an ordinary rifle and will fire 1,100 rounds of ammunition a minute, making it a super-machine gun.

Crandall—Yeah; they must have forgotten to pay the weather man's salary.