

Shipping Green Cantaloupes Poor Pay

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It is poor judgment to ship green (unripe) cantaloupes regardless of the price received for early shipments. The receiver has the advantage in the long run and you and your neighbors will be made to pay the dealers losses on his unsatisfactory deals.

There is no delicacy more pleasing to the taste than is a ripe, sweet, well flavored cantaloupe, while nothing in the way of fancy-food is more disappointing than a green cantaloupe, lacking in sweetness, flavor and mellowness.

South Carolina and North Carolina cantaloupe growers and shippers will find ready takers in New England and Eastern city markets for melons of fine quality, but the melons must be good for they will have to compete with quality melons from Arizona and California.

Some uninformed individuals may think it easy for Southern produce to compete with Western produce be-

cause of the nearness of the agricultural South to the great consuming East; but this very advantage has made the Westerner all the more careful to send to the distant eastern markets produce that will not be disappointing to the receiver nor to the consumer; but will satisfy both and bring repeat orders. Repeat orders, after all, are the real test of success in selling.

After exercising unusual care to harvest nothing but high quality melons of the proper stage of ripeness be sure that the melons are properly sized, packed and packaged, for the first test that the melons will have to stand when they arrive on the market will be the eye test. A good looking container with an attractive label helps the fruit get first or early consideration in the eye test.

It is a tragedy when green melons are marketed either deliberately or through inexperience. The result is the same in either case—we have disappointed buyers and consumers and oftentimes this hurtful influence is reflected through the season in weak demand and low price.

Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: How should land be prepared for the first seeding of alfalfa?

Answer: A well prepared seed bed is necessary for best results in growing alfalfa and for this reason the land should be plowed fairly deep and be thoroughly pulverized with a disc and harrow. The land should be allowed to stand at least a month after this preparation in order that it may settle. Frequent harrowings during that period will give good results. As fall seeding is usually more satisfactory in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain sections the land should be prepared the last of July or early August so that it will be ready for seeding from September 1 to 30.

Question: When should cockerels be caponized to be ready for the Easter market?

Answer: Cockerels that are to go to market as capons next Easter should be caponized as early as possible in July. It takes from eight to eleven months to properly develop and finish a capon and these birds caponized in early July should be ready for the market if proper development takes place. Care should be taken that only healthy cockerels be selected as unhealthy birds either die from the operation or make poor development.

Question: How often should I dust my cotton to control boll weevil?

Answer: Where there is as much as a ten percent damage the dustings should not be over five days apart as long as this damage remains. However, weather conditions will govern, to a large extent, the actual number of dustings to be made. Frequent showers and cloudy weather increases the damage and the application should be repeated if a heavy rain falls within 24 hours after any dusting. As long as there are ten percent of the squares punctured dustings should be made every five days and in between if a heavy rain occurs.

Heat And Flies Affect Milk Flow

The month of July brings with it a number of problems for the North Carolina dairyman and he must be prepared to protect his cows from the effects of heat, flies and short pasture.

"Cows that are continually annoyed by heat and flies will not produce as much milk as those which do not suffer from these two mid-summer ailments," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State College. "In the first place, an ample supply of shade and water should be in every pasture. When it comes to protection from flies, the best thing to do is to rid the premises of the breeding places of these pests. The stalls and manure pit should be cleaned at least once each week and when practical it is best to haul the manure directly from the cow barn to the field each day. Certainly, no accumulation of litter or garbage should be allowed about the dairy. It is impossible to destroy all flies in the larvae stage, therefore poisons, traps and sprays must be used. There are several good fly sprays which are effective in keeping flies off the cows."

Arey points out further that pastures begin to deteriorate in late summer. Usually in July, the grass begins to be short and tough as a result of dry weather. It contains less food value than earlier in the season and temporary grazing crops, it is a wise plan to feed some silage, to increase the grain feed and to raise its protein content that the milk flow might be maintained.

There is no need for the highly bred dairy animal to suffer in summer, if given the proper care. Plenty of fresh water, sufficient shade, protection from flies, and supplementary feeding will allow the cows to go along in normal production, Arey says.

Pigs To Be Fattened Need Some Pasture

Pastures for fattening pigs seem to allow the young animals to utilize their grain feed to better advantage after they are taken from the pasture and placed in the dry lot for finishing.

"We have recently concluded an interesting test with two groups of pigs to be fattened for market," says Earl H. Hostetler, in charge of livestock research for the North Carolina Experiment Station. "In one group ten pigs were full fed in a dry lot from the time of weaning until they reached a marketable weight of 225 pounds. In the other group, ten pigs were kept on pasture until they weighed 100 pounds and were then placed in the dry lot for finishing. Pigs in the first group made their weight in 123 days while those in group two made their weight in 187 days. This element is not so important for those animals to be sold in the spring but is important for those to be sold in September since the price breaks rapidly in the later fall."

Hostetler observes, however, that the pigs in the dry lot made a profit over feed cost of \$2.20 while those having the pasture made a profit of \$4.64, not counting the value of the pasture. If the cost of preparing the pasture land and seeding is taken into consideration, the second group of pigs gave a profit of only \$2.44 above feed cost.

However, the pigs in the second group, on pasture, gained more rapidly in weight when put in the dry lot after making 100 pounds each in weight. Then, too, it took only 322 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of gain as compared with 371 pounds of feed per hundred pounds of gain for the animals kept on the dry lot throughout the test.

The whole thing seems to sum up that weaned pigs on pasture up until the time they weigh 100 pounds will make rapid and profitable gains after being taken from the pasture and full fed for finishing.

Spray Raspberries To Control Disease

Immediate attention given raspberry fields as soon as the crop has been harvested will increase the yield and the profit next year, says H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State College.

One of the main points, he says, is to keep the new canes from dying of leaf spot disease as many did last year.

Remove and burn all old canes at once. Then spray the new growth with either a home-made or a commercial Bordeaux mixture so as to cover all parts of the plant thoroughly, he adds. Spray again three weeks later and again in another three weeks.

To make 12 gallons of Bordeaux mixture, he points out, put 10 gallons of water in a wooden tub or barrel. Add two ounces of soap flakes or chips and stir until dissolved. Stir into the soapy water one pound of powdered bluestone until it dissolves. Add one pound of hydrated lime in a paste mixture or sift the dry lime through a strainer while stirring the water vigorously. Then add enough water to make 12 gallons of the solution.

Smaller or larger amounts of the mixture may be made in the same proportion, Niswonger points out. A 50-gallon barrel is a convenient vessel in which to mix the larger amounts.

Be sure to keep the raspberry patches cultivated frequently to stimulate the growth of the new canes and to keep weeds and grass out of the field, Niswonger urges.

BELVIDERE NEWS

Mrs. Maude Chappell and family spent Thursday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jones Perry, at Beech Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Winslow and son, L. E., Jr., Mrs. Let Winslow and daughter, Iris, and Mrs. Elisha Wins-

low, of Whiteston, spent Thursday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Winslow.

Eugene Byrum, of Swan Quarter, spent the week-end as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Chappell.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. White, of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. W. M. Turner, of Boykins, Va., were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Winslow.

Dan Smith, of Wagram, is the guest of Miss Hannah Wrae Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Smith spent Thursday at Virginia Beach, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Forbes and children, of Norfolk, Va., spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Forbes. Mrs. Forbes and children are spending the week here.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Corprew and children, and Mrs. Fannie Corprew, from near Edenton, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Corbitt Sunday.

Miss Fannie Maude Corbitt spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John Corprew, near Edenton.

Miss Madeline Lamb has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Alton Parker, at Drewry Bluff, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. David L. Rogerson and three children, of Washington, D. C., spent the week-end visiting Mr. Rogerson's sister, Mrs. Hettie V. Lamb.

Mrs. Alton Parker and little son, T. A., of Drewry Bluff, Va., are the guests of her mother, Mrs. Hettie V. Lamb.

Alice Weston returned Sunday from a visit to relatives in Norfolk.

Mrs. Georgia Oakum and two children, Nathan and Bessie, and Edgar Rodman, all of Portsmouth, Va.,

spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Weston.

Mathews Wright, of Deep Creek, Va., was here Sunday to visit his mother, Mrs. J. R. Wright.

Mrs. Hettie V. Lamb and her son, Wilbur, accompanied by Mrs. Lamb's house guests, Mr. and Mrs. David L. Rogerson and three children, of Washington, D. C., spent Friday at Virginia Beach, Ocean View and Churchland, Va.

BETHEL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Perry and son, Dewey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Perry spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Graham Moore, near Elizabeth City.

Mrs. M. I. Charlton is spending some time at Creswell visiting relatives.

Miss Ruby Keaton, of Richmond, Va., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Keaton.

Little Billy Dail is visiting his aunt, Mrs. John Morris, at Cannon's Ferry.

Misses Kathleen Long and Genevieve Standin, of Norfolk, Va., visited relatives here a few days recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Long and two children, Julian and Evelyn, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Standin Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hobbs and sons, William and Wallace, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Butt, at New Hope.

Little John Edgar Spivey, of Richmond, Va., is visiting little Bobby Keaton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parrish, of Ballahack, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ward. Clarence Standin and son, Billy, of New Haven, Conn., Joe Long and children, Ray, Betty and Bobby, and Mrs. Mollie Standin, of Norfolk, Va., spent Sunday here visiting relatives.

Misses Cornie Lee Ward and Eloise Keaton spent last week with Mrs. Fred Matthews, of Burgess.

CHAPANOKE NEWS

Miss Hilda Hobbs has returned to her home in Hertford, after a delightful visit with Miss Waverly Dorsey.

Mrs. W. H. Elliott spent Sunday at Woodland with her mother, Mrs. John Wood.

Mrs. J. C. White spent Thursday in Elizabeth City with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Wood.

Mrs. Eula Perry has returned from Ohio, Washington, Canada, and other places of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Quincy and children, Janet and Carey, spent the week-end in Norfolk, Va., and attended the wedding of Mr. Quincy's sister, which took place Saturday.

J. C. Wilson and Crawford Wilson were in Weeksville Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Bertha Whitehead and Miss Allie Whitehead spent Sunday with Mrs. Whitehead's father, Mr. Howell, near Hertford.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Jr., attended the vention held at the First Baptist Church, Elizabeth City, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Branch have re-

turned to their home in Norfolk, Va., after spending a week with Mrs. P. L. Griffin.

Miss Janette Fields spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Daisy Perry.

Miss Gladys Stallings has returned to her home in Elizabeth City, after a pleasant visit with Shirley Perry. Misses Ruth R. Wilson and Susie Mae Wilson are visiting their aunt, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, at Weeksville.

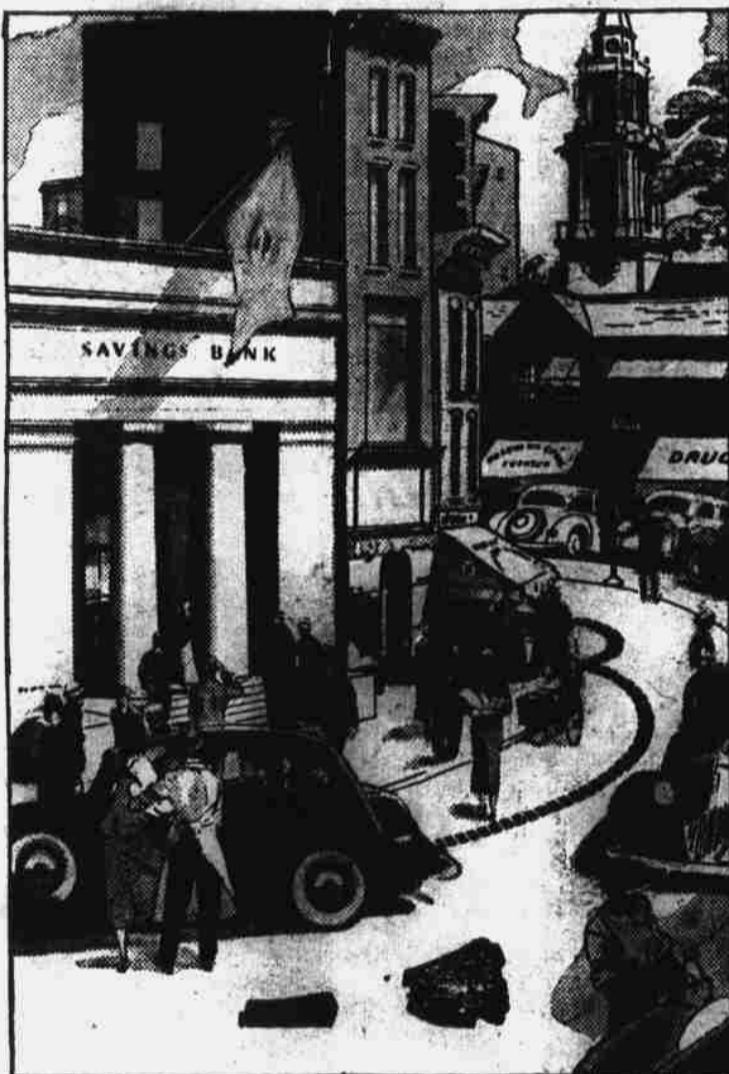
BIRTHDAY PARTY

A delightful birthday party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Copeland on Monday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock in honor of their granddaughter, Louise Bright, who celebrated her eleventh birthday anniversary. Several games were played and enjoyed by the children. The honoree received many pretty and useful presents.

The guests were invited in the dining room which was beautifully decorated with spring flowers. The center-piece for the table was a birthday cake with 11 candles. Delicious ice cream and cakes were served to the following: Sylvia Ownley, Dorothy Copeland, Martha Copeland, Mattie Meade Alexander, Viola James Alexander, Susie Mae Wilson, Shirley Perry, Janet Quincy, Louise Bright, Selma Pierce, Minnie Elliott, Louise Ferrell, Sara Jane Ownley, Kathleen Ownley, Bernice Ownley, Wilma Copeland, George Alexander, Jr., William Copeland, George Curtis Wilson, Calin Wilson, Carey Copeland, Edward Stallings, Carl Ownley, Jimmie Ownley, Hervie Copeland, Bill Bright and Calvin Bright.

Saturday's shopping can use more gasoline

THAN SUNDAY'S LONG TRIP TO THE COUNTRY



4 out of every 5 miles you drive are stop-and-go

Today's starting, shifting and accelerating waste your money—unless your gasoline has these **Three Kinds of Power...**

To the butcher... the grocer... the dry goods store... the bank... the drugist's! Count up and you'll find that you often make 10 stops a day.

Then, remember that a short run from a "cold" start can use up to a "mile" of gasoline. Even on sizzling days, your engine is relatively "cold"

—under its normal 150°—when idle! Also, remember that rapid accelerating as you shift gears can use 33% more gasoline than steady running.

To cut down this waste, you need a gasoline with 3 different kinds of power... power for quick STARTING... power for hard PULLING... and power for economical RUNNING.

What's more, you need a gasoline with these 3 different kinds of power in exactly the right proportion... in perfect BALANCE!

Super-Shell is the FIRST truly balanced gasoline. And so it saves you money in three important ways:

STARTING—With its even volatility, Super-Shell can save up to a cupful of gasoline on every "cold" start. (Even in summer, your engine is relatively "cold" after being idle an hour.)

PULLING—Super-Shell can save up to a cupful of gasoline in 10 minutes of hard pulling, or rapid accelerating, or hill climbing.

RUNNING—Super-Shell can save up to a cupful in an hour of steady running, many motorists report—thus saving on LONG RUNS, too.

This gasoline has met such popularity that today there are over 30,000 stations from Coast to Coast. Stop at one, and start saving TODAY!



SUPER-SHELL

Saves on today's stop-and-go driving

Winslow Oil Company,

Distributors
Hertford, N. C.