

## Indians' Education Problem, Too

By DR. R. D. WELLONS  
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When, in 1885, the State of North Carolina, by act of its legislative assembly, set up a separate system of education for its Indian citizens, it is safe to say that no one stopped to think of the end to which such a separation would lead.

This system now consists of some 35 elementary schools, six high schools, and one four-year standard liberal arts college, with no provision for post-graduate studies.

Very few people in North Carolina know what has happened in this third educational system, and only the Indians know the limitations that have thus unwittingly been put upon them. But when a graduate of Pembroke State college takes his bachelor of arts diploma to the University of North Carolina and presents it as a credential for admission, he knows that he has already reached the end of his education when he is told by the University registrar: "You are now academically eligible for admission to the Graduate School of the University, but racially you are not eligible."

If this same graduate of Pembroke State college seeks admission to the graduate school of some other university, he soon learns that the other universities prefer to follow the practice of the University of North Carolina in the matter of admissions.

Thus the separate system which was created in an effort to serve the Indians leads, so far as graduate education is concerned, to a dead end.

### How To Handle Rats — Don't Let 'Em Get In

"Don't let him in" is the motto of J. A. Floyd, Robeson county farmer, in his year-round fight against rats and mice.

Mr. Floyd recently explained his method of rat-control in a letter to James T. Conner, Jr., in charge of extension entomology.

Ever since he was a boy he knew how he was going to fight these destructive pests, Mr. Floyd said, but it was only a few years ago before he could put his ideas into practice. Since that time he has not lost an ear of corn nor a pint of

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**  
Having qualified as administrator of Clara Roper, deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 26 day of April, 1948 or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.  
This 26 day of April, 1948.  
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Administrator

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## Care Needed In Brooding Baby Chicks

Providing ample floor space, maintaining normal brooding temperatures, and providing adequate ventilation are three practices which are neglected in the brooding of baby chicks, according to Roy S. Dearstyne, extension poultry specialist at State college.

The success of North Carolina poultrymen this year will depend to a large extent upon how carefully they carry out these practices, Professor Dearstyne said.

Overcrowding baby chicks is a sure way to check their growth and reduce vitality, the poultry leader said. Reduced vitality in turn causes the outbreaks and has never had but one mouse in his home in more than 15 years. The secret, he says, is ratproof buildings.

"Our cellar is ratproof and mouseproof," he stated, "and, also, our garage, corn crib, hay loft, tobacco barn and stables."

Poisoning rats is a good way to get rid of many of them, said the farmer, but if you "don't let him in," you don't have to worry about putting out poison. They must eat to live; therefore, if their food supply is cut off, they will either leave your farm or starve to death, he said.

break of various diseases. Each chick should have one-half square foot of floor space when started in the brooder house, and this space should be increased as the chicks develop in size.

Excessive brooder house temperature gives the same results as overcrowding. Normally, during the first few days, the temperature should be 95 degrees at about two inches above the floor at the edge of the brooder. This temperature can be reduced five degrees each week until the chicks are feathered out, depending on the outside temperatures, he said.

All brooder houses should be built to provide constant circulation of air without direct drafts on the chicks. Failure to properly use ventilation facilities reacts against the health and growth of the chicks.

Litter is placed in the house to insulate and absorb moisture. Droppings from the birds and condensation of moisture in the house usually work the absorptive capacity of the litter to a high extent. Good ventilation absorbs a high per cent of the moisture in the litter and thus aids in keeping it dry and lengthening its use.

### State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. How can I treat pruning wounds in my orchard?

A. Pruning wounds will heal most rapidly when made close. Avoid leaving stubs which will eventually rot, especially if large. It is not necessary to cover

wounds of two inches or less with protective material. When larger wounds are made it is advisable to cover them with a preparation of pure white lead and linseed oil. Grafting wax, Tree Tangle Foot, or a Bordeaux mixture linseed oil preparation may be used.

Grafting wax which can be applied with a brush is made as follows: Resin 5 pounds; beeswax, 1 pound; raw linseed oil, about one teacupful. Melt resin, add to melted beeswax and then the linseed oil, mixing thoroughly. The operator should carry along some kind of a heating device in order to keep the wax in a melted condition when applying with a brush. A grafting lantern is often used as a convenient heating device. Bordeaux mixture linseed oil preparation is made by adding linseed oil to powered Bordeaux in proportion that will give a mixture similar to white-lead paint.

Q. Can the extension farm forester tell me what definite price I should receive for my timber?

A. No, he can only indicate the approximate value of your timber. Prices depend upon the size and quality of timber, log-

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ging conditions, distance from market, and possible market outlets in a given area.

A total of 1,336,780 persons were living on North Carolina farms January 1, 1947.



Springtime is salad time... and a good time to spring some fresh combinations on your family and guests. So today I'm going to tell you about a few that are sure to be as welcome as the flowers in May.

**FLOWERPOT-LUCK**  
For tempting taste buds, try radish roses with green pepper stems and water cress leaves! Arrange 3 of these flavorful flowers on each plate and add a flowerpot made like this: Soften 2 tps. of A&P's plain ANN PAGE GELATIN in cold water. Combine 3 ounces softened cream cheese with enough milk to make 1 cup. Add a dash salt and 2 tps. softened Bleu cheese. Melt gelatin over hot water and stir into mixture. Pour into 2 custard cups; chill till firm; unmold and cut in half lengthwise. Place 1 half (cut-side down) on each plate under radish rosebush.

**DRESSING BLESSING**  
A good salad rates a good dressing... and here's how to make one that rates raves: Put ½ cup of A&P's ANN PAGE VINEGAR and 2 tps. chili sauce in a jar. Add 2 tps. salt, 1 tsp. sugar, 1 tsp. dry mustard and ¼ tsp. cayenne. Shake well. Add 1½ cups olive oil, and shake till thick. Makes 1 pint. Strong for garlic? Pop a clove of it into the jar, too!

**BEANS WITH SPRING ZING**  
There's nothing like bean salad to satisfy keen appetites... especially when it's made with A&P's SULTANA RED BEANS. I fix mine like this: Mix a 16-oz. can SULTANA RED BEANS with 1 tsp. vinegar, ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. chili powder and ½ tsp. dry mustard. Chill thoroughly. Arrange on 2 cups of shredded cabbage; top with 8 onion rings and 8 green pepper rings, and garnish with sections of 2 tomatoes. Serve with salad dressing. 4 servings.

**BEET TREAT**  
Want a bright bouquet for your spring salad bowl? Wash, drain and dry ¼ lb. of spinach. Chop the tender inside leaves and add 1½ cups of IONA CUT BEETS from the A&P, ½ cup diced celery and ¼ cup French dressing. Toss lightly and serve on lettuce. Enough for 4 to 6 portions.

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