

Final Results of Flue-Cured Tobacco Referendum Given

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has announced the final and official results of the flue-cured tobacco marketing quota referendum held December 10.

Out of an estimated total of 300,000 flue-cured tobacco growers eligible to vote, 233,393 cast ballots in the referendum. Of this number 132,460, or 56.8 percent, voted in favor of the marketing quota and 100,933, or 43.2 percent, were opposed to the quota.

The referendum was held under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which direct that when supplies of tobacco reach certain high levels defined in the law, a marketing quota must be announced and a referendum held to determine whether a two-thirds majority of farmers favor the quota.

As a result of the votes, the flue-cured tobacco marketing quota of 754,000,000 pounds proclaimed by the act on November 21 will not be in effect during the coming marketing year which begins on July 1, 1939.

Each AAA county committee collected and tabulated returns in the referendum, certified the results and sent them to the State committee. State committees in turn certified returns and forwarded them to Washington.

Summaries of the referendum by States follows:

Alabama, yes 112 no 8, total 120; Florida, yes 2,589, no 1,564, total 4,153; Georgia, yes 15,506, no 9,489, total 24,995; North Carolina, yes 88,222, no 63,853, total 154,075; South Carolina, yes 15,759, no 10,585, total 26,344; Virginia, yes 10,272, no 13,434, total 23,706; United States yes 132,460, no 100,933, total 233,393.

PLANTS TREES

Walter R. Gibbs of Lake Landing, Hyde County, has recently set 6,000 cypress seedlings, 2,000 slash pines and 1,000 black locust seedlings. His locust have survived 95 per cent, his slash pine 85 per cent and his cypress 80 per cent. Two years ago, Mr. Gibbs planted three acres of pines that show a 93 per cent survival.

RISE

The 2-point rise in the general level of local market prices during the past month has been attributed to higher prices received by farmers for grain, fruit, truck crops, and dairy products in mid-December.



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The riches of the telephone company consist of switchboards, buildings, wires, cables and instruments—modern telephone plant and equipment to serve more than a million subscribers. Most of this property would be valueless if the public need for service should cease.

The money received by the telephone company is continually paid out for wages, for materials, for taxes, and to bond and stockholders for the use of their savings with which the company has bought the equipment and tools needed for the service.

Every penny received by the telephone company must be accounted for. Its books are kept in accordance with the regulations prescribed by Federal and state authorities. They must be kept open at all times for governmental inspection. They are audited regularly by accredited outside accountants.

All the power the company possesses is granted to it by state and federal governments. But it cannot choose its customers, and its rates and practices are regulated and controlled by governmental agencies.

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Home-Mixed Grass Seed Recommended

Never buy a mixture of grass seed without knowing the contents, says John H. Harris, landscape specialist of the State College Extension Service. Select the mixture for your local conditions and buy the seed separate, mixing them yourself, he advises.

If the seed bed is poor and especially if it is lacking in humus, a crop of peas or beans should be grown and turned under to improve the fertility and texture of the soil. Unless the soil is very fertile, a one or two-inch layer of well-rotted manure should be worked into the soil. To stimulate quick growth some commercial fertilizer such as 8-8-6 can be added. The soil should be allowed to settle and only the top layer pulverized for sowing the seed.

Harris recommends that the seed be sown at the rate of three to five pounds per 1,000 square feet, or about 130 pounds per acre. Half of the seed should be sown in one direction and half in the other to assure a uniform distribution.

The quickest and most economical way to start Bermuda (wire grass) is by its roots. Scatter these roots over the lawn and cover them with soil. It is advisable to sow Italian rye grass with the Bermuda roots to provide a quick lawn and hold the soil until the Bermuda gets started.

While September and October are the best months for sowing grass seed, the lawns can be started in the spring, especially in the mountain sections.

"Too few people realize that in order to keep a good turf, especially where there are trees, one must fertilize annually," Harris says. "During the winter or early spring of each year give the lawn an application of 300 to 400 pounds per acre (8 to 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet) of a 4-8-4 in the Coastal Plain and 4-10-4 in the Piedmont and Mountains."

Liberal Winter Feeding Essential Breeding Turkeys

Breeding turkeys lose weight during the laying season. They can stand this loss if they are fed liberally through the winter, says C. F. Parish, poultry specialist of the State College Extension Service.

Now is the time to start feeding turkey hens mash, Parish says. Some flocks in the State have already started laying.

Too, most poultrymen select young hens and young toms from the spring flock to hold over as breeders. Only by liberal feeding do they reach full growth by the time they start laying, the specialist added.

Breeding birds will keep in good condition with green feed such as clover, Italian rye grass or alfalfa, plenty of sunshine, a good growing mash, scratch grain, plenty of water and gravel or some other insoluble grit.

A recommended mash is: Bran, 12 parts; middlings, 12 parts; ground oats, 12 parts; ground yellow corn, 33 parts; alfalfa leaf meal, 6 parts; meat scrap, 13 parts; dried milk, 10 parts; and salt, 1 part.

This ration, together with scratch grain, water, and grit, should be continued until at least one month before the hens are expected to start laying, after which time a laying ration should be provided.

When winter weather is severe and birds must be confined, the growing mash should contain 2 percent cod liver oil. To preserve the Vitamin A of the cod liver oil, it should not be mixed with the mash for more than two weeks in advance—one week is better.

DIVERSIFIES

A. M. Frazelle of Richlands, Onslow County, has decided to add incomes from poultry, beef cattle and swine to his present income from tobacco. Recently he sold 175 capons in Philadelphia for 24 cents a pound. He bought a pure bred Angus bull with the money. He has 325 capons now three months old and will trade his grade cows for Angus heifers. Heretofore, Mr. Frazelle has depended upon tobacco alone, but he told his farm agent that such dependence is too risky now.

BETTER

In contrast with 1938 when the farm family felt the effects of the general decline in business activity, 1939 gives promise of being a better year, believes Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the State College Extension Service.

World wheat supplies for the 1938-39 crop year will be the largest on record if the Argentine crop—now being harvested—turns out as indicated.

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DR. A. G. WOODARD



W. FRANK TAYLOR

Appointment of Dr. A. G. Woodard as a member of the publicity committee of the Carolinas District of Kiwanis International and of Representative W. Frank Taylor as a member of the boys' and girls committee has been announced by Richard E. Thigpen of Charlotte, district governor.

Kiwanis Clubs in North and South Carolina will place special emphasis in 1939 on citizenship activities, Mr. Thigpen said in an-

nouncing the committee appointments for the new year.

The citizenship program will include citizenship of community councils, presentation of non-partisan information on public problems and education and training in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

The purpose stated for this program is "to insure the perpetuation of the established institutions of freedom and popular government."

GREEN FIELDS

Fields of Madison County which were in corn or Burley tobacco last summer are now green with small grain and winter legumes and farmers have come to realize the necessity for conserving their land. The idea now is to have more green spots and fewer bare spots in winter.

MORE TOBACCO

Many Wilson farmers, though concerned about the prospects for tobacco this season are joining in the plan to plant more. There will be exceptionally large seedings of plant beds according to present preparations.

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