Marketing Carolina Vegetables

by GUY A. GARDWRLL initural and Industrial Agent atic Coast Line Bailroad Co.

Growers should keep in mind that grown in the Carolinas severe competition in the rkets of the country; and though the produce is sold ash by the grower on auction ets at shipping points, or to lo-ssemblers, this does not relieve the grower of the burdens placed upon him by this competition.

It is competition and supply and demand that largely govern in fix-ing the price that growers receive; efore, it is up to the grower to do his job to best advantage, in order that he may be able to increase his

There are several ways in which profits on truck crops may be in-

1. The soil must be warm, well drained, and filled with organic matter—humus. Poor soil will not produce heavy yields of good quality produce.

2. Use good seed of popular varie-

3. Fertilize heavily, but not wastefully and cultivate so as to produce quantity and quality vegetables. 4. Harvest at the proper time when the commodity is in prime condition.

5. Grade closely and size attractively. The local buyer, the merchant in the market, and the housewife, all buy according to the reflex action of the eye.

Field grading may be all right if skillfully done, but it is not usually spaced close enough to require hand well done. It is, therefore, in the interest of top prices that the grower is after for most commodities to be graded at the packing shed and washed, if the commodity needs to be washed, and packed in standard containers-in the best looking containers that the grower can afford

Sloppy looking packages sharply the value of good produce, falle good looking containers often enhance the price paid for inferior produce. But do not count too heavily on this method to increase profits, for buyers do not have to be fooled many times before they fix the level of price paid for the produce where it will protect them in buying and selling.

A reputation for quality produce, careful grading, and a good looking package is worth real money to the grower of truck crops. Do not ever forget this and that your produce must meet competition no matter

Good Pasture Makes Excellent Pig Feed

A good, clean pasture for springfarrowed pigs will pay big dividends at marketing time next fall.

When on good pasture, the sow and pigs are protected from disease and parasite infection and provided with feed essential to health and de-

And pasturage is the cheapest form of feed that can be given the young porkers, said H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State College.

Soybeans planted in rows and cul-tivated twice, he added, will furnish excellent grazing from the time the plants are about 15 inches high until

On good land, he said, an acre of soybeans will support 15 or 20 shotes, provided they also receive a full feed of corn and a good protein supple-

ment.

Such pastures should be sown on land where pigs have not been allowed to range during the provious year or so, Taylor continued. Best results will be obtained if the land has been cultivated with some Cop since the last time swine was on it.

Land used for hog pasture or hogota during the past year is liable to a infested with parasites, particular worms, or other forms of disease-reducing organisers, Taylor pointed

get the pigs in top shape for market, he continued, they should sept on full feed at all times.

Johnston 4-H Members To Stage Radio Forum

Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: How much whole milk should be fed a young calf?

Answer: The amount to feed for the first week will vary from six to ten pounds daily, depending upon the size and vigor of the calf. A safe rule to follow is to feed one pound of whole milk for each ten pounds of live weight of the calf. During the second week, the daily allowance can be increased from one to two pounds if the calf's appetite is good and if the animal shows no signs of indigestion. After this, the whole milk should be gradually changed to skim milk at the rate of about one pound a day until all whole milk has been substituted with skim milk.

Question: Is it safe to put fertilizer in rows when planting garden

Answer: Recent experiments with fertilizer placement for row crops indicate that it is best to put the fertilizer in narrow bands on each side of the seed. This helps to avoid too great a concentration of fertilizer salts near the roots of the plants. especially during the seedling stage. The same results, however, may be obtained by placing the fertilizer in the rows, if the application is made a week or ten days before planting and the fertilizer is mixed thoroughly with the soil. Broadcast applications are desirable when the rows are cultivation.

Question: Is there any sure way of preventing mite infestation of the hen house?

Answer: There is no method of poultry management that will guarantee against the appearance of mites in the house. The best method is to observe strict sanitation and check at least once a week for the mites. If they are found, remove litter and nesting material from the flouse. Detach the perch poles and scrape away all dried droppings. The interior of the house and the perch poles should then be sprayed with some exterminating remedy such as a combination of equal parts of spent motor oil and kerosene; commercial carbolineum, or coal tar dip. The spray should be driven into all cracks and crevices in the house. The treatment should be repeated if the mites reappear.

Mr. Babb At Home Lee Babb, who is connected with the Medical Corps of the U. S. A., and who recently returned from Honolulu, was at home recently for a visit to his father, T. C. Babb, and other relatives.



fields and washed away your topsoil



Your Camera Sins Will Find You Out



Rolling down to Rio? No, an example of what happens when you don't hold your camera level.

Luck will so often play you the ette of finger tip.
kindest of tricks. Much oftener than
5. Giving a tin shooting an arrow aimlessly and hitting the mark, you may shoot a picture without precaution or thinking ture. (A shaky fence is not goo of focus, exposure time or diaphragm opening, and, nevertheless, when the negative is developed, find that you have obtained in all respects a good photograph. Dumb luck it is, really, of modern photographic equipment. Modern cameras and films allow so much latitude for careless and inexpert use that, while they are not robots in their performance, they do cover up a lot of picture-taking sins.

Fortunate as that may be, it is certain that the amateur who depends on luck entirely will get many poor pictures and waste a lot of film There are some sins which he can not commit with impunity. Here

1. Tipping the camera with the result that in the picture buildings appear to be toppling, and rivers run uphill or downhill.

2. Allowing the camera to move as the shutter is snapped, or jerking the shutter release under the impression that it can thus be made to move faster. Result: blurred picture.

3. Dirty or misty lens. Result: picture hazy, indistinct.

ONE of the satisfactions of ama- 4. Letting the finger tip slip over teur photography is that Lady the edge of the lens. Result: silhou

5. Giving a time exposure with out resting the camera on som firm support. Result: blurred pifor a time exposure, neither is th hood of an automobile when the er gine is running.)

6. Trying to take a snapshot after a time or bulb exposure without re but a tribute also to the capability adjusting the shutter. Result: a much jumbled up image or perhap: no picture at all.

7. Forgetting to turn key that moves the film. Result: jumble of two pictures on one negative.

8. In focusing, wrongly estimating the distance between camera and subject. Result: fuzziness.

9. With fixed focus cameras, taking pictures of subjects nearer than 8 or 10 feet without a portrait attachment. Result: blurred, out-of-

10. Using a large stop for distant views. Result: loss of distant detail. 11. Attempting broadside shots of movement too rapid for the shutter. Result: blur. (Moving objects can be "stopped" by an ordinary camera if the picture is taken from an angle and not too close.)

Yes, even in photography, brother your sins will find you out.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

ELMO

Bob Twine and daughter, Miss Carrie, of Greenville, spent the weekend here with his wife and children. Mrs. Josie Copeland, of Greenville. spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. N. B. Dail.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Chappell visited Mr. and Mrs. Kay Chappell Sunday afternoon.

Vernon Asbell made a business trip to Richmond, aV., Thursday. Mrs. Myrtle Lamb and children. Kathron spent the week

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Jennings and children, Pauline and Evelyn, of Elizabeth City, were din-

end with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Twine Miss Regina Byrum, of Ryland, visited Miss Clara Twine Saturday Mrs. J. S. Chappell and daughter,

Novella, of Snow Hul: Mrs. Paul

ner guests Wednesday of Mrs. O. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Byrum and son, Talmadge, visited Mrs. By-rum's mother, Mrs. G. W. Chappell,

Sunday evening.
Mrs. Ella Asbell called on Mrs. W. H. Twine Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Chappell visited Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Twine Sunday evening.

Miss Carrie Byrum and Weldon Byrum called to see Mrs. Graham I wine Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Graham Twine, Misses Irene,

Clara and Lillian Twine visited Mrs. J. M. Boyce Monday ofternoon. Ruby Byrum visited Miss Thelma Chappell, near Gatesville, Sunday

Miss Carrie Twine, of Greenville, visited Mrs. J. F. Chappell Sunday

Mr. and Mrs. Gilliam Twine, Misses Margaret and Marie Raper and Luther Chappell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Twine Sunday after-

Mrs. Cecil Byrum spent Thursday is visiting Miss Spivey Roberson at with her mother, Mrs. J. M. Boyce. her home in Hertford.

Economics Class Entertain Officials

Mrs. T. E. Harrell, teacher of the home economics department of the Perquimans High School, and the members of the class entertained the members of the Board of County Commissioners, the members of the Board of Education and the Clerk to the Board of Commissioners at a delightful luncheon at the Perquimans High School on Monday.

The guests included Messrs E. M. Perry, J. C. Baker, Roy S. Chappell, John O. White, Jr., E. D. Mathews, J. W. Ward, T. S. White, J. H. Miller, Shelton T. Long, W. E. Dail and F. T. Johnson.

Bill Jessup At Home Bill Jessup, who is a student at Duke University, was at home for

the spring holidays this week. Franklin Visitors

Miss Alma Bell, of Franklin, Va.,

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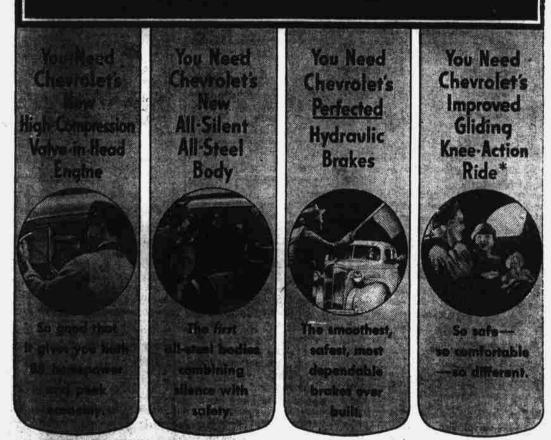
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