



FARM AND HOME

J. E. McINTIRE



THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOW

If you wander through the wide open country
On days when the weather is fair
You will see the men who are working
Without monotonous mechanized care.

There's the man who sees beauty in nature
Not by color or shape of the trees
He sees life from the very beginning
From the cotton, corn, chicks, calves, and bees.

From the break of dawn till the sunset
With his work you will find him content
For it keeps him not in mental anxiety
As in thought much of his time is spent.

The work, he admits, is quite strenuous
And the white collared guy gets the dough
But so long as the world treats him squarely
There's nothing like following the plough.

He's out of bed in the morn bright and early
Sees the spray of the sun in the east
Works hard from early morn until noon day
Then his home grown meal beats a feast.

In the evening you will find him still working
When the crimson fades to blue in the west
But should you place him in the midst of all riches
He'll still think the country the best.

—A Contribution.

The Crop Control Bill of 1938 passed by a large majority on Saturday. This bill is for crop control in 1938 and must be voted on again next December for 1939. All the farmers of this community are satisfied with the outcome of the referendum. They are all of the opinion that it will help the farmers in the cotton and tobacco areas of the U. S. The farmers have confidence in the bill and they say any bill would be better than 1932.

—By TALMAGE GAY.

CHICKS NEED FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE

The chicken is primarily an out-of-door bird, not a "hot house plant."

Yet in bad weather, birds need some protection against cold, rain, and drafts, said Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at State College.

As a result, many poultrymen have a tendency to confine their birds, more than necessary.

On warm, sunny days give the birds, especially the young chicks, a chance to range outside. Exercise in the sunshine will develop vigorous birds.

But the ranges should be clean. It is better to keep chicks inside a clean house than to turn them out on a dirty range.

Poultrymen who buy their chicks will find it pays in the long run to buy only good quality chicks from

reliable sources. State blood-tested chicks from the near vicinity are usually best.

Don't overcrowd chicks or growing birds. Give them plenty of fresh air without exposing them to drafts. But don't overheat them, either, for this will lower their vitality.

It is a good idea to watch laying birds carefully. In the season of heavy laying, they are sensitive to changes in feed and management.

To prolong production in the spring, start feeding a wet mash at the first sign of a slump. Give the mash early in the afternoon, placing it in troughs in such quantities as the birds will readily clean up in 20 to 30 minutes.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: When purchasing baby chicks, what per cent of them should live?

ANSWER: There are many contributing factors to this, but when disease-free chicks are started and careful management practices are followed, about 90 per cent of the chicks are raised to ten weeks of age. At this time the chicks enter into the growing stock age and other factors will have to be considered. Errors in management such as overcrowding, chilling, over heating, poor ventilation and improper feeding will bring about heavy chick mortality. Germ borne infections also take a heavy toll of the young stock and precautions should be taken against this infection as well as improper management for best results.

QUESTION: It is necessary to use a hotbed or coldframe in bedding sweet potatoes?

ANSWER: Where climatic conditions allow, the plants may be propagated in an open plant bed. Coldframes should be used when conditions will not allow open beds and hot beds should be used when forcing early plants. The potatoes should be bedded in sand or light sandy soil obtained from areas where sweet potatoes have never been grown. Space the seed about three-fourths of an inch apart and cover three inches deep to insure ample root development. The plant bed should be kept moist but not waterlogged.

GOOD FERTILIZER IS NEEDED FOR TOBACCO

Flue-cured tobacco growers have found that the use of high-analysis fertilizer means high quality leaf.

L. T. Weeks assistant extension tobacco specialist at State College, says a 3-10-6 fertilizer is being recommended this year, especially for sandy loam soils.

On some of the heavier soils, a higher analysis of potash may be desirable, and for these a 3-10-8 mixture is recommended.

The rate of application of both fertilizers is around 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre, depending upon the fertility of the soil.

Any farmer in doubt as to what is the best fertilizer formula for his fields should consult his county farm agent. "And when buying fertilizer, insist that you get the formula you want," Weeks urged.

In some cases, particularly on lighter soils, use of sulphate of potash as a side-dresser is recommended at the rate of 60 to 100

pounds per acre.

This, of course, depends upon the type of soil and the amount of potash applied in the fertilizer just before the tobacco plants were set out.

A good side-dressing speeds up the plant growth and helps in the development of more uniform leaves when they are maturing.

Before tobacco is to be planted, the land should be disked and broken. On heavier soils, fertilizer may be applied a week or 10 days before the plants are set out. If the soil is lighter and there is a chance of the fertilizer leaching out during a heavy rain, the fertilizer should be put in just a few days before planting.

HOG-GRADING SERVICE PLANNED FOR FARMERS

Plans for training men to grade North Carolina hogs before they are shipped to market have been announced by H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State College.

A grading service is needed, he says, to determine the condition of the hogs so that the proper deductions may be made when the pork is soft or oily.

"Later this year we hope to have trained men whom both buyers and growers will accept as qualified to grade hogs accurately," Taylor stated.

The graders will be supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and trained by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Packers have offered the use of their coolers to be used as laboratories in training the graders.

Packers usually pay 75 cents to \$1.50 less a hundredweight for hogs which are soft or oily from eating waste peanuts or soybeans. Unless the hogs are graded accurately, the deductions may be too great or too small.

It is all right to feed soybeans and peanuts to hogs until they reach a weight of 85 pounds.

But after that, the hogs should be put on a corn ration together with tankage or fishmeal and soybean oil meal or cottonseed meal. If this is done, the hogs should be firm and hard by the time they attain a weight of 200 to 225 lbs.

HENRY W. GRADY SAID DIVERSIFY

In his address "The New South," delivered soon after the Civil War, Henry W. Grady said:

"First—no one crop will make people prosperous. If cotton held its monopoly under conditions that made other crops impossible, or under allurementments that made other crops exceptional, its dominion would be despotism.

"Whenever the greed for a money crop unbalances the wisdom of husbandry, the money crop is a curse. When it stimulates the general economy of the farm, it is the profit of farming.

"In an unprosperous strip of Carolina, when asked the cause of their poverty, the people say—'Tobacco—for it is our only crop.' In Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the richest American country by the census, when asked the cause of their prosperity, they say—'Tobacco—for it is the golden crown of a diversified agriculture.'

"The soil that produces cotton invites the grains and grasses, the orchard and the vine. Clover, corn, cotton, wheat and barley

thrive in the same inclosure; the peach, the apple, the apricot and the Siberian crab in the same orchard. Herds and flocks graze ten months every year in the meadows over which winter is but a passing breath and in which spring and autumn meet in summer's heart. Sugar cane, and oats, rice and potatoes are extremes that come together under our skies. To raise cotton and send its princely revenues to the west for supplies and to the east for usury, would be misfortune if soil and climate forced such a curse. When both invite independence, to remain in slavery is a crime.

"To mortgage our farms in Boston for money with which to buy meat and bread from western cribs and smokehouses, is folly unspeakable."

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FOR SALE: Cabbage, Onion and Collard Plants, all assorted, 500 plants, 50c; 1,000 plants, 75c; Sweet Potato and Tomato plants, 500 plants, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; Strawberry, Pepper and Egg Plants, \$2.00 per 1,000.—Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

RESULT OF TOBACCO REFERENDUM HELD SAT., MARCH 12, 1938, IN LITTLE RIVER TOWNSHIP

Total No. "Yes" Votes — — 1062
Total No. "No" Votes — — 39

Total Number — — — — 1108
Number Votes Challenged — 7

The YTHF Boys are busy studying livestock and expect a team to compete in the District Livestock Judging contest, which will be held during the first week in April. The following classes are expected to be used in the contest:

Breeding swine, dairy cattle, possibly breeding beef cattle and the identification of meat cuts in case local arrangements can be made for the meat display.

I wonder how many city folks realize that a 10-cent loaf of bread contains less than two cents worth of wheat, and that a dollar shirt is made from less than 20 cents worth of raw cotton.

Beware Kidney Germs if Tired, Nervous, Aching

Are you Run Down, Nervous, suffer Aching or Swollen Joints? Do you Get Up Nights, or suffer from Burning Passages, Frequent Headaches, Leg Pains, Backache, Dizziness, Puffy Eyelids, Loss of Appetite and Energy? If so, the true cause often may be germs developed in the body during colds, or by bad teeth or tonsils that need removing. These germs may attack the delicate membranes of your Kidneys or Bladder and often cause much trouble. Ordinary medicines can't help much because they don't fight the germs. The doctor's formula Cystex, now stocked by all druggists, starts fighting Kidney germs in 3 hours and must prove entirely satisfactory in 1 week and be exactly the medicine you need or money back is guaranteed. Telephone your druggist for Cystex (Siss-tex) today. The guarantee protects you.—Copr. 1937 The Knox Co.

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Collars, Hames

WANTED—Peas, Onions.

A. G. KEMP ----- Zebulon, N. C.

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So Shall Ye Reap

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Sweet-peas, scarlet sage, balsam, pinks, hollyhocks, pansies, phlox, nasturtiums, zinnias, poppies and many others.