

Sink Selfishness

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A state of confusion prevails following the Supreme Court Agricultural Adjustment Administration ruling. This is only natural, as the stopping or suspension of this well organized government agency, which has intimately touched the lives of a large majority of farmers in this country, has left them without the prop upon which they have heavily leaned for the past three years.

Since the sixth of January I have been asked many times—what effect will the Supreme Court ruling have on farming generally? What will cotton, tobacco, and peanut farmers do about their 1936 acreage etc., etc.?

Ignoring the farmers need for some strong control, under existing world conditions and conditions prevailing during recent years, I would say that those farmers who have cooperated with the AAA either willingly or unwillingly, should have learned something of the value of cooperation; and I think a considerable number of them will "dig in" and continue acreage allotment policies under which they have worked. This is no time for a display of selfishness. Too much is involved. And yet, each individual has the right, under the Constitution, to decide what he is going to plant during the

year 1936, and in what acreage. The bars are down.

While the AAA control is "shot," why cannot agricultural leaders in each county—in each community—continue to hold money crop farmers in line by appealing to their common sense; impressing them with the fact that the success of the whole should be sought—for that is what really matters—not the success of a few individuals. This is not socialism, but common sense.

If acreage control, of certain crops, was needed during the past three years, and is still needed to prevent over-production and depression in prices, it seems to me that the farmers will, of their own volition, continue the job started under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

It is my conception that the AAA planned for a living, plus, for American farmers. If this is true farmers in the Southeast have a decided advantage over those in many other parts of the country, for here a man can not only have a reasonable acreage in southern money-crops, but conditions also permit him to make those crops and have that livestock which will provide subsistence for both man and beast.

Let us sink our selfishness and continue working together to improve the economic condition of each worthy family in the community.

Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: How can I make a profit from my hens when egg prices are low?

Answer: Peak production usually means low prices on eggs and this condition is natural at this time of the year. The logical method of correcting this trouble is to cull the flock and remove all the low producers. This will materially cut the feed bill and bring up the average production per bird. Another way is lay down a supply of eggs in water glass. Directions for this work may be secured by writing the Poultry Department at State College.

Question: Can the spread of mosaic or "walloon" of tobacco be controlled when transplanting?

Answer: This disease is commonly spread while pulling plants especially if the diseased and healthy plants are handled alike. Where the disease appears in the plant bed all healthy plants within one foot of those showing signs of the disease should not be touched until all healthy plants are pulled. Following this all plants from the diseased area should be removed from the beds and destroyed. Where mosaic plants have been handled the hands should be washed in a weak disinfecting solution and the clothes changed in order to prevent further spread of the disease.

Question: When should lambs be given a grain ration?

Answer: Lambs will begin to nibble at hay when about two weeks old and it is usually profitable to provide them with a good grain mixture at this time. A good ration for this purpose may be prepared by mixing equal parts, by weight, of corn, oats and wheat bran. This ration should be placed in a creep and the lambs allowed all they will eat until they are ready for market. To keep the lambs healthy and to eliminate digestive troubles all refused feed and trash should be removed from the trough each day.

Garden Contest To Close On March 31

County winners of the fall and winter garden contest, sponsored by the State College extension service, will be determined a few days after the contest closes on March 31.

Therefore, it is important that all contestants place their records and stories in the hands of their home agents as soon as possible, said Miss Mary E. Thomas, extension nutritionist at the college.

The two high scoring gardens in each county must be determined by April 10, she added. All complete records and stories must be in the State home demonstration office, at State College, by April 20.

The efficiency of the garden, as shown by the record, will count 75 per cent and the story written by the contestant will count 25 per cent, Miss Thomas pointed out.

The stories, not to exceed 500 words, should cover all important points about how the garden was managed, its value to the family and the returns secured in fresh and canned vegetables and money income.

In each county where ten or more contestants complete their records and stories, first and second prizes will be \$5 and \$2.50. The four State winners will receive \$20, \$12.50, \$7.50 and \$5 from funds donated by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau.

Prizes of the same amount paid the individual State winners will be awarded the four county home demonstration club councils having the largest percentage of their club members completing the contest.

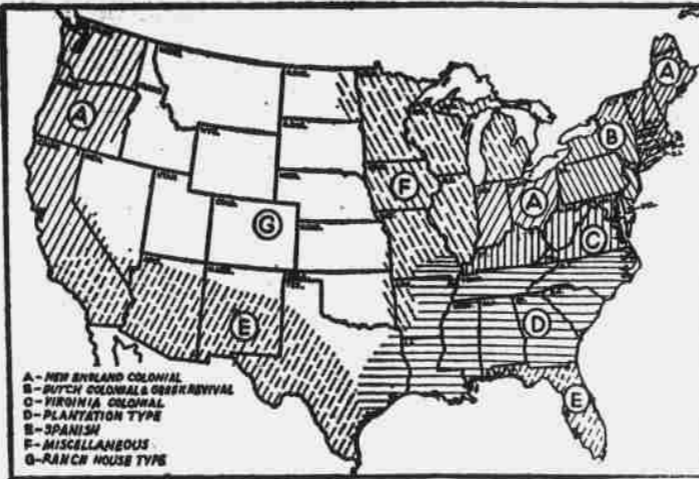
STUDY RAT PROBLEM

With rats and mice taking a heavy toll each year in Washington County, farmers have been attending demonstration meetings at which extermination methods were shown.

QUICK DESSERT

Sponge cake cut in squares and served with any preserved or fresh fruit with a topping of whipped cream makes a delicious, quick dessert.

Architectural Areas in U. S.



It is impossible to divide the United States into hard and fast architectural areas, as our growth has been so rapid and our population so fluid that even where historic background has given a section a distinct start in one direction people from other sections also have brought with them their ideas, and either they have used them in toto or they have amalgamated their own customary style with the local architecture.

However, the above map shows the historic differences in architecture and present trends. The divisions are by no means hard and fast, for the edges lap considerably in places. Within each architectural division there are many varieties, and the difference between urban and rural houses is often marked.

Climatic conditions, mode of historic traditions, materials available, and degree of culture all bear part in the development of a typical style.

THIS WEEK'S RECIPE

APPLE PUDDING

Apple pudding is a quick and easy pudding to make when you haven't a hot oven, as it can be made on top of the stove by stewing apples (or

any other fruit) in a pudding dish; add a little water and sugar and nutmeg, then cover with a soft dough made same as for dumplings, and cover airtight with a close cover and steam for 15 minutes.

If the baby's oilcloth bib breaks or rips it may be reinforced with adhesive tape. It is equally useful for mending broken dolls or the backs of story books.

Recommends Ration To Fatten Broilers

When broilers are to be shipped a distance to market, it does not pay to put them on a fattening ration before they leave the farm.

While en route the young chickens lose weight, and any added fat will be lost much more rapidly than the more solid flesh, says C. J. Maupin, extension poultry specialist at State College.

But if the birds are to be sold locally, a fattening ration will put them in good condition so they will bring fancy prices.

Good commercial fattening rations may be obtained from feed dealers, or the poultryman may mix his own. Maupin recommended a ration composed of six pounds of corn meal

to four pounds of flour middling with enough skim milk or buttermilk to make the mixture pour readily from a bucket.

It will usually take about two pounds of milk for each pound of the dry ingredients, he added.

If milk is not available, water may be used. In this event, add to the ration enough meat scraps to constitute 10 per cent of the mixture.

From seven to ten days is long enough to keep the young birds on a fattening feed.

Bring the chicks up to broiler size in good condition, Maupin stated, and they will not be hard to fatten when being finished for market.

For the first six or eight weeks after they are hatched, the chicks should be fed a good starting mash. Plenty of milk or water should be kept before them at all times.

For Digestion's Sake - smoke Camels

IN BRITISH GUIANA—the LaVarre Expedition (below) fords a river. "I always take Camels along," says William LaVarre. "They make any meal digest easier." Mrs. LaVarre (right) adds: "Camels help my digestion, in the jungle or in New York."



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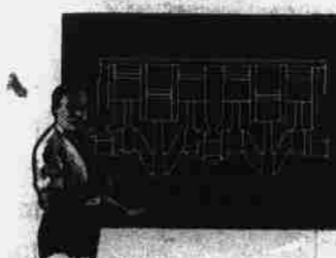
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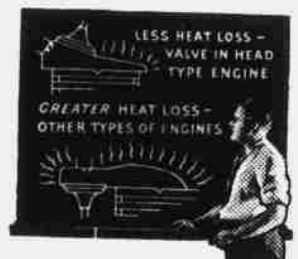
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