

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

The Mountaineer's

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Farm Review and Forecast

Poultry Parasites Most Active In Warm Weather

While external parasites may infect chickens at any time of the year, they are especially prevalent during warm, humid weather which often occurs in spring and summer, according to R. S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry science department at State College.

He says that while such parasites seldom actually kill poultry, they retard growth in young birds and, unless checked, will materially retard egg production in layers. A heavy infestation may occur in a very short period of time because of the enormous rapidity of reproduction of the parasites.

The common red mite hides in the cracks and crevices in nests, perch poles and walls of the house during the day and comes out to feed on the chickens at night, Dearstyne says. Poultrymen should detach several perch poles once a week in warm weather to examine undersides for mites. They appear as a reddish-gray mass.

Should infestation be found, thoroughly clean the house. Clean out nests, burn nesting material, spray or paint perch poles and interior of the house with equal parts used motor oil and kerosene or with carbolineum or coal tar stock dips. Repeat treatment in seven to 10 days.

Lice differ in that they spend their entire life on the chickens and do not live long if detached from the body of the bird. Consequently, effort should be made to detach the lice by dusting powders or nicotine sulfate spread on perches about 30 minutes before the birds go to roost. Repeat treatment in a week.

Estimated production of milk for all purposes in North Carolina during 1954 totalled 1,704 million pounds. This was the largest annual output of record in the state.

U. S. milk production this year is expected to be near the 1954 total of 124 billion pounds if weather is normal.

The early spring potato crop is expected to be marketed later than usual this year.

Farmer Lauds Fumigation Of Tobacco Beds

"This was the first time to gas my tobacco plant beds; it won't be my last."

That emphatic statement was made by Henry Barfield, Goldsboro, Route 1, farmer after his first experience with fumigation, according to Wayne County Assistant Agent C. R. Greene.

Barfield says that his wife and children haven't spent more than two hours pulling weeds on 400 square yards of plant bed, and that he has better plants than ever before, too.

Mrs. Barfield says that because of the weed control given by fumigation, she and her two daughters have had time to enlarge the pasture, clean-up additional land, help others pick plant beds and do many other timely jobs that otherwise wouldn't have been done.

"I know," adds Mrs. Barfield, "because previously we have spent from 20 to 30 days labor each spring picking tobacco plant beds."

State's Peach Crop Destroyed By Late Freeze

This year's peach crop in North Carolina will be too small to warrant a production forecast at this time, according to information released by the North Carolina Crop Reporting Service. A few isolated commercial and home orchards are expected to produce small quantities of fruit, but practically all of the trees are completely bare as the result of the severe freeze in late March. Production in 1954 was estimated at 1,150,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1944-53) harvest is placed at 1,742,000 bushels.

The freezing temperatures were equally destructive in all of the 10 Southern peach-producing states where the crop was virtually de-

Secret of Radish Quality— Sow Little But Sow Often

The first radish he harvests thrills the home gardener more than the first robin. Three weeks, more or less, from the time the seed is sown, round, red, spicy roots are ready to serve, bringing to the menu a zest which stimulates winter-jaded appetites.

Yet many home gardeners have trouble devising a radish program which avoids the waste that comes when a planting is too large, and only a fraction can be used before the roots turn pithy, and must be thrown away.

The cause of this is the very short season that early radishes remain edible. The earlier they are the shorter this season, because they are growing fast, and quickly pass by the edible stage on their way to the goal of all plant life, the production of seed.

With radishes, as with other crops, you must sow according to what you need. Figure out the number you will use in a week, and estimate that twelve early radishes can be produced in a foot of garden row. Then sow a week's supply of an early variety at a time.

Midseason radishes will be usable for two weeks, so two weeks' supply of them can be sown. The early varieties do not grow well in hot weather.

If you want a supply all summer, sow a late, summer variety for that season. But frequent sowings in small lots is a good rule for all except winter radishes which take two months to mature and remain good for six weeks. They grow very large, some weighing several pounds.

One way to grow early radishes is to mix them with the seeds of parsley, parsnips, carrots and beets, all of which are slow to germinate. Not more



Harvesting the first radishes gives home gardeners a thrill.

than a tenth as many radishes as the other seeds should be used. The radishes will germinate quickly, "marking the row" where the other seeds lie, which will assist you in cultivating. Be sure to pull and eat the radishes as they mature before they can crowd the slower crops.

Two Henderson Queen Bees In Single Colony

Two women are sometimes found living peacefully in one dwelling, but it's unusual to find two queens in the same realm. The situation in the beehive is typical with only one queen, the co-called "ruler," being present, according to W. A. Stephen, extension beekeeper at State College.

He says that many good bee men have never seen more than one queen in a normal colony. Nevertheless, it does happen.

Jim Holbert, at Horse Shoe in Henderson County recently held a demonstration at his farm and all those assembled had an opportunity to see two queens, both quite at home in the same colony.

Stephen says that after finding one queen, they spotted another one but thought perhaps the original queen had gone quickly from one comb to another. But no. On going back the original was found. It was also apparent that both queens had been laying because of a decided difference in the appearance of the brood.

Close examination revealed that the first one was the older queen and that the second was a supersede daughter. The reason for supersede became clear when it was noted that the old queen had no use of the feet on her middle two legs.

The bees in the colony had raised another queen to replace her!

Combined income from commercial broilers, farm chickens, and eggs produced in North Carolina totalled around \$100 million during 1954, or about 7.5 per cent less than in 1953.

Hormone Spray Causes Tomato Blossoms To Set

By ROBERT SCHMIDT

It is a well-known fact that the early tomato blossoms or blossom clusters often fail to set fruits. This may be due to a number of factors but is usually due to cool temperatures early in the growing season when the first two clusters of blossoms appear.

It has been found that applications of certain plant hormones to the blossoms will cause fruits to set. In many cases these fruits are seedless or almost seedless. Experiments have shown that, in the case of tomatoes, it is only worth while to spray the hormone on the first two or three clusters. These hormones are now available at any seed store under trade names such as "Blossom Set," "Sure Set" and "Fruitone." They should be used according to the directions given by the manufacturer, otherwise they may cause damage or heavy wrinkling of the tomato fruits.

The material should be sprayed on the open blossoms with an atomizer or fine spray. Since all the blossoms on a cluster do not open at one time it will require at least two applications for each cluster. Many commercial growers are now using fruit setting hormones successfully and there is no reason why they should not be successful in the home garden especially in cool growing seasons. The fact that many fruits would be seedless might be an added attraction or incentive.

If recent intentions expressed by farmers over the state materialize, the acreage of all hay to be harvested in 1955 will amount to about 1,130,000 acres.

1954 Drought Taught Waxhaw Farmer Lesson

Clifford Howard, of Waxhaw, Route 3, is learning the importance of keeping milk production and grain consumption records on each cow. But it took dry weather to prove the point to Howard.

Union County Agent P. E. Bazemore says that Howard was forced to sell some of his cows because of a feed shortage brought about by the dry summer.

He figured that having fewer cows would cut into his net income pretty badly. To his surprise, the gross income was less, but there was very little difference in his net return.

In effect, the dry weather and consequent feed shortage forced Howard to cull his low producers. Howard now thinks that record keeping will add to the value of his young stock. He says that by using artificial breeding and keeping records, he will be in a position to save his best cows for replacement or at least, be able to ask more money for them if he sells them.

Either way, the result will mean more money to him.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

QUESTION: What are some of the things for which "cost-sharing" help is offered by ASC.

ANSWER: Cost-sharing help is offered for such things as filling gullies, securing high quality grass and legume seeds, preparing seedbeds, liming and fertilizing. If these are approved as part of a general project aimed at establishing or improving a protective cover for land.

QUESTION: I can't seem to find out what is causing spotty damage to my lawn. Any suggestion?

ANSWER: Spotty damage to lawns for which there is no obvious cause may mean beetle grubs. These caterpillar-like larvae develop from eggs laid in the soil by adult beetles. Check for these grubs and if many are found, treat with chlordane by directions.

QUESTION: Is wool on lambs and yearlings covered by the wool incentive program?

ANSWER: Producers and others who own unshorn lambs and yearlings at least 30 days before slaughter are entitled to participate in the wool incentive program provided the animals have full pelts, or if shorn, a 1 1/2 growth of wool at the time of sale for slaughter or when slaughtered.

stressed. These 10 states normally produce approximately 65 million bushels.

Haywood County CHECKERBOARD NEWS
By Joe Cline and Dick Bradley
CLINE-BRADLEY COMPANY

Purina Bite-Size Checkers Help Cut Costs
This year many poultrymen will grow replacement pullets for even less cost on the Purina Program. Why? Because Purina's new Growing Chows now come in Bite-Size Checker form. Less feed waste naturally means lower cost and Bite-Size Checkers cut feed waste. There's less spilling, less billing, and less blowing. What little is spilled is quickly picked up. Ask us to show you Bite-Size Checkers next time you're in.

What Plan Is Best For You?
Pullets grown on the Purina Growing Plan should be ready to lay at from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 months depending on the breed. Whether you have no grain or lots of grain, there is a Purina Plan to help you grow uniform, well-developed pullets. Ask about the plan best suited to your situation.

You May Lose Pigs You Never Even See!
You can see the quality of the ration fed a brood sow during gestation in the size, strength and condition of her litter. If she is not fed properly, small litters often result because, in an effort to maintain her body during pregnancy, a sow will actually resorb some of the tiny embryos... and the pigs farrowed may be under-sized.

Watch the sow's weight and condition carefully. The average 300-400 lb. sow should gain from 100

to 115 lbs. during gestation. We recommend hand feeding Sow & Pig Chow and grain — 1 to 4. Feed good quality legume hay when possible and provide plenty of fresh water. It's a good idea to feed Purina Livestock Mineral free-choice.

Purina Tubular Feeders Popular
Many poultrymen prefer Purina hanging tube feeders to the trough-type units. The Purina tube feeder is research-designed and is equipped with a feed-saving collar guard that keeps birds out of feed, prevents contamination, and cuts down feed waste. One feeder takes care of 30 pullets or layers. Holds approximately 30 lbs. of feed. See it on display today.

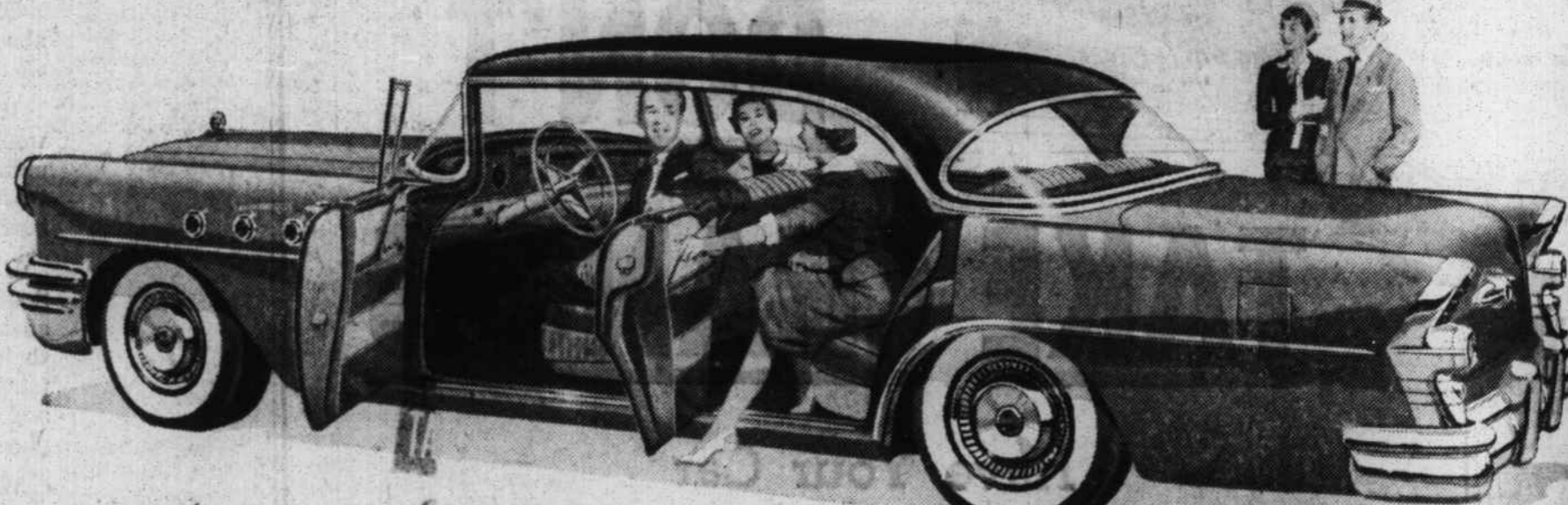
HEALTH HINT

DON'T LET WORMS EAT UP YOUR PROFIT!
Now's a good time to get worms on the run in pullets from 10 to 12 weeks old. There's no fuss of mess. Simply substitute Chok-Ton for the regular ration for 2 days. Large roundworms will be removed without upsetting the birds. We suggest you plan on repeating the treatment before the birds are placed in the laying house, too.

You may save a bushel of grain by spending 4c to 6c when you worm pigs at weaning with Purina Pig Wormer. No mixing, no measuring... just replace regular feed with Pig Wormer for 3 days. Ask about this new product at our store.

CLINE-BRADLEY CO.
5 POINTS HAZELWOOD

Hottest news in Hardtops is the 4-Door Riviera



Why take anything less than the sensation of the year?

WHEN you learn what's been done in the automobile pictured here, you can easily see why this beauty is winning rave notices coast to coast.

Buick engineers took the hardtop body design that has been growing tremendously in popularity over the past six years—and gave it four doors instead of two.

Simple? Sure—to all outward appearances.

But it took a brand-new kind of body with wholly new structural principles to do it—to bring this long-awaited new kind of automobile to the public in volume numbers and at popular prices.

For this is a true hardtop—with

the sleek and racy look of a Convertible, because there are no center posts in the window areas on either side.

And now it has front doors for the front-seat passengers—and rear doors for the rear-seat passengers—plus room increased to the size of a full Sedan.

(It took some special kind of engineering magic, you can be sure, to hinge all four doors at their forward edges for greater safety, and more ease of entering and exiting.)

So it looks like Buick has scooped the industry again—and come up with the hottest news in hardtops since Buick originated the first two-door hardtop six years ago.

HOTTEST NEWS IN AUTOMATIC DRIVES IS VARIABLE PITCH DYNAFLOW

It's the world's first transmission with the switch-pitch principle of the modern airplane's variable pitch propeller. You get better gas mileage in cruising. You switch the pitch just by pressing the gas pedal—and get lightning-like response for getaway, or for a sudden safety-surge of accelerating power. It's the performance thrill of the year. Standard on ROADMASTER, optional on other Series at no more extra cost than earlier versions of this wonder drive.

And you can have it now—in the low-price SPECIAL or the supremely-powered CENTURY—and either one at the modest extra cost of a 4-door model over a 2-door.

Drop in on us today—this week, for sure—and see how easily and how quickly one can be yours.

Thrill of the year is Buick

Enjoy cooled, filtered air for less than you think with BUICK'S AIRCONDITIONER. It's a genuine Frigidaire.

TAYLOR MOTOR CO.
Dial GL 6-3591

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM