

## Indians Win Two Trampling Sunbury At Gatesville Gym

The Perquimans High School basketball teams were clicking like well-oiled machines on last Friday night when they trampled the Sunbury teams under an avalanche of baskets in the Gatesville gymnasium.

In the opener between the girls, representing the two schools, a sea-saw battle was in progress during most of the game. The Squaws had some difficulty becoming accustomed to the large floor at Gatesville but found themselves during the second quarter to forge ahead in the scoring and they never relinquished their lead.

Frequent substitutions were made by the Indians and all the girls played during part of the game. Mayes and Gault did the scoring for Hertford, while Hudgins, Clarke and Taylor tallied the points for Sunbury. The Indian Squaws made a fine showing on defense. Guards starting the game for Hertford were Edwards, E. White and Tucker. H. White was the other starting forward for the Squaws.

Score by quarters showed Sunbury leading 4-0 at the end of the first period and still ahead 8-6 at half time. The Squaws took the lead during the third period which ended 11-9. The final count was 15-18 in favor of Hertford.

### Boys Win Easily

The Indians had an easy time beating the boys from Sunbury in a one-sided game that ended 34-13 in favor of the Indians. Byrum and Nowell were high scorers for Hertford, while Stokes, Dillard and Nixon played a great defensive game to hold the Sunburries to a low count.

The game started slowly with Hertford holding a 3-2 edge at the end of the first period. Giving an example of some fast breaking plays during the second chukker, the Indians ran the score to 11-16 by half time.

Nowell broke away from his guard several times during the third period during which the Indians ran the score to 22-11. Stokes fouled out during the fourth period but the Indians continued to pile up the points and the final whistle found the Perquimans boys ahead 34-13.

Berry, Wood and Byrum substituted during the game for the starting five which included Nowell, Cannon, Stokes, Nixon and Dillard.

Perry, J. Pierce and Hobbs did the point getting for the Sunbury team.

### No Other Reason

Chaplain—If I lead a donkey, you to a pail of water and a pail of beer, which will he drink?  
 b—The water.  
 Chaplain—Right. Why?  
 G—Because he is an ass.

Bernice Davis of Barnes, Kan., is collecting one dog from every state in the Union.

## Proper Care Of Baby Chicks

By Wm. K. FOX

I have often heard the word "LUCK" used in the business of raising poultry. I personally do not believe that this word has any particular place in the business. It is not a matter of "LUCK." Why? Well, for this reason. There are three essential factors necessary in raising poultry regardless of whether you raise many or just a few. These three factors are as follows.

1. Good breeding.
  - (a) Healthy disease-free stock.
  - (b) Heavy producing stock.
  - (c) Large eggs, rapid growth, fast feathering qualities.
2. Good feed.
  - (a) Proper ingredients and protein.
  - (b) Necessary vitamins.
  - (c) Fresh or newly mixed feed.
3. Good Management.

If all three of the above mentioned factors are properly enforced then it is not a matter of luck. Let us have a heart-to-heart talk about the best way to care for the delicate little Baby Chick. I say delicate, because how else could they be within three short weeks—Just twenty-one days—they have developed from one little cell about the size of a pin point, thus changing the yolk and white of an egg into a tender little life. This little life must be protected so that it may have a chance to grow into a husky broiler or pullet. This is not hard to do but so often it is not done properly.

First, we must arrange to keep them warm and comfortable. The chick's lungs are protected from the outside air by a little down and a very thin skin on its back. Therefore, the chick's back is the most important part to keep warm as it is the point where chill is most quickly felt. Mother Nature has provided for this by giving chickens a high body temperature—106½-107 degrees. You have noticed that an old Mother Hen with chicks spends most of her time sitting down. Why does she do this? So that her babies may run under her and push their little backs against her warm breast. Their feet may be on chilly ground or a cold floor but they do not care as long as they can warm their delicate, little lungs. When they are warm, out they will run to pick up some feed or water. When they begin to get a little cool, back they will run to mother and push under her breast. As the chicks get older the hen begins to move around more. She knows that her family does not need as much heat nor do their lungs need to warm as often. Nature has provided her with the instinct that the chick's back and lungs must be protected from chill.

Now, let's take a lesson from Mother Hen. First, let's place our hand or thermometer under her and against her breast, to see how warm it is. Then arrange our brooder house and brooder so that we may take care of our chicks as well as she does. We will find that we need a brooder that throws or reflects heat

down on the floor. We must not put more chicks under it than can properly be warmed. We must keep heat to their backs. We should never try to start chicks without a thermometer and should keep the temperature under the brooder a 95 degrees for the first ten days. Temperature in the corners or along the walls of the house may be as low as 70 degrees, but we must have a place where the chicks can warm their backs at a temperature of 90 degrees for the first ten days. During the next ten days a temperature of 85 degrees is sufficient. Then gradually lower to 70-75 degrees and maintain until the chicks are feathered and out of danger of chilling or crowding. Although many chicks are raised without good brooding arrangements, thousands and thousands die due to improper brooding. It pays big dividends to get a good, automatically-regulated brooder when you plan to raise chicks. Wood, coal, oil or electric are all good if they are automatically controlled and if they are placed in a good house.

Sanitation is the next in importance. First, be sure that the house is clean before placing the chicks in it. If it is a wood or concrete floor, scrub with lye water, rinse good and let dry. Then mop the floor with used crank-case oil which to each gallon has been added one pint of carbolineum, pine oil or coal disinfectant, commonly known as creosote, or one-half pint of carbolic acid. If you cannot get used oil, seven or eight cent fuel oil will do. Oil not only kills bacteria but makes the floor easy to clean, as filth does not easily stick to it. Then cover the floor with your litter and cover this with paper for two or three days until the chicks learn to eat and know the difference between food and other material. We find that peat-moss, Servall Poultry Litter (made of crushed cane pulp) or clean Pine shavings are best to use for litter. If shavings are used be sure that all particles of sawdust are sifted out as chicks often die from packing their gizzards with it.

We do not recommend dirt floors, but if there is no other way out, be sure to follow these directions. Scrape at least two inches of the old dirt off the floor if it has had chicks on it at any time before. Brush down the walls, then soak the floor good with the oil mixture, using it upon the walls at least three feet up from the floor. When the oil has soaked in good, add two inches of clean dirt that has never had a chick on it. Pack it down good and spray lightly with oil, then add litter. Be sure to spade or plow the soil around the house and as close to the house as possible.

The number of chicks per house can easily be figured by the square feet of floor space. Five chicks to every two square feet has often been recommended. I like to sell a person all the chicks he wants, but I have found that only two chicks to the square foot is best when chicks are raised on floors. An example of figuring the number of chicks per house is as follows: A 10x12 house has 120 square feet of floor space. Multiply 120 by 2 chicks per square foot gives 240 chicks to a 10x12 house. Never put more than this number if the chicks cannot run out by the time they are five weeks old. If they can run on clean ground or a wire porch at five weeks then 300 chicks in this size house would be satisfactory. I have seen chicks grow wonderfully well up to five weeks, then, due to crowded conditions and insufficient feed-hopper space the growth was greatly retarded.

Now, what and how shall we feed? Are you going to raise your chicks for broilers or are you going to keep your pullets for layers? You must decide that question because they have to be fed differently if you expect the best success. Let's take the broiler feeding first. Mash feed is too strong for any chicks at first if it is strong enough to grow them fast later. It takes a high protein mash for fast growth, but it is like feeding a baby beefsteak to feed mash alone to chicks the first two weeks. If the chicks get only mash their delicate intestines are greatly upset and their kidneys are taxed to the limit. It will at times give an excessive white discharge from the kidneys and often cause pasting up behind. There is enough protein in the unabsorbed egg yolk, etc., in the chick when hatched to last for several days. Therefore, it is best to feed the chicks only fine grain and very small grit for the first day. A small amount of good starting mash may be added the second and third days. From then until they are two weeks old feed them half grain and half mash, mixing the grain in the mash. After two weeks they may be put entirely on a good broiler mash. As they grow continue to add enough hopper space so that at least two-thirds of the chicks can eat at the same time. Chicks started for laying pullets

## Farm Picture For 1941 Has Bright, Dark Sides

In an outlook message to North Carolina farm families, Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the State College Extension Service, says that the agricultural picture for 1941 has both a bright and a dark side.

On the bright side he lists POULTRY, with some expected increase in domestic demand; DAIRYING, with some increase expected in exports, better buying power, and a favorable feed situation; HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP, with slaughter supplies lower than in 1940 and a larger domestic consumer demand along with better prices to producers; and FRUITS, which face a better demand even though larger plantings generally are being made.

On the dark side of the picture are listed: TOBACCO, with vital export markets closed and only the AAA farm program, assured for three years, as the stabilizing factor in price; COTTON, with a world supply larger than ever, reduced foreign markets, and no change in price expected in 1941; PEANUTS, with the price determining factor supplied by the Government diversion program although a somewhat better domestic demand is anticipated; and COST OF FARMING, which will be higher although somewhat offset by increased prices for the things the farmer has to sell.

With these facts in mind, Dean Schaub urged that "we set our rural house in order that we may be ready for any eventuality." He suggests that any repairs needed now about the home or farmstead should be attended to at once. Reserves of food and feed should be saved; pure-bred sires should be secured to head flocks and herds; and supplies of the best farm seeds should be procured. "In general," he declared, "the farm should be made ready—ready for whatever may happen."

must have a slower growth than those raised for broilers. Too often they are ruined for layers in the first eight to ten weeks. They must have time to develop sound muscles, bone and intestinal systems so that they can stand the strain of high production of eggs. Try this system on your pullets this year: For the first two weeks feed the same as I have recommended for broilers. Then continue with a food starter until they are five weeks old. Feed all the chick grain they want with enough Cod Liver Oil added to make it slightly oily. At five weeks change to growing mash and larger grain with Cod Liver Oil, feeding most of the grain as an evening feed. Continue until the pullets are eight to nine weeks old, then move them to a range house that is placed on ground that chickens have not been on for at least three years. After two days in the range house they should be turned out. It is best when turning them out to start in the afternoon, letting them out for a short time and increasing the time each day until they are allowed to run all day. This will take only a few days. Keep hoppers full of whole oats all the time. Feed a good growing mash only five days a week. Feed all the grain (wheat and yellow corn preferred) they wish in the afternoons. Do not feed new oats that have not been well dried.

Give in water one pound of epsom salts to each 400 pounds of pullet weight every two weeks. This may be figured by weighing a few pullets and multiplying their average by the number of pullets in the flock.

I have tried to briefly outline for you a successful plan of brooding and raising chicks. I have used this plan with great success. I will not take up more of your time now with the subject but if you have any special questions, please write me and I will be glad to advise with you on your particular problem. You may also get free information from your State College Poultry Department in Raleigh. Ask for the bulletin on the phase of poultry that you are interested in. They will also be glad to furnish you with plans for the Brooder House, Range House and Laying House.

## Who Knows?

1. Where was Socrates born?
2. Name two American women playwrights.
3. What is "The Order of the Garter?"
4. When did the Stars and Stripes fly over Derna, the Libyan city recently captured by the British?
5. How many rural free delivery routes serve how many Americans?
6. What is meant by the nautical terms, starboard and port?
7. What is asbestos?
8. What is meant by the "executive session" of a public body?

9. When did Italy begin the attack upon Greece?
10. Who is considered the founder of antiseptic surgery?

- public and press excluded.  
 9. October 28, 1940.  
 10. Joseph Lister, a British physician.

### THE ANSWERS

1. Athens, Greece, in 469 B. C.
2. Rachel Crothers, Susan Geaspell, Zoe Akins.
3. Great Britain's highest order of knighthood.
4. On April 2, 1805, in the war with Tripoli.
5. 32,646 routes serve 28,974,600 people.
6. Starboard is on the right-hand side of a person facing the front, or bow, of a ship. Port is the left-hand side.
7. A magnesium silicate mineral usually found in veins of other rocks.
8. A secret session, with the

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