



FARM AND HOME

J. E. McINTIRE



Y. T. H. F. NEWS NOTES

There will be a meeting of the Wakelon Chapter in the Agriculture Department at the high school on Tuesday, June 28, 1938, at 8 P. M. All members are urged to attend. Delegates will be elected for the Y. T. H. F. State Conference, and our chapter must be well represented.

TRI-CHAPTER MEETING

The monthly Tri-Chapter meeting will be held on Wednesday, June 29, at Wake Forest. Wakelon Chapter will have charge of the opening and closing exercises. I hope that at least 50 per cent of the local boys will attend. Wendell will present an interesting program and it is to every Y. T. H. F. member's advantage to attend these meetings.

WHITE LAKE CAMP

This will be the last notice of the White Lake Camp. Please let me know as early as possible if you plan to attend, and if you plan to pay all cash or food quota and cash. This is important.

YOUNG TAR HEEL FARMERS' CONFERENCE

The Young Tar Heel Farmers' State Conference will be held at State College July 13 to 15. An instructive and entertaining program will be presented. The live stock judging contest will be held on July 14. While the Wakelon Chapter will not have a team this year, the boys will be interested in the contest. Two delegates will be selected to represent the Wakelon Chapter.

CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN SELECTING CHICKENS FOR MARKET

Poultry raising is more than just turning out eggs or poultry meat. The way to make money with poultry is to produce a good product and build up a good market for it. A local housewife bought a nice three pound broiler from a local market last week. The cook dressed it on Saturday. She noticed a peculiar odor, but failed to mention it. On the following day when taken from the refrigerator to cook for dinner, the odor was so vile that it was not considered fit for consumption. Upon examination, the liver proved to have green and black spots on it and was greatly enlarged, showing a distinct symptom of cholera. This fact will hurt the producer, the merchant, and surely the housewife will not want another from the same flock. Be sure the poultry you offer for sale is in good condition.

CHOLERA IN POULTRY

Cholera attacks birds suddenly. Fowls often look perfectly well one day and will be found dead the next. Yellow or green colored droppings are often found around the vent. Post mortem shows liver enlarged, generally dark green or black. It is most common when fowls are crowded. Germs may be spread by pigeons, sparrows or rats. Germs enter the body thru contaminated food and water. All sick birds should be killed and burned at once. Poultry houses should be thoroughly cleaned, and

all droppings and litter burned. Spray the house with a good disinfectant.

YELLOWED TOBACCO NEEDS GOOD ROOTS

Farmers whose flue-cured tobacco on the lighter soils has turned yellow and hard may yet save their leaf by helping the plants to develop better root systems, said L. T. Weeks, assistant extension tobacco specialist at State College.

He advised that growers scatter the middles every time the tobacco is sided. Breaking the soil in the middles and throwing it up around the stalks makes conditions ideal for good root development, he explained.

The best implement for this work is a one-horse turn plow using the largest mold board or wing with a sweep about 18 inches long and 2 to 1-2 inches wide fastened to the back of the stock by the same bolt that holds the mold board. Such a sweep will push the soft dirt up around the plants without damaging the leaves, and the plow will be far enough away from the plants not to disturb the roots.

This method of cultivation protects the plants from extreme wet or dry weather, and the available plant food material from the middle of the row is placed in reach of the plants' root systems. As a result, the plants will develop early and will not be so likely to start second growth as if cultivated flat.

Outbreaks of sunscald have been reported over the state, but this is not due to a parasite or a contagious disease. The exact cause is not known, but damage is most prevalent when fast-growing plants are exposed to hot sunshine and high winds. As the plants near maturity and the growth rate become slower, less damage is done.

EXTENSION PIONEER TO ADDRESS FARM MEETING

A discussion of "Where Are We Going in Southern Agriculture?" by J. A. Evans, pioneer agricultural extension service worker will be a feature of the men's program for Farm and Home Week at State College, August 1-5.

Evans was one of the first county agents to be appointed in the United States when extension work was first being started in Texas more than a quarter of a century ago, and he has made an intensive study of southern agriculture. At present he is administrative assistant of the Georgia extension service.

Other subjects on the men's program will be: The place of farm

cooperatives in the agricultural program; how Tar Heel farmers can reduce their fertilizer bill \$2,000,000 a year; the importance of soil conservation and how good conservation practices may be adopted; better methods of producing crops; effective ways of controlling diseases and insects; the advantages of certified seed and what requirements must be met in producing such seed.

Speakers will also tell of the importance of parasite control in livestock production; the dairy council and what it does; livestock farming in Eastern North Carolina; soil-building in the Piedmont with beef cattle; the place of poultry in the farm program. A Jersey herd classification and a calf club demonstration are also scheduled on the program.

Tours will be made through laboratories on the college campus, and probably to Chapel Hill and to Duke University. Those who are interested will be taken to visit the poultry farm, the animal husbandry farm, the tobacco experiment station, and the central experiment station.

CURING TIME

It usually requires from 84 to 96 hours for proper curing of tobacco. The first temperature should be from five to ten degrees higher than that outside the barn. This is maintained until the leaf is fairly yellow or about 24 to 36 hours. The temperature is then raised four to five degrees each hour until it reaches 120 to 125 degrees. When the tips of the leaves begin to dry the temperature is raised another 15 to 20 degrees at the rate of four to six degrees an hour and held until the leaf tissue is dry. It is then raised again from 5 to 10 degrees an hour until the temperature reaches 180 to 190 degrees and this heat maintained until the leaf stem is dry in all parts of the barn.

URGES GROWERS KEEP WATCH OVER GARDENS

Outbreaks of disease and insect infestations will do less damage to the garden if the grower keeps a close watch over his vegetables so that control measures can be started as soon as possible after the plants are attacked.

Applications of three-fourths of one per cent rotenone dust will destroy leaf-eating insects such as bean beetles and cabbage worms. Plant lice and harlequin bugs also die when covered by this dust, said H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State College.

A distinct advantage of using rotenone is that this material does not have any harmful effects upon

human beings, and plants may be dusted right up to the time they are to be harvested without danger of making the consumer sick.

Poisoned Bordeaux dust is recommended for eradicating flea beetles feeding on tomato and pepper plants. Bordeaux mixture will control the leaf spot diseases of tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, and cantaloupes, Niswonger added.

He also stated that in growing sweet potatoes, the best results are obtained when the plants are NOT fertilized with stable manure or sweepings from the hen house floor. A 3-8-8 fertilizer mixture

applied at the rate of two to three pounds per 100 feet of row is best for sweet potatoes for the average soil types.

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