

News of Interest to all Farmers



Tender Garden Crops May Be Planted Soon

When dogwoods and apple trees are in bloom it is time for the first planting of tender garden vegetables.

This usually means early April in eastern North Carolina and two to four weeks later in the foothills and mountains, depending on the location and elevation.

Some gardeners take a chance on earlier plantings, especially with beans and corn. They say that if they escape frost, they are that much ahead of the conservative gardener.

Why not try some real sweet corn in 1936? Ask H. R. Niswinger and E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturists at State College. Top Cross Bantam and Golden Bantam are good varieties that produce full, rich ears.

Tomatoes for the main summer crop should be started in April. Plant the seeds in a protected plant bed or a shallow box placed in a sunny window. As soon as the seedlings are big enough to handle, set them four inches apart in an outdoor bed. After they have been toughened, they can be set in the field or garden.

Make succession plantings of the more hardy crops such as beets, cabbage, carrot, mustard, garden peas, Irish potatoes, and radishes. Radishes should be planted every two weeks until hot weather arrives.

In April leafy vegetables should receive a side application of readily available nitrogen fertilizer to stimulate their growth.

For an early crop of sweet potatoes, set the plants as soon as danger from frost has passed. For the main crop, bed the potatoes six or seven weeks before time to set them in the field. Soak the seed for 15 minutes in a solution of four ounces of bichloride of mercury to 32 gallons of water.

Farm Questions

Answered At STATE COLLEGE

QUESTION: How should sexes be separated in growing chicks?

ANSWER: The separation should be made as soon as the males and females can be determined. With the Leghorns this can be determined in from four to six weeks and from seven to nine weeks with the American breeds. As the chicks grow, more floor space is required and unless this is provided the chicks will begin toe picking and feather pulling. When the chicks are overcrowded they are much more subject to disease and develop more slowly.

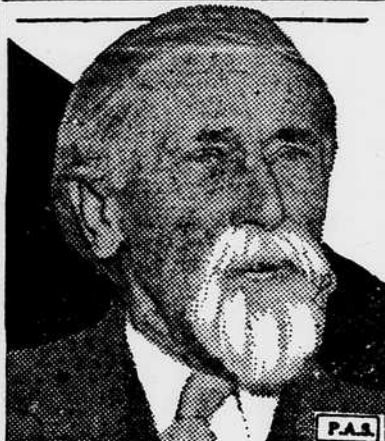
QUESTION: Will cotton seed treated now with Ceresan keep until planting time?

ANSWER: Yes. Ceresan is harmless to cotton seed and they may be treated now and stored until planting time. This treatment will also prevent any further trouble from contaminated sacks, bins, or from the planters. Be sure and use three ounces of the fungicide to each bushel of seed and mix thoroughly in the container before storing. Seed not needed for planting should be disposed of in some way as treated seed are unfit for feeding purposes.

QUESTION: What spacing should be given a new planting of dewberries?

ANSWER: The plants should be set from four to five feet apart in rows six feet apart. Press the soil firmly against the roots and cut back two or three buds. The canes should be allowed to sprawl on the ground during the first growing season, but should be tied to stakes or trained on a two-wire trellis before growth starts the following spring. Newly set plants should be fertilized with stable manure of a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda. A new publication of "Fruits and Nuts for Home Use" has just been issued by the Agricultural Extension Service and copies may be secured by writing the Agricultural Editor, State College.

\$50,000 Bonus Urge



DETROIT... Mickey Cochrane's world champion Tigers are going to split a \$50,000 bonus if they finish first or second in the American baseball race this year. Mr. W. A. Pungs, 87 (above), retired millionaire and baseball fan, says he'll raise that amount.

Timely Advice To Farmers

High Point—April showers bring May flowers but they also increase the worries of the erosion control experts in the Soil Conservation Service. For it is in this period of heavy and frequent Spring rains that the menace of active gullying is at its worst.

Gullies that have not been put under control but are still active have their greatest period of growth at this time when the rain lashes at the top soil and sends the soil down the line of least resistance—the gully channels that have already been formed—off the fertile fields and down into the creeks and rivers, where the soil is lost to the farmer forever.

As a result, the Service recommends that the farmer take advantage of this period, just before the Spring storms reach their height, to check up on the condition of their gullies.

It is a dangerous policy to leave a field barren that has been rendered unfit for production by heavy gullying. These gullies, unless treated, will spread and take in more and more of the fertile fields, giving the farmer less land all the time upon which to grow his crops.

"In case of deeply erosive gullies with wide channels," says C. F. Howland, assistant forester in charge of gully control, "mechanical checks such as log and wire basket dams are recommended. They are simple to construct and are economical. Examples of the most efficient types of dams may be seen at any of the State experiment stations and have also been placed where needed on the farms of the cooperators by the twenty CCC camps and the eight SCS project areas in the State.

"Climatic conditions have been unusually severe this winter, with a total precipitation in the last four months of 19.69 inches as reported by the U. S. Weather Bureau. As a result, the dam structures already placed in the gullies have been subjected to unusual pressure. Farmers are advised to examine the structures which they have placed in their gullies to see if any breaks have formed. To be effective this coming month, the dams must be in perfect condition.

"In addition to this structural precaution a natural precaution has developed that is an indispensable aid to the dams in the larger gullies and that effectively checks the growth of the smaller ones. This is lespedeza."

The farmers of North Carolina are strongly urged by the Service to include these erosive areas in their plans for Spring sowing. It takes very little time or work to slope the gully banks and loosen the dirt for the planting of the lespedeza. The close-growing crop and the deep-lying roots of this leguminous plant hold the top soil in place and keep it from washing down the gully banks with the consequent lengthening and widening of the gully.

Examples of gullies properly treated with lespedeza are also on display at the State Experiment stations and there are many instances of this type of work on the farm of the cooperators.

WASHINGTON — Representative Green, Democrat of Florida, introduced a bill to deport aliens in this country illegally and to prevent any form of Federal relief being granted to such persons.

Hutson Heads Region In New Farm Program

The new soil improvement program will be administered under a different set-up than that of the old AAA.

Instead of commodity divisions for the various basic crops, there are five regions in which the United States has been divided. Each region will handle all crops in its territory.

North Carolina is in the East Central Region, which has been placed in charge of J. B. Hutson, former chief of the AAA tobacco section.

"We who have seen the successful way in which Mr. Hutson conducted the tobacco program under the old AAA are particularly gratified over his appointment as director of this region," commented Dean I. O. Schaub, of State College. "He is thoroughly familiar with the situation in this State, he has our interest at heart, and he has demonstrated his ability to get things done."

The new program is like the old AAA in some respects, however, the dean pointed out. It will be administered by the State College agricultural extension service and its corps of county agents. At the same time, much of the program will be handled by community, county, and state committees composed of farmers.

The state committee, to be made up of representative farmers from each section of the State, will have a voice in determining many matters of policy.

The county committees will be in charge of local administrative work, including the checking of growers' compliance with the program. Community committees will aid the county committees.

Kime To Give Talk On Cotton Growing

With cotton planting time nearby, a radio talk on the subject will be delivered on Saturday, April 4, by P. H. Kime, plant breeding agronomist at State College.

One of the recommendations which Dr. Kime makes is the planting of fewer acres. He declared that on this reduced acreage, farmers can produce more cotton per acre of better quality at a lower cost per pound of lint.

He will also discuss soil types best adapted for the growing of cotton, fertilizers, the necessity for using good seed of an adapted variety, and the proper methods of cultivation.

Also included in the week's schedule is a discussion of coccidiosis in baby chicks, which will be presented by H. C. Gauger, poultry disease specialist.

The full program for the week of March 30—April 4 includes: Monday, Fred M. Haig, "The Operation and Care of Cream Separators"; Tuesday, Dr. L. A. Whitford, "Wild Water Plants"; Wednesday, Zoology Department; Thursday, Mrs. Estelle Smith, "Plans for Convention of Farm Women of the World in Washington"; Friday, H. C. Gauger, "Coccidiosis in Baby Chicks"; Saturday, Dr. P. H. Kime, "Important Factors in Cotton Growing."

The next in the series of talks on cotton marketing will be presented Wednesday, April 8, by Glenn R. Smith, associate agricultural economist. The subject of his talk will be "Methods Used in Buying Cotton in Local Markets."

KENTUCKY GOP FOR LONDON

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky State Republican convention instructed the four delegates at large to vote for Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas at the Republican national convention, assuring him of 18 of this State's votes there. Two districts, each with two votes, have voted to send uninstruced delegates.

FIREMEN RESCUE WOMAN

New York—Firemen using scaling ladders rescued at least one woman and started a search for a number of others believed trapped by fire on the fourth floor of a building near Broadway and West Forty-Eighth street. Flames enveloped the six-story building.

New Program Designed To Reduce Cash Crops

The biggest payments under the new farm program will be for diverting land from soil-depleting crops into the production of soil-conserving or improving crops.

For taking land out of cotton the rate of payment will be around \$12 an acre, while the rate for tobacco will be around \$40 an acre, depending upon the average productivity of the land.

The rate of payment for wheat, corn, and other soil-depleters will be determined in the near future, and will probably vary with each farm according to its fertility, said Dean I. O. Schaub, of State College.

The maximum diversions on which payments will be made are 35 per cent of the cotton base, 30 per cent of the tobacco base, 20 per cent of the peanut base, and 15 per cent of the base acreage of other soil-depleters.

A smaller payment will also be made for growing soil-building crops of carrying out certain soil-

improvement practices such as terracing for erosion control or planting forest trees, the dean said.

There are two things a grower must do to earn this soil building payment.

First, he must put in soil-conserving crops, or devote to soil conserving practices, an amount of land equal to at least 20 per cent of his base acreage of depleting crops.

Each acre devoted to soil-conserving crops or practices will make the grower eligible for \$1 in a soil-building payment, unless the rate is changed later, but it will not automatically earn this payment.

Second, to earn the payment, the grower must raise soil-building crops or carry out certain soil-building practices.

Under the program, certain crops and practices have been classified as soil-conserving, while certain others are known as soil-building.

17-Year Locusts To Appear This Spring

The largest of the 17-year locust broods is due to swarm over the eastern United States this spring.

Millions of the winged insects will fill the woods with their steady droning the later part of May and the first of June, said Dr. Z. P. Metcalf, head of the State College entomology department.

In North Carolina they will appear most in the mountain and Piedmont counties, though the brood has been recorded as far east as Wake county.

Eggs of the brood which will emerge this year were laid in the summer of 1919. After hatching, the grubs burrowed into the ground and attached themselves to tree roots from which they have been sucking sap ever since.

In a few weeks they will crawl up on trees, shed their skins, and

change into adults with fully developed wings. The locust is a form of July fly rather than a grasshopper, Dr. Metcalf stated.

Usually they do little damage; occasionally they injure young orchard trees which have been set out on new ground. These trees may be protected by covering them with mosquito netting or tobacco cloth until the locusts disappear.

The department of entomology at State College is anxious to get a complete record of this brood, and has asked that interested persons in the State keep a look-out for the insects.

The department will appreciate any reports received, also specimens that may be sent in, Dr. Metcalf said. The locusts may be mailed safely in a strong pasteboard box.

Laxative combination folks know is trustworthy

The confidence thousands of parents have in good, old reliable, powdered Theford's Black-Draught has prompted them to get the new Syrup of Black-Draught for their children. The grown folks stick to the powdered Black-Draught; the youngsters probably will prefer it when they outgrow their childish love of sweets. Mrs. C. W. Adams, of Murray, Ky., writes: "I have used Theford's Black-Draught (powder) about thirteen years, taking it for biliousness. Black-Draught acts well and I am always pleased with the results. I wanted a good, reliable laxative for my children. I have found Syrup of Black-Draught to be just that."

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Nerves

Do they make you Cranky, Blue--give you Nervous Indigestion, Nervous Headache? When nerves are over-taxed, you worry over trifles, find it hard to concentrate, can't sit still. Nerve Strain brings on Headache. Nervous people often suffer from Indigestion. There may be absolutely nothing wrong with the organs of digestion, but the Nerves are not on the job to make the organs do their work properly.

Nerves

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Brief News Items

In one week recently Cabarrus farmers sold 28,180 pounds of Korean lespedeza seed in addition to making heavy seedings on their own farms.

The FCX service has been organized in Transylvania County with W. W. Brittain as manager of the local cooperative.

The poultry short course held at Monroe recently was attended by 228 poultrymen and county agents from seven surrounding counties.

Farmers in the Brush Creek watershed of Madison County have their phosphate fertilizers and are beginning to apply it on pasture grasses.

Person tobacco growers report excellent results with tobacco following lespedeza and are adopting this practice as a new method of re-building worn-out tobacco land.

Dolomitic limestone makes a better filler for fertilizer than inert sand and progressive North Carolina farmers are beginning to demand that the limestone be used.

The Rockingham County farm short course was held at the Bethany High School last week with over 200 in attendance during the two days.

After thinning 15 cords of wood per acre 570 trees were left in the demonstration acre and these will be thinned or harvested as they mature, reports H. E. Stallings of Pilot, Franklin County.

Now that the new farm program has been started, every farmer will need a map of his entire place in qualifying for conservation payments.

PENITENTIARY QUARANTINED

Jefferson City, Mo.—The penal board placed a quarantine on the State penitentiary as a precaution against the spread of spinal meningitis. Two cases of meningitis were reported at the prison.

Blind and Armless Form Partnership

Chicago—Blind Thomas Howard Overton, 31, and armless Stanley A. Kasprzyk, 32, are headed for a career in law on a cooperative basis.

How they pooled their physical resources was disclosed when Overton announced by the Chicago-Kent college of law as the high ranking scholar in the freshman class of 175, insisted that Kasprzyk deserved some of the credit.

Kasprzyk, he said was his "eyes"—and he was Kasprzyk's "arms." They met by chance their first day in school when the armless student guided his blind classmate down a flight of steps. When they reached the door at the bottom Kasprzyk couldn't turn the knob to open it. But Overton could.

Overton could carry books, but not read them. Kasprzyk could read, but not carry books. The logical association developed by mutual consent, Overton related.

"I takes notes in class with a punch on a braille form board," he said. "Out of class Stanley reads to me and I transcribe my notes on a typewriter for him. For each of us it is just a matter of working harder to overcome a physical handicap."

When written examinations are required, Kasprzyk is forced to call upon one of his brothers to write for him. Otherwise the two handicapped students are "co-sufficient," they agreed.

Overton, whose home is in Swanwick, Ill., lost his sight when he was 20. Two accidents deprived Kasprzyk, a Chicagoan, of his arms. He lost one under a train in a railroad yard when he was 14 and the other four years ago in an automobile wreck.

SEASON'S LAST LAUGH

Marshall, Minn.—The hard winter here ended in a flash of whimsy. First came two inches of conventional, or white snow. Then the wind shifted into the south, mixed in some particles from dust storm and deposited a chocolate-hued upper surface of three inches with a layer cake effect.

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