



# FARM AND HOME

J. E. McINTIRE



## TRI-CHAPTER MEETING

The regular tri-chapter Y. T. H. F. meeting was held in the Vocational department of the Wakelon school on Wednesday night. Wake Forest boys presented a very interesting program. The opening and closing services were conducted by Wendell chapter. The following are the officers elected at this meeting.

President — Fred Carter, of Wake Forest.

Vice-Pres.—Furney Todd, Wendell.

Sec.—Dural Wilson, Wake Forest.

Treas.—Norris Hales, Wakelon. Reporter — Frank Chappell, Wake Forest.

Advisor—Mr. Griffin, Wake Forest.

Executive Committee: Woodrow Woodlief, Wake Forest; Wade Richardson, Wendell; Robert Lee Kimball, Wakelon.

As special guests of the chapter were the boys who plan to be Agricultural students next year. Mr. E. H. Moser was also present and gave an inspiring talk to the boys. The talk was received with so much enthusiasm by the boys that a motion was made and carried to extend to him an invitation to attend all future Tri-Chapter meetings. This invitation is also extended to the principals of the Wendell and Wake Forest schools.

Refreshments of lemonade, sandwiches and cake were served, those serving including, Mrs. F. P. Hales, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Z. T. Alford, Misses Louise Kimball and Bessie May Pulley and Mrs. J. E. McIntire. There were 53 YTHF members present, but we hope to make it 100 per cent at the next meeting to be held in Wake Forest on June 29, at which time Wendell will have charge of the program, and Wakelon the opening and closing exercises.

Local poultrymen would profit by following the customs used at the Massey Hatchery. They have a very interesting pamphlet from which the following was taken:

### Good Management Is Essential For Success.

Probably the two weakest points in flock management in North Carolina are the summer feeding program for pullets and the poor housing conditions under which hens are kept in the fall and winter months. In order to get good annual production from the flock it is necessary to have well matured pullets and comfortable quarters for the hens.

Summer feeding, to be properly done, requires that a good source of animal protein should be fed. Some of the advantages of a good summer feeding program on pullets are better annual production and fewer cull birds. Experiments have shown that many crow-headed pullets are the result of improper summer feeding rather than improper breeding.

It is too much to expect good production from good pullets unless they are properly housed. Many houses are too small for the number of hens kept, improperly ventilated, dark and poorly floored. During the fall and winter months the hen must spend much of her time in the hen house, therefore, the house should be made as comfortable as possible.

Poultry is a profitable enterprise on many farms, and is an unprofitable enterprise on others. On the farms where it is most

profitable you will find an interested poultryman feeding well bred stock a properly balanced feed and housing them in good quarters.

Good breeding is important, but it is of little value unless every advantage of this breeding is utilized. It is unfair to blame the breed or the breeding if the birds aren't given a chance.

### Money Is Made With Chickens By

1. Starting with production bred, healthy chicks.
2. Starting chicks in time to insure fall and winter egg production.
3. Following the clean chick program.
4. Feeding a balanced ration through the whole growing period.
5. Housing only strong, vigorous, big pullets.
6. Controlling parasites (internal and external).
7. Providing a balanced ration at all times.
8. Providing an ample supply of fresh clean water.
9. Keeping the laying house clean and comfortable.
10. Frequently culling and selling all unprofitable birds.

### Ten Ways Some People Lose Money With Chickens

1. Start chicks too late.
2. Start with poor quality chicks.
3. Brood in filthy, poorly ventilated quarters.
4. Quit feeding mash after first few weeks.
5. Grow pullets on disease and parasite infested ground.
6. House worm-infested birds.
7. House birds in uncomfortable quarters.
8. Fail to control lice and mites.
9. Feed a ration of white corn and ice water in winter.
10. Fail to cull more than once a year.

### MOULTING FLOCKS

This, of course, depends upon laying conditions and the period of molt. The flock should be watched carefully during the early summer and when production falls below thirty per cent it is time to start culling. The earlier the molt, the more rigid the culling. The bird that has been properly fed and goes into molt in June, July, or even August should be removed from the flock. The price of feed, the feed cost per dozen eggs, and the price that eggs are bringing should also be considered when culling.

### BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

Now that the farm animals are accustomed to his electrical fence, John McElveney of Person County says he has to turn on the current only about once a month.

Farmers of Rockingham County report an excellent hay crop, particularly of the barley-crimson clover and the oat-vetch mixtures.

Henry Naves of Marshall, route 1, dug and set 480 small locust trees in small gullies formed in his pasture and then seeded the land to blue grass and timothy. Lespedeza was already growing. He says erosion is being brought under control by these measures.

An application of limestone and phosphate has apparently wiped out broom sedge in the pasture of W. A. Hooper, Speedwell, Jackson County.

4-H club members who have been in the work for a few years are in better physical condition than new ones, find the home and farm agents of Cleveland County. This applies particularly to teeth, eyes, nasal passages and the like.

Halifax County farmers are asking for certification of pure strains of several varieties of cotton and corn this season.

### GIVES SETTING DATE FOR SWEET POTATOES

Robert Schmidt, associate horticulturist of the State College Experiment Station, says the first week in June is a highly satisfactory time to set sweet potato plants.

If a grower finds it necessary to buy plants, he should insist on certified plants or plants from certified seed, Schmidt declared.

Fertilizer should be applied in the ridge a few days in advance of planting. Experiment Station workers recommend a fertilizer analyzing 3 to 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 8 per cent potash. This should be applied at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre.

### ROTENONE CONTROLS BEAN BEETLES

The Mexican bean beetle is again making its unwelcome annual visit to thousands of North Carolina bean fields.

To control this insect, J. O. Rowell, extension entomologist at State College, is recommending that growers use rotenone either as a spray or as a dust.

Gardeners who are equipped to dust will find the three-fourths of one per cent rotenone dust satisfactory. It is highly important that the dust be applied to the underside of the leaves. Care should be taken to obtain a thorough and uniform coverage of all the foliage.

For snap and bush beans, the rate of application should vary between 15 and 20 pounds to the acre. The application rate on pole beans will depend on the size of the plants.

Dusting should be started when beetles are found on the beans, or when egg masses become numerous on the underside of the leaves. From one to four applications are necessary, depending on the prevalence of the insects.

Rotenone dust mixture should not be used in a spray unless the label on the package indicates that a diluent has been added which will mix readily with water.

When a spray is used, Rowell recommends finely ground derris or cube root containing 4 per cent rotenone at a dosage of 1 1-2 pounds in 50 gallons of water. If small amounts are desired, he advises 1 1-2 ounces in 3 gallons of water.

The usual rate of application is 90 to 100 gallons to the acre. As with the dust, it is necessary that the applications be made uniformly and thoroughly and that the spray reach the underside of the leaves. Repeat every 4 or 5 days until control is obtained.

U. S. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE  
Food and Drug Administration  
Washington, D. C.

May 17, 1938.

Mrs. A. J. Hunt  
Zebulon, N. C.

Dear Madam:

The Office of Information of

this Department has referred to this office your postal card of April 22 asking if it is safe to use the peel of artificially colored oranges in making marmalade.

This Administration has no evidence that the color used on artificially colored oranges is harmful to the health of the consumer.

Very truly yours,  
L. D. ELLIOTT,  
Acting Chief.

The above letter is self-explanatory and is printed here for the benefit of those who, like Mrs. Hunt, may have feared to use artificially colored oranges for marmalade, since in making this the entire orange is ground up. An enclosed leaflet states that the use of ethylene gas to hasten the change of color from green to yellow does not harm the orange, but merely hastens a condition that would be more slowly brought about by picking and keeping the fruit. However, the Department is on the alert to see that coloring is not done to hide imperfections in the oranges or to make that which is green seem ripe.

### COWS ON PASTURE MAY NEED GRAIN FEED TOO

When cows are turned on good pasture in the spring and early summer, the amount of grain fed in their ration can be reduced, said John A. Arey, extension dairy specialist at State College.

Grazing on lush grasses, a cow

can obtain enough nutrients with the roughage to sustain her body weight and produce a certain quantity of milk.

A Holstein cow can eat enough grass to maintain body weight and produce about 30 pounds of milk a day—a Jersey cow 20 pounds. But when producing more milk, the cows should receive enough grain to compensate for the extra milk given.

A Holstein on good pasture needs about 2.5 of a pound of grain for each pound of milk she produces daily above 30 pounds.

A Jersey on good pasture, because her milk is richer in butter fat will need about 3.5 of a pound of grain for each pound of milk she produces above 20 pounds a day.

These figures were arrived at by research workers who conducted feeding experiments at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's experiment farm at Beltsville, Maryland.

Cows will need more grain when pasture is short as a result of dry weather early in the season, or when the pasture grasses become more mature in July and August.

As the grass gets older, the amount of crude fiber is increased while the amount of nutrient decreases. On the other hand, grass that is just getting started early in the year is watery and low in feed value. The best grazing is secured between these two periods.



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A. G. KEMP ----- Zebulon, N. C.

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