

# Stresses Social Angle Of Conservation Policy

RALEIGH, March 25.—Col. C. Seymour Bullock, national field representative of the Izaak Walton League of America, who organized a number of chapters in North Carolina in 1929, spent a short time with officials of the Department of Conservation and Development recently on his way to South Carolina for a lecture program.

With a steady trend toward a shorter working day and with a five-day week apparently just around the corner, Colonel Bullock declared that the Izaak Walton League is laying increasing stress on the social demands of conservation.

"No people who fail to make adequate provisions for the proper employment of leisure time have reason to complain when life develops abnormally," said Colonel Bullock. "The question of the manner in which a person spends his leisure time determines success or ruin."

"We must make the outdoors as attractive as possible in order that the people may be induced to spend more time with its wholesome, invigorating, and inspiring atmosphere if we produce a race of healthy, progressive and happy people."

## News from Oregon

The following news items about former Macon county folks now living in Oregon were sent in by Mrs. Gradabelle Curtis, of Portland, Ore.:

Mr. Andrew Downs and Miss Edna Nowak, of Everett, Washington, spent several days in Portland with Mrs. O. W. Ashe.

Mr. Will Ray has returned to his home in Prairie City after an extended visit with friends and relatives in this city.

The home of Mr. George Angel, near Wilsonville, Ore., was destroyed by fire several weeks ago.

Mr. Rawleigh Blaine, of Seattle, is visiting in Portland.

Mrs. J. H. Mashburn and son, Mr. Will Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Curtis enjoyed a beach party at Taft, Oregon, recently.

Friends of Mrs. W. C. Barner delightfully surprised her in honor of her birthday Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. W. C. Barner is recuperating after a recent attack of flu.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harold P. Angel surprised them with a shower at their apartment last week.

Mrs. W. P. Loofburrow is ill at her home on E. Bryant street.

## Shookville News

Miss Dorothy Shook has gone to Spartanburg, S. C., to train to become a nurse.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Tilson, of Geiss, were visiting Mr. and Mrs.

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## Helpful Hints For Farmers

### SPRAY OLD ORCHARDS

Many North Carolina orchards are suffering from scale damage and should be thoroughly sprayed before growth sets in. Examine the trees carefully and see how far the scale infestation has proceeded. It increases at a rapid rate and may spread over a large area before being noticed.

C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State college, says that the old lime-sulphur spray was the standard for years and when thoroughly applied at proper strength did much good in controlling ordinary infestations. However, where scale infestation is heavy, it may be best to use an oil spray. Oil is more efficient as a scale-killer than the old lime-sulphur.

Particularly, should the oil spray be used where scurfy scale or oyster-shell scale are found. These are hard to kill and lime-sulphur is not equal to the task. Mr. Brannon has found that the soft maple trees growing over the state are heavily infested with gloomy scale and cannot be protected from this trouble by any other spray than the oil.

Good results with the oil spray, however, depend upon three things. The proper material must be used; it must be correctly mixed; and must be carefully and thoroughly applied. A great deal also depends on the spray rig. Good results are never obtained with a broken down, worn out machine.

Scale is easier to kill in the spring, says Mr. Brannon, but to wait until growth gets too far along will mean that the foliage will be severely damaged by the spray solution.

### USE MORE FERTILIZER

Despite all the harsh words directed at them, cotton and tobacco are still the two chief money crops of North Carolina farmers. The thinking farmer does not forget that five-sixths of the annual production value in North Carolina comes from crops and about two-thirds of this comes from the main cash crops of cotton and tobacco.

"This does not mean that other crops should not be grown and that they do not make farming a safer and more profitable business," says C. B. Williams, agronomy chief at State college. "But as our farming is now conducted we must face facts and realize that the prosperity of our farmers and of a large group of persons depending on the farmers' income is affected by what happens to cotton and tobacco."

Mr. Williams fears that because of poor business conditions, many growers this year will seek to do away with some of the practices that tend to make good acre yields. Some growers will even increase their acreage to cotton and tobacco and depend on acreage rather than intensive cultivation to pay a profit. This is all wrong, he says. It were better to cut sharply the acreage of cotton and tobacco and to put more intensive effort on the reduced acreage.

Fertilizers, he says, usually return from two to three dollars profit for every dollar expended when used with cotton and tobacco and the right amounts and kinds should be used again this year despite the depression. On coastal plain soils, the efficiency of labor in growing cotton is increased 2.37 times by the use of fertilizers and 2.84 times in the piedmont section. More pronounced results are secured with tobacco. It is poor economy to cut out fertilizers this year, he declares.

### PRESERVE CHEAP EGGS

One of the best and most economical methods of preserving fresh eggs for use this winter is to use the old water glass method advocated by poultrymen for many years.

"It will cost only about two cents a dozen to preserve eggs by this method," says C. F. Parrish, extension poultryman at State college, "and with the present crop selling at about 20 cents a dozen this method of preservation for household use is an excellent investment. Eggs sell for 30 to 40 cents a dozen and more in the fall and if the poultryman has a supply preserved in water glass for his own use, he can sell the freshly laid eggs for this price. The city housekeeper will also find that preserving eggs now while they are cheap will save some money this fall."

Eggs saved by this method may be used in any form for table purposes, except for poaching. Only fresh, clean eggs with a firm shell texture should be used. Cracked eggs are not fit for any kind of storage. Candle the eggs and see that they are strictly fresh and then get a five-gallon glazed earthen jar or glass jar. Be sure it has a lid that will fit tightly.

When the eggs have been selected and the jar made strictly sanitary by boiling water, the actual process of preserving begins. Heat a quantity of water to boiling point sufficient to have nine quarts when cooled. When the water and pour into the container. Next add one quart of sodium silicate. When the solution is thoroughly mixed, place the eggs in the solution with the small ends down. Layer after layer may be added until the container is filled to within three inches of the top. The solution should be kept two inches deep over the eggs at all times.

### CORN MOST VALUABLE

Not only does a full corn crib keep the sheriff away but it furnishes feed for all kinds of livestock and food for the family. More should be grown this season and acre yields should be higher.

This is the opinion of C. R. Hudson, veteran farm demonstration worker at State college and a successful corn grower in his own right. Mr. Hudson believes that every acre planted should be made to yield at least 35 bushels and 50 is more profitable. This can be done very easily by following a few common-sense practices. Mr. Hudson says 80 farmers of Greene county grew an average of 52 bushels an acre last season at a cost of 39 cents a bushel. The stover produced was worth \$10 a ton for feeding purposes and allowing \$3 a ton for harvesting, the corn was still reduced to about 18 cents a bushel in total cost of production.

The business-like way for a landowner to prepare for growing corn is to calculate his probable needs for the entire year; figure his probable yield per acre and then put enough acreage to produce the corn that will be needed for 12 months. Some allowance should be made for a poor season and for any increase in the number of animals to be fed.

It is best to grow the corn following a legume crop turned under but if this is not possible this spring, the land should still be well prepared, fertilizer used under the corn and arrangements made for a suitable top-dressing of quickly available nitrogen fertilizer. Small acre yields are not profitable and every grower in the state should set his mark for at least 35 bushels an acre, says Mr. Hudson.

### BUY GOOD CHICKS

Breeding this year will count above all other factors, if the poultry-raiser is to make a success of his business. Only good flocks will be able to show a profit, authorities are advising poultrymen of the United States. Flocks of inferior poultry are going to be driven hard during the next few months to bring a profit.

The reason for this is that the poultry business has hit the doldrums of low prices. During the last few years, eggs and poultry commanded such good prices that almost any flock cared for with any degree of intelligence would produce and annual profit. But now the picture has changed, temporarily.

Poultry-raisers and farmers who keep flocks as a side-line are being warned to steer clear of the trap of cheap chicks, purchased with a low price as the deciding consideration. If it was ever business suicide to buy the cheapest instead of the best, it is this year, say leaders in the industry.

Instead, poultrymen should plan to buy chicks of the highest quality, rather than low-priced ones of doubtful ancestry. It will be much more profitable and satisfactory next fall to own a fine flock of high-quality pullets, bred in the purple. Every pullet of breeding and quality can be depended upon to deliver a profit during the coming fall and winter.

Six Edgecombe farmers sold one car of 87 fat hogs on the Richmond market last week for \$1,195.44.

Sweet potato growers in the vicinity of Apex and New Hill, Wake county, have sold 13 cars containing 7,500 bushels of sweet potatoes so far this spring.

Twenty-two Craven county hog growers sold five cars of Shay-fed hogs on the Richmond market last week for \$4,000.30.

More than 6,000 pounds of grass and lespedeza seed has been purchased cooperatively in Cumberland county this spring for pasture, hay and soil improvement.

On March 10, the federal government had approved 1,950 loans amounting to \$318,313 for North Carolina farmers in the drought relief areas.

Silage and pasture cut the grain feed bill of Olham Brothers, dairymen of Chatham county, by 60 per cent during the past winter. The cows are in better condition than usual, say the owners.

## Benefits of 4-H Club Work Outlined By L. R. Harrill

The 4-H clubs conducted in North Carolina by the home and farm agents offer the rural boy and girl an unequalled opportunity for training in better farming and home-making and in the development of sound citizenship.

"Club work not only offers good training in practical and economic methods of agriculture and home-making but it also gives excellent courses in organization, cooperation and leadership," says L. R. Harrill, club leader at State college. "The agricultural extension service, through its system of farm and home agents, offers instruction and training in practically every phase of farm and home life. The methods used are modern and practical. For example, the corn club member is taught by demonstration, the fundamental principles of economic corn production."

Along with this, says Harrill, he learns the value of good seed; field selection of seed; proper cultural methods; selection and showing of corn exhibits; the importance of a balanced fertilizer, and the keeping of systematic records.

In the club programs, the members learn parliamentary procedure and the best methods of conducting a meeting. Through the community projects, the members learn the value of cooperation in putting over a community project and thereby building up a better spirit of community cooperation. At the club camps, the boys and girls come into contact with others from all sections of the county and form valuable contacts for the county as a whole. In a similar way, those who attend state and national camps have their perspective widened.

### Clothes Budget

Some young girls in Texas kept track of their clothing expense and found that it ranged from seven to ten dollars for a girl who did her own sewing to nearly one hundred for one who bought every thing ready-made. Those alone ranged from six to thirteen dollars. The girls were from twelve to seventeen years of age.

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Dr. Eugene Perkins—Physician for Western Electric Company, Philadelphia.

Dr. W. W. Kern—Examining Physician for New York Life Insurance Company—and many others.

In order that the public may receive the full benefit of the advice of these well-known physicians, their reports will be published in later issues of this paper. The statements of physicians of such standing are perhaps without precedent. Study their reports and profit by their advice.

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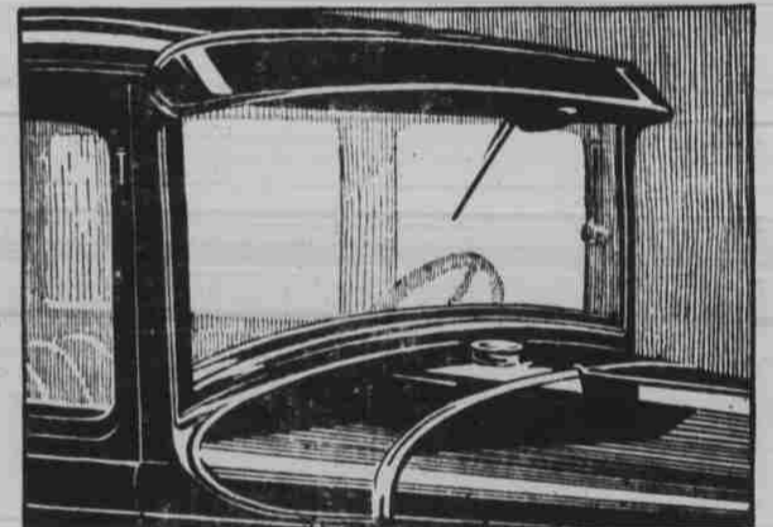
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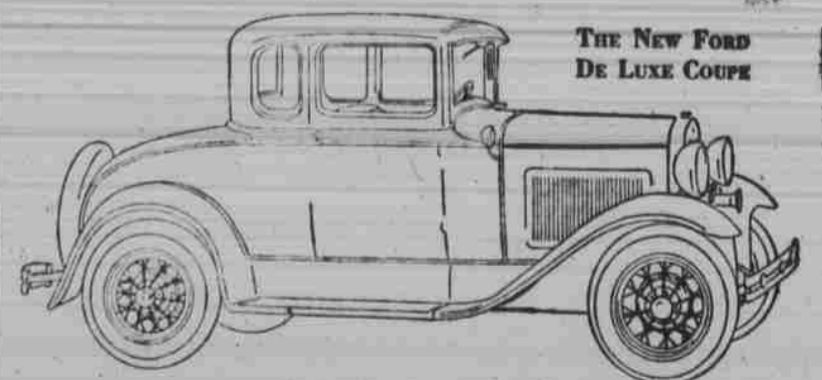


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