

ADVISES NOT TO CHANGE FEED FOR POULTRY

Poorer Feeds Should Not Be Used Just To Keep Down Expenses

It is a wise plan to use home-grown feeds for poultry, but it is a poor policy to substitute poorer feeds in an effort to keep down expenses.

"Poultry has suffered along with other farm crops, but due to the drop in feed prices in proportion to the prices being received for eggs and because of the mild winter premitting production to stay at level, poultrymen have been much encouraged to go ahead with their work."

GIVES ADVICE ON CARE OF LAWNS

Fertilizers To Be More Practical

Once the home owner has a good lawn established, his problem thereafter is to keep it in a thrifty condition.

"As it becomes more difficult to get stable manure at reasonable prices, home owners are finding the use of commercial fertilizers to be more practical in supplying plant food to their lawns and grounds."

They will produce only the highest quality of eggs.

Mr. Dearstine insists that green feed, plenty of sunlight, an adequate mineral supply and milk in some form should be fed the birds to get the best eggs for producing healthy chicks.

SAYS BUILDING FERTILE SOIL IS SIMPLE, CHEAP

So Easy, Simple and Cheap N. C. Folks Won't Do It, Says Leading Farmer

The reason folks in North Carolina will not build up their soils is that it is so easy to do, so simple, and so cheap.

This statement is attributed to Tom Purdie, successful Cumberland County farmer, who made the remark in a farmers' meeting attended by Enos C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College.

"By the simple practice of growing a large amount of soybeans in his corn Mr. Purdie has built up his soil to the point where nitrogenous fertilizers do more harm than good," says Mr. Blair.

Another way is to buy one bushel of lespedeza seed, costing two dollars, and sow this on an acre of small grain this spring.

"Mr. Blair says he has saved five to ten bushels may be saved for seed next year. Mr. Blair says he realizes times are hard, but there is no farmer who can not make this simple start in building up his soils to prepare for better days to come.

SPRAYING COSTS LITTLE BUT IT IS OF IMPORTANCE

The cash outlay necessary for spray materials needed to produce quality apples and peaches in the farmer-owned orchards of North Carolina is comparatively little, yet, high quality fruit cannot be produced without spraying.

"This is one of the most important orchard operations," says H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State College. "The cash outlay for spray materials including gas and oil for the power machines has averaged about \$3 an acre for apples and \$1.50 an acre for peaches according to production records kept by a number of orchard men in 1931.

The amount of dilute spray solution used in covering the orchard at one spraying, averaged from 1-1/2 to 2 gallons a tree or about 75 to 100 gallons an orchard.

quantities, but they should not entirely displace the animal protein, especially at this season of the year, when production is heavy and the eggs are being used for hatching."

Any radical change from the usual methods of feeding at this time is desirable that one-half the nitrogen be from the quickly available inorganic sources, such as nitrate of soda and the other half from the slower acting organic sources such as cottonseed meal.

When the grass is two to three inches high it should get its first cutting with the mower blades set high. Then the lawn should be mowed regularly thereafter as the grass reaches this height.

Constant watering will prevent the soil being aerated and thus suffocate or prevent healthy root development. Mr. Randall says the most common error is watering the lawn by merely sprinkling frequently.

TAKEN UP: SANDY-COLORED Sow, weighing about 150 pounds; smooth crop and under keel right ear; split in left. Owner can get same by paying cost. Hubert Modlin.

Growers sometimes try to cut corners in times of poor prices for their fruit, but one cannot save dollars by not spraying, the horticulturist says. During periods of poor prices, quality fruit will move faster than fruit of low quality.

Harnett Farmers Going Strong For Lespedeza

Over 6,000 pounds of pasture grasses and lespedeza seed have been ordered by Harnett County farmers in the last few days.

FARMER SHOULD BE MAN TO FIX PRICE TOBACCO

Rev. J. M. Perry Describes Method of Bringing This About

By Rev. J. M. PERRY

In our first of this series of articles, "Making America Safe for the Toiler," we called attention to the inexcusable and utterly indefensible policy of exorbitant profits declared by the big corporations out of the pockets of the overburdened and discouraged farmers of our country.

In the second, "Out of Slavery Into Business," we emphasized the place of primacy the farmer occupies in American economic life. Outside of the highly industrialized centers perhaps fully 80 per cent of the people are dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the products of the farm.

In the New York Times and carried by the Raleigh News and Observer, declares Arkansas folks are going back to the farms, and that 82 per cent of the population draws support from the farm. We showed that the present method of farm marketing, and especially that of tobacco, was obsolete, antiquated and unethical.

Now in this third, and in brief, we purpose to show how we can remedy the bad situation in which the farmer has found himself emmeshed. In seeking a remedy we are not only seeking help for the farmer, but for the rest of us, as well. When the farmer comes back, we shall all profit, and general and universal prosperity will manifestly return.

"Get the money where the money is" is quite current in some of our papers, but some one must rise up who is fearless enough to say in no unmistakable terms where the money is, and then go there for it, if we are to lift the ax burden from the backs of the better say, underpaid farmer, instead of overtaxed farmer. So it is with the remedy for the tobacco farmer. He must take stock at once of his plight, his ability, and his resources and act with fearlessness, courage and daring.

The remedy we propose is for the farmer to fix the price of leaf tobacco between now and opening sales in 1932. Now do not faint. It is highly necessary, thoroughly practical, and even indeed possible.

Some will say he hasn't the money. What hasn't he the money? The wag who knows how to go home out of the rain knows why. Some one else has it who neither deserves it nor needs it. We ask, when did the time come when the poor have no voice at the council tables of the world, and no consideration in the economic assemblies of our commonwealth and our nation. Have we no one left with enough sense of eternal justice to plead the cause of the underprivileged and ignominiously exploited masses of mankind? Where are the Washingtons, Jeffersons, Lincolns, Bryans, Wilsons, and other great champions of the plain people and their divine and constitutional rights?

Some one else says the farmer can not do that—he hasn't the leaders. What college or university in America that is not represented by a worthy son of the soil? They have the leadership, the brains, the ability and now more than ever before the urge of the sense of unfair treatment. What more do they need? One more factor enters into the equation and that is the willingness, the courage, and grim determination to trust one another and cooperate. The big companies make millions out of the farmers because they cooperate, and have calamity howlers going around telling the farmer he can not, and sowing the psychology of fear and inferiority complex in the minds of the farmers of America. It is time to bestir ourselves and quit ourselves like men. So here goes:

1. Each tobacco-growing state appoint a state committee of seven men or persons, consisting of three farmers, two warehousemen, one merchant and one banker. Each several counties and local markets to be similarly organized.

2. A central or interstate commission composed of one member from each state committee, and a general chairman be appointed, whose province shall be the steering of the state committees, the gathering of information, the tentative price-fixing, and the high est appeal for relief from the farmer, the warehousemen, and the tobacco manufacturers.

3. In fixing the price of tobacco for 1932, the central commission, in cooperation with state committees shall,

through expert help, review the range of tobacco prices for 5, 10, or 15 years, and then settle the price on a fair and equitable basis, with due regard and consideration for the farmer, the warehouseman, the manufacturer, and the public in general.

4. The prices shall be fixed according to grade, and that determined by experienced auctioneers, warehousemen, farmers, and expert graders, if possible. Grading will be relative and not absolute, but will be flexible enough to make possible the grouping of a near like quality of tobacco and thereby save the annoyance of a multiplicity of minor shades and grades.

5. The commission in fixing the price shall seek to make possible the wide and orderly distribution of the millions of dollars among the farmers, warehousemen, and others that have heretofore made up the excess profits in the industry, but at the same time endeavor to provide for the profitable manufacturing side of the industry as well as the grower.

6. Tobacco corporations may seek redress through the commission, as well as warehousemen, farmers, and communities.

7. Permit no more new barns to be built in five years, provided the industry does not urgently demand a change. Old ones may be replaced, and those that burn may be rebuilt.

8. Fifty per cent of all tobacco of each and every farmer may be sold or offered for sale first. If the companies desire it, another percentage may be offered and so on until the entire crop is sold. If there is any carry-over, all farmers far alike.

9. The carry-over by farmers will regulate the succeeding year's crop. If 25 per cent is carried over or destroyed the crop will be cut 25 per cent the next year.

10. That no tobacco be sold at auction under the old plan, but every pile of tobacco on the floor be graded, tagged and price marked plainly by expert graders, and in accordance with the price schedule set by the interstate commission. That the buyers be permitted to buy as much of any given grade as their companies may direct. That much of the inferior tobacco be ruled as unfit for the market under the price-fixing commission. This to apply to the worthless, rotten, and unmarketable grades.

The above is only tentative, and may be changed very materially, but it can be done. Now faint if you desire, but permit us to say it is far better to faint in the attempt at something noble, constructive and daring than to faint from a weak stomach later on.

DR. V. H. MEWBORN OPTOMETRIST

Robersonville at Fulmer's Drug Store, Tuesday After Third Sunday Each Month.

Williamston at Atlantic Hotel, Wednesday After Third Sunday Each Month.

Plymouth at O'Henry Drug Store, Thursday After Third Sunday Each Month.

Eyes Examined — Glasses Fitted Home Office — Kinston, N. C.

WANTS

FINE JERSEY MILK FOR SALE: 10 cents quart, not delivered. Three nice Jersey cows for sale. Dr. J. S. Rhodes.

WILL EXCHANGE \$20 HAWAIIAN guitar complete, and lessons of instruction, for hogs, cows, chickens, or other farm products. Paul Bailey, Everetts, N. C.

FOR SALE: CHOICE VANILLA, \$1.00 pint; 60¢ half pint. Davis Pharmacy (next to post office).

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE North Carolina, Martin County. Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Samuel Pate, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present same to the undersigned or his attorney within 12 months from the date hereof or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. W. HARDISON, Administrator. mar. 22-6tw Elbert S. Peel, Attorney.

NOTICE OF RESALE Under and by virtue of an order of resale, and under and by virtue of the authority contained in that certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by Henry D. Griffin and Fannie Robertson Griffin, on the 17th day of June, 1927, and of record

in the public registry of Martin County in book Y-2, at page 299, said deed of trust being given to secure certain notes of even date and tenor therewith, and the stipulations therein contained not having been complied with, and at the request of the parties interested, the undersigned trustee will, on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1932, at 12 o'clock m., in front of the courthouse door in the town of Williamston, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property:

Beginning at the intersection of the State Highway No. 90 and Mill Street, in the town of Robersonville, N. C., running thence along said highway westwardly 150 feet to a stob; thence a line parallel with Mill Street 120 feet to a stob, the line of lot No. 34; thence along the line of lot No. 34 in an easterly direction 150 feet to Mill Street; thence northerly along said Mill Street to the beginning, being a part of lot No. 33 in the Hosiery Mill property at Robersonville, N. C., as surveyed and plotted on December 19, 1919, by Kennedy and Ryder, engineers. Said plot being of record in the public registry of Martin County in book —, at page —.

A deposit of twenty-five per cent of the amount bid by the successful bidder will be required on the day of sale, as evidence of good faith. WHEELER MARTIN, Trustee. mr22 2tw

CALL FOR 'PUSH' When troubled with GAS-SOUR STOMACH OR INDIGESTION.

Clean Up Sale This Week Only MILK BOTTLE CAPS, 500 for 25c 25c PRESERVES, Two for 25c BRING US YOUR CHICKENS AND EGGS J. O. Manning Grocery Co.

Mammy's Little Wild Rose Sponsored By OLD FORD CHRISTIAN CHURCH Assisted by Members of Local Church Will Be Presented in HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM WILLIAMSTON, N. C. Thursday Night MARCH 24 — 8:00 P. M. This Is An Unusually Good Play and Was Well Received in Washington Last Week CHILDREN, 10c ADULTS, 20c

New Varieties COUPON The old reliable catalog of Wood's Seeds this year is fairly sprouting with new varieties. There is the new Break O' Day Tomato, the latest development of Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for which a wonderful future is predicted. And there is Wood's Sumptuous Peas—tender and more delicious than any blackeye—a large yield and easy to shell. Superba Cantaloupes—Earl-green Cucumbers—Tender-green All-Season Beans—are other varieties offered for the first time. T. W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va. 11 S. 14th St.

MAKE EVERY CENT COUNT This is not the time to use unbalanced fertilizers. Every cent of your fertilizer dollar must give you the largest possible return, especially in a year like this. A complete, well-balanced fertilizer is always the best. Meal and acid is not a well-balanced fertilizer. Your crops need nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—all three. Each helps the others. See that each ton of your cotton fertilizer contains 300 pounds of muriate of potash, or its equivalent in high-grade kainit. Sweet potatoes—600 pounds. Corn—200 pounds. Tobacco—400 pounds of sulphate of potash. N. V. Potash Export My., Inc. OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND HURT BUILDING ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Save Money PAY YOUR TAXES ALL DELINQUENT TAXES WILL BE ADVERTISED NOT LATER THAN May 1st, 1932 No extension will be granted by the County Commissioners as the State Law demands that all delinquent tax lists be advertised on or before the above date. 3 Per-Cent Discount WILL BE IMPOSED AFTER APRIL 1ST C. B. Roebuck SHERIFF, MARTIN COUNTY