

There Are 3,000 Kinds Of Fish

Information Is Furnished From The Report Of The United States Bureau Of Fisheries

The United States bureau of fisheries announce that of the more varieties of fish in and near the United States there are some 160 edible. Despite that fact the fish sold in the United States for food is of only 12. It points out. It does not mention these varieties but does mention the types of fish that are commonly scorned but perfectly good food. For instance, the "puffer" fish has a reputation as good food as other better known kinds. The wings of the "stingaree," also mentioned as perfectly good eating. Special fish that are for some other fish that are common in the case carp.

The broadside from the Bureau of Fisheries, containing as much interesting information as is carefully timed to call attention to the possibility of fish as a substitute food when meat prices are rising. It also serves to point out the wastefulness of our eating habits, for the fish the Bureau lists as excellent food are destroyed year because of lack of attention. This destruction of species really depletes supply to any serious extent, in salt water, but it is especially unsound to catch and throw them away as

the use of certain species of food is a matter of custom and education anyway. In the devil fish, or octopus, considered a delicacy. Eels are purchased by the people of other nations, particularly Italy. Eels of course are sold quite generally in this country, but are nowhere near popular, for example as cod, fish or mackerel. In fact the commercial fishermen of this country are daily throwing away pounds of fish that could be considered the finest of food in some countries."

Garden Contest To Be Continued

Effort Is To Stimulate Greater Interest In Home Gardens And All Rural Families Are Eligible To Compete

The fall and winter garden contest is a movement to stimulate interest in home gardens, conducted again this year by the State College extension service. In the different counties, the contest will be conducted by the county councils of home demonstration clubs, and all rural families will be eligible to enter the gardens.

Through these contests, the extension service is seeking to increase the number and variety of vegetables in the diet of rural families, especially in fall and winter. Miss Mary E. Thompson, extension nutritionist at the State College, said:

Prizes will be awarded in each county making the contest. The money has been donated by the Chiles Nitrate Educational fund. There are ten or more contestants in a county, a first prize of \$50.00 and a second prize of \$25.00 will go to the county council in the State contest. Prizes for individuals will range from \$10 for first place and \$5 for fourth place. Similar prizes will go to the county councils for the largest percentage of members enrolled in the contest.

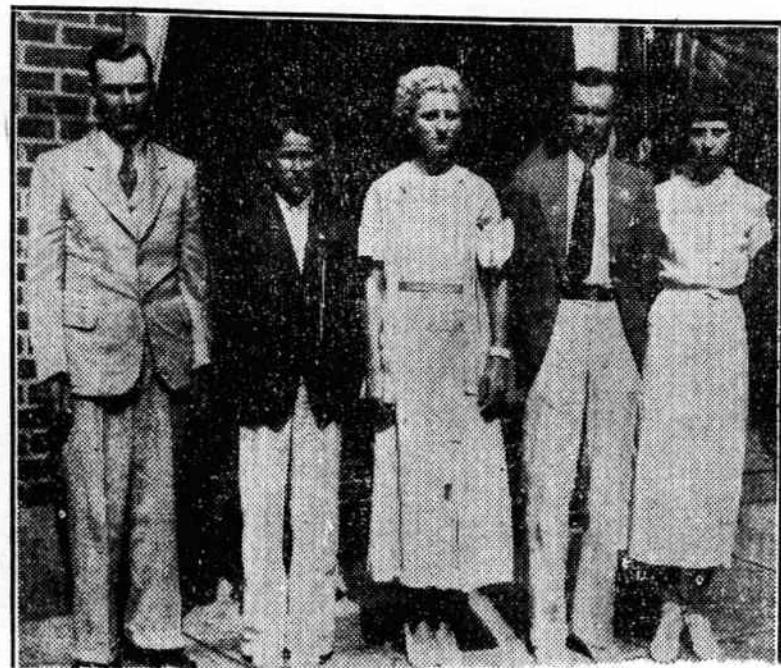
Contestants may enroll with their local extension leaders of their local county. Miss Thomas said. The enrollment of contestants must be completed by October 1. The contest will continue until March 31.

Contestants will be required to make monthly reports showing the kinds of vegetables growing in their gardens and the number of times these vegetables served on the family table during the month.

"I haven't—that is, I haven't it?" "Yes, sir." "Why is it wrong?" "Because you ain't

... Sigmund of Catawba county is building a new hayrack to take care of his increased production of alfalfa and despedeza

Southern District Contestants



Pictured above are the contestants who participated in the Southern District Essay Contest of the State Cotton Association in Clinton recently. Reading left to right, in the order that they were placed in the contest, are: Layton Pait, Bladenboro; John Roland Godwin, Dunn; Miss Marguerite Thomas, Broadway; Wade H. Parnell, Lumberton; and Miss Annie Moore, Watha, in Pender county. These five contestants had previously won out in a series of schools and county elimination contests in the Southern District, which is composed of the following counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Hoke, Jones, Lenoir, Moore, New Hanover, Montgomery, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Richmond, Robeson and Scotland.

Survey Aided Farm Program

Such Data Is Essential To Preparation Of Sound Use Of Farm Land; Maps Made Showing Local Adaptation

Data gathered in soil surveys of North Carolina is being used as a basis for the land-planning program and the AAA crop adjustment programs in this state. Such data is essential to the preparation of sound land use programs and in making recommendations regarding crop and livestock production, said C. B. Williams, head of the agronomy department of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

With the information gathered, the agronomy department has made maps showing the various soil types in the state, their location, characteristics, and adaptation to different crops. The department has also shown what varieties of the different crops are best suited to different soils and what fertilizers should be applied to give the best results.

"By enabling the farmers to determine which crops are best adapted to their land," Professor Williams pointed out, "we are trying to help them secure the most profitable returns from their farming operations."

The work of surveying the state has been under way since 1902, with the experiment station, the State Department of Agriculture, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating in the project. So far, 85 per cent of the land in the state has been

surveyed to be used by the students in connection with their class-work.

During the school year the forestry classes will do periodic work on this property, and in summer a full six-weeks course will be offered, according to J. V. Hofman, director of the forestry department.

The students will make special studies of the growth and development of trees and will gain first hand experience in the care and management of forests.

The property will also be used as a demonstration to show the public how forest lands should be managed and what improvements can be made through proper management. Timber will be cut from the area to demonstrate approved methods of timber harvesting.

The cut timber will be sold and payments on the property will be made from the revenue brought in from such sales, Hofman stated. The title to the land, however, will be held by a non-profit corporation for the sole use of the forestry department at State College.

The state is cooperating with the college in providing fire protection for the timber tract. A number of fire wardens have been appointed to check any fires which may break out. They also serve as game wardens to prevent unlawful hunting or abuse of the game on the tract.

A CCC camp is now on the property, and the boys are constructing roads, building fire towers, and otherwise improving the area. Another CCC camp will be located there on October 1, Hofman said.

Hens Need Good Care In Summer

The productivity of laying hens in fall and winter depends a great deal upon the care and management given the poultry flock during the latter part of the summer.

Good egg prices are expected for the rest of the year, says C.

J. Maupin, extension poultryman at state college, and it will pay the flock owners to bring their hens into lay under favorable conditions.

He recommends that the birds be given good feeding, a clean range, plenty of clean fresh water, and a clean comfortable house or shelter.

By keeping the birds healthy and getting them to put on as much fat and body weight as they can, they can be brought into lay with a reserve of flesh and energy to meet the demands of the laying season.

Sexual maturity should be delayed in order to give the birds a chance to put on weight before starting to lay. Do not give early hatched pullets a feed high in protein. Avoid mouldy or chaffy feeds, or such material as corn ground with the cobs.

If the birds fail to grow well, examine them for internal and external parasites, Maupin says. If mites or lice are found clean the roosting quarters and treat the birds at once. For round worms or tapeworms, give the pullets a reliable worm treatment.

Find a good feed and stick to it, Maupin recommends, unless there is a good reason for changing. Poultrymen often lose money by switching from one brand to another.

Remove the old birds from the winter quarters. Scrub the floor and the fixtures and expose everything possible to the sun; then let the house stand vacant until well dried. Use disinfectants liberally.

FARM QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Q. When is the best time to sow crimson clover for soil improvement?

A. This depends on the section of the State but as a general rule the best time to sow in the mountain section is from August 15 to September 15. In the Piedmont the seed should be put in between September 1 and 30. From September 15 to October 15 is the best time for planting in the Coastal Plain section. Where the seed are planted in the fall they should be put in one month earlier than the dates given. Where the soil is not inoculated for legumes this should be done by mixing the seed for one acre with two to three hundred pounds of soil from a field known to be inoculated. The seed and soil are then sown with a grain drill or by hand.

Q. Is it profitable to feed moist mash to poultry through the entire year?

A. There is very little to be gained by this practice. However, the moist mash has an important place in the feeding at some time during the year. It is used to stimulate egg production and is fed the early hatched pullets to prevent a partial or complete molt. It also hastens production in the fall of the late hatched pullets and keeps up production of the laying hens through the fall months. Feed about three pounds of the mash to each 100 birds for best results.

"Oh, Martha," the little girl called from the springhouse to the dairymaid, "there's a mouse swimming 'round in the biggest pan of milk."

"Goodness," said Martha, "did you take it out?"

"No," said the little girl. "I

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State College Gets Large Forest Tract

An 84,000-acre tract of woodland in Jones and Onslow counties has been acquired by the State College department of forestry.

SUMMER NEEDS

1. Picnic plates and spoons
2. Wax paper
3. Sunburn Creams
4. White Shoe Polish
5. Candies
6. Bathing Caps

See use for any of the above items

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President

J. W. YATES
Cashier

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