

Increase of Capacity of State Game Farm Planned This Year

Game breeding at the State Game Farm, near Asheboro, which has demonstrated the practicability of rearing game birds in captivity in North Carolina during the first year of its operation, will be greatly expanded this year under plans which have been laid out by officials of the Department of Conservation and Development.

Enlarged pen space, hatching facilities, and other additions are being made at the farm at this time in preparation for the laying season.

Latest stock to be received at the farm is a shipment of 25 ring-neck pheasants from California. These birds are slightly smaller and less tame than those which were first brought to the farm. Later 75 more of these birds are expected, giving 100 new breeding stock for the ensuing year, in addition to the birds that were raised at the farm.

With the increased facilities and larger brood stock, W. C. Grimes, manager, expects to have an output of between 8,000 and 10,000 pheasant eggs this spring and summer. Last year several hundred of pheasant eggs were distributed to sportsmen over the state, many of whom report stocking covers this fall with matured birds.

The quail stock at the farm is to be increased by 500 this spring and with the old brood and those raised last year, Mr. Grimes believes that he will be able to turn out 10,000 of the birds in 1929. Profiting from the experience of the first year of operation of the farm, he expects the work of rearing the birds to prove much more effective this year.

Turkeys are also to be reared at the farm. Five hundred of the birds to be distributed in ranges over the state will be assembled at the farm. Wild turkeys are being obtained for brood stock, and game officials expect to raise a crop of the birds for distribution each year.

Rearing of turkeys in all suitable ranges in North Carolina is one of the objectives set by the Board of Conservation and Development. — Conservation and Industry.

Most Serious Farm Problem Is Running Water, Says Scientist

More than 513 million tons of soil are being washed out to sea each year from the farms of the United States. The Mississippi River system alone is responsible for 428 million tons of this traffic in wastage, according to Hugh Hammond Bennett of the United States Department of Agriculture. Try to visualize this quantity loaded on 2-ton trucks in a parade. If it were possible for such a parade to pass a reviewing stand at a speed of one truck a second it would be necessary to provide for approximately seven trucks abreast and the parade would have to continue day and night, year in and year out, to cart away such a load as the Mississippi dumps into the Gulf of Mexico.

This is a minimum estimate for the Mississippi. More comprehensive methods of measurement devised recently indicate that these figures do not allow adequately for the heavier material carried along the bed of the river. Neither does this estimate take into account the fact that a great deal more material is washed out of the fields than ever reaches the sea. Much is stranded on the way and causes inconceivable damage by creating sandbars, filling up river channels, covering fertile fields with flood debris, and the like.

This continuous and heavy loss of the soil on which the very food supply of the nation depends is interpreted by Mr. Bennett as "the most important problem that has to do with the use of our most vital resource—

the land." He says, "most of us in this part of North America have entertained no very serious suspicion as to the destructiveness of erosion. We have failed generally to recognize this as a problem of vast importance. But to confine the menace within the bounds of reasonable safety is going to tax the best efforts and ingenuity of the nation. Our soil is going—over great areas. In many localities it has gone, insofar as practical agriculture is concerned."

"What shall we do about it?" Mr. Bennett, who asks the question, has observed and studied erosion and soil wastes in all their many phases on soils of many kinds and in all parts of the nation from Vermont to California and from Minnesota to Texas. He admits frankly that he can not supply more than scattering fragments of the answer. Terracing of fields, contour ploughing and cultivation, wise forestry management, the conservation for forestry or grazing of sharply sloping lands that are sure to wash away if cultivated, and scrupulous attention to gullies while they are small to prevent enlargement, are parts of the answer. Some apply under certain conditions and with certain soils and will not serve under different conditions. The problem, Mr. Bennett asserts, is so important that it demands the best co-operative effort of engineers, of chemists and physicists among the soil scientists, and of practical farmers.

What is the money cost? Mr. Bennett makes no attempt at an inclusive estimate. He does point out that on the basis of the chemical analysis of nearly 400 surface soils it may be estimated that the amount of material washed away from the fields of the country each year contains not less than 126 billion pounds of plant food. "This is a loss we have not stressed in our land inventories, yet it is about 21 times the annual net loss of plant food taken out of the fields by all the crops that are harvested. We have stressed, and rightly, the unwisdom of soil mining by continuous cropping, yet we have been blind to the much more serious loss of plant food through erosion. In a soil depleted of

one or more of the essential plant food essential to growth, it is usually possible to supply this in the form of fertilizer. But when the soil has been washed away the use of fertilizer is not effective. Measured on the basis of chemical analysis, the value of the phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen contained in the material washed from the fields each year would cost something in excess of 2 billion dollars if purchased at current market prices for the cheapest commercial carriers of these three essential plant foods."

"For obvious reasons," Mr. Bennett continues, "it would not be correct to put this entire amount down as a direct, tangible, yearly loss to the farmers of the nation. Certain it is, however, that the cost digs into the pockets of the farmers, often deeply, particularly of those who operate on the more sloping, vulnerable soil types, comprising large areas of the country's farm and grazing lands."

Monks Use Frigidaire

For more than 900 years the monks of St. Augustine have fought their way through the bitter cold, over icy crags and through whirling snow, braving the terrific avalanches to find lost travelers seeking the haven of the hospice high in the Alps. During all of these years the monks have doled out food and warmth, a cheery mug of red wine and a bed to any wayfarer that came to their door.

Perched high in this mountain retreat, founded in 962, prisoners for ten months of the year when snow piles into 40 foot drifts and the temperature sinks far below zero, the monks and the famous St. Bernard dogs daily patrol paths along which travelers usually follow. They are called upon time and again to rescue those lost in storms.

Modern methods and equipment are now being used in this life saving task. When travelers start for the hospice a phone call from the foot of the mountain advises the monks that the party has started and the number headed for the retreat. When weather permits an automobile, brought in during 1906, is used along the treacherous mountain trails. The great log fires that provided heat and illumination for hundreds of years have been supplanted by sizzling steam radiators and electric lights. The

power is generated far down the cliffs by a tumbling falls.

The kitchen is complete with modern equipment, range and serving tables. The need for this is readily understood when it is pointed out that during the summer months as many as 500 travelers may visit the hospice during one day. For centuries the wine was kept in deep cellars to prevent freezing. In the cold months it was impossible to keep fresh meats and dairy products, with the temperature far below zero. Salt meat was the staple food. Today a modern Frigidaire holds all this fresh food for long periods and the monks are able to live comfortably and eat well.

The rescue work goes on. It is so strenuous, however, that the monks are able to remain at the hospice only ten to twelve years when rheumatism and heart trouble force them to the milder climates below.

Chevrolet Output Growing

Assurance that Chevrolet's position as "world's largest builder of automobiles" will be sustained again this year, is contained in official production figures which give 106,914 passenger car and truck units as output for the first 45 days production on the new sixes. This figure not only eclipses all previous records of manufacturers of six cylinder cars, but actually exceeds the entire year's output of any other manufacturer during the first year.

The figures, as revealed by W. S. Knudsen, president of the company, date from December 15 to February 1. January production was 86,178, meaning that 20,736 units were produced the last two weeks of December.

A highlight of this remarkable 45 day production record was the manufacture, January 31, of 6,729 cars. This was peak for any day during the period, and can be regarded as an indication that February would find all Chevrolet's mammoth productive facilities geared to meet maximum quotes. Chevrolet's peak day as a producer of sixes does not compare unfavorably with the company's all time record for a single day, which occurred May 28, 1928, when 7,075 four cylinder units were produced.

Further comparison with last year

is only 5,406 units less than January 1928, despite numerous handicaps incident to a changeover as huge as Chevrolet effected successfully last fall. And it is 12,502 in excess of January, 1927, when 73,676 four cylinder units were turned out. Last fall's turnover involved 20 widely scattered plants, and called for an entirely new set of machine tools, patterns and dies. Replacements began while the company still was engaged intensively in volume production of last year's four cylinder car—an achievement, which for speed and efficiency, has never been surpassed in the industry.

Some interesting statistics relative to the turnover were recalled last week by Mr. Knudsen, who declared that the Flint Motor plant manufactured 12,000 motors, an average of better than 1,000 per working day, be-

tween November 15, when the six cylinder announcement was made, and December 1. During December, he related, 60,000 motors were produced, an average of better than 2,000 a day. All of which would seem to indicate that Chevrolet was well fortified when it made and kept its promise of deliveries January 1, six weeks from the time the new car was announced.

Production this year calls tentatively for 1,250,000 units. Several important expansions, completed during the past 12 months, have increased the company's annual capacity by 250,000. Last year Chevrolet outlined a production program calling for 1,000,000 cars, and actually surpassed this quota by 200,000 in a little more than 10 months time.

Reid Building Addition

Andy Reid who owns the Lake Emory store is building an addition to his store room on the side nearest Franklin. This addition will be eight feet in width and will extend the entire length of the building. Mr. Reid states that his business has grown to such an extent that he needs more room.

Karl Maertich of Metz hanged himself because his wife bobbed her hair without his permission.

Jason McDonald of Glasgow took one drink too many; stole a street car and ran it for 3 miles before he stopped and surrendered to the police.

George Rawson, aged 9, of St. Louis held up an apple for a playmate to shoot at, but his thumb was shot away instead.

Opposing his wife's divorce suit, Alfred Leonard of Belfast pleaded his wife had no use for him after twins were born.

Mrs. Florence Keith walked 60 miles from Wisconsin to Chicago to have her husband arrested.

J. L. Hodgkinson, 32-year-old Londoner, has requested that when he dies that his body be cremated in a blue coffin representing the sky, and that his ashes be scattered to the winds on top of Bunny Hill near Nottingham.

Be sure to get your "Bottled Sunshine" at Perry's Drug Store

We Buy Poultry and Eggs

The Farmers Supply Company, looking after the interests of the farmers of Macon county, offers the following suggestion for the feeding of baby chicks: Those who have had no experience in rearing baby chicks should see Sugar Fork John Moore at the Farmers Supply Company for information as to the kind and amount of feed necessary for the health and growth of young chickens.

We sell our goods on such close margin we make no difference in paying either cash or trade for your poultry. During the next week the following prices will prevail:

Heavy Hens, per lb.....	22c
Broilers, per lb.....	28c
Geese, per lb.....	14c
Cox, per lb.....	10c
Turkeys, per lb.....	23c
Ducks, per lb.....	18c
Eggs, per doz.....	28c

We have on hand all kinds of grass seed, seed oats, and Armour's Big Crop Fertilizer.

Farmers Supply Company

MICKIE SAYS—

LISSEN, FRIENDS! I'M GETTIN' UP A SURPRISE PARTY ON THE BOSS! JEST MAIL A CHECK, DRAFT OR MONEY ORDER FOR A SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL! GEE, I BET TH' BOSS WILL BE SO TICKLED HE CANT TALK! IF YOU MAIL THIS HERE PICTURE OF ME, MEBBE I'LL GET A RAISE! HOT DOG!



Here's Feed for Chicks!

WALK in and let's talk over what to give your chicks to keep them alive and growing. Let us show you a way to raise your chicks to early maturity at a lower cost per chick.

Chicks need cod-liver oil to protect them against leg weakness. They need buttermilk, alfalfa leaf meal, granulated meat, bone meal, wheat germ and other ingredients to make bone, flesh and feathers.

We have all of these ingredients carefully chosen, tested, balanced, uniformly mixed and ready to feed. Purina Chick Startena is the name of the feed. You'll know it by the checkerboard on the bag. The new feeding discoveries that come to you in this year's Startena will give 15 to 20 per cent greater growth than ever before. More than 2,500 hatcheries say, "Feed Startena." So do we. How many bags do you need?



FARMERS SUPPLY CO.

MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL

WITH Furniture at Prices That Will Save You Money
SLUDER-GARRETT FURNITURE CO.

RANGES KITCHEN CABINETS
TALKING MACHINES AND
FUNERAL SUPPLIES

Day Phone 126

Night Phone 31

Ask about the "Bottled Sunshine" at Perry's Drug Store