

THE PERQUIMANS WEEKLY

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THIS WEEK'S BIBLE THOUGHT

SUPPLY IS SURE: Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou be fed.

Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.—Psalm 37:3-4.

A crying need of Perquimans County is for a county home demonstration agent.

There is some evidence that the women of the county are going to take some definite steps to secure a county agent to work with the women this year.

There is a lot of work toward securing better, more comfortable, more beautiful homes for our women going on in a quiet way in this county, but the women want the services of a home demonstration agent.

Mrs. Thomas Nixon, who as chairman of Better Homes of America, a national woman's organization, and as chairman of the American Homes Department of the Hertford Woman's Club, has done so much towards promoting the work in which she is interested in Perquimans, has for several years been working towards the end that this county shall be provided with a home demonstration agent.

A number of other leading women in various sections of the county, notably those who take active part in the Better Homes clubs of their respective communities, who include Mrs. M. T. Griffin, of Bethel, who as chairman of the Home Economics Association, is doing so much splendid work in the whole county; Mrs. L. C. Winslow, of the Whiteston Club; Mrs. W. G. Hollowell, of Winfall; and Miss Clara White, of Belvidere, who is one of the pioneers in the work and is president of the first of the county clubs organized, which, is an active and growing organization, all are deeply interested in this matter.

It seems unnecessary to mention here the value of a home demonstration agent, which is practically limitless. Not only do the farmers' wives reap the benefit of this valuable service, but it is of untold value to the farmers. The knowledge which the farmer's wife puts into practice, as gained from the teaching and leadership of the home agent, makes for great saving in the home, which brings a direct benefit to the farmers. And farm home life can be made so much fuller, so much easier, so much happier for the women of the home. Housekeeping can be made so much lighter, so much more interesting; and the home so much more comfortable and beautiful, bringing joy to every member of the farm household, and this at no greater expense.

The improvement which Miss Helen Gaither, who years ago gave such efficient service as a home demonstration agent in this county, helped to make in the home-making of the women of the county will be felt for generations. Since that time more modern and more efficient methods of house-keeping and home-making have been introduced in the program of the home-demonstration agent, thus affording even better service than before.

If the women of the county continue their efforts to secure an agent for Perquimans, and if they take the proper steps in time this year, there is no reason why they should not succeed.

Artificial Respiration

Saves Cubs and Fawns

Wenatchee, Wash.—Artificial respiration, applied to young bear and fawn which fall into Manson flume, about Lake Chelan, revives about 75 per cent. Game Protector A. E. Schaller reported. A patrol crew along the concrete canal rescues about forty animals a year, Schaller said. Most are fawns, with an occasional bear cub. The youngsters fall in when they attempt to follow their mothers in a leap across. A 15-mile current sweeps them away, although the water is only 3 feet deep.

The artificial respiration in most cases revives the animals within an hour so they are able to run off into the hills again, Schaller said. It is applied in much the same manner as to human beings.

Each patient, after being pulled from the water, is covered with a heavy blanket to prevent a chill and placed so the water will drain from

Housing Question Box

Question: I expect to erect a yellow pine home and other farm buildings. What are the most important methods to use to get the strongest frame buildings?

Answer: Strong foundation footings for walls and posts starting on firm soil below the frost line are essential for permanent construction. Provide drainage to prevent damp basements. Bolt sills to foundations. Strengthen joists with cross bridging. Rest studding on the sills, and where studs support second-story joists they should have a continuous ribbon notched into them and have joists spiked to their sides. Strengthen walls with diagonal ribbon bracing notched into the studding. Apply sheathing diagonally. Anchor rafters to main frame.

Question: Some of the radiators in my home heat up quickly, while others take quite a long time to get warm. How can I locate the trouble?

Answer: Frequently this uneven heating is caused by air in the radiators. Water in the drainage pipes due to insufficient pitch, or other causes. Clean, repair, or, if necessary, replace the radiator valve, which should automatically let the air out of the radiator. If they do not heat up then, it is best to consult a heating specialist.

Question: Should I clear my roof of snow immediately after each snow storm?

Answer: No. It is not necessary to clear your roof at all unless it leaks. The snow acts as an extra blanket over your house. If it melts more rapidly than the snow on your neighbor's roof, get an architect, builder or insulation expert to show you how to stop the unnecessary leakage of heat from your house.

Question: Will I be able to get a Federal Housing loan for repairs next spring? I saw somewhere that repair loans were just an emergency measure.

Answer: Yes, if your bank or other lending institution, which is cooperating with the Federal Housing Administration thinks it advisable. Loans for alterations, repairs and improvements can be made until December 31, 1935, according to the national housing act, unless the President decides upon an earlier date.

Question: I have a hot-air furnace in my house, but want hot-water heat in one or two rooms. Will I have to install a new furnace?

Answer: You can install a small but efficient hot-water heating system by simply introducing a coil in the firebox of the hot-air furnace and connecting this to the radiators. In this way you save the cost of an extra furnace, and also of extra fuel. Any experienced plumbing or heating contractor can explain the operation of this auxiliary heating system, and give an estimate of the cost.

Five Credit Associations Now Operating In State

Two additional production credit associations in Georgia have collected all production loans made in 1934 with interest, running the total in that state with a record of 100 per cent up to seven and running the total in the third Farm Credit Administration District up to seventeen.

The Greenville and Albany Associations are the two latest to complete their collections. The Greenville Association made loans to 350 farmers totaling \$108,125.07 and the Albany Association made loans to 150 farmers totaling \$57,208.17. Holmes W. Clements is secretary-treasurer of the Greenville Association and Edward Bland is secretary-treasurer of the Albany Association.

The Americus, Sandersville, Tifton, Hartwell and Madison Associations in Georgia have previously completed their collections.

Georgia now leads the district in number of associations with 100 per cent collections with seven, North Carolina having five and South Carolina five. The five in North Carolina are the Smithfield, Greenville, Kinston, Cherryville and Louisburg associations while the five in South Carolina are the Marion, Bennettsville, Dillon, Lake City and Kingstree Associations.

Of the approximately \$6,200,000 loaned by the associations in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia this year less than \$300,000 remains to be collected and most of the loans outstanding are not yet due. In Florida the fourth state of the district most of the loans are for citrus and truck and do not mature at this time.

Seeking Protection For Small Farmers

The widespread sentiment for protecting small growers in the crop adjustment programs is summed up in resolutions adopted recently by the Orange County Board of Agriculture. A copy of the resolutions was sent to the Washington office of the AAA by W. A. Davis, secretary of the

board, suggesting the following policies for 1935, reports Don Matheson, county agent of the State College Extension Service.

That small farmers living on their own land and dependent upon its products for support who have raised tobacco within the past five years be given a tax free allotment equal to their largest base year, provided the allotment does not exceed three acres.

That no rental or parity payments be given these farmers, and that small growers who have already signed contracts be allowed to come under the provisions of this ruling.

That small cotton growers living on their own land who have raised cotton within the past seven years be given a tax free allotment equal to their largest base year, but not in excess of two bales.

Such policies, the board pointed out, would encourage farm and home ownership by providing more liberal allotments to tenants and young farmers who wish to buy small farms.

Tenancy and absentee ownership would be discouraged, it was pointed out, and the price of farm land would be stimulated, while farm wealth would become more equitably distributed. Country-minded people in the cities would be encouraged to move back to farms.

Production would be on a more economical basis and small farmers who have diversified their farming would not be penalized with unfairly small allotments, it was brought out.

The rights of the small man would be upheld and the burden on the cotton and tobacco tax on excess sales would not fall on the small growers, the board continued, and the future of the AAA would become more secure because there would be more satisfied farmers.

Dates Set For Civil Service Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

- Principal telephone engineer, \$5,600;
- senior telephone engineer, senior telegraph engineer, \$4,600;
- telephone engineer, telegraph engineer, \$3,800;
- associate telephone engineer, associate telegraph engineer, \$3,200;
- assistant telegraph engineer, \$2,600 a year, Federal Communications Commission.

Assistant director of grazing, \$5,600 a year, Division of Grazing Control, Department of the Interior. Grazier, \$3,200 a year, Division of Grazing Control, Department of the Interior.

The closing date for receipt of applications for these examinations is January 30, 1935.

The salaries named are subject to a deduction of not to exceed 5 per cent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, as a measure of economy, and also to a deduction of 3 1-2 per cent toward a retirement annuity.

All states except Iowa, Vermont, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia have received less than their quota of appointments in the apportioned departmental service in Washington, D. C.

Full information may be obtained from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom house in any city which has a post office of the first or second class, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Used College Bulletin To Save Apple Trees

The value of spraying for apple blight has been exemplified in the orchard of James Snow, of Dobson, Surry County, says H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State College.

In a letter to Niswonger, Snow has told of the trouble he had with the disease before he started to spray and of the good results obtained when he sprayed according to the approved method.

In 1933 he did not spray but cut off all twigs that showed any signs of blight. Many twigs were infected, he said, and by the time he got through he had almost ruined a large number of trees.

The young trees, he said, appeared to be more heavily infected and in an effort to control the disease he cut away so much wood that the tree tops were badly damaged.

Early in 1934 he obtained Extension Circular No. 197, "Spraying for Control of Apple Blight," prepared by Niswonger, which gave instructions for effective spraying to control the disease.

The grower sprayed 120 trees according to instructions. Later when he inspected the trees, he found fewer than a dozen infected twigs.

Mr. Niswonger says copies of the circular which aided Mr. Snow may still be obtained by North Carolina orchardists and farmers upon application to Niswonger or to the agricultural editor at State College.

POULTRY

ECONOMY LOOMS BIG IN EGG PRODUCTION

Winter Grazing Crops Lower Poultry Upkeep.

By R. S. Dearstyn, North Carolina State College Poultry Department.—WNU Service. Poultrymen who wish to make a profit during the period of low egg production must eliminate all unnecessary feed costs. But the economy should not be carried so far as to further decrease egg production.

Removal of unproductive hens from the flock and liberal use of winter grazing crops afford the best means of reducing feed costs and maintaining a satisfactory rate of egg production.

Non-layers and poor layers add just as much to the flock cost as do the good layers, but add little or nothing to the income derived from egg sales.

Green feeds, which are less expensive than other types of chicken feed, tend to stimulate egg production by providing vital nutrients for the flock.

There are certain crops which will furnish grazing during most of the winter. Italian rye grass and crimson clover, or a mixture of these, have proven satisfactory. Experiments have shown these feeds to be practical from all standpoints.

House for Laying Flock Needs Careful Attention

One of the first steps in an improved system of poultry management is to provide satisfactory quarters for the laying flock. A recent survey in the corn belt area, says the Missouri Farmer, showed that the average poultry house was built in 1912 and that a very small portion, less than one-fifth, possessed the simple features so necessary in a poultry house in order for it to be satisfactory. The average farm was attempting to house 60 per cent more hens than the quarters would accommodate. Less than one-third of the farm poultry houses had adequate ventilation, and about one-sixth were provided with feed hoppers and droppings platforms.

In over half the houses the fronts possessed no windows or other openings. Under such conditions it is no wonder that poultry fails to produce and return the profit one has a right to expect. Usually the extra production when poultry is properly housed pays liberal dividends on the extra investment as well as paying for the house itself.

Types in Cockerels

A great many people when picking out the more desirable cockerels they reserve for breeders make the mistake of taking for first choice those which develop sexually before others of the same age. To those who have not learned by observation that these are apt to be somewhat below average size in their breed, such birds are at this season the most attractive. The cockerels which show the best development at maturity are at this season larger than those just mentioned, and not so well feathered and self-assertive. Until one has learned to recognize the type as that which grows into the best type of adult bird, he is very apt to pass over it and after he has taken the precocious birds take the largest of those that remain. In a stock of chickens in which the standard weight is the medium, the largest cockerels rarely make desirable breeders. Almost invariably they are coarse or their kind and slow to mature.

Moist Mash

Moistened mash has its virtues for both hens and growing chicks. For hens that are beginning to slow up on egg production and go broody rapidly, a feeding of as much moistened mash as they will clean up once a day, preferably around noon, will help keep up egg production and make for lower broodiness, says a correspondent in Wallace's Farmer. Growing chicks apparently desire variety, and like moistened mash as a change. Fed plain, moistened with water, or better yet milk, it aids both growth and fleshing.

Dressing Turkeys

In deciding whether to sell turkeys alive or dressed one can safely estimate that there is a shrinkage of approximately 10 per cent in the loss of blood and feathers and 25 per cent in full drawn turkeys. When growers market dressed turkeys it is necessary to withhold feed for 18 to 24 hours before they are killed. It is a good practice to confine them to a laying house at noon the day before any of them are killed. A liberal supply of water should be provided.

Keep Birds Well

Many causes contribute to the laying of small eggs. Late hatching and forcing for autumn production are no doubt often responsible, while the hereditary factor is not to be overlooked, says a writer in the Los Angeles Times. Overfat hens usually lay such eggs. Some poultrymen advise using for hatching only eggs that weigh two and one-quarter ounces each and believe the only cockerels used in breeding pens should be those from a hen known to lay large eggs.

And Now the Home Elevator



(Above) This house boasts an elevator of its own. It is located in Garden City, Long Island. (Left) Cutaway drawing showing the installation of the elevator.

Residence elevators, heretofore restricted only to the most costly homes, may soon become relatively common. Specifications of new residence elevators, recently announced by a large manufacturer, indicate that the entire cost of a home installation need not exceed the cost of a good automobile, while operating costs are negligible.

This is particularly good news to those whose households include aged persons, invalids or cripples, while the advantages of a private elevator in one's home to transport furniture, luggage, household equipment and meals from one floor to another need not be emphasized.

The elevator now available for home use can accommodate from one person to several. The model that will probably prove most popular is large enough to carry a person in a wheel-chair and an attendant.

The actual space needed for a home elevator is but 3 feet 5 inches by 3 feet 9 inches plus the thickness of any new walls to complete the shaft enclosure. For the walls it is seldom necessary to allow over five inches for the thickness of the new walls, and sometimes they can be kept to two inches. Where existing walls can be used for one or more sides of the new shaft, they can readily be made fireproof without structural changes.

The machine for home elevator installations is placed in the cellar.

This means there is no vibration felt when the lift is in service. Actual power consumption is about 600 watts, or about that of an electric refrigerator, and when it is considered that the elevator is used only for a short interval, the cost of electricity is really negligible.

Corn Stover Low Protein Feed and Needs Balance

The loss in dry matter in corn stover approximates 24 per cent while the loss in ensiling corn need not be more than 10 per cent. This emphasizes the value of ensiling in so far as possible this year, says Hoard's Dairyman. However, bright corn stover that has been properly shocked can be made a valuable part of the ration this winter. Shredding, grinding, or cutting may be advisable in order to get the cows to eat the entire plant. Also the conservative use of molasses mixed with water and sprinkled over this roughage may add to its palatability and feeding value slightly.

Corn stover is a low protein feed and to balance it we must feed a high protein grain mixture. We recommend 1 to 2 per cent of the grain mixture be ground limestone, marl, oyster shell, or special steamed bone meal. Bone meal and salt mixed half and half and fed as salt alone is usually fed, will also give the necessary mineral protection. The analysis of corn stover is 2.1 per cent digestible crude protein; 46.1 per cent total digestible nutrients.

Chinch Bug War Hard

Congress in the last session voted an appropriation of a million dollars to halt the ravages of the chinch bug in the corn belt and this money was used to build barriers totaling 30,000 miles along which creosote halted the advance of the insects. The chinch bug, however, has two generations in a single season, the first generation being a crawling insect which can be controlled by the creosote barriers, but the second generation, flying, is not halted by this form of control. Experts estimate that the million dollars spent on control measures saved at least \$4,000,000 worth of corn.

Hops for Fertilizer

Hops for a brewery are excellent as a source of introducing humus to the soil. Any form of vegetative growth, even weeds supply this necessary matter. Manure is another form in which humus is supplied. The best time to apply it is in the fall, digging it into the soil, and if the soil is a clay loam it can stand heavy applications of such material which will help considerably in keeping the soil more open and spongy and render it less liable to bake and dry out during dry weather. Applications up to 50 tons to the acre may be used.—Montreal Herald.

Farm Chatter

Spain recently passed several laws to regulate its wheat trade.

Germany has fixed maximum grain prices at slightly above those of 1933.

The cereals are the most important branch of agriculture in the United States.

Enlists Cockerles in Battle With Neighbor

Bridgeport, Conn.—Bested by her quarrel, Mrs. Ellen Zienka enlisted the aid of cockerles to "get even." She dumped an amount on the neighbor's patch and was arrested for cruelty to birds.

Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: What benefit will a peanut grower receive for signing a reduction contract?

Answer: Each grower who signs and complies with the contract will receive benefit payments at the rate of \$8.00 a ton based on the 1934 production. In addition, the producer will receive diversion payments up to 20 per cent of his crop diverted into peanut oil or livestock feed. These payments will be \$20.00 a ton on Virginia type peanuts, \$15.00 a ton on the Spanish type, and \$10.00 a ton on the Runner type. These diverted peanuts may be sold for livestock feed, fed on the producers farm, or sold to the mills for oil production.

Question: How can my poultry house be rid of mites?

Answer: Where the house is heavily infested it should be thoroughly cleaned and treated with a solution of three parts of crude petroleum or carbolineum to one and one-half parts of kerosene. The perch poles should first be removed and the poles and supports cleaned and treated with full strength petroleum or carbolineum. All litter from nests, and floor should be removed from the house and burned. Where the mites are found only in the nests and on the perch poles, treating these areas may sometimes be sufficient, but the best plan is to give the entire house a complete treatment.

Question: Should sows be fed immediately after farrowing?

Answer: As a general rule it is best to withhold all feed for 24 hours after farrowing, but there are exceptions to this rule. Where the sow comes to the trough apparently hungry and is not satisfied with water, a very thin slop made up of wheat bran with a liberal handful of linseed oil meal may be given. This should be repeated at the next feeding time. Care should be taken not to feed any rich or heavy feeds such as corn or tankage. The ration may be increased by gradually making the slop thicker until the animal will be on full feed in about two weeks time after farrowing.

NO RACE



Lady—Now that you have had something to eat, I want you to beat that rug over there on the line. Weary Willie—Beat it, man! I couldn't see what it was!