

**Two Types of Insects Attack Flowers, Shrubs**

If insects are attacking your flowers and shrubs, look at their mouths for a key to the method by which they can be controlled, says J. O. Rowell, Extension entomologist of N. C. State College. "There are, generally speaking, two major groups of insect enemies of flowers and shrubs from the standpoint of control," he declared. "The first group are those with chewing mouth parts, and these are controlled, for the most part, by the use of stomach poisons. The second group includes those insects with sucking mouth parts, and these are best controlled through the use of contact insecticides and fumigants."

Rowell said that the "chewing insects" include grasshoppers, leaf chafers, and caterpillars. Their injury usually consists of biting out portions of the leaves or stems, producing a ragged appearance or complete defoliation. Insects with sucking-mouth parts generally are very small and, therefore, difficult to identify. They include plant lice, scale insects, and leaf hoppers. They suck the juice from the plants, causing discoloration and stunting of the affected stems or leaves.

Arsenate of lead is recommended by Rowell as a stomach poison for the "chewing insects," and a contact insecticide of nicotine for the other group.

"Certain sucking insects, like scale insects, have a waxy coating over their bodies and makes it very difficult to reach a vital spot with chemicals. Oil emulsions work best on these insects," the entomologist advised.

He suggests a combination stomach poison and contact spray if there is any doubt about the kind of insect being attacked. This is prepared by adding 1/2 ounce of soap and 1 teaspoonful of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate to each gallon of arsenate of lead solution, which is made up by mixing three teaspoonfuls of arsenate of lead powder to one gallon of water.

**Pump Is "Heart" Of Farm Water System**

Select the right kind of pump and be sure the water supply is pure, then you have solved the most important problems in installing a farm water system, declares Howard M. Ellis, agricultural engineer of the State College Extension Service. "The pump is the heart of the system, but of course it needs pure water to serve the farm family safely," he said.

One of the simplest pumps is the hydraulic ram. This is a device for pumping water by means of water power. The conditions necessary for operating a ram are: A supply of water with a fall of at least two feet to the location of the ram, and sufficient fall below the ram to drain away the water used in its operation. A shallow well pump may be used satisfactorily where ground water can be reached within 22 feet of the surface. For lifts between 22 and 100 feet, jet type pumps are becoming very popular. Deep well pumps set directly over the well may be used for lifts of more than 22 feet.

Continuing, Ellis said that an elevated tank should be a part of every farm water system, since it permits the flow of water to nearby points in the house and barns under pressure. If the shallow well hand pump is used, it should be set over the kitchen sink, since this is the point where the most water will be needed. An overhead tank may be installed with a hand-operated shallow well pump, and from this tank water can be piped to other parts of the farmstead.

Ellis recommends the gravity system in the mountains and certain parts of the Piedmont, where the spring is at a higher elevation than the house. This does not require a pump, and is therefore the most economical in most instances.

**SILAGE**

R. D. Goodman, Cabarrus county farm agent, says that L. N. Overcash of near Kannapolis fed his cows on silage all winter, and has enough left to feed his herd of 30 dairy cows all summer.

**Good Beef Produced On Southern Grass**

It doesn't require Iowa corn to produce palatable and nutritious beef, says Earl H. Hostetler, professor of animal husbandry at N. C. State College. "Our Southern grass will do just as good a job, if we use good sires in breeding our cattle," he declares.

"Recent research has shown that good beef can be produced from Southern pastures, roughages and cottonseed meal," the animal husbandman says. "With the long growing season and greater and greater stress on improved pastures, the finishing of beef cattle will prove a profitable practice in the southern States. Added to profit from the sale of beef is the value of plant food restored to the pasture land without labor in handling manure."

Prof. Hostetler says that experiments by the North Carolina and other experiment stations, have shown in certain cases that larger returns are possible from beef cattle that are fed cottonseed cake, or a mixture of cottonseed meal and grain, in addition to pasture. Also, by this method the quality of beef is improved and more rapid gains are made, higher prices are secured, and less grain is used than for cattle that are fed to the same degree of finish in a dry lot.

"Cotton belt feeders have proven that cottonseed meal is not only an economical and efficient source of protein, but, in addition, has a productive or fattening value that is important in feeding on grass," the State College man declared.

When farm grains are available, many feeders use a mixture of one part of cottonseed meal and 4 to 6 parts of ground grain for cattle on grass. Pasture conditions and the relative cost of grain determines the proportion of meal and grain fed, as well as the amount of mixture fed to cattle.

With farm income increasing seasonally, a higher total for the first six months of the year as compared with 1939 is expected by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**Electricity Is Put To Work on Farms**

Rural electrification has brought light and modern conveniences to thousands of North Carolina farm homes within the past few years.

"Now," says D. E. Jones, rural electrification specialist of N. C. State College, "farmers are learning how electricity can be put to work to lighten burdens and economically operate heating and refrigeration units on the farm."

He named the operation of brooders for chicks, dairy equipment, and feed grinders, and the heating of plant beds as ways that farmers are using their new found source of power and heat.

Electric brooders are becoming popular, and among those who have expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with this modern equipment are J. A. Rowland of Stanly county, John Workman of Cleveland county, and Mrs. J. C. Barber of Rowan county. Mr. Rowland figured his cost at slightly more than one cent per chick despite the severe winter just past.

P. A. Irvin, a large retail milk producer of Mecklenburg county told Specialist Jones that his total electric bill for the many jobs performed in his dairy is no more than was his cost for ice alone before he installed electric equipment.

Ralph Scott of Alamance county, and Roy and Francis Siegman of Catawba county are enthused over their new feed grinding mills operated by electric motors. Mr. Scott says: "I am convinced that the feed grinding problem on my farm is solved through use of this mill. I can grind nearly 60 bushels of ear corn an hour and use only five Kilowatt Hours of electricity."

Jones also reports that Ira and High Bailey in Rowan county are using electricity to pump water for the irrigation of their truck crops, and to heat plant beds to start lettuce, pepper and tomato plants. "A few farmers are also using electrically heated sweet potato plant beds," Jones stated.

**AAA Compliance Work Has Started in State**

"The man" will come around almost any day now to check your farm for compliance with the 1940 AAA program, announces E. Y. Floyd, Triple-A executive officer of State College, and he urges growers to cooperate fully with the compliance supervisors. Training schools have been held for the compliance checkers, and the annual visits to every farm in the state have started.

Floyd asked that farmers immediately notify their county AAA office when they have planted tobacco or cotton or both. Every farmer who signed a Farm Plan indicating his intention to participate in the 1940 program will have his fields completely checked. Other farms also will be checked if they have a tobacco or cotton allotment, or both.

"If the compliance supervisor finds that tobacco and cotton have been planted within acreage allotments," Floyd said, "then the grower will be given a card allowing him to sell without penalty the entire production of the two crops for which marketing quotas were

approved in referenda last fall. If either one or both of the crops is overplanted, then the grower will be given a reasonable time to plow under enough to comply with the allotment, or face a penalty on excess marketings and loss of Agricultural Conservation payments."

Aerial photographs will speed every efforts this year to complete the compliance check before harvest of tobacco and cotton starts," Floyd stated, "and we want to urge every producer to cooperate fully so that there will be no delay. Have someone available who knows the set-up of the farm and the crops planted in every field, and the job will be much easier for the supervisor and will require a minimum of the farmer's time."

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**Marshals' Club Elects Officers for Next Year**

Cullowhee (Special) — The Marshals' Club of Western Carolina Teachers College has announced the election of the following officers for next year: Howard McDevitt of Marshall will serve as president, Betty Penland of Asheville as vice-

president, George Ropp of Shelby as secretary and Elmer Stahlman of Mt. Sterling as treasurer. Alwayne DeLozier of Enka and Lois Pryor of Bear Wallow were elected members of a central committee in charge of general affairs.

The club reelected Mr. A. K. Hinds of the college faculty as sponsor.

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**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC**

**UNIFORM CHARGE FOR RED CAP PORTER SERVICE**

In order to improve and standardize Red Cap service to the public, the Southern Railway Company announces that effective May 1, 1940, it will make a flat charge of 10 cents for each bag or parcel carried upon request of owner at Southern Railway Passenger Station, Asheville and Biltmore, N. C. This will place the porter service upon the same basis, with reference to uniform price as now prevails in the parcel room and locker service.

By thus substituting a fixed payment plan for the custom of tipping, with its accompanying irregularities in the amounts paid, the Southern Railway Company will be able to place its Red Caps on a uniform wage basis. In addition, the new plan will eliminate controversies and legal complications which have arisen under recent Federal legislation regarding the status of Red Caps as employees and the status of tips as compensation for their work.

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