

# FARM GRIT

GRIT GRINDS  
EDITED BY THE COUNTY AGENT

Let us grow clover and grass on the hill;  
While intensely the levels and flats we till.  
The cows and hens will settle our daily bill;  
While the beaves, sheep and tobacco the coffers fill.  
And, when orchard, garden and sty the larder fill,  
Then, with a smile, will Mary greet her Bill.

**THAT CAR OF LAMBS**—I write the County Agent at Marshall, N. C. requires around 240 to 250 lambs weighing from 80 to 90 pounds each to fill a double deck car. Using this sort of a car and filling it cuts the freight rate considerably. There should be this many lambs available for shipment in July.

Do you wish to consign lambs in such a shipment? Do you want to inquire more about such a method of shipping lambs? If so call on or

A VALUABLE HALF-ACRE—Mr. Warner, Hot Springs, has a half-acre of land that is certainly growing a valuable crop. It is in alfalfa. Already one crop has been cut from the field and at the time we visited the place, on Wednesday, June 18, another cutting was nearly ready. Enough hay, we will say, will be cut from this half-acre to feed at least 2 milk cows all they want next winter.



## When Food Sours

Lots of folks who think they have "indigestion" have only an acid condition which could be corrected in five or ten minutes. An effective anti-acid like Phillips Milk of Magnesia soon restores digestion to normal.

Phillips does away with all that sourness and gas right after meals. It prevents the distress so apt to occur two hours after eating. What a pleasant preparation to take! And how good it is for the system! Unlike a burning dose of soda—which is but temporary relief at best—Phillips Milk of Magnesia neutralizes many times its volume in acid.

Next time a hearty meal, or too rich a diet has brought on the least discomfort, try—

### PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

**THE COUNTRY POULTRY FLOCK**—It is rather late to print this information but it was overlooked previously. During May the laying hens in this flock consisted of 347 old hens and 1022 last years pullets. These birds averaged 18.6 eggs each for the month. The eggs cost about 12 1/2c per dozen for feed and sold for an average of about 21.5 cents per dozen, a profit of about 9 and a fraction cents and, per hen, of about 17 cents over and above the feed cost. The total net profit above feed cost for the entire flock was \$233.

A commercial flock of this size would require the services of a man and a boy to keep it going; might say it would be a family job. The investment would call for taxes, upkeep, and interest which must be accounted for. But considering all of these there would be a nice monthly re-

turn for the family. And also where one concern had this number of hens the egg supply could possibly be sold to better advantage and the returns increased.

The flock of Emmet Davis, all pullets, topped the lot for eggs per bird. His flock averaged 38 hens and laid on the average 23.86 eggs per bird for the month. However the flock of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Woody showed the most net profit having a return above feed cost of about 20.56 per bird for the month. Mrs. R. A. Ramsey's flock followed with a net profit of 20.8 cents per bird. The Woodys used home grown scratch feed, which lowered their feed cost, while Mrs. Ramsey purchased all her feed.

The lowest return above feed cost was made by a flock that also had the lowest average egg yield per bird. The feed cost per bird and per dozen eggs was not greatly different from that of the Woodys', being 13.3 cents per bird as compared with 13.7 for the Woody flock, and 11.9 cents per dozen eggs as compared with 11.5 cents for the Woody flock for eggs. The egg yield per bird was decidedly different, being 13.9 for the one against 19 per bird for the other. Where's the difference? In the chickens? In the quality of the feed? In the general care?

**POOR FEED FOR TOBACCO**—While at a certain farmer's in the county one day last week we were asked to inspect a field of tobacco. It was a good one for the season, excellent growth and good stand. Everything looked fine. We are told that an 8-3-5 fertilizer had been used. When told the cost of the fertilizer suspicion came in. We

asked how it was made. The farmer did not know. Asked if he had the bag—yes.

We looked at the bag and our doubts were justified. The crop had reason for looking well. The nitrogen in the fertilizer was of a quick acting sort, one that the greater part of which would soon be used up. It contained 60 or more percent of mineral or quickly soluble nitrogen, against 40 percent of organic or slowly available nitrogen. The organic nitrogen was all derived from fish scrap (which is all right) and from tankage (about which there is some doubt.) The question is—"Will there be enough nitrogen coming available later on to finish the crop." There is some doubt about it.

There are four sources of potash. These are manure salts, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, and sulphate of potash magnesia. The real tobacco fertilizer should have its potash derived half from muriate and half from sulphate or sulphate of potash magnesia. Under no circumstances is the potash from manure salts desirable as it goes to make a brittle, dry leaf, the sort that is not demanded by the buyers. The fertilizer about which we are speaking had all of its potash from manure salts, the least desirable source of all for tobacco.

Again don't buy fertilizer by brand alone; don't buy it by the analysis alone; look to the source of the different constituents used in making the fertilizer. The name does indicate something, the analysis shows the proportion of the different constituents, but the sources of these constituents is one piece of information that must be known if we are to pick a fer-

## NITRATE OF SODA

500 lbs. for \$5.40  
TOP DRESS YOUR CORN  
MADISON FARMERS, INC.

tillizer intelligently.

**LESS CREAM**—The cream hauler asked us what was the matter with the cream supply. The answer that seemed to be nearest right was "Dry pastures." It is difficult to feed cows on pasture, especially for one who has never practiced that course. However, it pays. On early pasture, ground corn is good enough. As the grass gets older and drier more protein should be added to the grain feed. A little cottonseed meal or some ready mixed cow feed should

be used.

If the cow is allowed to drop too far in her milk flow it is very hard to bring her up again if it can be done. A little feed on pastures will increase the milk flow next fall and winter, will keep the cow in better physical condition, and will pay dividends in the end.

Doctor (who had painted patient's throat for sore throat): "Three dollars, please."

Patient: "What? Why, I had my whole kitchen painted last week for two-fifty!"

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## A Two-Dollar Dinner For Six

$$\frac{\$2.00}{6} = 33\frac{1}{3}\text{¢}$$

TWO divided by six makes thirty-three and a third cents. That's cheap for a good dinner, but it can be done by careful buying, as is proved by the following menu and recipes:

- Vegetable Soup with Green Pepper Rings.....25¢
- Sauerkraut, Sausages and Beans.....75¢
- Roast Apples.....10¢
- Mashed Potatoes.....10¢
- Farley Lima Beans.....25¢
- Bread and Butter.....10¢
- Apricot Butter Cake.....25¢
- Coffee.....10¢

For the first dish, simmer two cans of vegetable soup with two cans of water for five minutes. Serve with one or two rings of green pepper in each soup dish.

the apples around often so that they cook and color evenly on all sides. Let cook till tender, but not so long that they lose their shape.

For the Farley Lima Beans heat one No. 2 can of lima beans for five minutes in their own liquor, then drain. Add four tablespoons butter, two tablespoons lemon juice and two tablespoons minced parsley, and toss until well mixed and the butter melted.

To make the Apricot Butter Cake cream one-fourth cup shortening and one-half cup sugar together, and add one beaten egg. Mix together one and one-half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder and one-fourth teaspoon salt and add alternately with one-half cup of milk. Drain one No. 2 can of apricots, and arrange them in a buttered cake tin. Pour the batter over, and bake in a moderate (375°) oven for about 25 minutes. When done, turn out with the apricots on top, and serve hot with the following sauce:

Mix one slightly beaten egg yolk, three tablespoons sugar and the syrup from the can of apricots and cook in a double boiler till slightly thick. Serve warm over the warm cake.

1930 MAP

ESTIMATED CROP SUMMARY FOR 1926 & 1929

MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA PREPARED BY STATE-PLANTERS BANK & TRUST CO. SHOWING NATURAL RESOURCES AND PRINCIPAL 1929 CROP ACREAGE LIVESTOCK CENSUSES, ETC.

STATE-PLANTERS BANK & TRUST CO. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

SHOWING NATURAL RESOURCES AND PRINCIPAL 1929 CROP ACREAGE LIVESTOCK CENSUSES, ETC.

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