

FARM and HOME

J. E. McINTIRE

MAINTAINED

Prices of the better grades of slaughter cattle in October and early November were maintained near the seasonally high levels reached in the early fall, and prices of lower grades showed a tendency to strengthen, says L. I. Case, of State College.

IMPROVEMENT

J. A. Shanklin, extension cotton specialist at State College, says that upland cotton ginned to November 1 was longer in staple, on the average, than cotton ginned to the same date last year. The grade remained about the same.

PROPOSAL

Consideration is being given to the working out of a plan whereby burley tobacco in excess of the 1938 marketing quotas might be stored and loans made available on the stored excess of producers who did not overplant their 1938 acreage allotments.

HIGHER

Household operation costs were higher in small southeastern cities than in similar cities in other parts of the United States, a survey just completed by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics reveals. Gastonia was the North Carolina city studied.

130,215,000

Preliminary figures of the Bureau of Census show the United States to have a population now of 130,215,000.

EROSION CONTROLLED BY WATER DISPOSAL

A well-planned water disposal system for farm land is essential to the developing of a complete erosion control program, according to W. D. Lee of the State College Extension service and E. B. Garrett, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service.

The first step consists of making a general survey of the entire farm, in which consideration is given to topographic features, slope and erosion conditions and the individual farm requirements based on available land and proper land use policies. In the Soil Conservation Districts being set up throughout the State, the next step is a detailed survey, from which a water disposal map of the farm is prepared.

A copy of the map is presented the farmer and it shows the proposed location of terraces, with length, direction of flow, and drainage area indicated; the proposed location of waterways and disposal areas, with size and planned treatment indicated; the location of field boundaries, including possible relocation of fences; the location of existing and proposed roads to provide access to all points on the farm; and the proposed location of other erosion control structures, such as contour furrows, diversion ditches, gully dams and stock ponds.

To complete water disposal plans, a schedule of operations is worked out by the planning technician and the farmer, showing the order and the year in which terraces and outlets in the various fields are to be constructed. Such factors as available labor and equipment, volume of work, and the order in which this work is to be done are taken into consideration in preparing the schedule.

WHEN TO SOW

The best time to sow seeds in hotbeds for early vegetable crops depends upon the time the plants are wanted in the field and the section of the State in which the garden is located. In Eastern North Carolina such hardy crops as cabbages and lettuce are sown in the fall in open beds or cold-frames and transplanted as early as January 15. In the mountain sections these hardy crops are sown in the beds about January 1 to 15. For the early crop of tender vegetables such as tomatoes and peppers, the seed should be started in hotbeds or window boxes from eight to ten weeks before it is safe to set in the field.

CAN FRESH MEAT

It will be a good thing to can a part of the fresh pork, especially the liver, ribs, loin, and sausage that need not be used at once. Kept in the smoke-house the meat rapidly loses its freshness and becomes too salty. Canned, it is as good months later as when first put away.

Have the liver well done before putting it into jars, and use liquid enough to cover the pieces, which should be fairly small. Do not get it too salty, as adding salt is easier than taking it out. Don't use a jar larger than a quart and be especially careful about jar rings, as grease is hard on them. Boil the jars after filling with the cooked liver or meat and partially sealing. Unless you have a pressure cooker, it is better to boil quarts two hours after the meat is cooked and packed in them. Lots of trouble, but no worse than feeling bad from trying to eat all the sausage, ribs and "bone" before it gets salty.

FIREWOOD HARVEST WILL IMPROVE YOUR FOREST

By J. C. KEITH, Assistant County Agent

Farmers can defy the old adage, "You can't have your cake and keep it too". No, sir, that does not apply to the farm timber crop when we use common sense in cutting the annual supply of firewood. Every good farmer is interested in keeping every acre of his land at work producing an income and at the same time supplying the needs of his farm. Quite a few farmers are finding it good business to help their woodland grow better and bigger crop of commercial timber by practicing timber stand improvement through a systematic thinning of their timber.

Using this method the farmer can make his firewood cutting serve as a "two-edged sword". He gets his needed fuel to heat the home, cook the meals, cure tobacco and at the same time improve the growing condition for his timber crop by taking out the crowded, crippled, diseased, or otherwise defective trees. He thus reduces competition for both roots and crown of the choicer trees, giving each tree an opportunity to develop a smooth, straight stem or trunk and grow fast enough to pay good profit for use of the land. Folks, it's just a "common sense" way of doing the job—just like thinning and weeding your corn or chopping your cotton.

The firewood needs on the farms of Wake County can be taken from

woodlands of our farms through these thinnings and the cutting of otherwise worthless trees without the necessity of clearing more land to become idle and non-productive.

If you will walk through your woodland you will see acre after acre where trees are too thick for growth. By cutting out the crowded, diseased, and crippled trees these areas will yield 5 to 10 and even as much as 15 cords of good firewood and leave a full stand of 200 to 600 choice trees per acre, according to age and size of timber. On other acres previously cut over, you will find many trees of a quality too poor for timber at time of logging and under these a good stand of reproduction fighting for ground space below and sunlight above. Cutting these cull trees will serve the double purpose of furnishing firewood and releasing the young trees for a future timber crop.

The winter season is wood cutting time. Why not do the job systematically? We are now planning for a number of Timber Thinning demonstrations in Wake County. Would you like to have one of these demonstrations on your farm or in your community? Let us have your request early.

COTTON ACREAGE FOR THIS COUNTY TOTALS 17,827 ACRES

Wake county's cotton acreage allotment for 1939 is 17,827 acres it was announced in Raleigh by E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College.

This allotment represents this county's share of the 931,031 cotton acres allotted to North Carolina for 1939 under the federal farm program. Of this total, 882,647 acres have been divided among the state's cotton-growing counties. Of the balance, 16,128 acres have been held in reserve for allotment to new growers and 32,256 acres have been reserved to be used to give all farmers in the State who have been producing as much as five acres an allotment of five acres, and the remainder is to be used to give all farms an equal share of the county allotment.

In addition to the original quota, this county will receive its proportionate share of the 32,256 acres and also will be allotted the number of acres required to give each individual producer an allotment equal to 50 per cent of the 1937 planted, plus diverted, acreage of cotton.

The largest county allotment went to Robeson, which received 51,244 acres. The smallest allotment, 24 acres, went to McDowell, a mountain county that grows very little short staple cotton.

Cotton allotments to individual farmers already have been worked out for all counties by county AAA committees composed of local farmers. Cotton and flue-cured tobacco allotments to individual farmers in all counties are expected to be made before the December 10 referendum on marketing quotas.

SMALL GRAIN TROUBLE

Greene County farmers report small grain dying from anthracnose. The disease is reported to be common on rye, oats and wheat with oats most seriously affected. Dr. Frank Poole, pathologist of the Experiment Station, says the fungus will disappear with cooler weather and the grain will recover.

AAA OFFICER TELLS WHY QUOTAS NEEDED

In the referendum on cotton and flue-cured tobacco quotas for 1939, scheduled for December 10, producers of North Carolina will have a chance to decide for themselves whether or not they want to keep the supply of cotton and tobacco at a more reasonable level and then to keep excessive supplies that ruin prices from piling up in the future, says E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College.

"Quotas also protect the farmers who plant within their acreage allotments from having their efforts defeated by those who overplant," Floyd said.

In this connection the AAA officer pointed out that with quotas in effect this year, the national cotton allotment was not overplanted. The national allotment was about 27,500,000 acres and producers actually grew about 26,450,000 acres. This indicates that quotas were one factor in keeping the adjustment efforts of cooperating farmers from being defeated or made less effective by those who otherwise might have stayed out of the program.

Every farmer owes it to himself to learn all he can about the 1939 AAA program, and then vote his convictions in the December 10 referendum. Meetings to explain the program are being held throughout the cotton and flue-cured tobacco sections, to be climaxed by a mass meeting of farmers at the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium on Thursday, December 1, to hear Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture.

Separate ballot boxes for cotton and tobacco quota voters will be provided at community polling places for the December 10 referendum. Any farmer who produced flue-cured tobacco in 1938 and cotton producers of a staple of 1 1/2 inches or less are eligible to vote.

FOR SALE—DYNAMITE, CAPS, fuse, stone jars, kettles, heaters, and irons, grates. A. G. Kemp, Zebulon, N. C.

IF YOU WANT HAY BALED See or Write L. J. CREECH Route 1 — Wendell

Wheat, Oats, SEEDS Hog Killing Time!
Ital. Rye Grass Kettles, All Sizes

Stone, Enamel, Tin Jars, Salt, Sausage Mills, Seasoning, Pepper, Sage, Butcher Knives, Wood, Tin Tubs, Heaters, Pipe, Axes, Rifles, Guns; Shells, 75c; Kerosene, 10c Gal; Sugar, 5c; Pure Coffee, 12 1/2c; 24 lbs. Flour, 60c.

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

Norfolk Southern Railroad

Beginning February 1, 1938

9:30 A. M. Lv. Norfolk	Ar. 4:50 P. M.
11:17 A. M. Lv. Elizabeth City	Ar. 3:02 P. M.
2:06 P. M. Lv. Washington	Ar. 11:50 A. M.
3:07 P. M. Lv. Greenville	Ar. 10:52 A. M.
3:32 P. M. Lv. Farmville	Ar. 10:18 A. M.
4:27 P. M. Lv. Wilson	Ar. 9:25 A. M.
5:26 P. M. Lv. Zebulon	Ar. 8:25 A. M.
5:36 P. M. Lv. Wendell	Ar. 8:15 A. M.
6:20 P. M. Lv. Raleigh	Lv. 7:30 A. M.

Travel for 2 cents a mile

ECONOMY — SPEED — SAFETY

I HAVE PAINS IN MY MUSCLES AND PAINS IN MY HEAD INSTEAD OF OUT SHOPPING - I SHOULD BE IN BED

I USED TO SUFFER THE SAME WAY UNTIL I FOUND QUICK RELIEF IN AN ANTI-PAIN PILL

ANTI-PAIN PILLS BEYOND QUESTION, RELIEVE - BUT DON'T CAUSE INDIGESTION

Did you ever take a medicine to stop headache and have the headache stop and a stomach ache start?

We'll wager you didn't take an Anti-Pain Pill. Anti-Pain Pills do not upset the stomach. They take effect quickly too—and they taste like wintergreen wafers.

You can't do good work—you can't have a good time when you are suffering from

Neuralgia Headache
Muscular or Periodic pains

Why don't you try the Anti-Pain Pill way to relief? We believe you will be delighted with the results. Thousands of others are.

It will not cost much. Anti-Pain Pills sell for one cent each, (less in Economy Package) and one pill usually relieves.

Get Anti-Pain Pills at your Drug Store.
Regular pkg. 25 for 25c. Economy pkg. 125 for \$1.00.