THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1937

MACONFARMERS **USE MUCH LIME** County Agent Says Soil

Improvement Shown In All Cases

The following information has been given out by the county demonstration agent of Macon county in regard to the use of lime for soil improvement:

"Farmers of Macon county are becoming more and more conscious of the need of soil improvement. Farmers are not only conscious of this need, but are carrying out more good soil building practices.

During the month of October, farmers made up cooperative orders for lime to the amount of 125 tons. This lime has already been received and delivered to the farmers. Farmers who have already been using lime can show definite results. Clover has been seeded in the same field at the same time where lime was used and where no lime was used with the results of a good stand and a good growth where lime was used and very poor stand and practically no growth where lime was not used.

One farmer secured three cuttings of clover during one season with a good growth left to turn under where lime was used.

"One of our greatest needs in the county is good pastures. Where farmers have used lime on pastures definite results are obtained in the decrease of sage and the increase of blue grass and white dutch clover.

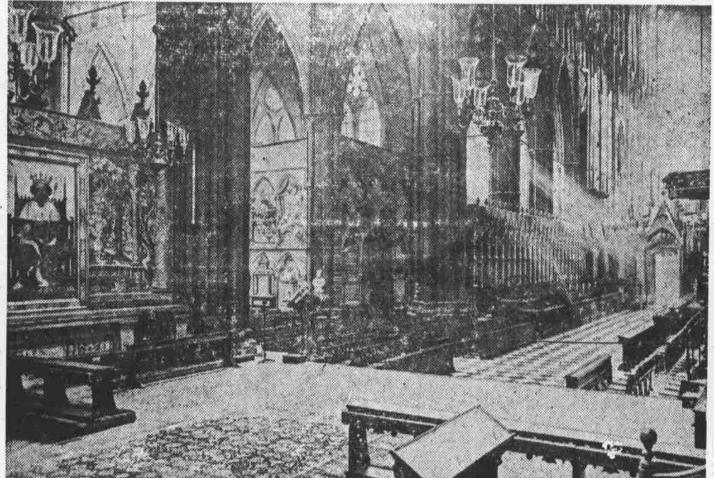
"In the many soil tests that have been made in the county, practically all of them show a shortage of lime of at least one ton per acre, and in many cases the test shows a shortage of two or more tons per acre.

"The lime that we are ordering is loose undried lime in open top freight cars. This lime is being delivered to Franklin for \$2.80 per ton. An order for another car of the lime will go off Monday night, November 1. Any farmer in the county who desires to purchase lime should come to the county agent's office immediately and place their order so that if possible the order may be included in the next car."

Disulphid Protects Stored Grain, Peas

THE FRANKLIN PRESS AND THE HIGHLANDS MACONIAN

Westminster Abbey Returns to Normal



Reopened to the public recently, for the first time since the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, Westminster abbey showed the results of some renovating and restoration work. For the first time in centuries, parts of the abbey were cleaned and portions of it restored. View shows the choir and the crossing. Many of the stained glass windows have been freed of the heavy coating of dust which had obscured them for generations.

Lake Emory

By J. R. BERRY

Mrs. E. G. Crawford, of Cartoogechaye, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Smith, the past week.

Jesse Thompson, tunnell foreman from Mt. Mitchell, visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.

Louis Johnson, employee of the Bell Telephone Co., from Asheville, visited his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. D. Buchanan, Saturday.

Charlie B. Clouse, Guy Clouse and wife, and Miss Davis, of Gastonia, visited Mr. and Mrs. Lee Crawford the past week.

Mr. McCarthy and wife, of Cartoogechaye, visited Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shidles Monday.

Mrs. Will Sanders, of Asheville, visited her son and daughter, Mr. Tom Sanders and Mrs. Claud Morgan, the past week.

Loyal Order of Moose

Franklin Lodge, No. 452

In Americal Legion Hall Each Friday 8:00 P. M.

S. J. Murray, Sec'y



Carbon disulphide treatment will protect stored grain and peas from the heavy losses caused every year by insects, according to J. O. Rowell, extension entomologist at State college.

In treating small amounts of seed, he said, a water-tight barrel may be used. Pour the carbon disulphid directly on the seed, then tie two thicknesses of heavy wrapping paper over the top and leave for two days,

Then examine the seed. If any insects are found, repeat the treatment with a stronger dose. The barrels should be kept covered after the treatment or insects will reinfest the grain or peas.

Ordinarily half a cupful of carbon disulphid is about right for a barrel of seed, but for heavy infestations a full cup should be applied.

The temperature should be above 75 degrees Fahrenheit for the best results.

Carbon disulphide will not injure the seed for planting, feed, or food. When ready for use, spread the seed out in the air and the gas will disappear quickly.

If bins can be made fairly airtight, seed can be treated in storage by using 20 pounds of carbon disulphid for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. Pour on the disulphid and cover the seed with sacks to hold the gas in.

If the bin can be made especially tight, less disulphid will be needed. Carbon tetrachloride is non-inflamable and may be used instead, but twice as much is needed to give good insect control.

Carbon disulphid is highly inflamable-keep lights or fires away, Rowell warned.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks for the kindness and sympathy extended to us during the sickness and death of our dear wife and mother, and especially for the beautiful floral offerings.

W. M. SWAFFORD AND FAMILY.