There's Not As Much Livestock But Its Overall Value Is Higher

There isn't as much livestock on North Carolina farms as a year and over was placed at 376,000 all hogs 30 per cent earlier, and taught the book entitled "Shining ago, says the State-Federal Crop head, a decline of two per cent Reporting Service in the N. C. Agriculture Department.

The estimate, based upon reports received from thousands of farmers in the State, says there were fewer mules, cattle, sheep and chickens on January 1 than on the same date a year agobut slightly larger numbers of uary 1, 1947, being estimated at hogs and turkeys.

lina livestock was placed at \$220,- age of 56,000 head. However, the 828,000 as against \$200,819,000 a increase in the average value per year earlier and \$134,502,000 for the 10-year (1936-45) average.

per head of all cattle offset declines in numbers. However, the average. decrease in the number of chickens more than offset the advance in the average value.

Horses and Mules

The number of horses on oNrth Carolina farms as of January 1 was estimated at 95,000 head, the same as on January 1, 1946, but 5,000 head above the 10-year average value per head declined \$4 and as a result the total value was about three per cent less than on the same date a year earlier. Mules, estimated at 277,000 head, were about two per cent under the number a year earlier, and about seven per cent less than the 10year average number. Thus the total value was about two per cent less.

Cattle and Calves

The number of all cattle and calves of North Carolina farms January 1, 1947, was estimated at 677,000 head, a decrease of about two per cent from the preceding but still about four per cent more than the average number on farms during the 1936-45 period. The value per head of all cattle averaged \$81.70, compared with \$67.50 the preceding year and \$40.10 for the 10 - year average value per head more than offset the drop in number and the total value of all cattle on North Carolina farms January 1 was \$55,311,000, or about 19 per cent above the total value on January 1, 1946, and slightly more than double the 10-year (1936-45) average. The number of milk cows and heifers two years old

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from last year but still three per cent above the 10-year average.

downward trend, with the num- head, or 5,000 head more than was bers on North Carolina farms Jan-39,000 head, compared with 42,000 The total value of North Caro- a year ago and the 10-year averhead was enough to give a total inventory value of \$554,000, com-Increases in the average value pared with \$428,000 on January 1, 1946, and \$378,000 for the 10-year

Hogs

Hogs numbers on farms showed an increase of eight per cent, with an estimated number of 1,103,000

head on farms January 1. The value per head on January 1, 1947, averaged \$28.30, compared with \$23.50 a year ago and the 10year average of \$11.40. Increases in both the number and value per head has placed the total value of teacher of Bunn High School, 126 per cent above the 10-year Like the Stars" to the W. M. S. FOR SALE-MILCH COW, WITH (1936-45) average total value.

lurkeys

The number of turkeys on farms Sheep numbers continued the January 1 was estimated at 56,000 on farms a year earlier, but still 4,000 head below the 10-year (1935-46) average. The value per head averaged slightly more than a year earlier. The total value of all turkeys on farms January 1 was estimated at \$325,000, about 14 per cent above the total value on January 1, 1946, and about 76 per cent greater than the average total value for the 10-year period (1936-45).

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Rev. Thompson Teaches Pearces Study Course

Rev. Mr. Horace Thompson, and Y. W. A. at Pearces Monday night. It was enjoyed by everyone;

each member went away with a new thought in life.

Mrs. H. K. Baker presented Mr. Thompson with a gift from the Societies. The Society enjoyed refreshments of ice cream, cake and

third calf. See John · Brannan, Route No. 4, Zebulon, N. C.

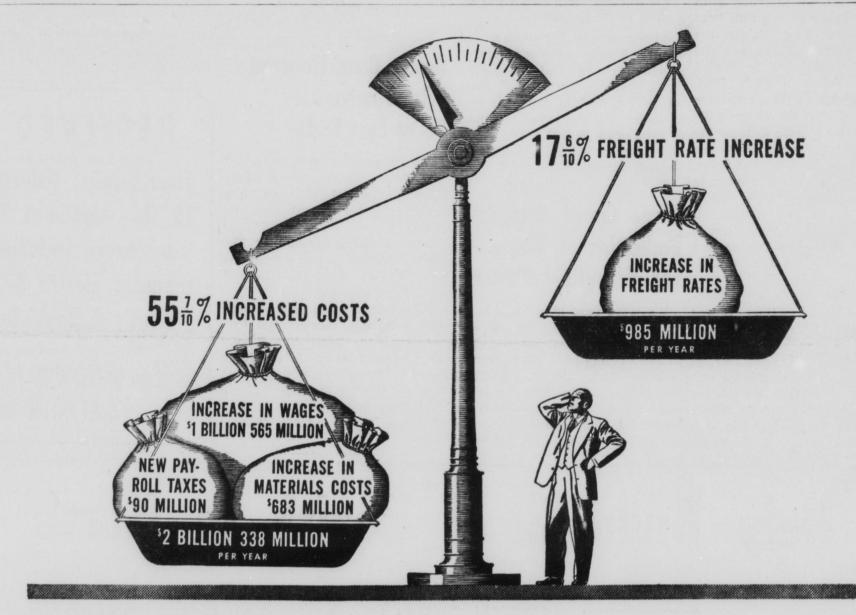
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Friday Night, March 14 -

ZEBULON SCOUTS CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE

Game Starts at 7:30 in the Wakelon Gym

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Why freight rates are going up...

Since 1939, railroad employes have had three general pay raises totaling 52 % and the prices of fuel, materials and supplies have risen 61%.

But when the war ended in 1945, the railroads were still hauling freight at rates no higher, and in some cases lower, than when the war began.

Without increased revenues, railroads could not meet these costs and also provide improvements in equipment and facilities—improvements that are essential for the low-cost freight and passenger services which are necessary to America's high standard of living.

Under these circumstances—and almost a year after the last major wage increase - the Interstate Commerce Commission recently approved an average increase in freight rates of 176/10%.

Of all the price increases in America

today, few have been so little and so late as that in the price of railroad transportation.

How important are healthy railroads to a prosperous country?

Only when the railroads are financially healthy can they provide the new equipment, improved road beds, and better terminal facilities needed for still better service to you.

The defense of the nation depends upon the continuance of the efficient transportation which served the nation so well in the last war.

The railroads are among the largest employers of labor. They buy over

100,000 different products. They pay big taxes—taxes which are spent not only for public schools, public health, and police and fire protection, but even for highways, airways, airports and inland waterways.

Railroads are America's lifelinekeeping goods flowing among the 48 states day and night in all weather.

They can continue to do this only if there is a reasonable balance between income and outgo. Like yourself, the railroads must make ends meet!

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