THE PERQUIMANS WEEKLY, HERTFORD, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1937

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One of the most hopeful signs for the future in evidence in Washington today is a tremendous interest in activities, government and private that are designed to reach the youth of our country. Perhaps never before has there been such an intensive effort to formulate wholesome programs for reaching our citizens of tomorrow. And no Fede-ral expenditures are producing finer results.

As this weekly article is being written, there is gathered in Washington some ten thousand boys and girls from twenty states and the National Capital. They represent a voluntary organization of youngsters, banded together with the very fine purpose of protecting the life and limb of their schoolmates. I am happy that North Carolina is well represented in this demonstration here and it is most refreshing to see the shining faces of these boys and girls as they go about the National Capital, receiving the inspiration offered by our great institutions.

Next month will see thirty thousand boy scouts gathered here for a National Jamboree. A tented city is being built along the banks of the Potomac and with many nations of the world engaged in diplomatic intrigues that may loose the "gods of war", it is inspiring to see the



ace-time cantonment" being built for the Boy Scouts. It is a chal-lenge to our national leaders to maintain peace on the American con- layers as soon as they start breaktinent.

Another indication of the organization for youth is the preparation for continuing the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is now evident that the Congress will provide the necessary funds for maintaining, at least for the present, the work of the OOC camps. Cer-tainly if our nation can afford to maintain military camps in time of war, we can afford to maintain camps in time of peace, where young men, unable to find employment on farm or in factory, can live in the out-doors, maintain their health, and re-ceive training and discipline so nec-

essary to our youth. All these things indicate that we need not fear for tomorrow. Our

younger generation is being well trained in the responsibilities of citizenship. Our youngsters are getting a deeper insight into the fundamental purposes of government. They have a fine respect for the roots of our national institutions. And we can rest assured that despite many uncertainties existing today, we are preparing to leave our affairs of the future in capable

hands. Another favorable indication is the

fact that our great educators in our colleges, our universities and our high schools are more and more turning toward putting education on a practical basis. In other words, training students for the practical art of earning a livelihood. More and more there is growing belief that our young men and women must

be trained for the field in which they are to engage. If a man is to be a mechanic, there is little need

for him studying things that will have no practical application in this field. To put it another way, vocational education is gaining ground and no better evidence of this is found than the large Federal grants to aid our educational institutions in giving vocational training in agri-

culture and industry. The opportunity today for our boys and girls to receive an education is greater than ever before. The young man or woman who has selected his or her goal in tife, and is desirous of training for the hard road that leads to that goal, will find resources available to give him help. Even the Federal Government

is today giving such aid. As another school year comes to a close, I know of no finer subject to mention than that regarding which I have written, with the hope

that it will leave a word of encouragement with our citizens of tomorrow, on the farm, and in the smaller communities to which America must look for leadership in the days to

Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: How long after shearing should I wait before dipping my sheep?

Answer: It is best to wait until all cuts made at shearing have heal- or dust with sulphur to control brown ed before dipping. This usually

of the year?

Answer: Many poultrymen make a practice of feeding wet mash to ing in production in the spring. Prior to this, however, the flock should be carefully culled and all birds removed that have definitely gone out of production. The mash should be fed in the early afternoon and only in such quantity as the birds will clean up in from 15 to 20 minutes. After feeding, the troughs should be cleaned and allowed to set in the sun as moulds grow rapidly in warm weather. The daily feeding of wet mash should prolong the period of lay.

June 12 Is Last Day **To Sign Work Sheets**

June 12 is the last day on which North Carolina farmers will be allowed to sign work sheets for the 1937 soil conservation program, said

E. Y. Floyd, of State College. The county offices have been instructed from Washington not to ac-cept work sheets after that date, Flayd pointed out.

However, growers who sign work sheets in time will be eligible to earn soil-building and diversion payments by complying with the terms of the program this year. Those who signed work sheets for 1936 are not required to sign again for 1937, Floyd continued, but if they have bought more land or otherwise made changes in their farms, they should notify their county agents at once

Work sheets are used in preparing information that will help farmers plan their farming operations so as to take part in the program and get all the benefits possible.

The work sheet is not a contract, Floyd added, and when a grower signs one he does not place himself under any obligation whatever. But a work sheet must be filed with the county office if a grower is to receive any payments.

He pointed out that there are two reasons why work sheets must be signed on or before June 12. First, information prepared from work sheets signed after June 12 would be too late to be of use to workers this year. Second, the task of checking up on growers' compliance with the program will start in June in some counties.

Warns Against Plant **Diseases Over State**

Weather conditions have favored heavy outbreaks of plant diseases this year, according to Dr. R. F. Poole, plant pathologist at the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Apple scab has appeared in many orchards, he continued, but it can be controlled with sulphur sprays when the weather is mild. In hot weather spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Bad weather has retarded the de velopment of cotton, corn, beans. melons and other plants, but they will have a fairly good resistance to disease if they are not thinned too soon.

peach trees, Dr. Poole warned. Spray

ing or dusting with sulphur. Dr. Poole also stated that diseased sweet potato seed will always produce diseased plants. But healthy plants can be grown from good seed planted in soil free from disease. Don't plant potatoes this year on land where they were diseased last year.

And don't transplant young tobacco plants that are afflicted with blue mold, he cautioned. Wait until the plants have recovered. Plenty of sunshine will aid their recovery while in the seed bed.

To Present Talks On Tobacco Trade

A new series of discussions on the marketing of farm products is now underway on the Carolina Farm Features radio program, a presentation of the State College Extension Service.

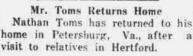
Heard on alternate Wednesdays. the first group of talks is being prepared by S. L. Clement, agricultural economist of the North Carolina Experiment Station.

The general theme of these discussions will be the tobacco import and export trade as it affects North Carolina growers. The leaf supply and demand in several of the foreign tobacco manufacturing countries will be brought up for a complete discussion.

The American export trade has been hurt considerably because many countries are levying higher import duties on tobacco and encouraging their farmers to grow more leaf.

Mr. Clement will deliver a talk on the Japanese tobacco situation June 2. Other talks will be heard on alternate Wednesdays.

The marketing of cotton will be taken up by Glenn R. Smith, marketing specialist, in a later series of



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talks.



Sore, Tender, Aching Feet



takes from ten days to two weeks. One dipping usually is sufficient, but if any ticks, lice or mites are present, a second dipping should be made ten days later to destroy any parasites that have hatched since the first dipping. The treatment should be given in the morning of a warm, sunny day so that the flock may dry thoroughly before night.

Question: Is it too early to turn my cattle into lespedeza?

Answer: The chief value of lespedeza for grazing is that it furnishes good pasturage during the hot summer and fall months when other pasture grasses are dormant. For this reason the crop should not be grazed before June 1 for the Korean variety or July 1 for the other varieties. The cattle should be taken off the fields about October 1. Where the Common variety has been seeded the animals may be left on the field until November 1 as this variety will reseed itself when grazed down to one inch in height.

Question: Should wet mash be fed to the poultry flock at this season

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rot on peaches, cherries, and plums. For spraying, use any type of sulphur that suspends well in water. The white, powdery mildew on Dorothy Perkins roses, beans, squash, pumpkins, clovers, lilacs, crepe myr tle, and other plants can be controll ed with sulphur spray or dust.

Leaf spot, or blister disease, of maple and oak has appeared in parts of the State. Although it mars the foliage, this disease will not kill the trees. It can be controlled by spray-



billousness, sour stomach, bilious indigestion, flatulence and headache, due to constipation.

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