



# FARM AND HOME

J. E. McINTIRE



## BIRCH TREES

In the following verses a native North Carolina poet, finds one tree that not even springs magic can make more beautiful:—  
How can this birch tree profit by the spring?  
No green or lustrous garment it can wear  
Will recompense the loss of silver boughs  
That are so lovely bare.

Clean as the moon without a wisp of cloud;  
White as a goddess carved upon a frieze;  
Its pale distinction, shining and aloof,  
Beside more somber trees.

O, April sunlight, do not hector it;  
And, warm winds, let it be; insist-ent spring,  
Stand by, abashed; how can you dare to touch  
So beautiful a thing?

— Anne Blackwell Payne

## BRIEFLY SPEAKING

The week beginning July 4, 1938 has been allotted to the Wakelon Y. T. H. F. Chapter for their camp period at White Lake. It is hoped that a large percentage of the boys will attend camp this year. The boys will be interested to know that the Wendell Chapter has the same camp period.

There has been much interest among the boys in the contest of individual scores, Mr. Mac having offered a cash award of \$10.00 to the highest scorer. The two top scorers were brothers, James and Wilbur Pulley. Wilbur winning by a margin of ten points.

Shelby Alford has been awarded 200 pounds of Chilean Nitrate for having the best written project plans. Shelby will have a demonstration plot using this fertilizer.

Of the 60 boys enrolled in Vocational Agriculture, 56 passed the examinations, an average of 93.3 per cent.

The Tri-Chapter meeting will be held in Wakelon on May 25, 1938. Wendell and Wake Forest chapters will have charge of the program, while Wakelon acts as hosts. These tri-chapter meetings are proving worth while for the boys. There is a keen spirit of friendly rivalry, and many friendships are being formed among the boys of the three schools. At the next meeting officers will be elected.

## QUOTAS ENCOURAGE SUPERIOR TOBACCO

Although there is no sharp dividing line, tobacco growers fall into two general classes—those who try to grow the most tobacco and those who attempt to produce the best quality leaf.

Those in the first class often sacrifice quality for greater production by planting more acreage than they can tend properly, says Lloyd T. Weeks, assistant tobacco specialist for the State College Extension Service.

Under the marketing quotas adopted by tobacco growers and administered by the AAA, the "quantity" growers are encouraged to become "quality" growers.

Weather conditions often affect leaf quality, but even in bad years,

with proper care, the farmer can grow good tobacco.

Many North Carolina producers of flue-cured tobacco do not use enough potash. Experiments have shown that plenty of potash makes a bright, smooth leaf that is easy to cure. Although fertilizers have been applied already in most sections, it is still possible to remedy potash shortages by adding a side dressing of 60 to 120 pounds of sulfate of potash to the acre. This should be done within 20 days after transplanting.

Plans for the control of such diseases as root knot and Granville wilt must be made at least two years ahead, so now is the time to start control plans for the 1940 crop.

Where root knot, or "big root", is prevalent, a proper rotation effectively reduces damage. A suggested rotation is to follow the tobacco crop with a root-knot resistant legume, such as peanuts or velvet beans. This can be followed the second year with a weed fallow. Tobacco is planted again the third year.

## CONTROL OF POTATO BEETLE

An application of calcium arsenate should be made as soon as the beetles appear in any number and continued as often as the beetles become numerous. This poison may be used either as a dust or spray, but the plants should be thoroughly covered for best results. For dusting the material should be used without dilution. A small hand duster has given excellent results. When used as a spray use ten teaspoonful of calcium arsenate to three gallons of water for small gardens and two pounds of the poison to 50 gallons of water for large amounts.

## FEEDING THE BABY CHICKS

Chicks should be given grain feed after the first eight or ten days. This should be fed two or three times a day in the mash hoppers and on top of the mash. This lessens the chance of the chick picking up droppings. It is very essential that sufficient hopper space be supplied so that all the birds can eat at one time. Where it is necessary to keep the chicks in the brooder house, the ration should be supplemented with one per cent of biologically tested cod liver oil. However, if the birds have access to a range and direct sunlight this supplement is unnecessary.

## OFFICERS FOR Y. T. H. F. CLUB FOR 1938 TILL CHRISTMAS

President, Robert Lee Kimball; Vice-President, Haywood (Sam) Perry; Secretary, Wilbur Eddins; Assistant Secy., Forest Mitchell; Treasurer, Hilton Gay; Reporter, Durwood Stallings; Credit, Mr. Mac; Sergeant of Arms: Jack Massey, Jack Perry, J. P. Murray; Program Committee: Sam Perry, Harold Massey, Wilbur Hales; Social Committee; Hilton Gay, Forest Mitchell, Alvin Ray; Executive Committee: Needham Horton, Wilbur Pulley, Talmage Gay.

For the years of 1937 and 1938 we have had 49 absent boys for the club. Out of this one boy made 6 of them. One boy made 4 of them. Four boys made three each. Seven boys made 2 each. Thirteen made 1 each. There were 64 on roll and out of these there were 28 boys put on the program. Four boys were put on the program over once.

The initiation was held on November 16, 1937 on Thursday night at 7:00.

On November 19, 1937, we went thru the Y. T. H. F. ritual for the first time.

We had our Father-Son Banquet on February 17, 1938. We paid \$1.00 each for the banquet.

Dates to go to White Lake were: First choice: July 4, second choice June 27, third choice July 11.

The captains for the teams at Field Day were:

Baseball — — — Forest Mitchell  
Volleyball — — — Robert Curtis  
Softball — — — Russell Weathers  
Horse shoe — — — S. J. Perry

Everyone has paid their dues to the treasurer for a hundred per cent.

We have played four volleyball games and won two of them.

We have \$16.00 in the treasury now. Most of this was made by selling drinks at basketball games.

We had a football team out of the club which Robert Lee Kimball was captain. Forest Mitchell for the baseball team. Volleyball, outside of Field Day, was Red Kimball.

Robert Lee Kimball.

## BEAUTIFYING THE FARMSTEAD TREES

Trees should be planted with possibilities of giving an attractive appearance to the farmstead, and making it a more comfortable place in which to live. We need trees for protection from the north west winds of winter and for shade in summer. To have this protection

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**BABY CHICKS**  
Hatch each Wednesday. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, English White Leghorns.  
**ZEBULON HATCHERY**  
Zebulon, N. C.

we should locate our trees where the force of the wind will be broken. To have the shade we desire we must form a background or setting for the buildings from as many points as possible. Smaller flowering trees may be used in front in addition to the shelter trees.

Two things to remember about shade trees is their value as a setting for the building, and the other is the desirable points at which to have shade trees. Trees should not be planted directly in front of the house, as it cuts off the view. The trees should not be planted close enough together to allow the limbs to hide the front.

It is nice to have trees at the rear of the fouse to form a frame for the house. A lawn is very necessary to the beauty of the home. Trees over the lawn and along the

roadside will add beauty, but caution should be taken so the front view of the house is not closed.

To particularly hide barns, trees may be planted around the barns, but should not be placed where they will interfere with the work, and so that sunshine can be enjoyed by the cattle in the winter.

As it is often desirable to screen objects from view, trees may be placed near the object wished to be hidden.

Trees seem so tiny when planted, but soon they grow up in beauty. As they grow we love them so that we consider them priceless.

Needham Horton.

Sutter County, California, leads all United States counties in production of peaches and in number of peach trees, according to Census Bureau reports.

## SPECIAL PRICE ON LIME

SOY BEANS, COTTON SEED (Direct from Coker; One and Two Years from Coker)—GARDEN SEEDS, Loose or Packaged; FIELD SEEDS; PAINTS and OIL; FERTILIZERS; SEED PEANUTS.

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A. G. KEMP — Zebulon, N. C.

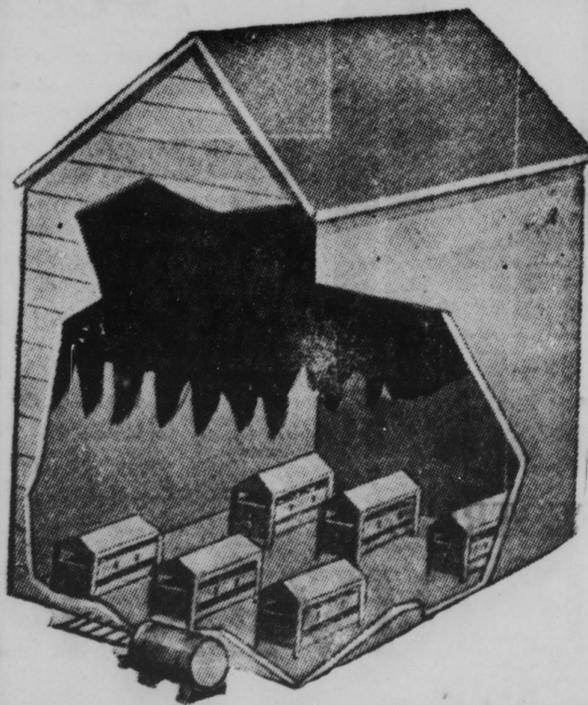
## PAINTS

Old Dutch White Lead, \$9.50 per hundred pounds. Roof and Barn Paint, \$1.15 Per Gallon. Flat Wall Paint, \$1.95 per gallon and up. Shingle Stain (green), \$1.50 per gallon. Semi-Paste Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Dryers, Linseed Oils. We have everything in stock. Come in, let's talk it over. Over 400 gallons shipped to us this week.

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