

STATE RANKS HIGH FARM CROP VALUES

Report Indicates That Carolina Behind Only Four States In Crop Value.

State and Federal authorities recently released figures on crop production in North Carolina during 1935 which bring out some conditions not generally known. Among these is the fact that this state is behind only California, Texas, Iowa and Illinois in the total value of the crops its farmers grew last year. Due to widespread western drought in 1934 North Carolina occupied third place in the nation that year. Her present fifth place ranking seems safe for some time to come.

North Carolina's 1935 principal crops have declined 6 per cent. in value from her 1934 values of \$262,973,000. From a rank of third last year, she now ranks fifth in value and nineteenth in crop acreage. This is principally the result of greatly improved crop conditions in Western states.

The 1935 crop seasons were generally favorable in this state. Per acre yields of most crops were exceptionally good. This is shown by the state's combined yield of thirty-three important crops being 17 per cent above the ten-year average. Productions, therefore, show appreciable increases over 1934.

Experiencing extra good growing seasons, North Carolina 1935 crops have been decidedly better than the usual. For instance, corn production at about fifty million bushels is 6 per cent. better than a year ago and 25 per cent. better than the five-year average. At the same time, the value of the crop declined about 9 per cent.

The wheat crop has 5,195,000 bushels and is 13 per cent. better than last year and 43 per cent. better than the five-year average production. The value is about 10 per cent. above that of the 1934 crop. Oats also show a considerable increase in production and value over recent years.

Hay crops this year could hardly be expected to equal the extra good yields of last year. Due to the unfavorable conditions in the Western states prices were extra good for the last two years, but with the favorable crops in the West this year, the 1935 price has gone down considerably. Therefore, the value of the 1935 hay crop in this state is down 26 per cent. from last year's \$13,000,000 for all time hay.

North Carolina's lespedeza crop now exceeds 400,000 acres, according to the 1935 census. However, only 60,000 acres for seed have so far been allowed. Peanuts show a slight increase over last year's production, but the value of the crop is almost 10 per cent. less. Soybeans are showing a slight increase in value and a considerable increase in production over a year ago but about equal the five-year average. Cowpeas are down considerably.

The cotton crop acreage decreased 2 per cent. The yield per acre and the production were down 7 per cent. with the value also off 14 per cent.

The 9,130,000 bushels Irish potato crops is about 18 per cent. below last year and about 20 per cent. above the five-year average production. The value is about 2 per cent. below last year's crop. The tobacco crop shows almost 35 per cent. in the total poundage over that of last year and 20 per cent. more than the five-year average. The value, however, is slightly less than the preceding year.

The recently released figures do not cover 1935 livestock production nor dairying. Both have increased rapidly in North Carolina since former Governor Max Gardner started his live-at-home program several years ago. The AAA program of cotton and tobacco acreage reduction has greatly increased the amount of land used for home-consumed feeds and food-stuffs in this state. The same holds true for much of the Southeast, but the improvement in the production of more food and stock feed at home has been outstanding in North Carolina. Some experts believe the time is not far distant when North Carolina will import very little meat, dairy products and feedstuff.

Here in the the three counties the number of farms has increased surprisingly since 1930. Yancey leads all of the North Carolina mountain counties in the growth in the number of her farms. Figures made public not long ago showed that she had in 1935 about one-third more farms than five years previously.

The depression doubtlessly caused many former residents of local counties who had gone to the cities for jobs to return home when work was no longer to be had where they were. An equally important factor in the increase has been the number of young men who have married and remained in the mountains as farmers instead of going outside to work. Lack of local public works, such as sawmilling and road building, also has put many on farms who would in the past have been at day wages for others.—Tri-County News.

Lawrence Mason, 4-H club member of Statesville, Route 6 has been using the proceeds from his sow-bitter project to pay for a pure bred Jersey heifer.

No wonder that "static" asserts itself in many radio productions.

Only Boy Quadruplets In United States

Six-Year-Old Children of Multiple Birth are Texans. Smallest Is Known as Brightest. See Same for Dionnes.



BEAUMONT, Tex. . . Here are the ABCD Ferricone quadruplets at six years of age. They are Anthony, Bruno, Carlo, and Donald. Their mother, Mrs. Philip Ferricone says as babies, Bruno was the slightest and is the brightest. She thinks the slightest of the Dionne quintuplets will also be the smartest.

Activities of the Cove Creek Chapter F. F. A.

During the first school term a great many questions in regard to farm problems from farmers and housewives throughout the Cove Creek School District were presented to the department of vocational agriculture for solution. These questions were answered largely through information obtained from various state departments of agriculture and from the United States Department of Agriculture. There may be other people within the school district or within the county who would like answers to the same questions or solutions to the same problems, consequently some of the questions with answers are given as follows:

Question: What about salt applications for asparagus beds?

Answer: It has been the common belief of many gardeners that asparagus needs salt for its best growth. This is probably due to the fact that asparagus will thrive on soils containing a higher content of salt than is good for other plants. It has been found in California, however, that asparagus beds are shorter lived in fields that have become very alkaline on account of salt in the irrigation water. It is possible that in

some cases salt applications will help control weeds, but on practically all soils the use of salt on asparagus is inadvisable, especially if the land is to be used for other crops.

Question: What can be done to prevent thrip injury to gladiolus bulbs??

Answer: Thrip injury is evidenced largely by brown spots around the sides and top of the coria. Thrips will also eat the young roots when they begin to develop in the spring. Thrips can be controlled in the spring. Thrips begin to sprout. Scatter one ounce of naphthalene flakes over each hundred bulbs. If the bulbs are in a box or tight basket cover with heavy paper. The naphthalene flakes should be renewed at the end of two weeks and left on the bulbs for about four weeks. There will be no damage to the bulbs if they do not begin to sprout. The bulb container should be tight but not air tight. If too tight a container is used or the bulbs may begin to sprout during treatment and be damaged.

To effectively control thrips in the field, it will be necessary to spray about once a week with the following

mixture:
Manganese 1/4 lb. brown sugar 4 1-8 lbs. water 6 1/2 gallons. If manganese arsenate cannot be obtained 1-8 lb. of Paris Green may be substituted, however, Paris Green occasionally causes severe burning of the plants.

Question: What should I use to drench sheep and how often should they be drenched?

Answer: Perhaps the most common method used for drenching sheep is the copper sulphate or bluestone method. Other methods are nicotine sulphate and Lugol's solution of iodine. The copper sulphate method is as follows: Dissolve 1/4 lb. of copper sulphate powdered crystals in one pint of boiling water, then add enough cold water to make three gallons. This amount should be enough to drench about 100 adult sheep. Do not use a metal container for the solution as copper sulphate corrodes most metals. The dose for an adult sheep is 3 to 4 ounces; for lambs 2 to 6 months of age 1 to 1 1/2 ounces; and for lambs 6 months to 1 year of age 1 1/4 to 2 ounces. In order to avoid pouring some of the solution into the lungs and causing pneumonia the sheep should stand in a natural position with all four feet on the ground and the nose on a level with the eyes. A drenching syringe, drenching tube, or a rather long-necked bottle may be used for drenching. A coca-cola bottle is sometimes used and is very convenient in measuring the correct amounts. 1 ounce of solution will fill the bottle to within about 1/4 of an inch of the narrowest part of the bottle near the bottom; 2 ounces to within about 1 inch of the top of the lower fluted portion of the bottle, or about 1 1/4 inches from the lower lettering on the bottle; 3 ounces to within about 1/4 inch of the lower lettering, while 4 ounces will fill the bottle even with the lower edge of the words "coca-cola" written on the bottle. Half ounces will be about midway between the above marks.

Some farmers report excellent results with the following mixture: Use 1 ounce of copper sulphate and 2 ounces of 40% nicotine sulphate to 3 gallons of water. Give from 1 to 1 1/2 ounces according to the age, size and condition of the sheep. This is a rather strong solution to use and sometimes sheep get somewhat sick for a short time after drenching. Other farmers report good results in stomach worm control by giving sheep a small amount of powdered tobacco in their daily feed.

In regard to the number of times sheep should be drenched it is certainly a wise procedure to drench them about once a month during the summer months. Better results might be obtained by drenching the second time ten days after the first then once a month thereafter. It would not be at all unwise to drench from May to September inclusive. Some sheep

producers have found that it pays to drench about once each month or six weeks throughout the year. Avoid treating ewes within three weeks of lambing time.

The nicotine sulphate method is as follows: Use 1/2 ounce of 40% nicotine sulphate to 1 quart water. Stir well before using. Mature sheep should receive 3 ounces; lambs 6 months to 1 year of age 1 to 2 oz.

Lugol's solution of iodine method is as follows: Use 1/2 ounce of Lugol's solution of iodine to 1 quart water. Give 2 to 4 ounces to each lamb according to age and size beginning at 2 months of age. For mature sheep and large, strong lambs the above solution may be used double strength that is, 1 ounce of Lugol's iodine to 1 quart of water. Give 4 ounces to each animal. In extreme cases of stomach worm infestation 2 ounces of Lugol's solution of iodine to 1 qt. of water may be used. Give 4 ounces to each animal.

Question: How may head grubs in sheep be controlled or prevented?

Answer: There is no satisfactory remedy for head grubs after infestation has occurred. Infestation may be prevented by keeping the nose of the animal smeared with tar during the summer months, particularly during the months of June and July. The tar acts as a repellent and prevents the adult fly, which looks something like a large house fly, depositing tiny grubs on the edge of the sheep's nostrils. The fly is most active during the heat of the day so supplying a dark place in which the sheep may rest during the day will help prevent infestation.

Question: Do sheep ever have blackleg?

Answer: Blackleg in sheep is a rare occurrence, however, they sometimes have the disease. Sheep may quite often graze on pastures where cattle have died of blackleg and never contract the disease, but occasionally sheep are susceptible to blackleg. The symptoms of blackleg in sheep are practically the same as in cattle and the method of prevention is the same, namely, vaccination.

Question: What can be done for lung worms in cattle?

Answer: Lung worm infestation evidently occurs through the medi-

um of pastures where infested cattle have grazed. Young cattle are more seriously affected than older animals. Various treatments have been advocated for lung worms, including fumigating with different substances and injections of different remedies into the trachea by means of a hypodermic syringe, but none have been very successful from a practical standpoint. About all that can be done is to feed the affected animals well and protect them from exposure removing them from the pasture and keeping them in a dry yard or stable kept in a clean, sanitary condition.

The Cotton Textile Institute of North Carolina plans to build roads of cotton in the near future.

LOOKING FORWARD

How man will look and live 20,000 years from now. First of a series of articles by a distinguished French scientist in the January 19 issue of the American Weekly, the big magazine which comes every Sunday with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. Your newsdealer has your copy.

Children's Colds Should Have This Safe Treatment

Young Mothers Benefit from Two Generations' Proof of This External Treatment For Fighting Colds.

IT AVOIDS CONSTANT "DOSING"



There's nothing like a child's cold to upset a young mother. And mothers of two generations, anxious to help end colds, have depended on Vicks VapoRub. It is effective—external—and safe. It avoids the risks of constant "dosing," so often upsetting to children's delicate digestions.

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A Practical Guide for Mothers

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