

Farm News

Edited by N. C. SHIVER, County Agt.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR FARMERS
TIMELY HINTS ON GROWING CROPS

DOINGS OF CHATHAM FARMERS
STOCK FARMING, POULTRY, ETC.

Some twelve farmers co-operated in unloading a shipment of ground limestone at Pittsboro last week. There were thirty tons of lime in this car and most of it will be used for sweet clover, alfalfa and pasture demonstrations.

Mr. R. L. Ward of Pittsboro R. F. D. No. 1 is seeding one acre of alfalfa this spring as a project in co-operation with the county agent. Mr. Z. J. Johnson of Pittsboro R. F. D. No. 1 is also seeding alfalfa this spring.

Mr. L. D. Wolfe of Moncure R. F. D. No. 2 is seeding two acre in clover as a demonstration project this spring. Mr. Wolfe is a new arrival in the county, having moved here from Virginia last year. He has bought the "John Clegg" farm near Pittsboro. Mr. Wolfe is also seeding several acres in lespedeza and soy beans.

Mr. C. W. Jordan of Siler City star route is co-operating with the county agent in conducting a five-acre corn contest this year. Mr. Jordan has been consistently developing his farm with such legumes as red clover, soy beans, and lespedeza, and as a consequence, he makes good yields of corn. One of his fields last year averaged 50 bushels per acre.

Mr. J. W. Dixon of Siler City R. F. D. No. 3 will feed out several hogs again this year. Mr. Dixon expects to put about 15 pigs on feed.

Mr. Wade Paschal of Siler City R. F. D. No. 2 expects to seed 1000 pounds of lespedeza this year. All of these seed were saved on his farm.

Mr. John W. Johnson, manager of the county home has bought 225 pounds of lespedeza for spring seeding.

T. A. Thompson of Bynum, R. F. D. No. 1, is putting five acres of lespedeza sod in the five-acre corn contest this spring. Mr. Thompson is limiting this five acres, and expects to use 400 pounds of 10-4-4 fertilizer per acre, and also use some form of quickly available nitrogen as a side dresser.

Mr. DeWitt Smith of Pittsboro R. F. D. No. 3, expects to dust 12 acres of cotton this year under the county agent's supervision for control of the boll weevil.

CHATHAM COUNTY MARCH FARM CALENDAR
Agronomy
Apply readily available ammonia

to small grain as soon as possible. Get ample supply of planting seed on hand for expected acreage. Break early and thoroughly all land, especially clay and clay looms. Use harrows and reduce the amount of cultivation necessary later.

Prepare to plant an abundance of feed and food crops.

Agricultural Engineering

Cut stalks and trash with disc harrow before plowing instead of burning. Use a two-horse middle buster with wide double-tree for laying off evenly spaced rows. Equip the riding two-horse cultivator with opener center shovel, fertilizer distributors, and disc hillers and save labor.

Use two-horse machinery wherever possible and save labor for growing crops.

Dairying

Remove cows from onion infested pastures five hours before milking. Freshen up by whitewashing unpainted buildings and fences. Clean up lots and houl off litter to destroy breeding places for flies.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

Commercial fertilizer applied in the row at planting time increased the yield of wheat 6.8 bushels per acre over the yield obtained when the same amount of fertilizer was broadcasted over the field, according to results obtained by the Kansas experiment station.

The cost of silage was carefully figured from over 100 silage cost records at New York State College. There was a variation from less than \$4 to over \$20 per ton. The average cost was \$7.50 per ton. Harvesting and filling comprised only one-third the total cost of corn for the silo. These costs varied from \$1.77 per ton to \$3.56. The cost was reduced by increasing the yield of corn. Low cost per ton calls for a high yield per acre and economy in filling costs. Filling costs depends largely on the volume of corn handled.

Poultry meets its most serious menace in tuberculosis. This disease reduces egg yield and increases loss of fowls. No known cure for the disease exists. B. A. Boach, at the University of Wisconsin, recommends disposing of the entire flock, should it become badly infected. Thorough disinfect the old quarters and give the new flock new range, he advises. A tuberculin test is now available, but it should be applied by a qualified veterinarian.

Use acreage cut from cotton for feed crops. Silage and legume hay make the ideal roughage feed for next winter.

Animal Husbandry

Make plans for summer forage for hogs. Give the sows and ewes close attention at farrowing. If possible, place sows and ewes on new territory to avoid parasites.

Feed nursing sows liberally. Feed some fish meal, tankage or skim milk to brood sows. Give ewes grain and legume hay. Feed lambs from two weeks old grain from a creep.

Gradually increase mule feed to avoid digestive disturbances while they get accustomed to spring work.

Poultry

Raise baby chicks separate from old chickens. Provide feed for chicks in feed hoppers or troughs. Get chicks into sunshine early. Clean brooder houses regularly. Plant green feed for summer. Arrange to secure stock for flock improvement next year.

Dairying

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Cheese Receipts

EGGS AU GRATIN

- 2 cupsful milk
- 1 onion
- 6 cloves
- 2 tablespoonfuls butter
- 4 or 5 eggs
- 2 tablespoonfuls flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls salt
- 1/2 teaspoonfuls paprika
- 1 cupful soft breadcrumbs
- 1 cupful cheese grated
- Few grains mace

Scald the milk and the quartered onion in which the cloves have been stuck. Melt butter, add flour, and the milk. Stir until sauce boils then add 1/2 teaspoonful salt and 1/4 teaspoonful paprika. Strain and pour half the sauce in a shallow baking dish. Mix crumbs, cheese, remaining salt, paprika and mace. Cover sauce with half the crumbs, place in the oven until very hot. Break eggs separately and arrange on the crumbs. Surround with remaining sauce, cover with crumbs and bake in a moderate oven 350° F. until eggs are set.

TOMATO AND CHEESE ROAST

- 2 cupsful cooked lima beans
- 1/4 lb. melted cheese
- 1/2 cupful canned tomatoes
- Breadcrumbs
- Seasoning.

Put lima beans and cheese through food chopper, add tomatoes and seasoning, salt and pepper to taste and mix thoroughly. Then add breadcrumbs until it is thick enough to form into a roll. Bake in a moderate oven 350° F until brown, basting occasionally with a mixture of butter and water, using about 1/4 cupful butter to one cupful of water.

CHEESE AND SPINACH TIMBALES

- 2 cupsful cooked spinach
- 3 eggs
- 3/4 cupful milk
- 2 tablespoonfuls butter
- 1 cupful cheese
- 1/2 teaspoonful salt
- Few grains pepper

Chop spinach very fine. Beat egg yolks, add milk, melted butter, grated cheese and seasoning and stir while heating. Mix one-half of this sauce with the chopped spinach and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Fill buttered spinach molds with the mixture. Place in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven 350° F until firm. It will take about fifteen to twenty minutes. Turn out on a hot plate, garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg and pour balance of cheese sauce around the timbales.

RICE AND CHEESE LOAF

To two and one-half cupsful of rice add one cupful of grated American cheese, one minced green pepper, and one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt, one-eighth teaspoonful paprika and one egg slightly beaten. Put in a well-greased bread tin and bake at 375° F for 25 minutes. Serve with a hot sauce made by heating one can of tomato soup.

PEPPERS STUFFED WITH CHEESE

- 6 green peppers
- 1/4 lb. cheese
- 1 1/2 cupsful breadcrumbs
- 1 teaspoonful grated onion
- 2 tablespoonfuls butter
- Salt and pepper to taste

Cut off a thin slice from stem end of pepper, remove seeds and pith. Parboil peppers two minutes, drain and fill with mixture of remaining ingredients. Cover top with cheese. Place in a baking dish, bake about 25 minutes in a moderate oven 350° F.

Long Railroads

The longest railroad in the world is the Transiberian railway, which runs from Leningrad to Vladivostok, a distance of more than 5,500 miles. The largest system of railways operated under a single management is the Canadian National, with a total mileage of 22,000. The largest railway system in the United States is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, with a total mileage of 15,000.—Pathfinder Magazine

Full Rows

FULL ROWS

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Bait for Boll Weevil

The Department of Agriculture thinks the boll weevil smells her way to the cotton field—and therefore it is planning ways to trick her. "The odorous principle of the cotton plant has been studied," says the Secretary of Agriculture. "This principle has been isolated, and the compound can probably be



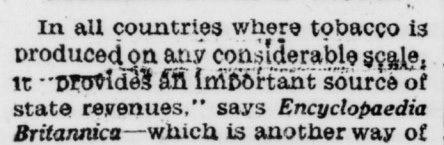
made synthetically. Here is a possible means of furnishing bait for boll weevils which may have considerable importance."

Sounds like a joke, but it is far from being that. Maybe two or three years from now we'll be spreading empty V-C sacks on frames, with a little of this "principle" in the bottom, and when a sack gets full of weevils all we'll have to do will be to haul it away and get rid of them.

"Have sold V-C for 30 years, and have used V-C on our own crops, with excellent results. V-C's quality and other merits are proved—our customers always come back for more."—The P. B. Halligan Co., Dealer, Carson, Va.

Millions from a Weed!

In all countries where tobacco is produced on any considerable scale, it provides an important source of state revenues," says *Encyclopaedia Britannica*—which is another way of



saying it pays a lot of taxes. Think of the billions of dollars' worth of public works that have been paid for with taxes on the descendants of the plant that even the Indians first thought was a weed!

"Have just closed our 14th season selling V-C. We have always guaranteed every bag of V-C and have not had one dissatisfied customer."—Seed & Fertilizer Co., Christiansburg, Va.

The Consumer Pays It All

The United States is one country that does not tax or control the growing of tobacco. But after the leaf is marketed, what a harvest it gathers! Internal revenue taxes for manufacturing, license taxes for selling—and finally the consumer refunds everything everybody else has paid up to that minute.

"Change is inevitable in a progressive country. Change is constant."—Disraeli, at Edinburgh, 1807.

Seeding from the Air

A tract of 1,000 acres in Oregon was seeded from an airplane traveling 70 miles an hour, 500 feet above ground, says an exchange. A fine stand of grass was obtained and the cost was about one-third that of hand seeding.

Strong and vigorous young tobacco plants stand best

the shock of transplanting and leave you less re-planting to do. Then your tobacco crop comes on in uniform size, matures evenly, cures better. If you haven't tried V-C BloomAid for fertilizing your plant bed, you haven't seen what vigor and strength young plants can have. BloomAid makes them beg to be transplanted!

Close Spacing, High Yield

"Probably the most valuable lesson that the cotton contest has taught is the effect of close spacing on yield," writes A. B. Bryan in *Manufacturers Record*, describing results of the Clemson College 5-Acre contest which recently completed its fourth year.

"Clearly and positively, close spacing of row and in drill increase the yield per acre." The best width of row is 35 to 37 inches, he continues. A decrease throughout South Carolina to this width of row would add about \$16,000,000 to the value of the state's crop, at 18 cents a pound, he says.

And by actual count of stalks it has been found that the "highest yields are made with an average of about three stalks per foot of row.

Heavy Fertilizing Pays

Tests in growing bright tobacco, made by the Virginia experiment station through a period of nine successive years, show clearly that heavy applications of fertilizer pay better than light applications. The record of the tests shows that 1,400 pounds of 3-8-3 per acre brought an average yield of 1,038 pounds that sold for an average of \$186 per acre—whereas only 700 pounds per acre, of the same analysis, brought a yield of 648 pounds that sold for \$91 per acre. The difference in favor of heavy applications was 320 pounds or \$95 per acre.

"V-C goods are OK—none better."—E. S. Hyder & Son, Dealer, Stonypoint, Tenn.

Cotton, Oldest of Crops

"Cotton is one of the oldest of all cultivated plants, and is the most valuable fiber plant in the world. It



was grown in China three thousand years before Christ. Europeans did not know of the plant until a few centuries ago. It was first cultivated in the United States by the early settlers in Virginia."—William S. Myers.

"I furnish what my trade specializes in."—W. D. Joyner, Dealer, Rocky Mount, N. C.

The Way Is Open

"Most American mills require cotton better than the average of the grades and staples produced in the United States. Growers have therefore an opportunity to increase their income by producing cotton of higher spinning value. The strongest demand is for middling to strict middling cotton from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch in length of staple. Foreign competition in the production of these lengths is practically non-existent. Clearly the American cotton industry has here an opportunity which ought not to be neglected."—W. M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture.

William Howard Taft to Lie in Arlington

William Howard Taft died at his Washington home Saturday afternoon. The only man ever to hold the two highest offices in America, that of president of the United States and chief justice of the United States supreme court, he held the esteem of the nation to greater degree than almost any living man during the past few years. From the time some weeks ago that his failing health brought him to the North Carolina mountains for recuperation the slightest change in his condition has been followed with sympathetic interest. Unfavorable reports had prepared the public for his death.

He was 70 years old. Born of wealthy parents in Ohio he had all the advantages of education and prominent connection and he was accustomed to success. Honors came to him unsought and he added distinction to every office he held with the possible exception of the presidency. It is significant that the only time he ever sought an office was when he tried for a second term as president and polled only eight votes in the electoral college. The historic deflection of Roosevelt split the Republican party and elected Wilson in 1912.

It was as chief justice that Mr. Taft firmly established himself in the hearts of his countrymen. He is accorded credit for doing more to simplify court procedure than anyone else in two decades or more. The body lay in state in the capitol rotunda Tuesday and then was buried in beautiful Arlington cemetery. He is the first president to die out of office to be accorded the honor of a state funeral. President Harding was the last to lie in the capitol where Lincoln and Garfield and the Unknown Soldier had lain.

Some high spots in Taft's life are given below:
Born at Cincinnati, O., September 15, 1857.
Graduated from Yale, June 27, 1878.

Appointed judge of superior court at Cincinnati, March 7, 1887.
Appointed solicitor general of the United States, February 4, 1890.
Named first civil governor of the Philippines, July 4, 1901.

Selected as secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet, February 1, 1904.
Nominated for President by Republican national convention, June 18, 1908.

Elected President, November 3, 1908.
Inaugurated March 4, 1909.
During his administration the chief events were:

The Bering sea seal controversy with Great Britain, Russia and Japan.
Purchase of canal rights in Ni-

gua by marines.
Enactment of the income tax constitutional amendment.
Payne-Aldrich tariff act.
Law requiring publication of campaign funds.
Act admitting American ships to Panama canal toll free.
Creation of department of labor; bureau of mines; commerce court; court of customs appeals; federal industrial commission.
Admission of New Mexico and Arizona, to statehood.
November 5, 1912, he was defeated for re-election by Woodrow Wilson.
Professor of law, Yale university 1913-21.
Appointed chief justice of the United States by President Harding, June 30, 1921.
Resigned chief justiceship February 3, 1930.
Died March 8, 1930.

Corn More Profitable Than Cotton, Tobacco

Corn properly supplemented and fed to hogs in 1930 will be more likely to return a profit than will cotton and tobacco.

"The cost of producing four acres of corn is but little if any greater than the cost of producing one acre of cotton or tobacco," says W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State College. "This corn when fed to good hogs will certainly stand a better chance this year of paying a profit on the venture. Therefore instead of planting cotton and tobacco with less than the needed amount of fertilizer, and therefore working two acres to get the amount that one should produce, try putting in several acres of Jarvis Golden Prolific corn this season to be hogged down in August and September."

Corn Yield Controlled by the Stand Secured

The number of stalks of corn growing upon an acre of land will be one of the important factors controlling the total yield of grain secured from that acre at harvest.

G. M. Garren, cereal agronomist at State College, says that the number of stalks the acre will support depends chiefly on the fertility of the soil and the rainfall during the growing season. One may fertilize well and yet not have a good stand and thus fall to make a good yield. Usually, rows of corn are planted four feet apart and the hills kept from 12 to 24 inches apart on the row according to the soil fertility. Mr. Garren says that the best yields secured in tests made by the North Carolina Experiment Station were obtained when the rows were four feet apart and the corn planted 24 inches apart on the row. Such a distance will give 5,445 stalks to the acre when a perfect stand is secured.

Usually with a perfect stand of 5,445 stalks to the acre and each stalk averaging one good ear, the field obtained when figuring it takes 125 ears to shell one bushel of grain, will be 43 bushels to the acre. When a prolific type of corn is used, at least 60 per cent of the stalks will bear two ears and thus the yield will then average about 50 bushels to the acre. Fifty bushels an acre is the standard set for corn growing in this State.

To get such yields, Mr. Garren urges growers this year to plant only on a thoroughly prepared seed bed, to plant plenty of sound seed, to use only mature seed and to use those varieties which have proven best yields in the local neighborhood. When these suggestions are followed and the corn fertilized and side-dressed as it should be, one should more than measure up to

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Thousands of acres of Jarvis Golden Prolific corn should be planted for hogging down, believes Mr. Shay. Other thousands of acres of corn should be planted to meet the requirements of the half-starved hogs which are not profitable now but which could be made so if they were properly fed.

Unless the amount of corn grown in North Carolina is increased, some of the hogs now on farms should be decreased. During 1929, eleven county farm agents assisted 45 farmers in keeping complete records on the feed eaten by 918 hogs during periods of time averaging 83 days. The hogs ate 3,852 bushels of corn which was charged to them at the current local market price of \$1.09 a bushel. After paying for all other feeds, including 92 bushels of wheat for which they paid at the rate of \$1.36 a bushel and 135 bushels of barley for which they paid \$1 a bushel, the hogs then paid \$1.50 for each bushel of corn consumed.

Mr. Shay says that these hogs sold at an average price of \$11.54 a hundred pounds and that market conditions are equally as satisfactory during the coming year.

DR. FREDERICK COOK LEAVES LEAVENWORTH

Dr. Frederick A. Cook left Leavenworth prison Sunday after serving five years of a term for using mails to defraud. He was paroled by President Hoover. Dr. Cook in an interview with newspaper men reiterated his claim as discoverer of the North Pole, which claims was denied by geographic and officially conferred upon Admiral Ploveration societies and the honor Peary. Dr. Cook will go to Chicago for scientific study and experiments.

Drillers in a Barmouth Eng

HOW about your next CORN CROP?

THERE is a way to make it the best crop you ever grew. No magic. No mystery. Simply fertilize it with Chilean Nitrate of Soda. That is the way corn champions produce those winning crops.

North Carolina Farmer Says:
"If I couldn't get Chilean Nitrate of Soda, I think I'd just stop farming and go do something else. It certainly grows fine corn for me."
L. C. Hines, Goldsboro, N. C.

Mr. Hines top dresses his corn with Chilean Nitrate.

Chilean Nitrate is not synthetic. It is natural—the world's only natural nitrate fertilizer. As a side dressing on corn it increases the yield . . . often doubles it. Larger ears. More ears to the stalk. Prevents "firing" too.

Free Book about Corn
Our new book "How to Fertilize Corn in the South" tells exactly what to do to make a better crop. Book is free. Ask for Book No. 5 or tear out this ad and mail it with your name and address written on the margin.

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