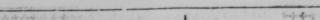


J. E. McINTIRE



TRI-CHAPTER MEETING

tional department of the Wakelon quarters. lowing are the officers elected at | aren't given a chance. this meeting.

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 ternal and external).

Richardson, Wendell; Robert Lee Kimball, Wakelon.

As special guests of the chapter were the boys who plan to be Ag- of fresh clean water. ricultural students next year. Mr. E. H. Moser was also present and clean and comfortable. gave an inspiring talk to the boys. The talk was received with so selling all unprofitable birds. 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 ex- chicks. tended to the principals of the Wendell and Wake Forest schools. tilated quarters.

Refreshments of lemonade, sandwiches and cake were served, those few weeks. serving including, Mrs. F. P. Hales, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Z. T. Al- parasite infested ground. ford, 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 For- and ice water in winter. dell will have charge of the pro- once a year. gram, and Wakelon the opening and closing exercises.

Local poultrymen would profit by following the customs used at laying conditions and the period of the Massey Hatchery. They have molt. a very interesting pamphlet from watched carefully during the early between 15 and 20 pounds to the which the following was taken:

For Success.

in flock management in North The bird that has been properly Carolina are the summer feeding fed and goes into molt in June, program for pullets and the poor July, or even August should be housing conditions under which removed from the flock. The hens are kept in the fall and win- price of feed, the feed cost per ter months. In order to get good dozen eggs, and the price that annual production from the flock eggs are bringing should also be it is necessary to have well ma- considered when culling. tured pullets and comfortable quarters for the hens.

Summer feeding, to be properly done, requires that a good source of animal protein should be accustomed to his electrical fence, fed. Some of the advantages of a John McElveney of Person County good summer feeding program on says he has to turn on the current pullets are better annual produc- only about once a month. tion and fewer cull birds. Experiments have shown that many crowheaded pullets are the result of report an excellent hay crop, parimproper summer feeding rather ticularly of the barley-crimson 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 trees in small gullies formed in his spray reach the underside of the number of hens kept, improperly pasture and then seeded the land leaves. Repeat every 4 or 5 days ventilated, dark and poorly floor- to blue grass and timothy. Lespe- until control is obtained. ed. During the fall and winter deza was already growing. He months the hen must spend much says erosion is being brought unof her time in the hen house, der control by these measures. therefore, the house should be made as comfortable as possible.

prise on many farms, and is is an out broom sedge in the pasture of unprofitable enterprise on others. W. A. Hooper, Speedwell, Jackson Dear Madam: On the farms where it is most County.

profitable you will find an inter-

Forest boys presented a very in- it is of little value unless every eyes, nasal passages and the like. teresting program. The opening advantage of this breeding is and closing services were conduct- utilized. It is unfair to blame the ed by Wendell chapter. The fol- breed or the breeding if the birds asking for certification of pure

Money Is Made With Chickens By ton and corn this season. President - Fred Carter, of 1. Starting with production

bred, healthy chicks. 2. Starting chicks in time to

insure fall and winter egg produc-

program.

through the whole growing period. factory time to set sweet potato 5. Housing only strong, vigorous, big pullets.

7. Providing a balanced ration certified seed, Schmidt declared.

at all times.

Teh Ways Some People Lose Money With Chickens

1. Start chicks too late.

3. Brood in filthy, poorly ven-

5. Grow pullets on disease and Carolina bean fields.

able quarters. 8. Fail to control lice and mites. as a spray or as a dust. 9. Feed a ration of white corn

MOULTING FLOCKS

This, . of course, depends upon uniform coverage of all the foliage. The flock should be summer and when production falls acre. The application rate on pole Good Management Is Essential below thirty per cent it is time to beans will depend on the size of start culling. The earlier the the plants. Probably the two weakest points molt, the more rigid the culling.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

Now that the farm animals are

Farmers of Rockingham County clover and the oat-vetch mixtures.

An application of limestone and Poultry is a profitable enter- phosphate has apparently wiped Mrs. A. J. Hunt



4-H club members who have ested poultryman feeding well been in the work for a few years The regular tri-chapter Y. T. H. bred stock a properly balanced are in better physical condition F. meeting was held in the Voca- feed and housing them in good than new ones, find the home and farm agents of Cleveland County. school on Wednesday night. Wake Good breeding is important, but This applies particularly to teeth,

> Halifax County farmers are strains of several varieties of cot-

GIVES SETTING DATE FOR SWEET POTATOES

Robert Schmidt, associate horti-3. Following the clean chick culturist of the State College Experiment Station, says the first 4. Feeding a balanced ration week in June is a highly satisplants.

If a grower finds it necessary to 6. Controlling parasites (in- buy plants, he should insist on certified plants or plants from

Fertilizer should be applied in 8. Providing an ample supply the ridge a few days in advance of planting. Experiment Station 9. Keeping the laying house workers recommend a fertilizer analyzing 3 to 4 per cent nitro-10. Frequently culling and gen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 8 per cent potash. This should be applied at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre.

Start with poor quality ROTENONE CONTROLS BEAN BEETLES

The Mexican bean beetle is 4. Quit feeding mash after first again making its unwelcome annual visit to thousands of North

To control this insect, J. O. 6. House worm-infested birds. Rowell, extension entomologist at 7. House birds in uncomfort- State College, is recommending that growers use rotenone either

Gardeners who are equipped to dust will find the three-fourths of est on June 29, at which time Wen- 10. Fail to cull more than 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

> For snap and bush beans, the rate of application should vary

> 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

The usual rate of application is 90 to 100 gallons to the acre. As with the dust, it is necessary that Henry Naves of Marshall, route the applications be made uniform-1, dug and set 480 small locust ly and thoroughly and that the

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

May 17, 1938.

The Office of Information of

peel of artificially colored oranges quantity of milk. in making marmalade.

to the health of the consumer.

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

Hunt, may have feared to use ar- produces daily above 30 pounds. tificially colored oranges for A Jersey on good pasture, bemarmalade, since in making this cause her milk is richer in butter the entire orange is ground up. fat will need about 3-5 of a pound An enclosed leaflet states that the of grain for each pound of milk use of ethylene gas to hasten the she produces above 20 pounds a change of color from green to yel- day. on the alert to see that coloring is land. is green seem ripe.

COWS ON PASTURE MAY NEED GRAIN FEED TOO

summer, the amount of grain fed creases. On the other hand, grass specialist at State College.

Grazing on lush grasses, a cow secured between these two periods.

this Department has referred to can obtain enough nutrients with this office your postal card of Ap- the roughage to sustain her body ril 22 asking if it is safe to use the weight and produce a certain

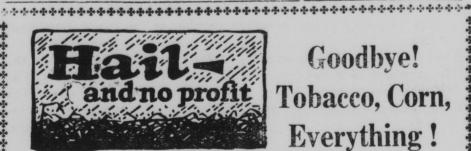
A Holstein cow can eat enough This Administration has no evi- grass to maintain body weight and dence that the color used on arti- produce about 30 pounds of milk ficially colored oranges is harmful a day-a Jersey cow 20 pounds. But when producing more milk, the cows should receive enough grain to compensate for the extra milk given.

The above letter is self-explana- A Holstein on good pasture tory and is printed here for the needs about 2-5 of a pound of benefit of those who, like Mrs. grain for each pound of milk she

low does not harm the orange, These figures were arrived at by but merely hastens a condition research workers who conducted that would be more slowly brought feeding experiments at the U.S. about by picking and keeping the Department of Agriculture's exfruit. However, the Department is periment farm at Eeltsville, Mary-

not done to hide imperfections in | Cows will need more grain when the oranges or to make that which 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 When cows are turned on good amount of clude fiber is increased pasture in the spring and early while the amount of nutrient dein their ration can be reduced, that is just getting started early said John A. Arey, extension dairy in the year is watery and low in feed value. The best grazing is



Goodbye! Tobacco, Corn, **Everything!**

Better See D. D. CHAMBLEE

for HAIL INSURANCE on your Tobacco Crop Today. Hail may get it tomorrow.

Garden, Field Plant Now

SEEDS

Screen Wire, All Widths

Seeds, most any kind, by weight, or in packets. Flower Seed, large assortment. Peas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Corn. Fertilizer, Soda, Meal, Lime. Hulls. Distributors, Plows, Castings. Barbed, Poultry, Hog Wire. Eating Beans, all kinds. Churns, Dynamite, Caps, Fu e.

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

HARDWARE

Screen Doors, Screen Wire, Locks, Hinges, Nails, Roofing. Windows, Doors, Lime, Cement, Lawn Mowers, Lawn Hose,

Flue Eyes, Fishing Tackles, Ice Cream Freezers. Everything in Paints, Oils and Varnishes. Old Dutch White Lead—\$9.50 per hundred pounds

