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THE EXPERIMENT STATION

AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Why Pull Your Corn Fodder? Curing Cow Pea Vines—Value of Corn and Cob Meal—Cultivation of Onions—Read Questions and Replies.

August 1894.

The Experiment Station Bulletins.

The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the station to all in the state who really desire to receive them. Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of this offer. Unless you really want to be benefited by them, please do not apply for them. If you desire to read them, write on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleight, N. C.

Curing Cow Pea Vines.

For hay, cow pea vines should always be cut before the pods are full grown, for in the majority of cases the weevil insect lays her eggs in the growing pod in the field.

A fairly satisfactory way to cure pea vines is to cut in the afternoon when there is a promise of fair weather, and let the pea vines lie and wilt until next day after the dew is off. The leaves will then be somewhat tough and the vines can be put up in moderate stacks without losing much foliage. The stacks should be as small as convenient to make, and from seven to nine feet high. These may stand until the vines are thoroughly cured, when they should be brought together and housed early in the morning or on a cloudy day, without rain, when the hay is tough enough to bear moving without loss of leaves.—Extract from N. C. Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 98.

Why Pull Your Corn Fodder?

The above is the title of a bulletin (No. 104) just issued by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station. It treats of a very important subject and shows that there is great loss in the present method of pulling fodder and leaving the stalks to rot in the field. Nearly one-half of the total value of the corn plant is lost by pulling fodder according to the present plan.

The simplest way to get the most food out of the corn crop is to cut close to the ground with short-handled hoes at about the time the fodder would be pulled, and cure in a silo. Lacking the silo, cut the corn in the same way a few days later, or about the time fodder is generally pulled, and shock in the field. Put 400 to 600 pounds in a shock, and stand the butts out open enough to make the shock stand firm and let in the air to dry the corn. Bind the tops tight to hold together and keep out rain.

When cured, shock out the ears, and cut what is left, known as stover (the stalks, blades and shucks). Cut in one-half inch lengths with ordinary hand feed cutter, or better power if you have it. Feed to cows or work teams with cotton seed meal, wheat bran, or such other nitrogenous materials as can be most readily obtained. For a balanced ration, feed one pound of meal to four of stover and two of oat straw. The stover alone, fed freely, will support an animal at rest and not giving milk.

Cabbage and Its Diseases.

Every year as soon as hot weather begins or from May 15. to June 1. the Experiment Station is in receipt of numerous samples of diseased cabbage plants with requests for remedies for the trouble.

The most prevalent diseases of cabbage in this state are the white mildew caused by the parasitic fungus Peronospora parasitica, stem rot, caused by the fungus cystopus candidus and Club foot or Big root caused by the fungus Plosmodophora brassica. The first is the most common and destructive.

As to remedies the most economical and satisfactory one for the lower and middle districts is to refrain from planting summer cabbage. The cabbage plant is a native of a colder clime than ours and cannot stand the heat of our summers. The early varieties of cabbage such as Jersey, Wakefield, Express, etc., may be transplanted to the field during November, December and January and will remain free from disease and give a good crop before hot weather begins. Late cabbage of the Flat Dutch type or Savoys may be set out as soon after September 15 as the rains begin, and will in most cases remain healthy and form heads before Christmas. Other than these cabbage growing in this climate cannot be made profitable.

There is little success in treating cabbage with fungicides. The leaves are so smooth and covered with a wax-like "bloom" the fungicides will not adhere. Those who wish to make the trial should use the copper suerate mixture for which a formula is given in Bulletins 84 and 92 of this station.—GERALD MCCARTHY, N. C. Experiment Station.

Advanced Monthly Summary of Meteorological Reports in North Crolina, for July, 1894.

The North Carolina State Weather Service issues the following advanced summary of the weather in North Carolina, for July, 1894, as compared with the corresponding month of previous years:

TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature for the month was 76.2 degrees, which is 1.6 degrees below the normal. The highest monthly mean was was 79.6 at Washington; lowest, 65.0 at Highlands. The highest temperature was 99 on the 13th at Saxon; the lowest, 42 on the 11th at Blowing Rock. The warmest July during the past twenty-one years was in 1887, mean 80.3 degrees; the coldest was in 1891, mean 74.2

PRECIPITATION.—Average for the month 6.07 inches, which is 0.63 inch above the normal. The greatest amount was 11.61, at Washington; least amount, 1.18 at Saxon. The wettest July in twenty-one years was that of 1889, average, 7.73 inches; the driest, in 1883, average, 3.12.

WIND.—Prevailing direction, southwest, which is the normal direction for July. Average hourly velocity, 7.0 miles. Highest velocity 41 miles per hour, from the northwest on the 15th at Hatteras.

THUNDERSTORMS.—At various places on the 1st to 7th, inclusive, 9th, 14th to 18th, 21st to 24th, 25th to 31st. Several lives were lost and considerable property destroyed by lightning during the month.

Value of Corn and Cobs Ground Together for Stock Food.

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station has issued another bulletin (No. 97) on the digestibility of cattle foods. One of the experiments will be of much value to feeders.

Common dent corn meal was digested and also corn and cob meal from the same lot of corn. The latter was found to have been digested better than was expected. The following is taken from the discussion in the bulletin: "Shelling a 100 pound sample of ear corn gave a yield of 81.5 pounds of kernels and 18.5 pounds of cobs.

By feeding the cobs as corn and cob meal there [illegible] water was added to the 61.84 pounds digestible from the kernels. This is equivalent to saving 10.31 per cent of the digestible food in 100 pounds of ear corn. Or, calculated on shelled corn, it adds 9.84 pounds of digestible food, in the cobs to the 75.88 pounds in 100 pounds of corn meal. This is an addition of 12.96 per cent to the digestible dry matter in the corn meal." Who would not try to save 10 per cent of the corn crop as it is cured in the ear, or add one eighth to the value of the shelled corn meal? This is what these figures mean to make the corn crop go 13 per cent further than if shelled and fed as meal, and throwing away the cobs.

The Maine Experiment Station has also shown that nearly 5 pounds more of the corn in a bushel is saved by feeding meal than by feeding whole corn. That is about one eleventh or about enough to pay for grinding. It should cost no more to grind cobs with corn than for corn alone, and even less than to shell and grind. Then the gain from cobs would be net, and the percentage shown by this digestion experiment would prove a handsome profit for the trouble.—F. E. EMERY, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Feeding of Colts.

From Mr. J. F. Scott, of the Alamance Farm, Graham, N. C., the following notes have been received by the Experiment Station: Mr. Scott has had a large experience in feeding and training young horses: "All youngsters require plenty of exercise in a good grass paddock, and while running out days seldom need any laxative food. Good clean oats and hay free from dust are generally all that is necessary to keep them in growing fix. When handling time comes, at about 2 years old, of course we feed liberally and as the grass has been taken away we make up for it by feeding 1 quart bran with 2 quarts oats and hay. This keeps the colt's system in a good healthy condition, and if regular feeding and attention is adhered to, there will seldom be need for change of diet. Sometimes cases occur where bran mashes or some condition powders or a handful of linseed meal are needed while carrots and other cooling things are beneficial. Distemper sometimes appears and should be taken in hand at the first symptoms of cough, failing to eat, etc., and preventives administered. Chief among these may be mentioned tar. Thus many bad cases are prevented.

As the colts advance the treatment is much the same. Sound food and regular care being the main requirements, in raising good horses that will sell well. As to training, one cannot give information of much value in so short an article."

Questions and Replies.

The station will be glad to receive questions on agricultural topics from any one in North Carolina who may desire to ask for information. Address all questions to the "N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. Replies will be written as early as possible by the member of the station staff most competent to do so, and when of general interest, they will also appear in these columns. The station expects in this way to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and render immediate assistance to practical farmers.

Cultivation of Onions.

"Ireceived the Bulletins you sent, but the one on celery and onions, No. 85, I do not believe is adapted to our climate here in the mountains. Will you let me know how much difference in time I ought to allow for difference in climate in following directions given in Bulletin No. 85? Can onion seed be sown in the fall here for early crop?"—G. B. A., Hendersonville, N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist, N. C. Experiment Station.)

You can safely sow onion seed in fall, but it should be done early in September so as to form small bulbs before cold weather.

There will be no trouble in growing onions from fall planted sets in your section. But you can grow better crops of ripe onions from the seed than you can from the sets. We use sets only for getting early green onions for bunching in March for the northern market. Seeds sown in September or early October would do just as well for this, but Autumn weather is apt to be very dry, and the getting of a stand from seeds is uncertain. The Early Pearl or the Queen are used for this purpose. If you will sow onion seeds in January in a cold frame covered with glass sashes, and gradually harden them to the outer air and transplant them in March, you will make larger and better onions than by planting sets now. But the yellow Danvers is not the best for this purpose. The Giant Rocca or the Prizetaker are best suited for this. If you are not equipped for this kind of work, sow the seeds where the crop is to be grown [illegible] as you can get the land in good condition. We sow here in February or early March. Select level, mellow land and don't be afraid of getting it too rich. Land is cheaper than human labor, therefore plant so as to cultivate with a mule. After getting this land in fine condition, mark out rows 2½ feet apart with a one-horse turning plow. In these furrows scatter not less than 750 pounds per acre of a high-grade commercial fertilizer. Then lap two furrows on the first ones, making sharp lists or beds. Run a light roller lengthwise the beds, so as to flatten them nearly level again, and on these leveled beds sow the seed with a garden seed drill. When the young plants appear above ground, go through with a small-toothed strawberry cultivator, and at this working sow between the rows as much fresh fertilizer as you placed in the furrows—more will do no harm. Thin to three inches, and keep at all times "as clean as an onion bed." As the bulbs begin to form, work the soil away from them, so as to let them form mainly on the surface. You can grow better onions and a better crop in this way than you can from sets. The earliest ripe onions from sets are the Potato onions. These make no seed and sets must be used. You can plant them on well-manured beds, as above, this fall, and you will find them the earlies tripe onions. But they are poor keepers, and as the sets are large, it costs quite a sum to plant a large area. You can get the sets in plenty in Richmond. They are in two varieties, white and yellow. The yellow grows larger. For growing onions from seed in spring, I would use for early marketing as a ripe onion the Early Queen. The Mammoth White Pompeii and the White Garganus are also good. But these Italian onions must be sold as soon as ripe, for none of the flat-bulbed Italians will keep. But for general crop my favorite is the White Southport Globe. It grows as round and solid as a base ball, and keeps well. A globular onion will always give you a better crop than a flat one, and generally is a better keeper. The Yellow Danvers is also fine for spring sowing. For a red onion, the New Opal, is the best I have ever tried. It makes a remarkably solid and handsome bulb and will keep almost until another year's crop is ripe. The Prizetaker is also a fine, large yellow onion, of good shape and a fair keeper. The white and pink Bermuda onions will also do well with you and are quite early, large and flat in shape and must be hustled off as soon as ripe. If you plant onion sets this fall, plant on beds as directed, so as to have them slightly elevated above the general surface, to secure good drainage, and set them with the top of the bulb fully two inches below the surface, and work the soil away in the spring. But in growing the potato onion, the soil must not be worked away from them, but rather drawn towards them. We have tested nearly all the onions in the catalogues, and [illegible] that every variety can be grown as well from seed the first season, in the South, as they can North. But the sowing must be early. For sowing under glass and transplanting, use only Giant Rocca or the Prizetaker. Much larger bulbs of these are grown in this way, but with other sorts, results are not striking.

Lime Will Injure Stable Manure.

Please let me know if lime is injurious to manure that contains stable manure or cotton seed, and is stable and lot manure injured by being exposed to sun and air for several days as is practiced by some farmers before they drill their manure."—J. B. G. Goldsboro, N. C.

(Answered by H. B. Battle, Director, N. C. Experiment Station.)

The addition of lime to stable manure is not advisable because it will tend to decompose it and liberate the ammonia; it will also have this effect upon cotton seed. It would be best not to allow the stable manure to be exposed before applying to the land.

Clover and Grass For Pasture on Sandy Soil.

Please inform me what kind of clover is the best for pasture purposes in light sandy land; the time it ought to be sown; what other kinds of seed to sow with it; also the amounts of each to be used per acre."—S. J. P. Kitty Hawk, N. C.

(Answered by F. E. Emery, Horticulturist, N. C. Experiment Station.)

It would depend somewhat on whether you wish a permanent pasture, or only a winter and spring pasture. For permanent pasture nothing is better than White clover; 5 or 6 pounds per acre. Bermuda (wire) grass 2 or 3 bus. per acre Kentucky blue grass, 1 bushel per acre

Eight or ten bushels of roots which have been raked out of gardens may be run through a fodder cutter and sown broadcast and harrowed in.

This mixture should give a strong turf and pasturage nearly the year round in your section when once well started. The ground should be manured once in a while to supply plant food if the pasture is to be kept good, sow whenever the next month is likely to be moist and favorable to the growth of grass and clover, in early fall is a good time. Seed can be had of most of the regular advertising seedman. For winter pasture nothing can grow ahead of scarlet or crimson clover. Sow 35 to 45 pounds of chaff or 12 to 15 pounds of cleaned seed per acre. Half a bushel of rye may be sown with the clover to advantage.

Warts Upon Cows.

I have a Holstein cow that has warts growing all over her neck. Can you advise me how to cure her?"—C. R. W. Saxon, N. C.

(Answered by F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.)

These are quite common and usually harmless blemishes. They can be removed by lunar caustic, blue vitriol or chloride of zinc. If long, first clip off with scissors then cauterize; or they may be corded with a fine string when they will soon drop off. Warts are most troublesome when on teats. If near the eyes lunar caustic should be used and applied carefully to remove the blemish without injuring those organs.

The Experiment Station at Raleigh, in encouraging the dairy interests of the state, offers to co-operate with the next State Fair in conducting dairy tests of the milk cows which will be placed on exhibit at the fair in October. The tests will be conducted at the home of the cows under conditions described in bulletin No. 102 of the station. The prizes are three in number, $40, $25, and $15 respectively. Write to the station for this bulletin.

The dairy industry in North Carolina within the last ten years has increased to a remarkable extent, far more than is generally supposed. Bulletin No. 101 of the N. C. Experiment Station treats of the state's progress in this direction and gives several reasons therefor, one of which is the adoption of the "no-fence" law in so many of the counties, and another is the determined progressiveness of citizens in so many localities.

The bulletins of the Experiment Station go to every one of the 96 counties of North Carolina and to every post-office in each county.

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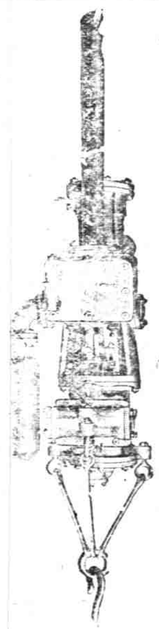

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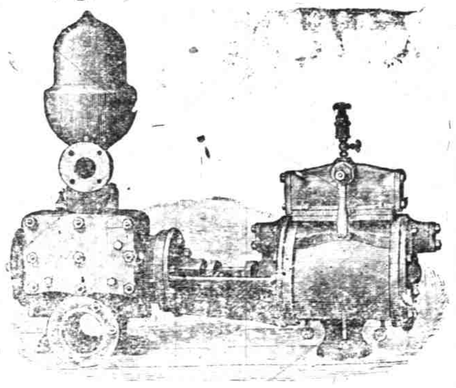

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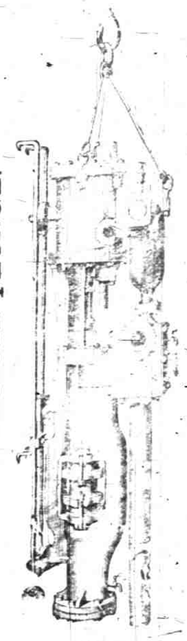

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