

Success Of Poultry Depends On Care Given Spring Chicks

The future success of the poultry flock depends a great deal upon the care and management of growing chicks in the spring.

Give them proper care, said Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at State College, and they will grow into strong, vigorous, profitable birds.

Some of the fundamentals to observe while the chicks are young were pointed out as follows:

Do not overcrowd. See that there are no more than two chicks for each square foot of floor space in the brooder house.

Provide two half-gallon drinking fountains for each 100 chicks. One five-foot mash hopper will be enough for each 100 chicks during the first three weeks.

From the age of three weeks until they reach broiler size, each 100 chicks should have two mash hoppers four inches high, six inches wide, and five feet long.

Inadequate feeding and drinking facilities is one of the worst faults in poultry raising.

Have adequately controlled ventilation. More chicks are killed or weakened by overheating than by chilling.

Keep the feed hoppers filled with a well balanced mash.

Aim to have the chicks consuming about equal parts of mash and scratch feed at the sixth week.

Maintain rigid sanitation.

Call all slow developing chicks. These seldom "come through" and prove profitable.

When the weather permits, get the chicks out on the ground. A great deal of benefit is gained from sunshine, green feed, and fresh air.

Question: How much lespedeza seed should be used an acre when sown on small grain?

Answer: When broadcast at least one bushel (25 pounds) of seed should be used to the acre. The seed should be covered lightly. If the seed are drilled in, less seed is required. The drill should be set to run very shallow and the seed may be mixed with superphosphate, basic slag or ground limestone. A good stand of lespedeza is necessary for best results and a few extra pounds of seed to the acre will more than pay for the seed in hay or soil improvement.

New Farm Plan In Outline

High lights of the new farm plan advanced by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, follow:

1. Set a 270,000,000-acre quota for major crops in 1936, putting up to 30,000,000 retired acres in grasses and legumes.

2. Distribute two kinds of payments: a small one on land already used for grasses and legumes, with 75 cents to \$1 an acre suggested; a larger one for land retired from major crops, amounting, on a national average to about \$11 an acre. These benefits would vary according to the productivity of the land, differing from farm to farm in the North. In the South, a "soil improvement" payment would vary, according to crop retired.

3. Spend "a definite top" of \$470,000,000 for these purposes in 1936.

4. A maximum acreage of major crops to be set for each farmer seeking benefit payments.

5. Administration to be "democratic in principle," chiefly by county AAA committees and a state board.

6. The gradual development of state programs to replace this interim program by Jan. 1, 1938.

Farm leaders called into conference in Chicago to offer criticisms and suggestions, said the quota proposed for major crops was approximately the same as the AAA established by crop reduction program in 1935.

The AAA in that year took about \$30,000,000 acres out of major crop production, they said.

COUNTY AGENTS' COLUMN

W. D. SMITH

Many times each year we are asked questions by dairymen that Professor Eckles has answered in Hoard's Dairymen.

"Good practice requires that the cow be in a strong, vigorous condition at time of freshening and have considerable surplus flesh as a reserve. The milk yield to a considerable extent depends upon this point.

"Good rations of natural feeds, six to eight weeks of dry period between lactations, good condition at calving-time are important."

"Production of cows increased 3,598 pounds of milk and 114 pounds fat by proper feeding during dry period."

"Good rations and proper feeding are as important for dry cows as they are for cows in milk."

Dairying in Haywood county is making a solid steady growth. We question whether or not our business men realize that the creamery pay checks represent the pay roll of an industrial plant. About 230 men and women are on the pay roll of our creamery. They receive weekly pay checks. This is the only creamery in the state paying the producers weekly. The location of Western Carolina Creamery is at the highest elevation of any creamery in North Carolina. Since we have the climate, the grass and ingredients to make a high quality product it is up to us to give the world what they need. Three-fourths of all the butter consumed in North

Carolina is shipped in from outside of the state. A large amount of this is shipped from the middle west. Shall we continue to allow cash to go out of the state when we can produce cream here the equal in quality of any in the world?

The records at the Western Carolina Creamery are among other things as follows: From December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935:

A payroll of 235 people.

Gallons of ice cream—18,000.

Butter manufactured—104,000 lbs.

Paid cash to 230 producers of milk and cream—\$82,272.

Who will get cash by milking cows from now until December 1? Our creamery needs more cream for butter now, more milk for the retail trade and more milk for ice cream. Why not talk this matter over with the County Agent? We are expecting you Haywood county people to produce enough milk and cream to feed the folks who come here. If you fail to do it and let outside producers in then do not complain to me if I fail to get the competition out. The County Agent is ready at all times to assist farmers in getting a bigger cash income.

Our creamery is now paying the highest price possible for two farm products, butter fat and eggs, and paying cash for these weekly. Feed the skim milk to pigs, calves and chickens. Call us when you need help with these problems.

—TIMELY— Farm Questions and Answers

Question: What fertilizer should be used when sowing lespedeza?

Answer: Experiments show less than 1,000 pounds increase in hay yield an acre from the use of fertilizer alone and between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds from lime, with and without fertilizer. From these results, it would seem that it would not pay to use any fertilizer with this crop except that when the seed are drilled in, a small amount of superphosphate, basic slag or ground limestone may be mixed with the seed.

Question: How much feed will it take to produce a two-pound broiler?

Answer: Under ordinary conditions it will take between seven and seven and one-half pounds of feed per bird to bring them to the two-pound weight. This will vary somewhat according to the vigor and vitality of the birds in reference to their ability to utilize feeds. The management of the birds during the fattening period will affect the feed requirements. An intensive fattening period will also make a difference in the amount of feed necessary. The figures given will, however, bring the average bird to the two-pound weight under ordinary conditions.

Question: What is the smallest number of cows that is profitable for the farm dairy?

Answer: While it is not profitable to keep more cows than can be fed largely on home grown feeds, it is

also not profitable to keep less than five cows. The returns from two or three cows will not justify the expense of the simple equipment needed in handling the product from such a herd and the cost of delivery will be practically double that from herds averaging five to ten cows. Begin the dairy project with not less than five cows and increase the number as the production of feed on the farm will warrant.

Question: How can I prevent my hens from eating eggs?

Answer: Egg eating is usually acquired by certain birds in the flock and starts by an egg being broken in the nest. If you can pick out the bird or birds that have formed this habit they should be taken from the flock and sold as there is no way of breaking them of the vice. If the whole flock is eating eggs there is apparently an insufficient amount of mineral matter in the ration and the trouble can be corrected by balancing the diet and adding the necessary minerals.

Question: What preparation is necessary in seeding a new pasture to carpet grass?

Answer: Moisture is the chief essential to good growth of carpet grass and, while this grass will form a sod more quickly on a good seed bed, it will eventually make a good sod on poor soil with next to no preparation provided there is enough moisture. Many good carpet grass pastures have been started by simply burning over bottom land and sowing the seed. The ideal seed bed, however, is one that is thoroughly pulverized to a depth of three inches and undisturbed below that depth. Plowing, therefore, should be avoided unless done about six to eight weeks before sowing the seed.

What To Plant This Week

- Compiled by Editor Farmers Federation News
- FLOWERS**
SWEET PEAS—Spencer Mixed.
GARDEN
GARDEN PEAS—Smooth varieties.
SPINACH—Bloomsdale, for spring and early summer.
CABBAGE—Set frost-proof plants, Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield.
ONIONS—Use seed, Danver, Silver skin, Ebenzers.
LETTUCE—Seed in cold frame or garden; Grand Rapids (curled). In cold frame only, N. Y. Wonderful, Iceburg.
POTATOES—Green Mountain.
FIELD SEEDING
LESPEDEZA—Korean, Common, Kobe, Tennessee 75.
CLOVERS—Red, Sapling, Alsike, White Dutch.
GRASSES—Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Orchard, Rye Grass.
Other Crops—OATS: Fulghum;
RAPE.
- Spade or plow in all manure available on rest of garden. Lime garden if possible, but leave lime and manure off potato land.
- Question:** Should minerals be added to the ration of a dairy cow?
- Answer:** Home-grown feeds do not supply enough calcium and phosphorus and it is necessary that a good mineral mixture be provided, especially for growing and breeding animals. For good producers a mineral mixture composed of equal parts of finely ground limestone and steamed bone meal should be added to the concentrate ration at the rate of 2 pounds of minerals to each 100 pounds of ration. This, together with the minerals carried in the hay and grain will enable the cow to replace the calcium and phosphate taken from her body by heavy milk production.
- Question:** What keeps my broilers from feathering out as they should?
- Answer:** Early feathering is usually inherited, but the failure to feather is influenced to some extent by the temperature, humidity, and diet. Overheating and lack of humidity will retard the feathering process and if the ration is materially lacking in certain minerals and in protein, poor feathering will result. Check the ration carefully and make corrections, if necessary, so that the birds will get a balanced diet with the necessary minerals.

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SEED POTATOES
Irish Cobbler, Rose, Maine grown.

FERTILIZERS
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LESPEDEZA	Korean Common
CLOVER	Red Sapling Sweet
	Mammoth White Dutch
	Timothy Grass Seed
	Red Top Grass Seed (or herd grass)

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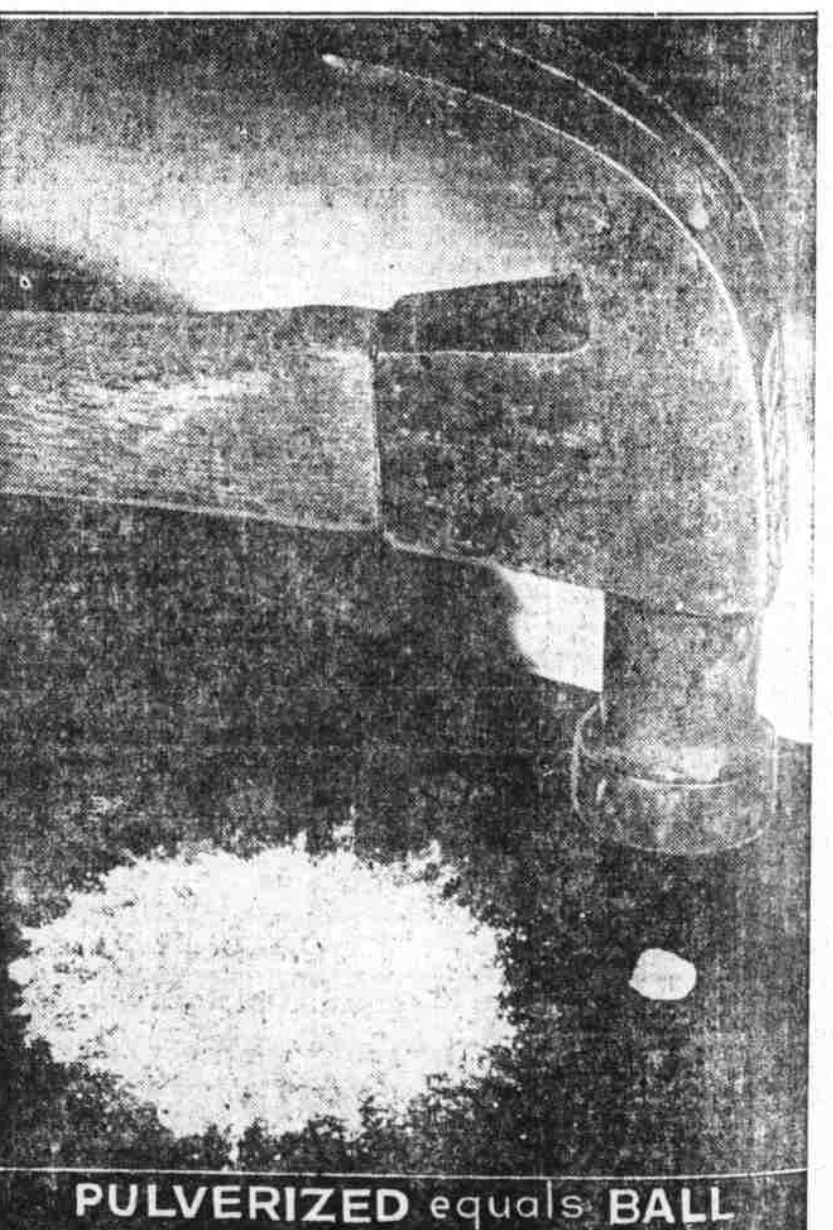
- STRAYED**—Red and white spotted Shetland pony. Finder please return to Zeb and Jack Abey, 209 N. Main Street.
- FOR SALE**—Fresh Guernsey cows and heavy springer heifers. W. T. Shelton. (Mar. 5-12-19-26)
- TENANT WANTED**—Small family, Herman Kinsland, Clyde, N. C., Route One. Mar 5-12-pd.
- FOR SALE**—About twenty-five acres of land, some good timber and running water, on highway between Waynesville and Lake Junaluska. See or write Mrs. Mattie Leatherwood, Clyde, N. C. Feb. 28-Mar. 5-12-19.
- A QUICK WAY** to sell those odd pieces of furniture is to use the want ads in this paper.
- CABBAGE, Onion, Tomato, and Collard plants**, all assorted, 500 plants, 75c, 1,000 plants, \$1.25, prepaid. Sweet Potato, Peppers, and Egg Plants, all assorted 500 plants, \$1.00, 1,000 plants, \$1.75, prepaid. Good plants, prompt shipment. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga. March 5-12-19-26.
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In September, 1935, the United States Department of Agriculture, after extensive experiments, issued Bulletin No. 185 on the subject, "Effects of Particle Size on the Properties and Efficiency of Fertilizers."

We quote:

"... The smallest superphosphate particles were best in every test, and the average difference in yields as between the smallest and largest particles was alone more than enough to pay for all the fertilizer used ..."



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