



FARM AND HOME



FARM NOTES

J. E. McINTIRE

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

"How many acres can I plant?" is the question thousands of North Carolina cotton and tobacco growers are asking their county agents at this time. The answer can be given only after the referendum on March 12 and after the county quotas have been sub-divided.

If cotton and tobacco farmers want control of their two crops, they can impose this control upon themselves by their own secret votes. Control will not be imposed from without. Every farmer should study the new farm bill and vote as he thinks best.

North Carolina tobacco growers have a "franchise" for about 70 per cent of the flue-cured tobacco to be produced in the Nation. Whether they will retain this franchise will depend on ballots cast on March 12.

Dean I. O. Schaub says extension service workers have no personal interest in the outcome of the referendum on March 12 except to see that farmers are informed about the farm bill and vote their own personal convictions. In addition, he says, the Extension Service is vitally interested in the future welfare of North Carolina.

The vote on March 12 will decide the question of marketing quotas for 1938 only and is for all growers of cotton and tobacco and not for any given section or any state. The vote of all the cotton growers of the South will decide marketing quotas for cotton and of all the growers of flue-cured tobacco the marketing quotas of flue-cured tobacco.

Whatever happen in the referendum on March 12, the Agricultural conservation program continues to be in operation and the wise farmer will this year provide all the food and feed he will need for his family and livestock.

FARMERS FIND MARCH IS IMPORTANT MONTH

"March, the month in which we begin to plant crops in a big way, is also the month in which crops planted last fall really begin to grow," said E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College.

This makes March doubly important in determining the success of the year's farming operations. Here are a few suggestions for making the most of this month:

Drill in red clover and sweet clover seed at the rate of six pounds of the former or 10 pounds of the latter per acre. Superphosphate, basic slag, or ground limestone should be drilled in with the seed.

Pastures may be seeded at this time. Scarify the lapd with a disk or spike-tooth harrow and either broadcast or drill in the seed. After scarifying old pastures, apply 1-2 to one ton of limestone per acre before seeding. Add 200 pounds of good, complete fertilizer at time of seeding.

In the coastal plain, old carpet grass pastures may be renovated by disking, applying fertilizer, and sowing common lespedeza. This will not hurt the grass, and will in-

crease the pasture's feed value. Small grains sown last fall should be top-dressed as early in March as possible. In the coastal plain, use 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. In the piedmont, apply 75 to 100 pounds of soda, and if no potash was applied when the grain was sown, put on 25 to 50 pounds of potash with the soda at this time.

The corn bud worm is usually at its worst in April. To avoid the worm, plant corn either in the latter part of March or wait until May if the land is infested with this pest.

BRIEFLY SPEAKING

The annual Field Day for F. F. A. members will be held in Raleigh April 7, 1938. The local Chapter will be well represented in all games, which will include: base ball, play-ground ball, volley ball and horse-shoe pitching.

The farmers' meeting held at the Wakelon Auditorium on last Thursday evening was attended by 216 farmers. This meeting was conducted by Mr. John Anderson, County Agent, and was a clear explanation of the 1938 farm bill.

The first Eastern Carolina Fat Stock Show will be held in Rocky Mount April 7th and 8th. A group of F. F. A. boys will attend this show. Any one interested in placing entries in this show please see Mr. McIntire at an early date.

Interest in the evening classes continues to increase. The enrollment is now double that of the first meeting. The class meets on Tuesdays at seven o'clock.

SPRAY TOBACCO BEDS

Be on the lookout for tobacco flea beetles and tobacco blue mold disease in plant beds, and stand prepared to apply control measures promptly and correctly. If blue mold shows up in your community do not wait for your plants to become infected; start spraying. Three methods of blue mold control are available: (1) Spraying with a copper oxide-cotton-seed oil mixture; (2) gas treatment with benzol or xylol; (3) a heat treatment in which night temperatures are raised above 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The spraying treatment is the most practical. The cupro-cottonseed oil-lethane spreader and directions for use are available in agricultural supply stores throughout the tobacco belt.

SMALL GROWER AIDED UNDER NEW FARM ACT

Giving the small farmer a "break" is one of the purposes of the new farm act, according to E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College.

Provisions for larger payments to operators of small farms who co-operate in the Agricultural Conservation program, a part of the act, have been provided. Growers who would earn less than \$200 under the regular rates will have their payments increased this year.

The following scale will be used when conservation payments are being made:

If payment is not more than \$20, the total payment will be increased 40 per cent; payments of \$20

to \$40 will be increased \$8 plus 20 per cent of the amount over \$20; payment of \$40 to \$60 will be increased \$12 plus 10 per cent of the amount over \$40; payments of \$60 to \$186 will be increased \$14; and payments of \$186 to \$200 will be increased to \$200.

This scaling upward of the smaller payments will be a first charge against funds available for payments.

Farmers who take part in the AAA program this year will qualify for payments by staying within their soil-depleting crop acreage allotments and by measuring up to their soil-building goals.

The new act, in the main, merely adds to the present Agricultural Conservation program by providing for acreage allotments, marketing quotas when producers desire them, and crop loans.

If the cotton-tobacco referenda passes March 12, larger growers will receive steeper acreage cuts than will the smaller farmers.

Fuquay Springs, — The few cents extra required to plant an acre in improved cotton over gin-run varieties should return a profit to the grower of tenfold, Mr. L. Bruce Gunter, Vice-President of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, said here recently.

Pointing out that much of the seed from last year's cotton crop has a low germination power due to the wet weather in many sections of the State, Mr. Gunter urged farmers to plant only seed that have been tested for germination. All seed handled by the Farmers Cooperative Exchange are first tested for germination.

Mr. Gunter also reported that the response to the "Re-Purchase Pool" has been most satisfactory and said it is apparent that as more farmers become familiar with it they will use its facilities for learning their grades and staples and the true value of their cotton before offering it for sale.

TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: How much fertilizer should I use in my home garden?

ANSWER: On the average soils, fertilizer may be broadcast at the rate of 2,000 pounds to the acre, but if applied in the furrow, the applications should not be greater than 1,000 pounds to the acre. Heavier applications may cause serious damage to the crops. If more fertilizer seems necessary, apply it in the form of a side-dressing after the crops have become established. Side-dressings with readily available nitrogen fertilizers are often necessary, especially with leafy vegetables such as cabbage, lettuce, kale, and spinach, but excessive applications should not be made. Two moderate applications will give better results when the fertilizer is applied in this way.

QUESTION: Does it pay to mate purebred birds to mongrel hens?

ANSWER: While this is quite a common practice in small farm flocks, the results are usually questionable as the mongrel hens are usually so cross bred or inbred that it is difficult to build good qualities in them. The best method is not to mate the mongrel birds. If they are good layers it might be well to keep them for

egg production, but the new flock should be started with purebred baby chicks. As the old hens fall off in production they should be sold or used at home as food. All eggs from this flock should be sold for consumption and not for hatching purposes.

QUESTION: What feed is necessary for a dairy cow when she is dry?

ANSWER: If plenty of pasture is available and the animal is in good flesh no other feed is necessary other than free access to a suitable mineral mixture. If the cow is in poor flesh or the pasture is short then the animal should have concentrates to put her in good flesh before freshening. All high protein grains and most of the corn should be removed from the grain ration about two weeks before freshening. A good mixture to feed during this period is composed of equal parts

of wheat bran and ground oats. This ration is slightly laxative and many herdsmen give the cow one pound of salts a day or two before she is due to freshen.

U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested BABY CHICKS

Hatch each Wednesday. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, English White Leghorns.

ZEBULON HATCHERY
Zebulon, N. C.

Asthma Cause Fought in 3 Minutes

By dissolving and removing mucous or phlegm that causes strangling, choking, Asthma attacks, the doctor's prescription Mendaco removes the cause of your agony. No smokes, no dopes, no injections. Absolutely tasteless. Starts work in 3 minutes. Sleep soundly tonight. Soon feel well, years younger, stronger, and eat anything. Guaranteed completely satisfactory or money back. If your druggist is out ask him to order Mendaco for you. Don't suffer another day. The guarantee protects you.

"I'VE GROWN TOBACCO ALL MY LIFE"

MY LAST CROP WAS ABOUT THE PRETTIEST TOBACCO I EVER RAISED. AND THE CHOICE PARTS OF IT WERE BOUGHT BY CAMEL AT TOP PRICES. CAMEL IS THE CIGARETTE I SMOKE MYSELF. AND MOST OTHER PLANTERS GO FOR CAMELS TOO



J. E. JACKSON, successful tobacco planter

TOBACCO planters are glad to pass along what their first-hand experience has taught them. As one planter puts it: "The majority of tobacco growers who smoke prefer Camels." Yes, they know what it means to smoke Camel's finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS — Turkish and Domestic.

WE SMOKE CAMELS BECAUSE WE KNOW TOBACCO

Potatoes \$2.70 Bag
SEEDS
Lespedeza \$9.00 per 100
Garden Seed — by weight or package — I have all kinds: Onion sets, Cabbage Plants, Oats, Blue Grass, Timothy, Garden Peas, Radish. Lime your land, improve your tobacco. Barb, Poultry Wire, Axes, Mauls, Saws, Dynamite, Caps, Fuses, Hay, Soda, Fertilizer.
BRING — CORN, PEAS
A. G. KEMP ----- Zebulon, N. C.

GARDEN SEED

LOOSE OR IN PACKAGES
NEW STOCK—JUST ARRIVED
ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES AT

PHILIP MASSEY'S
THE FCX STORE

Also see me for Fertilizers, Paints and Field Seeds

As Ye Sow--
So Shall Ye Reap

WOOD'S

Why not have the Best Garden and Crops in your community?

A Full Line of
L. W. WOOD & SONS

Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds

Await You At



ZEBULON DRUG COMPANY

Beets, Carrot, Mustard, Tendergreen, Spring Turnip, Garden Peas, all varieties, Onion Sets, all varieties, Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish. All Seasonable Seeds for Vegetable Garden or Flower Garden