

TRANSYLVANIA'S Farm Front News



"GARDEN TIME"

—By—
ROBERT SCHMIDT

This is "bug time" as well as garden time and garden fruits, vegetables and flowers seem to have more than their share of pests. It is not possible to give specific control information in a short column such as this, but certain principles of control can be mentioned. Spray materials and labor are expensive and unless used properly and intelligently may be a waste of time and money.

In order to carry on a successful spray program you should first know or determine what pest you are trying to control. Is it a disease, is it a chewing insect like a bean beetle or a sucking insect like an aphid, and what sort of damage does it do? Second, you should know what spray material to use to control the pest and how to apply it to be effective. For example, it would require a fungicide to control plant diseases, and this spray would have no effect on insects. Insect sprays would not control diseases. It is often necessary to know how to apply the spray. For example, the Mexican bean beetle feeds mostly on the under side of the bean leaf. Therefore, the spray must be directed against the under side of the leaf in order to effectively control it. Third, the spray must be applied at the right time.

This is very important, especially for control of plant diseases as well as certain insects. Fourth, do a thorough job. Good coverage is necessary for effective control.

Your county agent can help you identify the specific pests that are giving you trouble and can furnish you information for controls. Or you may obtain bulletins from the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C.

Pasture Will Help Lower Dairy Costs

If Tar Heel dairymen are to compete with other sections of the country, they must lower their milk production costs and increase their net income.

This is the opinion of A. C. Kimrey, dairy specialist for State College Extension service.

"The greatest single thing that can be done," says Kimrey, "is to provide enough pasture for at least seven months of profitable grazing during the year. Also, there must be an abundance of high-quality legume roughage for winter feeding."

Kimrey asserts that the cheapest source of nutrients for milk production is grass, which can be produced anywhere in North Carolina when the dairyman is willing to devote good land to pasture building.

"Profitable pasture can no more be built on poor soil than can a profitable corn crop be produced on such soil," declares the specialist.

This doesn't necessarily mean that the most desirable tillage land must be put in pasture. Instead, on many farms there is good rolling land that will wash badly if cultivated and that might much more profitably be put into permanent pasture, together with the adjacent

Sowing Seeds In Summer Easy With This Technique



Top Left: Make Deep Drill and Soak Soil Deeply. Top Right: Mix Seed With Sand and Sow on Damp Soil. Lower Left: Cover Seeds With a Special Porous Soil. Lower Right: Keep Soil Moist Until Seeds Germinate.

Even experienced amateurs often confess that they have many failures when sowing seed in hot, dry, midsummer weather. They could easily succeed by taking a few precautions which involve no more work, but better management.

To open a shallow drill, drop in the seeds, cover and let alone until the seeds sprout, may be sufficient in the spring, when the weather is cool, and rains frequent.

But with temperatures in the nineties, and rains definitely not dependable, a different technique is called for. Hot weather will dry out the top soil to at least two inches, and seeds sown at this depth will lie inert until a shower comes. Following the shower, the sun will bake the soil to a hard crust, so that the seeds when they germinate cannot break through.

Here is the way you overcome these difficulties. First, the drill in which seed is sown is made deeper, three inches at least; and water is run in this trench until the soil is soaked several inches down. Then seed is sown in the damp soil, and covered with a special material. This may be commercial peat moss, passed through a sieve, or a mixture of this with sand, or top soil or all three together, in equal parts. A porous covering is needed which will admit air, water and in some cases light, and will not crust, no matter how hot the sun.

This covering soil is watered and then covered with shading material. This may be dried lawn clip-

pings, burlap, or almost anything suitable for a mulch, which will let in water and air but reduce evaporation and temperature.

Now sprinkle the row daily with a fine spray until the seeds germinate and the seedlings have made roots deep enough to reach the soil moisture. You can grow most seeds with this protection, and you should not fail to start the short-harvest vegetables, such as beans, beets, carrots, endive, turnips, and lettuce, to insure a continuing supply all season on your table.

Lettuce seed likes cool weather for germination; but if you sprinkle the seeds on a damp cloth, and leave it overnight in the ice box, then dry and sow, it will come up quickly.

In early summer, sow seed of Chinese cabbage, brussels sprouts, and cauliflower. These are vegetables difficult to grow in the spring, but easy in the fall. The Chinese cabbage and cauliflower will not develop normal heads in hot weather, but grow seed stalks instead. In the fall they have no such tendency, and the quality is high in the cool, moist weather. Brussels sprouts is a fall crop only for the home garden, and it can be used for long after freezing weather begins.

As the season advances, the number of days before freezing weather must be considered in selecting varieties to sow. For late sowing use the early varieties of short-harvest vegetables, because they grow fast and mature quickly.



Question: Is there any easy method to check the moisture content of grain right on the farm?

Answer: Yes, says John M. Curtis, marketing specialist for the State College Extension Service. First, place a sample of the grain in a small glass bottle with some ammonium chloride. Second, make the bottle airtight by closing the opening. Third, shake the bottle 50 times. If the ammonium chloride becomes damp, the grain is too wet to store safely.

A more accurate check can be obtained through the use of a moisture tester, but the ammonium chloride method is quick, easy, and can be made on the farm.

branch and creek bottoms. If this is done, plant food washed from the more level fields will be captured and converted into grass, and the fertility will be returned to the fields of the farm through the medium of the dairy cow, if she is allowed to graze.

"The great grazing sections of the country," says Kimrey, "take the same dairy blood that we have and consistently develop from it larger and better cows that produce more milk. The difference is not blood but pasture—not just fenced land but good soil that has been properly prepared and seeded to suitable grasses."

Question: How should 2, 4-D be used to control weeds in corn?

Answer: Apply half a pound per acre of amine 2, 4-D while the weeds are small. This will control cocklebur, morning glory, giant ragweed, common ragweed, lambs quarter, and pigweed. Cost of the chemical probably will be less than \$1 an acre.

Some common weeds such as smartweed can be controlled with three-fourths to one pound of amine 2, 4-D if the chemical is applied when the weed is in the two or three-leaf stage. Established grasses cannot be controlled with 2, 4-D at rates which can be used in corn.

Post-emergence treatment (applying chemical to a growing crop) can be used to control broadleaf weeds. It should be used before the corn reaches a height of three feet. Post-emergence applications can be used best about 10 days after the corn is laid by. The material should never be applied into the growing whorl or tip of the corn plant. Nozzles dropped down between the rows of corn are suggested.

If they make good gravy at your house, consider yourself fortunate and compliment the maker this very evening.

When you think of prescriptions, think of VARNER'S—adv.

Poultry Is On Increase In U.S.

Americans are now consuming poultry products at a faster rate than ever before.

In 1946, for example, the average American consumed 374 eggs, 25.4 pounds of chickens, and 4.5 pounds of turkey. The 1952 rates are estimated at 409 eggs, 31.2 pounds of chicken, and 6.0 pounds of turkey.

To meet this increasing demand, Tar Heel farmers have greatly expanded their production of eggs, turkeys, broilers, and farm chickens, says R. S. Dearstyne, head of North Carolina State college's poultry department.

According to Dearstyne, a recent report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's bureau of agricultural economics shows that the gross income of North Carolina farmers from poultry hit a record-breaking \$99,383,000 in 1951.

Eggs accounted for \$54,237,000 of the total; turkeys, \$5,308,000; broilers, \$25,472,000; and farm chickens, \$14,366,000.

These figures include products consumed at home. Cash farm receipts, totaling \$78,475,000, were divided as follows: eggs, \$41,119,000; turkeys, \$5,204,000; broilers, \$25,472,000; and farm chickens, \$6,680,000.

Commercial broiler production in the Tar Heel state jumped from 23,109,000 birds in 1950 to 32,606,000 in 1951. Poultry figures for the two years were 78,705,000 and 91,297,000. The price per pound was 26.3 cents in 1950 and 27.9 cents in 1951. Gross income from this source increased by nearly \$5,000,000 during this period.

NOTICE OF SALE

On Saturday, June 21, 1952, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., at the Court House Door in Brevard, Transylvania County, N. C., I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash the following lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the Town of Brevard, Transylvania County, N. C., to-wit:

Being all of those two certain tracts of land described in that certain deed from C. Lewis Osborne and others to Paul P. Smathers, dated March 24, 1943, and recorded in Book 81, Page 74, Records of Deeds for Transylvania County.

That at 12:00 o'clock noon the undersigned will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash the following personal property, to-wit:

The machinery and equipment, and tools located in the buildings on the property described above.

The sale of the said personal property will be held where the personal property is located, to-wit, on the lands above described, known as the Acme Manufacturing Company, Inc., located at the intersection of North Broad Street and French Broad Avenue.

The property hereinabove described shall be conveyed subject to outstanding taxes and the following instruments:

(1) Deed in Trust from Paul P. Smathers and wife, Grace Smathers to Julius C. Smith, Trustee, for Pilot Life Insurance Company, dated February 6, 1946, and recorded in Book 34, Page 450, Records of Deeds in Trust for Transylvania County, N. C.

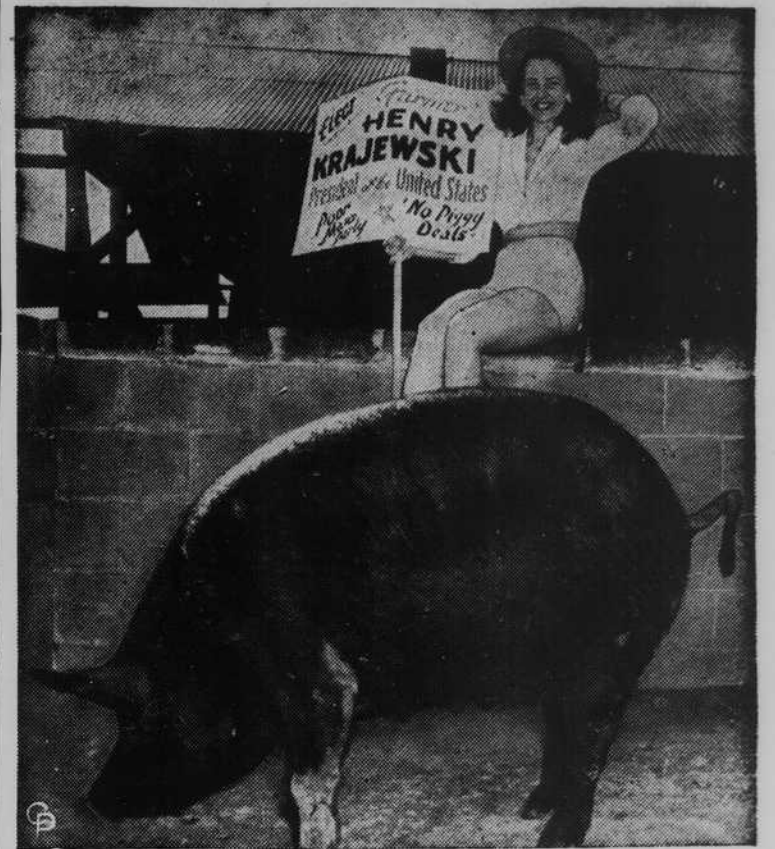
(2) Deed in Trust from Paul P. Smathers and wife, Grace W. Smathers to Edward H. McMahan, Trustee for State Trust Company, dated January 15, 1947, and recorded in Book 38, Page 237, Records of Deeds in Trust for Transylvania County, North Carolina.

(3) Deed in Trust from Acme Manufacturing Company, Inc., to J. W. Jackson, Trustee, dated October 23, 1950, and recorded in Book 36, Page 404, Records of Deeds in Trust for Transylvania County, N. C.

(4) The Machinery and Equipment and Tools is subject to a chattel mortgage from Paul P. Smathers and wife, Grace Smathers, to Transylvania Trust Company, and filed for record in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Transylvania County, N. C.

Sales made pursuant to the pow-

HOGS SCENE IN FARMER'S DRIVE



NO HOG CALLER is Billie Nelson, but she's an excellent attention-caller for pig farmer Henry Krajewski, of Seacucus, N.J., who is a candidate for President on the "Poor Man's Party" ticket. Ready to start on a campaign tour, Billie pays a visit to the Krajewski farm where she finds a hog doing its own rooting. (International Exclusive)

er and authority conferred upon the undersigned trustee by that Deed in Trust dated November 9th, 1950, and recorded in Deed in Trust, Book 36, Page 407, Records of Deeds in Trust for Transylvania County, N. C., to which instrument and record reference is hereby

made for all the terms and conditions thereof, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured.

This the 26th day of May, 1952. J. W. JACKSON, Trustee.

5-29-4tc

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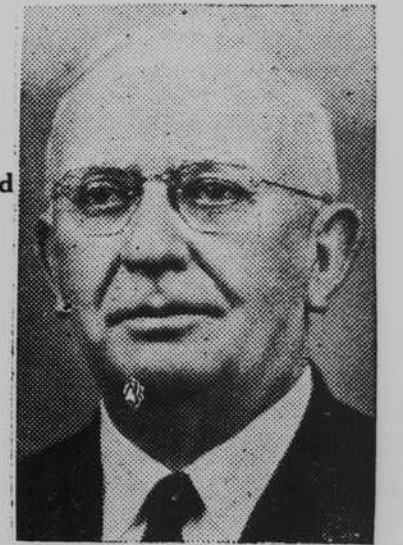
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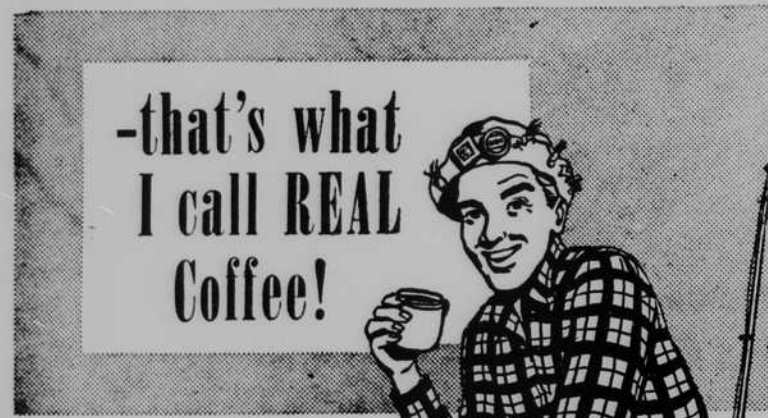
(This ad paid for by friends of Justice Valentine in Transylvania County.)



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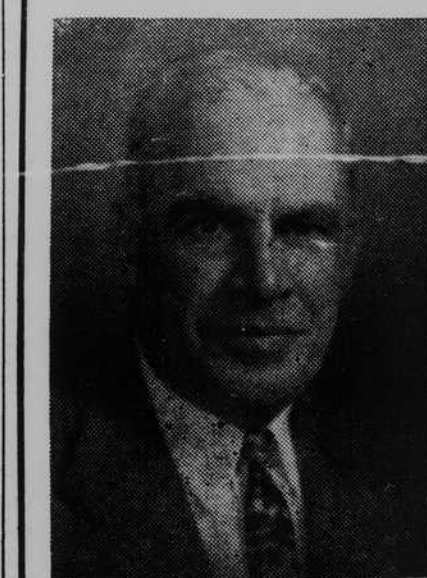


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