

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

QUESTION: What is wrong with my chickens?
ANSWER: This question is answered several times daily by H. C. Gauger, in charge of the Poultry Disease Laboratory at State College. A small box of chicks is opened and the first chick examined has his neck so stretched out that he resembles a giraffe. The chick is gassed in a small chamber and Gauger begins his work with a surgeon's knife. The chick of Mrs. R. A. Redfern of Wadesboro, RFD, has a cockle bur in his craw. The bur came from linspezzia hay used as a litter. R. D. Beck of Wake Forest, Route 2, had the same trouble with his chicks where he used sand as litter. From February 21 to March 25, Gauger made 141 autopsies in answering the question, "What's wrong with my chickens?", and in 23 cases the answer was "Pullorum." Poultrymen can not be too careful in the selection of disease-free chicks.

QUESTION: How can I get rid of nut-grass?
ANSWER: Since chemical controls have not been found practicable, there is nothing left but frequent plowing during the growing season and growing a winter hay or legume crop during the cold season, says Prof. E. W. Wells of the Botany Department at State College. "For the Get acquainted with your pattern."

ities advise plowing or discing every three weeks and, in cases of bad infestation, this will have to be carried through two seasons," he explains. "The deep plowing or discing brings the tubers to the surface where they are killed by drying out and also cuts them free from the leafy parts of the plant, resulting in their starvation."

QUESTION: Do English sparrows transmit certain poultry parasites and diseases?
ANSWER: Yes, says Prof. Roy Dearstyne of the Poultry Department at State College. "They are quite a nuisance and dangerous in the poultry yard, but how are we going to get rid of them," he asks. "Some have suggested poisoning but this is not practical. Reminds me of the pre-war joke about Fords. There's no use passing one on the road because there's always two in back of it."

QUESTION: Would you advise the use of linseed oil treated covers for sweet potato plant beds?
ANSWER: The only certified plant grower in North Carolina using this on a large scale is L. M. James of the Carolina Plant Farms at Bethel. He uses raw linseed oil to paint on the cloth, says A. D. Stuart, associate Agronomist with the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College. The cloth use is about the weight of poor quality sheeting, which is much thicker than cheesecloth or tobacco canvas as used in this section for tobacco plant beds. The potatoes are bedded usually about March 15 or 20, and are usually ready by April 30. James does lose some early beds because of freezing. The soil used to cover the potatoes is the same as is

present at the beds, a Norfolk sandy loam, Stuart says.

QUESTION: What accounts for the variety of flavors one finds in molasses?
ANSWER: Dr. W. J. Peterson, head of the nutrition section of the Animal Industry Department at State College, points out that molasses is a by-product of the sugar, less molasses and more cane-sugar is obtained. The molasses has a lower sugar content than formerly and the non-sugar content has increased. Because of the presence of gums, minerals, and nitrogenous matter, no two lots are apt to be identical as to flavor. Molasses also contains variable amounts of lime, sulphur dioxide and possibly other materials used in the manufacture of sucrose. As might be expected, these things contribute to the variability in molasses flavor, he says.

QUESTION: How can I prevent onion flavor in the milk from my five cows?
ANSWER: J. A. Arey, Extension dairyman at State College, recommends taking the cows off of pasu infested with the wild onion plant at least six hours before milking time, then put them in a lot or barn and feed them dry roughage.

The Nazis don't like the V-for-Victory 3-cent stamp used on letters to war prisoners in Germany, Post Office authorities warn.

A state-wide dairy cattle show for negroes will be held on September 21 and a committee is now seeking a suitable place for the show.



This little Chinese feller has a friend—his not-much bigger sister. Orphaned by war and left destitute, he and she need other friends—friends with spare clothing for the girl and something more suitable than that mitsitting old coat for her brother. Millions more of innocent men, women and children are in tragic need in war-devastated lands abroad. You can be their friend by contributing serviceable used clothing, shoes and bedding to the United National Clothing Collection.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD I. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
 Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago
 Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for April 22

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THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 18:19-24; 19:3-8.
GOLDEN TEXT—Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Proverbs 14:34.

God has a purpose for the lives of men and of nations. Happy are those who seek His guidance so that their lives may be directed in right and useful channels.

God's threefold purpose for Israel, which we noted in our lesson of last week, could only be worked out in a nation which was separated unto Him, following holiness in its life and service.

Moses, one of the greatest and most able figures of all history, was God's appointed leader. His success is explained by his willingness to follow God's leading. He sought:

I. God's Counsel (18:19).

Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses, having observed how he was burdened constantly by the affairs of the people, came to offer him advice. He started in the right place, by urging Moses to continue to seek God, yes, to spend even more time in the Lord's presence, asking His wisdom and guidance.

No man can lead a people in the right way if he does not have his own life in constant touch with the throne of God. Much of the failure of our day centers right there. We talk much to other men about our national and international problems. There are multiplied meetings and conferences. They do have value, but very little, unless there is a seeking of God's will.

A day of national repentance and prayer would do more for us than many weeks of discussion and debate. We need to seek God's counsel.

Note that the coming of Moses to God concerned the daily affairs of his people. That reminds us that not only the life of our nation, but that of our own homes—and our personal beings—all need God's counsel.

To aid Moses in administering the affairs of the nation, Jethro recommended the appointment of men who were to serve as:

II. God's Counselors (18:20-24).

There has been not a little criticism of Moses for accepting this advice. It is pointed out that when God puts heavy burdens on us, the way out is not to shift the load on someone else, but to seek God's special grace to bear it and to do it acceptably.

There is value in such an interpretation; but when one considers the devout and careful approach of Jethro to the matter (vv. 9-12) and his evident desire to glorify God in it all, there is ground for believing that he was giving Moses good advice.

The great unorganized host of possibly two million people were going through a very difficult experience. The result was dissension and strife, often over trivial things, which needed to be settled. For all this to come to Moses seemed undesirable; therefore other men were chosen to be counselors to the people, interpreting for them the law and the will of God.

While each of us should carry every God-given responsibility with gladness, that does not mean that we are to assume that only we are able to do things. There is no more tragic figure than the pastor or church officer who tries to do everything. Why not put others to work?

How can our young people and new converts ever find a place of service if older Christians hold on to every job in the church? Let us train them; then trust them with real responsibility. Counsel, encourage, pray, direct if need be, but do not try to do it all yourself!

Now we come to the solemn and crucial moment when God was ready to establish His people and they were ready to accept:

III. God's Covenant (19:3-8).

In the sacred and awe-inspiring meeting place before Mount Sinai, where the Lord was to give them His law (Exod. 20), they made a solemn covenant with God.

In preparation for it He reminded them of what He had done for them in the past. God is the unchanging One. If He was tender and gracious toward them in the past, they could enter the future confident of His blessing. And so may we!

Note verses 5 and 6, for they give us God's great purpose for Israel. All they had to do was to obey His voice by keeping His covenant. This they, in solemn assembly, agreed to do (v. 8). How different their history—and that of the world—would have been had they kept their promise.

We lament their failure, but what about us who are so highly favored that we have Christ in our midst? Are we obedient?

Following the making of the covenant (which God will one day fulfill in spite of their failure), we have the giving of the Ten Commandments, and the establishment of Israel's center of worship in the tabernacle. It was the dwelling place of God among His people. How precious!

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

TARIFF CUT OPPOSED AS BUSINESS HANDCUFFS

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Roosevelt's request for power to cut the tariff another 50 per cent (making 75 per cent in all from the 1934 rates) fell on hard congressional soil.

Some—not alone the Republicans—say it represents practically free trade and nowhere near the actual difference between the cost of production at home and abroad—which is what a good tariff rate should be. I know at least two highly placed Democratic senators who are displeased.

Labor is beginning to grumble also. AFL's Matthew Woll came out against it in a statement which is supposed to be a forerunner of labor opposition. There certainly will be a fight and the outcome is by no sound means foretellable yet.

The President called for it as one of "the kit of tools" he needs to handle postwar trade, but the Republicans are calling it a monkey wrench. Without doubt it contrasts strangely with some of the other tools he asked for, particularly the proposed balloonish world bank, which is to lend money for the development of industry abroad.

AIDED COMPETITORS

Under our own foreign loan and rehabilitation program we gave money, for one example, to finance the building of a steel plant in Brazil. For another, during the AAA days when we restricted cotton production, the cotton growing industry in Brazil and other countries grew rapidly.

This competition is such that at a recent congressional hearing there was testimony that cotton can be produced in Brazil, Mexico and other South American countries cheaper than in the United States. For others, we have put money into Mexico to finance mineral industries which can compete with us, indeed, the New Deal favors industrialization of the world.

Now the New Deal argument, used by Mr. Roosevelt, is the familiar one heard often from his new commerce secretary Wallace, that as we are a creditor nation and all the world owes us (indeed, far more than it can ever repay) the tariff theory must be abandoned, at least 75 per cent abandoned.

INCREASE FOREIGN DEBT

But the tool in the kit he has asked for would make us even more of a creditor nation. In short his whole policy is a spend-lead program for foreign trade, the giving of money to the bank to enable them to build more competing industries and the giving of money to the stabilization fund to support a fictitious value for prospective foreign buying nations, and cutting the tariff generally so everything can get into this country. We cannot avoid winding up, out of such a proposition, with every nation owing us even more than it does now.

Would anyone then think the erasure of the final 25 per cent of the tariff would help our creditor position? Or would we not then realize our creditor danger had merely been doubled? Certainly the more we spend and lend the more they owe us—and the money comes from our people.

There are so many problems to foreign trade that the vastness of the subject is beyond human grasp, at least beyond mine. But, in any case, the new world we are coming into will involve wholly different problems than those of oldtime tariff walls.

Think, for instance, of Chinese labor costs and the Russians' government production system which can value anything at any price. Both of these were not involved seriously before, but they may become more important than trade with Britain and Canada (the two nations the President mentioned).

It seemed to me Mr. Roosevelt rather answered himself with one basic observation in his message to congress. He said:

"We cannot hope to maintain exports at levels necessary to furnish the additional markets we need for agriculture and industry, income for the farmer and jobs for labor, unless we are willing to take payments in imports."

Well, why not? This rather directly suggests that what we should be doing is taking imports for exports. That seems to imply an entirely different ideal.

WAR END DRAWS NEAR

When General Eisenhower said the Nazi armies had been whipped, he did not mean exterminated. Two days after his statement, they were still putting up a blockade of successful resistance in three sectors particularly, including even in the old Remagen bridgehead area. Their army as a whole was hopelessly whipped, but military judges here who have not been wrong often in this war—considered it four or five weeks away from unit destruction.

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LEGAL NOTICES

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified, this 19th day of March, 1945, as executor of the estate of E. B. McNeill, deceased, late of Hoke County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them, duly verified according to law, to the undersigned at his home in Raeford, on or before the 22 day of March, 1946, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

J. L. McNeill, Executor Estate of E. B. McNeill. 42-46c

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as co-administrators of the estate of John Culbreth, deceased, late of Hoke County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly verified according to law to M. M. Culbreth at Shannon, RFD, on or before April 4, 1946, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 4th day of April, 1945.
 Mrs. Nealie Culbreth and M. M. Culbreth, Co-Administrators, Estate of John Culbreth. 44-49c

This advertisement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer to sell the \$5 Preferred Stock, the \$7 Preferred Stock or the \$6 Preferred Stock, mentioned below, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such stock. The offer is solely an exchange of \$5 Preferred Stock for \$7 Preferred Stock and \$6 Preferred Stock only upon the basis of the Prospectus.

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By Prospectus dated April 12, 1945, Carolina Power & Light Company is offering to the holders of the outstanding 93,553 shares of its \$7 Preferred Stock and 79,995 shares of its \$6 Preferred Stock, the opportunity, subject to the terms, conditions and reservations set forth in the Prospectus, to exchange such shares for a new \$5 Preferred Stock, on a share for share basis.

If more than 75% of the aggregate of shares of \$7 Preferred Stock and \$6 Preferred Stock are deposited for exchange for new \$5 Preferred, the Company proposes to call for redemption all shares not deposited for exchange; provided that if more than 90% of the aggregate of shares of the \$7 Preferred Stock and \$6 Preferred Stock are deposited for exchange, the Company will call for redemption and will retire from the shares deposited for exchange that number of shares which, with the number of shares not offered for exchange, will total 10% of the outstanding shares of \$7 Preferred Stock and \$6 Preferred Stock, plus such number of shares as may be necessary to avoid the calling or issuing of fractions of shares. In the event the Company calls for redemption any shares which have been deposited for exchange, such call will not apply to the

first 100 shares deposited for exchange by or on behalf of any record and beneficial owner, or any beneficial owner; otherwise, the redemption will be pro rata.

If less than 75% of the aggregate of shares of \$7 Preferred Stock are deposited for exchange, the Company will not be bound to consummate the refinancing plan, and it will specifically reserve the right, under such circumstances, to reject all offers of exchange and to withdraw the plan, but the Company will further reserve the right, if it then so elects, to consummate the refinancing plan notwithstanding the deposit for exchange of less than 75% of the aggregate shares of \$7 Preferred Stock and \$6 Preferred Stock.

The exchange offer is made solely upon the terms, conditions and representations set forth in the Prospectus, copies of which have been mailed to the holders of the \$7 and \$6 Preferred Stock. Copies of the Prospectus and of Letters of Acceptance and Transmittal for use by stockholders in connection with the exchanges of the \$7 Preferred Stock and \$6 Preferred Stock for the new \$5 Preferred Stock may be obtained from the undersigned.

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