

# HUSTLER'S AGRICULTURAL PAGE

(Henderson County Farmers are urged to contribute to the columns of this page which are devoted to the upbuilding of the county's agricultural interests. All letters must be signed, but the signature of the authors can be withheld from publication if requested. It is hoped that members of the Woman's Betterment Associations and Girls Canning Clubs will take advantage of this page in contributing articles, relating to the activities of their respective associations throughout the county.)

(THIS PAGE IS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF HENDERSON COUNTY.)

## POULTRY AND EGGS TWO OF OUR MOST DEPENDABLE PRODUCTS.

If it were not for the poultry and egg products of our country many people would be deprived of food that cannot be provided from any other source. Many people often find a good meal at home, produced either from their fowls or eggs, and little do they appreciate that they would go hungry if they did not have conveniently a few eggs or some fowls on hand. They produce every day in the year, regardless of weather conditions, and people who have an abundance of poultry will never suffer for something to eat. One large mistake people make is often in selling their eggs and fowls for less than actual value, and try to replace with something different that is not near so good at a cost of nearly twice as much per pound as they realize from their poultry and eggs. People as a rule do not appreciate the actual value or worth of poultry and eggs, and the farmer who produces poultry is foolish to sell his products for less than he has to pay for something else to take the place of this valuable food. In comparison to price of other food products is not bringing what it is really worth, and while eggs are selling at 35c per dozen they are cheap food at 50c per dozen compared to other kinds of foods that are selling high.

One of the greatest luxuries the farmer has but does not really appreciate is in eating his own fresh eggs and fried chicken. They do not eat enough of this food, but attempt to eat hog meat or something else that costs more money, and until the consumers are willing to pay a better price for both poultry and eggs the producer had better use these at home rather than to sell at less than actual value. This is one thing everyone can do, even the poorest of people, produce a sufficient quantity of both poultry and eggs to supply their own table with this, the best of all foods.

Everyone should hatch and raise all the country they can this year and have a nice lot of pullets to produce eggs another winter. Eggs are sure to keep advancing, more so than poultry; and if a bi feed crop should be produced in the south this year, which is practically a certainty, you will be enabled to convert cheap food into high price eggs at more opportune time than has ever been offered. The breeder who can carry through this coming winter a large number of early hatch-

ed, well-bred pullets, in my opinion will be well fixed and independent.

Of course, those who are in a position to do so should by all means raise every bushel of feed they can for their fowls instead of buying it. The man who raises his own feed and the animals to consume it is the person who will be independent and best fixed during the next few years to come. There was never a time when the farmer had a better opportunity to be independent and live well at home at the present time, and if they do not take advantage of this opportunity it is their own fault. First of all produce everything you and your family need at home to eat, which every farmer can do, and if you have something to sell it is all right. But, if not you are well supplied with food, you will surely not suffer. Poultry will come nearer keeping the average farmer supplied with something to eat every day than anything I know of, outside of a good milk cow. The person who is fortunate enough to have a good stock of hens and a good milk cow, with a little effort they can produce food enough to feed them, and be the most independent and contented people on earth. Therefore, take care of your chickens raise some feed for them, and they will surely do their part in taking care of you at a time you most need it.—Loring Brown in Atlanta Journal.

## TO INCREASE CORN YIELD.

Approximately 100,000,000 acres will be planted to corn in the United States this year, and into each acre will go either tested or "guessed-it" seed. The 1916 corn yield amounted to 2,533,241,000 bushels. It would perhaps be well within reason to say that had none but good seed been planted last year the yield might have been increased a bushel to the acre. But as individuals are interested more in the personal application than in public saving—often unfortunately so—let us see what seed-corn testing might mean to just one man.

Suppose a person has 80 acres to corn. With average untested corn the probability, based upon figures compiled in various States, is that he will get only an 80 per cent stand. In other words, while paying rent or interest on 80 acres he will really have corn growing on but 64 acres. There will be 16 acres which he cultivates as regularly as the other, but from which he harvests nothing. al-

though at husking time he takes time to drive over the entire field. Looks like a dosing proposition doesn't it? And it is.

Now let us assume that by carefully testing all the seed corn and planting none but that of high-germinating quality this farmer is able to get a 90 per cent stand—testing will not guarantee a perfect stand—he has a loss equivalent to but eight acres. While planting and cultivating no more ground than he did before, he has eight acres more to harvest. Taking the United States 1916 corn yield of 24.4 bushels as a basis, this represents an increase of 195.2 bushels.

What was the cost of testing? Let's see. As a bushel of corn will plant about eight acres, ten bushels of seed would be required. A liberal allowance of time from first to last would be three hours in which to select a bushel and later to test it. This would be three days of ten hours each. The remuneration, then, barring the extra time required for husking the increase at the end of the season, would be \$10 an hour, or \$315.00 a day.

Then why not test our seed corn?—Farm and Fireside.

## WANTS BEE KEEPERS TO PRODUCE MORE HONEY.

Mr. Franklin Sherman, State Entomologist, urges bee-keepers in the State to produce honey this year to the limit, since the raw material costs nothing, and there is bound to be a great demand for all sorts of concentrated sweets.

His circular to all bee keepers reads:

"Our country has entered the war. There is no danger of over-production of any non-perishable food product. Armies consumed large quantities of sugar, enlarging the demand for all concentrated sweets. A great duty before our country is to produce every pound of standard food products that it can. This is no whim,—the whole machinery of our national and State governments is exerting itself to this end, and the reasons for it are not for us to doubt,—the best minds of the country are convinced, and we should fall into line.

The raw material of honey costs nobody anything. It is wasted if the bees do not gather it. Hence every pound of honey that can be gathered is a very direct and important help. Our aim must be not merely to pro-

duce what will bring in the most money (though we must of course be thrifty), but what will also add best to the food-supply of the nation.

"Produce section honey if your equipment calls for it, but if it is all the same to you, we suggest bulk comb or extracted, for it will give more pounds. But—produce honey—all you can make by sound practice with your bees and equipment.

"This does not mean to squander money on needless equipment,—but it means frugal attention to highest practicable production.

"Every pound of food produced every pound of waste prevented, is a help."

## THE PESKY FLY AGAIN.

Flies constitute one of the greatest discomforts of life in the country, and while entomologists and statisticians and other people with titles, working at desks, may figure how easy it is to get rid of flies, the housewife in the country knows better. It isn't.

But it is possible to do more than most people attempt, and without much difficulty. Screened barns, kept clean with a few shallow pans of formaldehyde solution placed about them in safe places, will do much to kill flies and to prevent their multiplication.

Keeping the manure spread constantly, or storing it in a covered pit is perfectly practicable and will help. About the house there should be no careless pitching out of waste and garbage. Keep all refuse in metal containers, under tight lids.

The infantile paralysis epidemic in New York resulted in the belief that flies spread this disease even though they do not cause it. Consequently, in the farming sections near New York a great deal of progress toward fly control was made last year by the simple and inexpensive means suggested.

Also, the children will develop a fenshish enthusiasm for swatting 'em if taught the habit, encouraged, and provided with swatters.—Farm and Fireside.

## INSECTS TAKING THE CROPS.

Let us turn from the battle fields to the fields of peaceful pursuits for a moment. There we find that all is not as well as might have been expected, for the insects are "taking up" the crops of the farmers. Reports from all sections of Mecklenburg county are to the effect that the like of cut worms was never before known. There is also an unusually boring insect. The potato crop, upon which the people have been exerting more than ordinary labor and care has to be especially guarded against the attacks of the potato bug, the farmers having found that eternal vigilance and plenty of paris green are "a price of a crop of potatoes, if any crop is to be expected. From what they say there is an insect of some sort ready to feed upon the first thing green which pops above ground, either in field or garden. The cause for this undesirable condition is easily discoverable. The increase of the insect pest may be traced directly to the decrease in the bird colony. As one farmer expressed it: "the birds are as few as the insects are numerous." So, because the people and the Legislature have been neglectful of their duty to protect the birds, the farmers are called upon to make war on the potato bug while the country is making war on Germany, and a needless burden is being imposed upon their ordinary pursuits. The country is paying the penalty for its indifference and neglect sooner than had been expected and at a mighty bad time, at that.—Charlotte Observer.

## RAISING POP CORN.

Pop corn ought to be grown on every farm. If there is too much other work to be looked after, let the children care for it. They will not only find it a pleasant task, but will make some money at the same time. Get them interested in the work of the farm by giving them something to do that will interest them—something they can call their own.

Pop corn can be grown on any well-drained, fertile soil that is suitable for field corn. Good White Rice pop corn fertile, as pop corn has a strong tendency to run to stalks. Selection of seed should be made the same as for field corn. Good White Rice pop corn grows from five to seven feet in height and White Pearl from six to eight feet. Both kinds are good sellers on the market.

The average production of these varieties is about 60 bushels of ears to the acre. This can be sold on the local market at very good prices. If grown in the rotation it should take the place of ordinary field corn, or may be grown in place of one of the money crops, such as potatoes. Do not plant it next to field corn, as the pollen will be readily mixed.

It ripens in about one hundred days, when it should be shocked in the field, allowing it to dry before husking. The great difficulty of keeping pop corn from one year to another on account of rats and mice is the reason this paying business has come into the hands of a few.

But this should not be so great an objection to the growing of pop corn for with the growing demand for it in the towns during the fall and winter a ready market can be found as soon as it is harvested.—Exchange.

## CURRYING HORSES.

Frequent currying and brushing will insure a healthy condition of the horse. A few minutes spent daily in currying and brushing a horse is time well spent. Aside from giving the animal a clean, glossy appearance, this daily brushing stimulates circulation. The skin is an important excretory organ, and must be kept clean and free to do this work.

It is especially important to give the legs daily care. If it is necessary to wash them in cold weather, they should be thoroughly dried before being exposed to open air. Mud should not be allowed to collect on the fetlocks, as it causes scratches and sores on the heels and about the feet. Sores, scratches, and unsightly spots are of-



# Father was right!

Ten  
Fifteen or  
Twenty years from now—  
Will your boys be able to say "Father used good judgment when he bought that roofing?"

RU-BER-OID roofs have been giving lasting service for 25 years. Many of them—still good—have never cost a penny for repairs.

Your roof will give YOU long-life service if you use real RU-BER-OID—the roofing with the "Ru-ber-oid Man" on the roll.

Made in Slate Gray, Tile Red and Copper Green.

Stop in and get prices.

HENDERSONVILLE LUMBER COMPANY  
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

Pronounced "RU" as in RUBY

# RU-BER-OID

## ROOFING

COSTS MORE - WEARS LONGER

MADE BY THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO

# WANTED!

## Dressed Hogs, Live Turkeys, Chickens, Butter and Eggs, Corn, Cabbage and Potatoes for which highest market prices paid.

We can save you money on your purchases on General Merchandise as we sell quickly for cash and are satisfied with small profits. Call over Phone No. 2400.

Green River Mfg. Co.  
TUXEDO, N. C.

# WE CLEAN CARPETS AND RUGS

This spring we are prepared to do this kind of work in connection with our Dry Cleaning and Pressing Establishment

OPPOSITE CITIZENS BANK PHONE 399-J  
DOGAN & COMPANY

# Cheap Paints Cost Too Much!

When you paint, use good paint. Cheap paints don't cost enough to be good. The materials that make good paint are as standard in value as gold. You can't buy gold dollars at 69c. You can't buy good paint at low prices.

There is so much misrepresentation in paints—so much chance to mix materials of inferior quality into so-called "good paint"—that there is just one safe way to buy paint: See that the name of a responsible manufacturer is on the can.

The Maker and We, Too, Guarantee You Complete Satisfaction in

## Lucas Paints

They're made as good as paints can be made. The materials used are proved not only pure, but up to the standard, by most rigid tests. Sixty-four years' experience goes into every Lucas product—made in the largest, best equipped paint factory in the country, under the eyes of men who have been 25 to 40 years in the business. Before being put into cans, each batch of Lucas Paint is proved standard by chemists, practical painters and color experts.

Lucas Paints never vary in quality or color. They always make good—always outlast any other paint you can buy—always are the most economical in the end.

When You Need Paints, Varnishes, Enamel or Anything of the Kind, Let Us Fix You Up With Lucas Goods

BLAND HARDWARE CO.

ten caused by mud and manure getting into the hair. When they are dried it causes the skin to crack. In the spring the horses should be kept especially clean, as the long hours of work, dust, sweat, and heat all combine to make proper care of the skin a necessity. Sore shoulders and other afflictions, due to lack of care on the part of the owner, have often caused great loss of time and money.—Exchange.

# NOTICE!

## List Your Property and Give in your Poll

The Tax Listers for Hendersonville Township will be in the Grand Jury room in the Court House every week day from May 9th to June 1st, 1917, for the purpose of listing the taxes of the residents and property owners of Hendersonville Township.

Don't neglect this very important matter. You will save time by attending to it early in the listing period instead of waiting for the final rush.

A. J. WILLIAMS,  
W. T. CLARKE,  
Tax Listers