

## THE PERQUIMANS WEEKLY

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FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1937.

### BIBLE THOUGHT FOR WEEK

**ANCHORED IN GOD:** Be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines. For it is a good thing that the heart be established with grace.—Hebrews 13:9.

### LONG STEPS FORWARD (Gates County Index)

Sometimes great movements and forces that change the habits of living of a people are hardly noticed until they have passed on and their full effect is seen. Right at this time, we are going through a period of history-making change for the farmer and his people.

We are seeing the foundations being laid for a program of the broadest and most satisfying rural life for Mr. and Mrs. Average Farmer, that this county has ever seen.

This is especially significant to the farm family that owns its own home and farm in this good Roanoke-Chowan section. The great governmental interest in farming, plus the actual benefits made possible by the policies of the Administration, all of which have positively helped our farmers get on their feet, cannot fail to have results in the future.

Electricity is coming into the farm home. The farmer is getting better prices for what he produces. His family lives better. He can pay his taxes and his bills. Mail service is better than it used to be. Radio brings the world to his home. Good schools and churches and good trade centers are always nearby. Newspapers tell him and his family what is happening in the world. Good farmers live well.

Now is the finest time that ever was for the Average Farmer and his Family (Capital letters, for he's important) to plan for a period of better living than they have ever known. It is coming in the future. There must be cultural and spiritual advancement also, along with the betterment of crops and fuller pocketbooks and a better table set every day. Betterment of the folks who live in our rural areas, will also come. And that will be a long step toward a brighter day.

And all this is applicable to our Perquimans farmers.

### WHAT A RELIEF

A great sigh of relief went up in Perquimans at the announcement that the tax rate was not to be raised this year. The relief was greater because of the very general impression which had prevailed among the tax payers that they would be called upon for more taxes this year.

As everybody knows, nobody likes to pay taxes and through the ages taxes, though they long ago were called by a sage the sinews of the nation, men have fought against paying them.

Benjamin Franklin once said: "The taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid by the government were the only ones we had to pay we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement."

### WINFALL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Umphlett and small son and Miss Myra Umphlett are visiting Miss Myrtle Umphlett.

Elbert White, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, visited his sister, Miss Dona White, last week. Mr. White has just returned from Europe, where he spent his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. William Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Dillmon, and Mrs. Roy Bagley and small daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Leigh, near Winfall.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Nixon and children of Windsor, Va., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barber. Miss Maude White and Joe White, of Norfolk, visited Misses Annie and Eliza White last week.

Rev. Mr. Clark, of Farmville, N. C., arrived Sunday to assist Rev. W. G. Lowe in a revival meeting at Woodland Church.

Mrs. Anna Chalk spent Sunday with Mrs. Ed Copeland.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Strickland and children, Phyllis and Sonny, of High Point, spent Monday with Mrs. W. G. Lowe.



### Grasses Or Legumes Make Good Ensilage

With molasses as a preservative, any green crop that will make hay can be stored in a silo without any appreciable loss of feed value.

Corn silage contains substances that act as a preservative, but legumes and grasses do not have enough sugar to ferment properly, said A. C. Kimrey, extension dairy specialist at State College.

By adding molasses to legumes and grasses, the material can be kept in good condition, he pointed out.

The crop can be cut at any stage of maturity and in any kind of weather, he pointed out. However, greater feeding value is obtained if the crop is cut as early in the season as possible without injuring the stand. Cereal crops should be cut when the grain is in the milk stage.

Start cutting early in the morning. If the crop is wet with dew or rain, so much the better. The crop should be put in the silo within a few hours after cutting.

If the crop must remain in the field more than a few hours on a dry day, water should be added as it is blown into the silo, as plenty of moisture is necessary to prevent heating and fermentation.

Around 40 to 50 pounds of molasses should be added to each ton of cereal and grass crops, while 75 to 80 pounds should be added to a ton of legume silage.

The molasses can be added from an elevated barrel by allowing the proper amount to flow through a spigot onto the green material as it is fed into the cutter.

If more molasses is used, it will increase the cost, but will not harm the silage, Kimrey added.

### Thousands To Attend Farm And Home Week

Farm and Home Week at State College, August 2-6, will be an educational vacation for thousands of North Carolina farmers and farm women.

Along with the lectures and demonstrations will be plenty of entertainment to provide a good time for all, said John W. Goodman, assistant director of the State College extension service.

On the more serious side of the program, special attention will be given the soil conservation program, dairying and livestock, farm forestry problems, farm tenancy, farm organizations and cooperatives, farm finance, poultry production, and other timely subjects.

The short course for women will cover numerous phases of home-making on the farm, and certificates will be awarded to those who will have completed their fourth consecutive short course.

Rural ministers of the State have been invited to meet at the college during the week. Special programs have been arranged for them, and they will also be invited to attend general meetings for the farm men and women.

Among the speakers for Farm and Home Week are: Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary of Agriculture; Congressman Harold D. Cooley; Governor Clyde R. Hoey; J. B. Hutson, assistant director of the soil conservation program; Perkins Coville, U. S. Forest Service.

Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of the national agricultural extension service; Miss Grace Frysinger, senior home economist, U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. Kerr Scott, State Commissioner of Agriculture; Louis H. Bean, economic advisor, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; and the Rev. L. P. Burney, rural minister near Charlotte.

Games, contests, tours, dramatic plays, group singing, and a spirit of fellowship will help make the week entertaining as well as instructive, Goodman stated.

### Grazing On Soybeans Produces More Milk

A soybean crop on the dairy farm of E. S. Wooten in Lenoir County has increased the milk production of his 31-cow herd by 15 to 16 gallons a day.

Through the summer, the crop will be worth \$75 to \$100 an acre, he told C. M. Brickhouse, Lenoir County farm agent of the State College extension service.

The soybean field is divided into four plots. Wooten turns the cows in to graze on one plot an hour every morning for 11 or 12 days, then he shifts them to another plot.

By rotating the grazing periods from one plot to another, he plans to have each plot grazed four different times this summer.

At the same time, the beans are adding nitrogen to the soil, and when plowed under in the fall they will provide much organic matter. Manure from the cows is also helping enrich the soil.

The cows get their fill of beans in about an hour's grazing. If left in the field longer than that, they will tend to walk around, trampling down the bean plants unnecessarily.

So after an hour in the beans, the cows are returned to the permanent pastures where they can rest in the shade and continue their grazing later in the day.

Wooten made a test to determine the value of soybeans as a dairy feed and found that the cows grazing the beans every morning consistently gave half a gallon or more milk per day more than the cows that didn't.

In a pasture demonstration, Wooten found he got the biggest yield of grass from plots where he applied stable manure and ground limestone.

**One Cause of Friction**  
A difference of opinion between a man and his wife is often the result of her thinking one way when he thinks she thinks another.

### No Profit in Lost Money

The government does not actually realize any profit from paper money which is lost, even though theoretically it does. The money is still held in the treasury vaults against outstanding paper currency and unless congress passed such a bill that this money might be taken out of the reserve fund, no actual profit would be derived.

### Niagara Falls

The water that flows over Niagara has flowed from the four great lakes and the hundreds of rivers that flow into them, more than one-half the fresh water of the world, according to one authority. The fact that evaporation and precipitation in the form of rain and snow are continually going on in the enormous area of the great lakes region renders it unlikely that the Great Lakes will ever be drained in this manner.

### W. M. U. MEETS

The W. M. U. of the Woodville Baptist Church held its regular meeting at the church Tuesday. Miss Myrtle Ownley presided. The topic of the program was "The Negro". Only a few were present due to the weather.

### Timely Questions On Farm Answered

**Question:** When should the laying flock be culled?

**Answer:** Since efficient production comes through continuous selection some culling may be needed each month in the year, but the most rigid culling should be made toward the end of the laying period. This usually occurs from July to November and the flock should be watched carefully during July and August for early molters. Hens that molt in June, July, or August should be taken from the flock and disposed of as soon as molt appears or production ceases.

**Question:** How long does it take to properly cure a barn of tobacco?

**Answer:** The time required varies from 84 to 96 hours depending upon the rapidity of the various curing

processes. After hanging the weed maintain a temperature about ten degrees higher than the outside temperature until the leaf is fairly yellow. The heat is then raised 4 to 5 degrees an hour until a temperature of 120 to 125 degrees is reached. This temperature is held until the tips of the leaves are dry and then raised to 140 degrees. This will dry out the entire leaf. The temperature is again raised to 180 to 190 degrees and held until all parts of the leaf stem is dry in all parts of the barn.

**Question:** Should a dairy cow be given a grain ration during the dry period?

**Answer:** If there is plenty of good pasture available and the animal is in good flesh no other feed will be necessary, but the animal should have free access to a good mineral mixture unless the grazing is legume crops or hay is being fed. If the pasture is short or the cow in poor flesh enough concentrate should be fed to put the animal in good flesh before freshening. However, all high protein grains and corn is usually removed from the grain ration about two weeks before freshening. A good grain mixture to feed during this period is composed of equal parts of wheat bean and ground oats.

### Soil Management

There are thousands of acres of land in cultivation on the Coastal Plain, which, because of poor drainage, being underlain with hardpan or the soil being incapable of improvement, will never give profitable returns from cropping.

Where drainage is the only problem and when lack of drainage can be corrected at moderate cost such land should be reclaimed by drainage, but time and money should not be wasted on land unreclaimable at low cost, which could be more profitably turned into pasture or else reforested.

On farms where there is cleared land now classed as idle, the majority of which could be and should be made to yield good returns, the land should be prepared for crops or for pastures in order to lift the tax-burden from the cultivated acres on the farm.

The fundamental need of most Coastal Plain soils is increased fertility. To attain this end, it is first necessary to terrace rolling lands, so that the soils and their plant food resources will not be diminished by every rain, and to drain flat lands where needed. There are many of the latter now dependent on open ditches for drainage which could be vastly improved in this respect, and at the same time made practically for modern machinery by the installation of tile drains.

After providing proper drainage, the next step should be to increase the organic matter and plant food of the soils. Under present cropping systems, the original organic matter contained in most Coastal Plain soils has gradually been depleted, and very little is being done to replace it. Crop residues ordinarily left on the land such as from corn, cotton and tobacco, and the stubble of small grain and hay crops are inadequate. The amount of animal manures produced is not, and never will be, great enough to go very far toward this end. Therefore, farmers must make greater use of leguminous, soil-building crops to both increase the

content of the organic matter and to draw on the air's nitrogen supply. These crops effective, it will be necessary to plow some of them under instead of removing everything, but the stubble. The best legumes for this purpose are velvet beans and hairy vetch for very sandy soils; soybeans, cowpeas, crimson clover, vetch, Austrian winter peas and lespedeza for sandy loams; and soybeans, vetch, crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, red clover, lespedeza and sweet clover for clay loam and clay soils. Where soils are too acid to grow these crops satisfactorily, lime should be applied. Experimental results show that legume crops, when turned under, have increased the yields of corn and other crops by from 25 to 50 per cent, even on soils that are heavily fertilized.

A key to soil improvement, high crop yields and disease control is the use of a well planned crop rotation. Such rotation will give an income from every cultivated acre every year, either in the form of a money crop or a feed crop, and will at the same time provide legume crops to plow under. When the fertility of the soil has been thus increased, higher yields of crops will be made, and at much less cost per crop unit than is being done at present on most farms.

### Boll Weevils Attack State's Cotton Crop

Reports of heavy boll weevil infestations in the cotton fields of piedmont and eastern North Carolina are reaching J. O. Rowell, extension entomologist at State College.

Recent warm, damp weather has been highly favorable to the propagation of this insect, he said, and if the weather continues thus, serious losses will be suffered.

According to the reports, the degree of infestation ranges from 10 to 80 per cent of the squares and bolls in different counties, while a few counties report but little infestation so far.

The best method of control, Rowell stated, is to keep a close watch and start dusting as soon as ten per cent of the squares on the stalks show signs of weevils.

Squares on the ground are not a reliable indicator, he added, as they show the degree of infestation several days before, but not on the day the examination is made.

The dusting may be done with either calcium arsenate or a mixture of calcium arsenate with an equal amount of lime. The latter dust is cheaper and adds less arsenic to the soil.

The dusting should be done every week or so until the squares are past the peak of the season. Rowell said, the dusting should be continued through August and until the crop has been made, or as long as necessary to eradicate the weevils.

### NEW YORKERS HERE

No colored couple in Hertford are more highly esteemed than Charles and Mary Davenport, who are natives and life-long residents of the town. They reared a fine family of four daughters and a son who reflect the training given them in the home. The three daughters who for years have lived in New York are at home now, Odessa and her husband, Sandy McGee, Lily Ramsey and Lila Edgerton, visiting their parents.

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