

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

QUESTION: How can I prevent leaf and stem diseases in my pastures?

ANSWER: Proper timing of grazing or cutting of pastures and hay crops is an effective means of checking these diseases before they cause severe losses. Delay permits the disease organism to build up, resulting in severe leafspotting, stem blighting, and general defoliation.

QUESTION: When is the best time to plant soybeans?

ANSWER: There's no definite date for planting soybeans. It depends on the length of days and soil temperature. Don't plant them until the temperature gets up to at least 65 degrees and the days stretch to 14½ hours per day.



You can't beat...



SPARTAN SPECIAL Dairy Feed

- ✓ Check full of big, crimped oats!
- ✓ Fines are pelleted, can't sift out!
- ✓ Molasses flavored - extra palatable!

PARTON FEED STORE

429 Depot St., Waynesville

"Your 'SQ' Feeds Dealer"

Woodlands Need Proper Management

By DON VARNER
N. C. Division of Forestry

We might say to practice forest management is to properly manage a forest or farm woodlot in order to have a sustained yield. We cannot continue to draw on our bank account unless we put something in from time to time, nor can we harvest a corn crop or other farm crops without planting and treating the soil from year to year.

The same is true with our ever-increasingly valuable timber. We must properly manage it to have economic stability and prosperity for our forest industries upon which so many of our people depend for their livelihood.

We have pulp mills, sawmills, furniture factories and other wood using industries that must have the forest for their raw materials and to keep them operating we must practice good forest management in order to have sustained yield that will insure these wood using industries the necessary wood and saw logs. The continued operation of these industries gives economic stability and prosperity to our towns and communities.

Man used to look at the vast forests and think they would last forever. Even now it is hard for us to look 20 years in the future and imagine what will come about if we do not protect our forests and take out only as much as we put back in. We must not harvest over the amount we are growing. That is forest management.

How many of us have seen the towns built up around a large sawmill and prosper, only to turn into a ghost town after the mill cut all the timber in the area and moved out? How many of us want to live in homes, businesses, churches and schools when our industries on which the people depend for a living are built on such unstable footing? Our forest is the only renewable and natural resource and we can keep our forest productive by assisting nature in protecting our forest from fire and cutting our trees wisely. This way we keep our towns and communities prosperous, which affects each of us either directly or indirectly.

There are a lot of sawmills, pulp mills and other wood-using industries that now see they cannot continue the old methods of "cut-out and get-out" for there is nowhere left for them to go. They are

For Safe Transplanting, Lessen Shock to Plants



Mix plant food with soil in bottom of the hole, and cover with fresh soil.

Whenever a growing plant is uprooted and moved to a new location it suffers a severe shock. Woody plants usually die from this treatment, and many mature herbaceous plants as well.

While very young herbaceous plants should survive it, the shock always sets them back. It pays to take precautions to increase the percentage of survivors, and speed recovery from transplanting shock.

If you have grown your own plants under protection, give them an extra feeding a week before the operation.

In a bucket of water (2½ gallons) hang a cloth bag containing 10 ounces of your regular plant food. Let it soak overnight, then water the flat with the solution.

The night before transplanting, prepare another bucket of water in the same way, or use a soluble plant food according to instructions for a starter solution. Take it to the garden along with the plants.

Disturb the roots of plants as little as possible.

Dig a hole large enough to hold the plant roots with room to spare, and deeper than necessary. Mix a teaspoonful of plant

food with soil at the bottom of the hole, and throw on an inch of fresh soil. Now hold the plant where it is to stand, and pour into the hole, over the plant roots, half a pint of the starter solution. While the water remains in the hole and around the plant roots, draw in soil to fill the hole completely.

Do not prune the roots or top of the plant in any way. Experiment stations who have studied the matter advise that the plant needs all the roots and leaves it has, and will recover faster if you leave them intact. Pouring water into the hole and drawing earth into the water excludes air pockets, and insures good contact between roots and soil. Do not pack the wet soil; it will settle down by its own shrinkage.

Plants set out in this way seldom wilt but in case they do, no harm is likely to result. They soon recover and begin growth as soon as the shock has worn off. There will always be a check in the rate of growth as a result of transplanting. But because you start the seed indoors several weeks before it can be sown in the garden, you get an earlier harvest by transplanting.

now starting to practice forest management and are buying their own forests to insure themselves of raw materials in the future through sustained-yield or forest management program. We should all assist these industries for our own good by trying to educate our children and the public to the extreme importance in establishing and maintaining a program of good

forest management for our timber lands to insure a livelihood and prosperity for ourselves and the future generations.

Now, we may ask ourselves not only why we practice good forest management, but how we can help but practice forest management if we expect to hold up our standard of living?

Conservation Of Soil Seen As A Moral Responsibility

By D. A. WILLIAMS
Administrator
U. S. Soil Conservation Service

Something more than material benefit is impelling American landowners and operators to become conservation farmers or ranchers. Something more than the established fact that soil and water conservation increases farm buying power is motivating businessmen and countless others to support conservation work.

A farmer or rancher finds pleasure in the beauty of his conservation-treated fields, pastures, woodlands, and wildlife areas. And I feel that all the rest of us share his pleasure as we drive by or fly over his acres; or, when we're extra fortunate, have a chance to feel healthy soil or vigorous sod beneath our feet, or join the owner in harvesting a wildlife crop more abundant now than a few years ago.

But here is another important motivating force for conservation.

I believe it is the fast-growing realization in every community I know about that wise use and treatment of soil is a moral responsibility—that soil is a gift of the Creator, and that we, all of us, have a steward's responsibility for it.

Unless we pause to consider the spiritual man, we may be amazed by this spread of the soil stewardship concept in a time when we are troubled by temporary crop surpluses and when only one person in 25 actually tills the soil for a living.

Unless we accept as a fact that men do recognize the spiritual values of soil and water conservation, we are unable to explain fully the personal sacrifices thousands of them make to serve as members of the governing boards of nearly 2,700 locally-organized and managed Soil Conservation Districts. These men — and there are some women on these governing boards — already are conservation farmers or ranchers. They already are, personally, reaping the material benefits of greater net income, lower production costs, and greater ef-

iciency in the use of labor and machinery that comes with conservation.

But these local leaders cannot, and do not, expect material gain from their services as district supervisors, commissioners, or directors. They receive no salaries. In some states, they are not even reimbursed in part for their expenses.

They surely must be motivated by the truth of the Psalmist's words: "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof . . ." They are heeding the Creator's command, when He placed man in the Garden of Eden, "to dress it and to keep it."

I believe that the technicians of the Soil Conservation Service have this same conception. How else could we explain the countless extra hours, beyond the call of duty, which they devote to soil and water conservation?

And, throughout the nation, ministers are providing the spiritual leadership of soil stewardship. Thousands of them each year take soil stewardship as the text of sermons, and provide a continuing leadership among their congregations for recognition that the earth truly is the Lord's.

To those of us who are soil conservationists by profession as well as by conviction, this expanding conception of soil stewardship is indeed heartening.

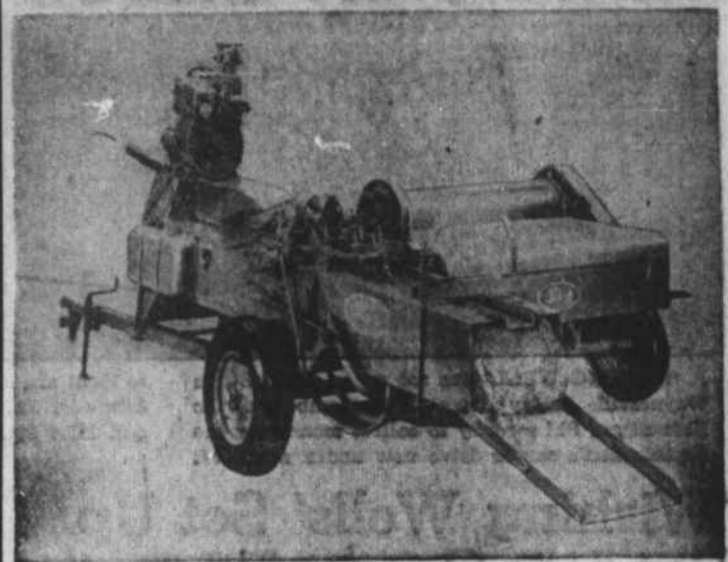
For we know that man and the soil remain inseparable, all technological and cultural advances notwithstanding.

Man still obtains his food and most of his clothing and shelter from the dust of the earth. And this "dust of the earth," when kept in the balance in which it was created, is a wonderful composite of minerals and myriads of living, decaying plants and animals. It is a storehouse of abundance for past, present, and future generations—a tremendous reservoir to trap and store for use more of the water which at one time may

come in raging floods and at another season become insufficient for the needs of thirsty crops, animals, cities, and industries, and man himself.

Egg production in North Carolina during March was estimated at 161 million—about 10 per cent above production during March a year ago.

BIG NEWS FROM ROGERS TRACTOR Co.



Ford Motor Company announces a new automatic twine tie hay baler, designed for one-man operation and employing sweep fork feed, unique in the lowest-priced baler field. The new four-bales-a-minute machine is the Ford 250, available in three models, engine driven with starter or without starter, and power take-off.

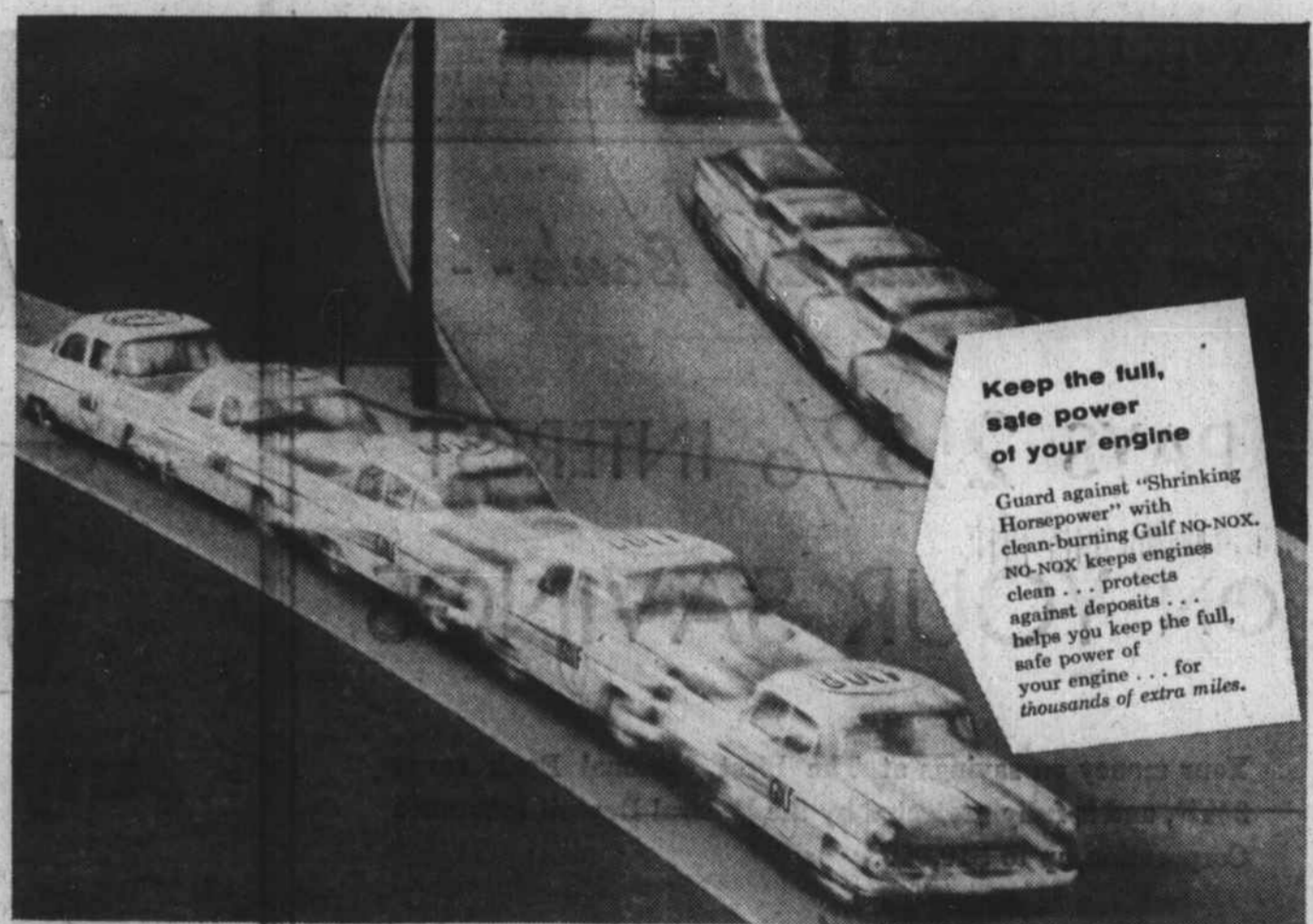
Pay Only 1/3 Down (Cash or Trade)
Balance Up to 3 Crop Payments
or 34 Monthly Payments.

ROGERS TRACTOR Co.

Specialists In Farm Equipment Financing
Phone Canton 3944
Clyde, N. C.

Guard against "Shrinking Horsepower"

-go safely ahead...in the clear!



Keep the full, safe power of your engine
Guard against "Shrinking Horsepower" with clean-burning Gulf NO-NOX. NO-NOX keeps engines clean . . . protects against deposits . . . helps you keep the full, safe power of your engine . . . for thousands of extra miles.



Get the gasoline that burns clean*

*PROOF: See how the left-hand plate is blackened by the "dirty-burning tail-end" of gasoline . . . while NO-NOX leaves the plate on the right clean. That's because Gulf refines out the "dirty-burning tail-end" of gasoline, in making New NO-NOX.



Gulf No-Nox

Clean-burning... plus: Highest Octane you can buy

ENLOE AND REED, DISTRIBUTORS

DIAL GL 6-8309

LAKE JUNALUSKA

STOP!

Do You Need Screens?

You Can Read This Ad In Two Minutes And It May Save You Hundreds Of Dollars!

YES, you can actually save hundreds of dollars on fuel by having your home equipped with storm doors and windows with built in screens. In fact, the money you save on fuel will pay for your doors and windows in just a few years, so it doesn't really cost you anything in the long run. And if your screens need replacing, now is the time to do it. Why not contact us today? We can have your home completely protected from cold before winter comes again. Just fill out the coupon at the bottom of this ad and mail it to us today . . . Our representative will call on you soon. Immediate Deliveries.



COMBINATION ALUMINUM STORM DOORS & WINDOWS

As Low As
\$19⁹⁵
Double Track

TRIPLE TRACK
\$29⁰⁰

NO DOWN PAYMENT

UP TO 36 MONTHS TO PAY!

First Payment Due July 15th, 1956

EAGLE INSULATING COMPANY
57 Woodfin Street, Asheville, N. C.

I AM INTERESTED IN

Aluminum Storm Doors & Windows

Folding Aluminum Awnings

Name _____

Address _____

Phone No. _____

FOR FREE ESTIMATES CALL
JOHN R. CABE
EAGLE INSULATING CO.
Phone 36782 Asheville, N. C.