

More Than 3,000 At Annual Federation District Picnic

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 23. — More than 3,000 farm people attending the annual district picnic of the Farmers Federation at the Swannanoa test farm Wednesday of last week heard Dr. D. W. Daniel, veteran member of the Clemson college faculty, praise the farm cooperative as "a community builder, a state builder, a church builder, a home builder and a man builder."

Dr. Daniel, famed for his wit, kept his audience in almost continual laughter with apt anecdotes and humorous stories; but he also managed to squeeze in a lot of sound philosophy and sensible comments on affairs of the times. He said he was especially glad to find a cooperative that was more than a mere business organization. He lauded the work of the religious department in sponsoring the Lord's Acre movement and commended the Federation for encouraging wholesome entertainment through its series of summer picnics.

Every county in which the Federation operates, and many others besides, was represented at the picnic. The test farm auditorium was filled to capacity throughout the day. Only a small portion of the vast crowd was able to get into the small building, but others heard the full program over loudspeakers strategically placed about the grounds.

Scores of choirs, quartets and other entertainment groups were present and kept up a steady stream of music throughout the day, except when the program called for other activities.

James G. K. McClure, Federation president, assisted by Max Roberts, educational director, and the Rev. Dumont Clarke, in charge of the religious department, served as master of ceremonies.

H. Allen Coggins, popularly known as "the mayor of Bee Tree," Buncombe county, won over John Weaver, Polk county fiddler, in the finals of a tall story contest to determine the champion liar of Western North Carolina. His yarn was about a persimmon ointment he had invented which proved to have such remarkable "drawing" powers that it extracted an army of groundhogs from their hole, their hair emerging first, then the meat in the form of ground sausage, then the skeletons and, finally the groundhogs' whistles.

The Caroleen choir of Rutherford county with more than 50 voices led by Charles Hamrick, carried off first honors in a choir contest over nine others. It was awarded a prize of \$10. Second prize of \$5 went to the Hooper's Creek choir of Henderson county, led by C. R. Cunningham.

In an event for quartets the Pigeon Valley four from Haywood county won first prize of \$5 for the second consecutive year. It

was composed of Miss Berlin Bumgarner, leader; Miss Lillian Deaver and Misses Eva Mae and Edith Mehahey. Second prize of \$3 went to the Shelton-Woods quartet from Jackson county.

Other contestants in the singing convention were:

Choirs—Bellview, Cherokee county, led by Ernest Burnett; Sandy Springs, Polk county, led by J. E. Scoggins and consisting of the eight members of his family; Emma's Grove, Buncombe county, led by Martin Duckett; Mountain Home, Burke county, led by Joe Snipes; Rock Springs, Jackson county, composed of Cherokee Indians and led by Henry Bradley; Gold Mine choir, Macon county, led by Lee McClure; Montford Cove, McDowell county, led by O. J. Wilkerson; Allen's Creek, Haywood county, led by Kay Allen.

Quartets—Upper Peachtree, Cherokee county; Sandy Springs, Polk county; Fairview, Buncombe county; Enola, Burke county; Mountain Page, Henderson county; Central Baptist church quartet, Caldwell county.

A loving cup trophy offered in a seed identification contest for vocational agriculture students was awarded to a team from Flat Creek school in Buncombe county which turned in an average score of 99.

Other prizes were awarded to: Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wilson of Fairview, who qualified as the oldest married couple present with a record of 57 years; Mr. and Mrs. John Sales, Fairview, youngest married couple, having been married four months and eight days; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams, Burke county, and Mrs. D. C. Wilkie, Henderson county, who tied for having the largest families present. Each family had nine members in attendance.

Many specialty entertainment features were presented by performers from many sections. John Weaver of Polk county gave his interpretation of a fox chase and also presented a companion performer, Floyd Thompson, who impersonated a jack so cleverly that someone ran to see if the bars were up at the barn yard.

Miss Inez Webb and Miss Emily Ayers of Marion attracted much attention with a vocal duet, and the Waldenstian trio, from Valdese, won an encore.

Several string bands were present to augment the Federation's band. Among them were the Hoot Owl String Band from West Buncombe and Sherrill's jug band from Bryson City. "Fiddlin' Jim" Corbin of Macon county, who was champion banjo picker at the 1893 World's Fair, also performed.

Another entertainment feature attention was a ventriloquism act by D. F. Milwood of Rutherford county.

Apple Worm Control Begins With Harvest

The apple harvesting season is at hand, and it is the time to reduce worm-damage of next year's crop, advises H. R. Niswonger, horticulturist of the State college extension service. He explained that the worm of the codling moth which attacks apples hibernates after leaving the apples they have ruined, and re-appears the following spring to infest the next year's orchard crop.

"The first measure in trapping these moths is to separate the worst culls from the good apples," Niswonger stated. "If the culls are to be saved for ready sale, they should be piled on a layer of old hay weeds or other litter at some distance from the packing or storage shed. The worms will hide in the litter as they leave the fruit, and the litter can later be raked up and burned, destroying the worms." Culls saved for sale during the winter should be stored in a tight building from which the moths cannot escape to the orchard the following spring. This same type of storage construction should be used even when holding the good fruit for winter sale.

"Provision should be made for the storage of harvesting crates and containers in a tight building since many worms crawl into the corners and crevices of the containers and hibernate. Some growers dip their harvesting containers in a vat or old barrel containing water heated to near the boiling point.

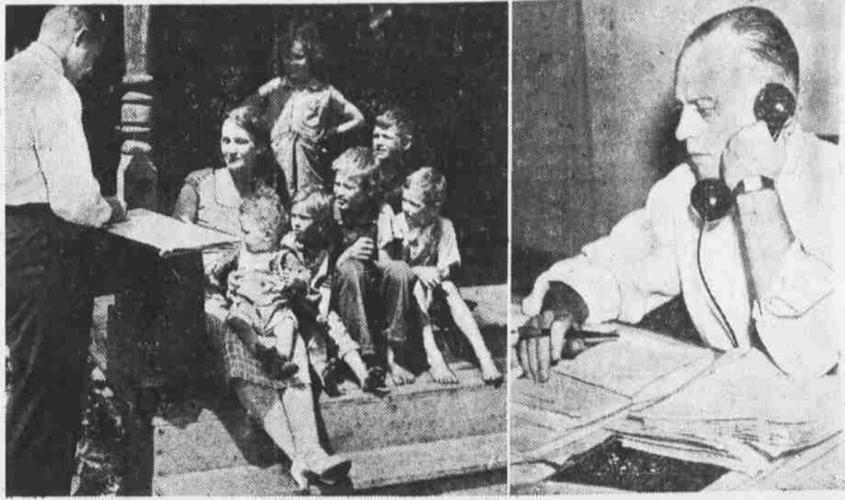
"Other measures being followed by progressive growers include picking up of fallen apples from under the trees and hauling them out of the orchard. This is very important because the worms will live all winter in piles of rotten apples left in the orchard," Niswonger declared.

GOOD CORN CROP

Although the total acreage of corn in Craven county is apparently smaller than that of last year, the crop is growing exceptionally well, reports Farm Agent L. G. Matthis.

The cold storage locker plant which has been so popular in the Mid-West is rapidly taking hold in the South where quick-freezing facilities are badly needed.

'Guinea Pig' Test Determines Census Questions



The questions you answer in the 1940 general census will be the result of a "guinea pig" census made by enumerators in St. Joseph and Marshall counties, Indiana, under the supervision of the U. S. census bureau. If the questions asked in the experiment are satisfactory, they will be included in the general census. Left: Mrs. Russell Weesner of South Bend answers the enumerator's questions. Right: Gerald Ryan, U. S. supervisor of the "guinea pig" census in the two counties.

Skyline, Not Petty Girl, to Welcome Legionnaires



Chicago's skyline and not the curves of a George Petty beauty will bid American Legionnaires to attend their national convention in Chicago this fall. Illustrator Petty's painting, center, was rejected by the Legion in favor of the design at the right.

Gneiss

By MRS. F. E. MASHBURN - Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Keener had as their guests this week-end Misses Mattie and Grace Wilkes, of Franklin; Mrs. Matt Watson, Mrs. Davis, and little daughter, Betty Jo, of Six Mile, S. C., and Kermit Watson, an agricultural teacher at Bowman, S. C.

Sunday school was omitted Sunday p. m., as many from this section attended the Decoration and Owen family reunion at Macedonia church in Georgia. Several others attended the singing convention at Ellijay Baptist church.

Norman West, of Jotla, was visiting W. A. Keener Thursday. Miss Hazel Miller returned to her home in Transylvania county. Mrs. Chas. Jones was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lester Mincey, this week-end.

A revival meeting is being conducted at Pine Grove Baptist church by Rev. Frank Reed, and Mr. McCall. The following ministers were at the Henderson-Peek reunion at Van Hook Glade Saturday, August 19: Rev. Canada Henderson, Brevard; Carlyle Morgan, Bessie; Avery Peek, Canton; Jim Vinson, Dillard, Ga., Rt. 1; and Hugh O. Miller, High Point. Next year the reunion is to be held at Cliffside.

Upper Cullasaja

By MRS. T. A. TALLENT - The farmers' of this section are enjoying the good showers that came in good time to save their late crops.

David Stanfield has gone to Atlanta with a fine load of cabbage. Mr. and Mrs. Sam L. Wright and three daughters, Betty, Velma and Mary Ann, of Washington, D. C., have been visiting Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Talient.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Frady, of Marion, were called to attend the funeral of Mrs. Frady's uncle, John Tyler, on August 19.

Miss Trula Mae Bryson was visiting Miss Lillie Stanfield Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bryson and little daughter, Jean Carol, of Washington, D. C., were visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bryson and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Talient, recently. Mr. Bryson is employed with the Prevo Auto Body company.

Grayson Talient has returned to Washington, D. C., where he is employed with the Hointzy Motor company. He spent a short vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Talient.

Mr. and Mrs. Brisco Dills and little son, Kenneth, and Mrs. Dills' sister, Annie Bryson, made a trip to the Smokies recently.

Miss Beulah Bowers, of Clayton, Ga., spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Lease Bryson.

Mrs. M. N. Saddler, of Raleigh, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Evans.

Hay Should Be Cut At 'Just Right Time'

No phase of farming requires better timing than the cutting of hay, says John A. Arey, dairy specialist of the State college extension service. Hay is one of the best and most economical feeds for dairy cows, but much of the hay being fed in North Carolina is of low quality, and has a correspondingly low nutritive value, Arey added.

The proper time to cut hay crops is when the greatest quantity of digestible nutrients can be obtained. With most crops, the percentage of leafiness and protein content are highest soon after the plant begins to bloom. A little later the protein moves toward the seed, the stems become woody, and the leaves next to the ground begin to fall, the specialist explained.

The best time to cut alfalfa is when the crop is from one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom; lespedeza, when the crop is about one-half in bloom; soybeans, when the pods are well-formed and the seed are about one-half developed; cowpeas, when the first pods begin to yellow; and small grain crops such as wheat, barley, and oats, when in late bloom or the early milk stage.

The grasses, such as timothy, redtop, and orchard grass, should be cut in the early bloom stage. The blooming period of these grasses is short and a few days delay in cutting may result in a coarse, stemmy, unpalatable hay.

Arey said that weeds and other foreign materials is usually the result of a poor stand of hay crops. Heavy seeding, therefore, is one of the first essentials in producing good hay. Thin stands promote a growth of a coarse stemmed hay in which there is a high percentage of waste when it is fed.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. What is the best time for seeding lawns?

A. Outside of the mountains, best results are usually secured by early fall seeding, and even in the mountains, especially at elevations of less than 2,500 feet, better lawns are secured through the early fall plantings. This early seeding will allow the grass to become well established before the winter and will give it a good start in the spring on the weeds and undesirable grasses. Use the best seed obtainable and do not stint on the use of this seed. About three pounds for each 1,000 square feet should be used for best results and a good stand.

Q. Is it necessary to add minerals to the dairy ration when legume hay is fed?

A. Legume hays, when grown on land not deficient in lime, will usually supply sufficient calcium for the average cow and an adequate supply of phosphorus can be secured from the grain ration

provided it contains as much as 30 per cent of feeds such as wheat bran, cottonseed meal and soybean meal. However, a good producing cow often draws on the mineral reserve stored in her bones, especially during the early part of the lactation period. For this reason it is best to add to each 100 pounds of concentrate ration two pounds of a mineral mixture composed of equal parts of finely ground limestone and steamed bone meal. This mixture, together with that carried in the hay and grain, will be sufficient.

Q. When should lespedeza hay be cut for best results?

A. The usual dates for cutting lespedeza for hay are August 1 to September 1 for the Korean and from August 15 to October 1 for the other varieties. Watch the planting and when the plants are almost in full bloom or have attained a height of 15 inches, cutting should start. If cutting is delayed there will be a loss of the lower leaves which will lower the quality and the hay will lose some of its nutritive value.

Value Of Turning Under Legumes Is Pointed Out

An average growth of legumes turned under will add to the soil the equivalent of 500 to 750 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, or 1,400 to 2,000 pounds of cottonseed meal, reports Prof. C. B. Williams, head of the State college agronomy department. This is substantially true whether the seed are harvested or the entire plant turned under.

"If legumes which have been inoculated are plowed under, the organic matter of the soil will be increased by the tons of dry materials turned in, and the nitrogen by about 40 pounds for each ton of dry material (roots, stems, leaves, etc.) added to the soil," Prof. Williams explained.

"This means an addition to the soil of the equivalent of 250 pounds of nitrate of soda, or about 700 pounds of cottonseed meal, for each ton of dry material. A good average growth of legumes turned under should supply at least two or three tons of dry organic matter."

The State college man cited the following results when legume crops are removed from the soil for hay or otherwise: The best that can be done would be to about maintain the original nitrogen reserves of the soil, and sustain a loss of the phosphoric acid and potash that would require, in the case of soybeans, applications of 50 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate and 53 pounds of 50 per cent muriate of potash, for each ton of material removed. The replacements of phosphoric acid and potash required in the case of other legumes removed would not be any less than soybeans, and in most cases more.

Broadway

By EFFIE WILSON

Miss Isabella Batho, her mother and cousin, from New York, were visiting in this community last week.

Tom Wilson made a business trip to Dillard, Ga., recently. Nathan McKinney is visiting relatives on Turtle Pond.

Edna Wilson had an attack of appendicitis last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bee Wilson and family attended the funeral of Mrs. Wilson's brother, Zeb Carver, at Sealy Saturday.

Miss Lillie Caba was shopping in Highlands Saturday.

Mrs. Joe Keener and her sister, Inez Wilson, were at the home of Andy Wilson Friday.

Speculators Live Off Mistakes Of Farmers

A speculator in farm products usually makes his profits off the mistakes of farmers. Especially is this true in the case of the speculator in tobacco, says L. T. Weeks, specialist of the State college extension service.

"By merely re-sorting the tobacco and properly grading it, the speculator often nets a neat profit at no cost for conditioning, packing, storage, or shipping," Weeks explained.

"That is only one of the many reasons why tobacco farmers should learn the proper methods of sorting and grading their leaf," the specialist continued. "It is true that some farmers are successful in obtaining high prices when they lump their tobacco into two or three general grades, but the average barn of tobacco contains many different colors and grades of leaves. An ungraded lot of tobacco gives the buyers an excellent excuse for paying low prices."

Weeks says that sorting is one of the most important operations in preparing tobacco for market. The object is to bring together, in lots, leaves of similar body, quality, color and size. Each different lot should be tied into bundles, or hands, and sold separately.

Bulking under proper conditions generally improves all qualities of tobacco, the extension specialist advised. Green tobacco is greatly improved when allowed to remain in bulk for some time. Tips normally carry a high percentage of green tobacco which would materially improve if allowed to remain in bulk for several weeks before being marketed. A marked difference in the color of the leaf is frequently noted in one week if the weather is warm.



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