

## FARM PLANS SIGNED BY PERSON MEN

1781 Growers Will Cooperate With The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Raleigh, May 8—A total of 1781 growers of Person County will cooperate with the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer of N. C. State College, announced following receipt of signed Farm plans signifying such intention. The Triple-A lists 1817 farms in this county.

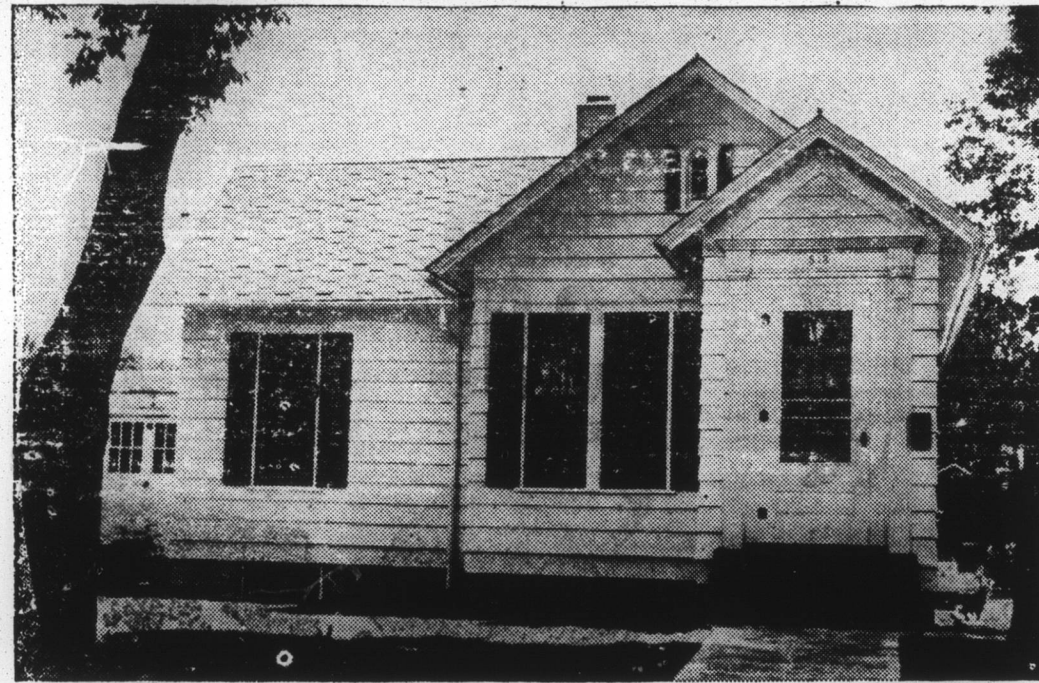
The "sign-up" for the 1940 program is an increase over the 730 Person farmers who earned payments under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation program. Floyd expressed himself as highly pleased over the participation indicated in this county.

Every farmer in the county was given an opportunity to sign a Farm Plan, on which he listed soil building practices he intends to carry out. He received a copy of the Farm Plan which showed the type of practices in the program, and how much he could earn from each. The Plan also listed the individual grower's allotments for soil depleting crops, which he must plant within to earn payments.

Floyd said that in the State as a whole, Farm Plans were signed by 223,104 out of the 236,546 eligible farmers. This is an approximate 94 percent "sign-up" and is a decided contrast with the 113,598 farms on which payments were earned in 1939.

"A preliminary check of the Farm Plans shows that more farms will be operated under conservation methods than ever before," Floyd declared. "The approved practices, such as the application of lime and phosphate, seeding legumes and grasses, the use of cover and greenmanure crops, and tree planting will have their greatest use in the State this year."

## The Years Turned Back



A decade or more has been cut from the apparent age of this home by well-planned modernization. The front porch was removed, shutters were added, and the front exterior was generally remodeled. Paint has played an important part here, while poorly located shrubbery has been moved to places of better advantage.

Owned by an HOLC mortgagor, this home increased in value to the extent of \$3,385 after the reconitioning, which cost only \$2,265. Improvements of this kind may be financed under the Modernization Credit Plan of the Federal Housing Administration. Actual funds for the work are obtained from private lending institutions qualified by the FHA.

## FARM QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Question: How much corn should I plant to provide silage for my dairy herd?

Answer: This depends, of course, upon the number of animals in the herd. The average size Jersey or Guernsey cow will consume from 30 to 35 pounds of silage each day and the Ayrshire and Holstein animals will take from 40 to 50 pounds. For a feeding period of six months it will be necessary therefore to provide from 3 to four and one-half tons for each mature cow in the herd. As the yield of silage is about one ton to each five bushels of grain produced it will be necessary to figure how much silage is required and then plant sufficient acreage to produce this amount based on the average grain produced on the land per acre in past years.

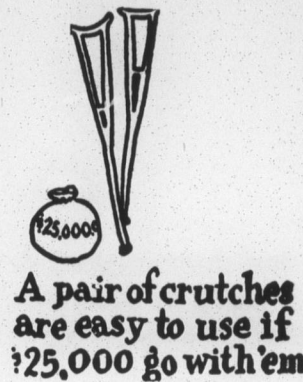
Question: What is the best method for controlling plant lice and other insects on rose bushes?

Answer: A forty percent solution of nicotine sulphate spray will take care of the plant lice and also the thrips. The red spider, rose scale, and slugs require different treatments and these are given in Extension Circular No. 200 on "Home Culture of Roses". This circular also gives control methods for diseases affecting the rose. Copies of the publication may be had free upon application

to the Agricultural Editor at State College.

Question: What is the best age to breed heifers?

Answer: No arbitrary age can be set for breeding heifers as this depends to a large extent upon the maturity of the individual. Heifers which are fed grain liberally in addition to their roughage will mature rapidly and naturally will be ready for breeding before those receiving a limited grain ration. As a general rule, however, Jersey and Guernsey heifers should be bred to freshen at from 24 to 30 months of age and the Ayrshire and Holstein at from 27 to 30 months of age. The maturity of each animal will be the final determining factor.



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### Infertile Eggs Keep Best In Summer

Raleigh, May 8.—Get rid of, or pen up the roosters and produce only infertile eggs, says C. F. Parrish, head of the Poultry Extension Office at N. C. State College, in his suggestions to poultry-raisers for the month of May.

"The male birds are of no use in the flock after hatching is completed, so sell them, eat them, or at least separate them from the hens," the specialist said.

He pointed out that infertile eggs keep much better than fertile eggs in the summertime. Gather the eggs often in wire baskets, especially in the broody hen season, and this will help to cool the eggs quickly. The eggs should be left in the wire baskets overnight, before packing in cartons or cases for marketing.

Continuing his advice, Parrish said: "If a cool moist room is not available for holding the eggs until marketing time, construct an egg cooling rack. It consists of a framework covered with burlap on one or more sides with provision being made for water pan or can on top to keep the burlap curtain saturated with water. The evaporation keeps the eggs cool and moist."

As other suggestions for work in the poultry yard this month, the specialist said a soybean patch should be started now to provide green feed and shade for the pullets this spring and summer. It is better to plant the beans in rows.

Also, in many farm flocks there is more than normal mortality at this season of the year where dirt floor hen houses are used and filth is allowed to collect. Fowl typhoid and other diseases usually get a start under such conditions as these, Parrish declared.

### 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.

### Treatment For 'Frozen' Trees Released Recently

Raleigh, May 8—Coal piles are not the only thing that suffered from the freezing weather of the winter just past. The unusual cold periods were especially hard on fruit trees, says H. R. Niswonger, horticulturist of the State College Extension Service, who has prepared some recommendations for treatment of injured, or "frozen," trees.

In the first place, he explains that the most common form of injury was the killing of the thin layer of bark, known as the cambium tissue, where all growth starts. The frozen areas can be detected by noting places on the tree where the bark is split all the way to the heart of the tree; where the bark takes on a dark color, especially at the base of the trunk; by sunken areas of the bark; and by separation of the thin bark from the sap and heart wood.

"Trees which are not too severely injured should have all the loose bark of frozen areas removed," Niswonger advised. "Cut back to the live wood, and make tapering cuts of wedges in the live tissue above and below the wound. This will leave a boat-shaped scar. The wound or scar should be painted with Bordeaux paste or with white lead paint, in order to prevent entrance of wood-rotting fungi."

"Large damaged parts of the body of the tree may be bridged next spring, thereby providing a flow of sap past the wounded area. When the entire body of the tree has been girdled by sloughing of the bark, and when the loose bark has been removed before there is much fermentation of the sap, a new cylinder of sapwood is formed, sometimes resulting in the movement of water and nutrients to the top of the tree.

"Application of nitrate fertilizers to the trees often results in more rapid recovery from cold weather damage in the orchard."

### Save Clover And Vetch Seed, Says State Agronomist

Raleigh, May 8—Farmers who have crimson clover and vetch now growing have the opportunity will have to pay more for war; those who don't undoubtedly will have to pay more for seed of those two important winter cover and green manure crops next fall. That is the advice of E. C. Blair, Extension agronomist of N. C. State College, who explained that more than half of the crimson clover and vetch seed used in the United States have been imported from Europe, and the war threatens to cut off the supply.

"We urgently recommend that farmers with crimson clover and vetch on their land this spring make arrangements to save seed from at least a part of the crop," Blair declared. "Such farmers will have the opportunity to sell clover and vetch seed at good prices next fall and they will be doing other farmers of the State a good turn by providing a source of supply."

The agronomist said that the largest yield of crimson clover seed are obtained on soil of medium fertility, where the crop does not grow very rank. "Therefore," he stated, "the more fertile areas should be turned under at usual time, and the growth on the poorer lands should be left to ripen for seed."

There are several practical methods of harvesting clover seed. Blair said, one of which is with a comb stripper, which is essentially a wooden comb which is drawn through the crop after the heads are dead ripe. The comb is attached to a box into which the seeds fall. The lespedeza seed pan also may be used with minor changes in the lid.

The combine and common practice of cutting and threshing seed, also work to advantage in saving both clover and vetch seed.

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