—T I M E L Y—

Farm Questions and Answers

Question: How can I inoculate the seeding hairy vetch this fall?

Answer: In the mountain and Piedmont sections the best method is to mix the seed with water and molasses and then mix them with from [illegible] pounds of soil from a field that is to be inoculated. If this cannot be used, commercial culture may be used. In the coastal section, especially on the sandier soils, it is advisable to use 200 to 300 pounds of soil from a field that is to be planted for vetch. If this is done, either of the methods of application of culture may sometimes take two or three years of vetch to establish the culture thoroughly and it is best to start on a small scale.

Question: When should pullets be moved to winter quarters?

Answer: This transfer should be made from two to four weeks before the average pullets start to lay, or roughly by the time they are twenty-five per cent production. This often prevents a conflict as, in many cases, the hens are laying too well to be crowded and the pullets are well ready to take their place. Where the pullets are well matured, of high quality and are in 25 per cent lay when they should be given the preference. If the pullets are immature and of inferior quality it would be best to sell them and keep the hens. It is a mistake to replace superior hens with immature or inferior pullets.

Question: When should skim-milk be substituted for whole milk in feeding the young calf?

Answer: The substitution should begin when the calf is four weeks old. One-half pint of skim-milk should be substituted for whole milk at each feeding and continued until all whole milk is replaced. At this time the calf should be getting about two quarts of skim-milk at each feeding. This amount should be gradually increased until the animal is receiving from four to five quarts. The grain feed should also be increased until the calf is eating about three pounds of grain a day at six months of age. The skim-milk is then gradually discontinued and the grain feed increased.

Question: How can I rid my poultry flock of lice?

Answer: Probably the most effective delousing product is sodium fluoride. This may be secured at any drug store and can be applied in three ways. First, by the pinch method, second, by dusting, and third, by dipping. Dipping is probably the most economical method as it requires much less material and time. One ounce of the sodium flouride is used to each gallon of tepid water. Hold the wings over the back and dip the birds feet first until only the heads are out of the solution. Ruffle the feathers thoroughly with the free hand to insure penetration of the fluid to the skin. The head should also be ducked a few times during the operation. The birds should be dipped at such times as to allow them to dry thoroughly before going to roost.

Question: How can I keep worms and weevils out of my stored beans and peas?

Answer: To prevent these pests, the beans or peas should be treated with carbon disulphid. Fill a water-tight barrel or some other container that can be made air tight to within a few inches of the top with the seed. One-half cupful of carbon disulphid should be poured directly on the seed and the container covered with a double thickness of heavy wrapping paper, tied tightly around the top. Leave the container for at least two days after which examine the seed and, if any insects are still active, repeat the treatment. The container must be kept covered with the paper or insects will reinfest the seed. The treatment will not injure the seed for planting, feed, or food. Each barrel of beans or peas should be given the same treatment.

Question: Will the breeding males I used in my poultry flock last year be suitable for use this year?

Answer: This, of course, will depend upon their vigor and vitality. If they are vigorous and in good vitality they may be used, but the number of females should be reduced to each male. It must also be remembered that if these birds are mated back on their progeny, inbreeding is taking place and this should be carried out only on a carefully planned basis. In either case the birds should have been separated from the females after the last breeding season and, if this practice was not followed it would be well to select new males for breeding.

Nervous, Weak Woman Soon All Right

"I had regular shaking spells from nervousness," writes Mrs. Cora Sanders, of Paragould, Ark. "I was all run-down and cramped at my time until I would have to go to bed. After my first bottle of Cardui, I was better. I kept taking Cardui and soon I was all right. The shaking quit and I did not cramp. I felt worlds better. I gave Cardui to my daughter who was in about the same condition and she was soon all right."

Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

Home Town Hails Strikeout King

Bob Feller — Marguerite

When Bob Feller, 17-year-old pitching sensation of the Cleveland Indians, returned to his home town of Van Meter, Ia., to finish high school, he was given an enthusiastic welcome by the home town folk. Feller, who tied the big league record of 17 strikeouts in one game, is shown with his sister, Marguerite, during the homecoming.

CHAMPION PANCAKE EATER

J. R. James, 82, of Nelsonville, Ohio, who is 5 feet and 1 inch and weighs 180 pounds, announced himself last week, as the champion oatmeal pancake eater of the world. He said he'd eaten nine a morning for fifty years, which would account for 164,000 pancakes.

BUT ON THE OTHER HAND

A barrister who was sometimes for zeitul, having been engaged to plead the cause of an offender, began by saying: "I know the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel."

Here somebody whispered to him that the prisoner was his client, whereupon he continued: "But what great and good man ever lived who was not calumniated by many of his contemporaries?"—Troy Times Record.

OFF SCHEDULE

The Boss—Oh, yes; I suppose you're honest as the day is long.

The Job Hunter—I used to be but I haven't figured it out since daylight saving went into effect.

Unshaken

Sally—So he tried to win you by an invitation to ride in that old flivver of his!

Sue—Yes, but I refused to be shaken.

Change o' Scenery

Suitor—And where is your sister, Jimmy?

Jimmy—She just ran upstairs to change rings when she saw you coming.

PLOW IT UNDER

"Dearest," he murmured, as soon as they were seated in the highest priced restaurant, "you can have anything you want on the bill of fare. Shall I read it off to you?"

"No," she replied hungrily. "I'll just read it off to the waiter."

Her Name

Rastus—What is the name of yo' wife, big boy?

Big Boy—Ah jus' calls huh Shasta. When she goes shoppin', shasta have this and shasta have that.

Police Have Novel Call

Salt Lake City.—Police radio patrolmen have varied experiences, including a call here which sent Officers G. M. Hopkins and C. W. Farnsworth hustling to a minister's home to act as witnesses for a wedding.

History Of Education

By J. Henry Highsmith

1705—Charles Griffin, the first professional teacher in North Carolina, was sent to Pasquotank County by the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, through the Episcopal Church of England.

1766—First academy established by Revolutionary dames Tate at Wilmington (Grandin). Academy established at Mocksville, presumably near the present site of Davidson College.

1772—Academy for little girls established by Moravians at Salem. This academy developed into Salem College.

1777—Academy of a [illegible] at Salem [illegible] academy is now known as Salem Academy.

1789—Mary Ann [illegible].

1825—An Act to establish the Common School Fund—"Common School Act" drawn by William A. Caldwell, in the election of August 8, nearly every county voted favorably.

1852—Election of Calvin H. Wiley, first General Superintendent of Common Schools.

1860—Plan of graded school system outlined at the annual meeting of the State Educational Association.

1864—Legislature passed graded school bill.

1865—Legislature recognized right of the Negro to be educated. Establishment of: Shaw University, Raleigh, and Washburn Seminary, Beaufort, the first institutions for Negros set up to offer courses above the elementary level.

1870—First public white graded school aided by money from a city treasury established in Greensboro.

1903—The Literary Fund set aside exclusively as a means of building and improving schoolhouses.

1907—Legislature authorized the establishment of rural high schools and appropriated $45,000 annually for their maintenance.

1914—The establishment of the first County Training Schools for Negroes with the aid of the John F. Slater Fund.

1915—By this date there was a public high school in every county. Publication of the first list of high schools accredited by the State University. The beginning of the Rosenwald Building Program for Negro schools.

1917—State certification of teachers began on a definite standard of training. Smith-Hughes act providing federal aid for the teaching of agriculture and home economics in public schools accepted. High schools declared by the supreme court to be a part of the public school system.

1918—Constitutional amendment passed setting up a minimum term of six months.

1919—The first accredited high schools for Negroes, all attached to institutions of higher learning, four approved and seven private. A law appropriated in high schools from the General Education Board.

1920—First listing of high schools [illegible] State [illegible] [illegible] Negro Education [illegible] Rosenwald Building Program [illegible] Negro schools.

1921—Complete support for a term of six months of school as set up by the State.

1923—Complete support for a term of eight months of school as set up by the State.

DANCE

Dance every Friday night at Hazelwood, in the old theatre building. Public invited. Come, have a good time. Begins at 8:00 o'clock. Ad.

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