

-:- A Page For Haywood Farmers -:-

Poultry Profits Are Increased By Capon Production

Production Of Capon Will Add Profits To Poultryman's Income.

The capon retains the tender, juicy and sweet retains the tender, was possessed in its youngest life and finds a ready market when there is a scarcity of other market fowls.

"The production of capons will add profits to any poultryman's annual income," declares L. F. Brumfield, county farm agent of Yadin County and an expert in capon production. "The increased amount of flesh on the body, especially the breast, and the improved quality of the meat gives to the capon its high value and market demand. The percentage of edible meat on the capon will average 92 per cent as compared with about 50 per cent for the cockerels and 59 per cent for the fattened fowl. Properly fed, the capon uses a good part of the ration to make body growth and a large, strong frame is needed to support the increased amount of flesh which the bird puts on. The capon has the ranging ability of the turkey.

Mr. Brumfield finds the best method in producing capons is to select cockerels weighing about 1 1/2 pounds at eight weeks of age. These are caponized in the late spring and early summer when broiler prices are low. The birds are then fed so as to develop body growth and are fattened to be sold when about ten months of age. When choosing cockerels for caponizing, get only those which show good vigor and vitality and a tendency to produce large bones. An individual of this type will recover from the operation very quickly and with the least halting in growth.

The grain produced on the farm and free range supplemented with some animal protein and a mineral mixture may be used as feed. Rye, oats, rape, soybeans, peas, lespedeza, alfalfa and clover will furnish range pickings through the entire period of growth.

Do You Want Eggs All This Winter?

Birds will not lay in cold weather unless they have more food than they need to maintain their bodies. Eggs are made out of this surplus. The use of lights to lengthen the day to 13 hours gives the birds more time to eat.

It goes without saying, of course, that the ration must be complete. Farm grains alone won't make eggs. They need to be supplemented with a protein concentrate. Also, the layers need direct sunlight (or sunlight through glass substitute,) or cod liver oil, and a good supply of high grade oyster shells.

Timely Questions And Answers On Farm Problems

Question: Can Sweet potatoes be fed to dairy cattle and how do they compare with corn silage in feeding value?

Answer: Sweet potatoes are an excellent succulent feed and can be fed in a limited way for dairy feed. About 15 pounds a day is a good ration for the average cow as a part of her feedings may founder the animals. The feeding value of sweets is one-third greater than corn silage but due to the price difference, they are not recommended as dairy feed. Sweets and cut potatoes, however, may be used when a ready market is not available.

Question: Does the use of too much lime ever result in injury to crops or soils?

Answer: Yes, the use of too much lime on certain soils may make the crops more susceptible to certain diseases and also reduces the availability of some plant foods. The sandy soils of the Coastal Plain section are affected most by this condition.

Question: Should I feed wet mash to my poultry flock at this time of the year?

The feeding of wet mash is of much value if correctly used, but because of its forcing tendency it should not be fed when the birds are producing. A normal 50 per cent production of wet mash is of benefit in fattening the birds into production at the beginning of the season but too early feeding will result in high production with the development of prolapses.

Question: What is the best age for a dairy heifer?

Answer: No arbitrary age can be set for breeding as this is governed by the maturity of each animal and the breed. Heifers that are fed a liberal grain ration in addition to their roughage will mature rapidly and can be bred earlier than the slower maturing animals. A good rule to follow is to breed Jersey and Guernsey heifers to freshen from 24 to 26 months of age with Ayrshire and Holstein heifers bred to freshen from 27 to 32 months of age.

COURT MARTIAL CLEARS SOLDIERS

Springfield, Ill.—A court martial acquitted Corporal Russell Myers, the National Guardsman who killed Andrew Ganis, a striking miner, and two superior officers in charge of troops in the coal fields of Christian county.

About 7,000 pounds of meat have been placed in the curing room of the local ice plant in New Bern by Craven farmers. Many of these men plan to sell cured meat next spring and summer.

ODD BUT TRUE

THE BEARDED LADIES OF FRANCE

IN THE FRENCH DEPARTEMENT LOT-ET-GARONNE THE WOMEN GROW BEARDS. SOME OF THEM ALLOW THE BEARDS TO REACH FULL GROWTH AND TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT. COMBING AND TRIMMING THEM ACCORDING TO THE STYLE OF THE MOMENT



THE NATIVE MOTHERS OF THE ACHOLI TRIBE IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE SUDAN CARRY THEIR BABIES TIED ON THEIR BACKS, AND WHETHER IT BE TO WORK OR TO PLAY THE CHILD ALWAYS GOES WITH ITS MOTHER. A PUMPKIN SHELL IS USED TO SHIELD THE LITTLE ONE FROM THE SUN OR RAIN

BEFORE THE SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP WAS ADOPTED IT WAS NECESSARY, IN ORDER TO RUSH A LETTER, MERELY TO WRITE ON THE ENVELOPE "IN HASTE"

Sprouted Oats Will Stimulate Lagging Appetites Of Fowls

If you want to get maximum winter egg production, be sure to provide some form of succulent feed in the daily ration. The feeding of sprouted or germinated oats is one of the most desirable methods of supplying succulent feed during the winter months.

Besides serving as an appetizer to induce the hens to increase their feed intake and thus manufacture more eggs, the germinated oats, because of their laxative nature, help to maintain the health of the birds throughout the winter and reduce the danger of colds and other diseases.

The most common method of preparing germinated oats is to soak the oats overnight in water and then transfer them to the sprouter trays in a warm room. When the sprouts are about 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch long,

Plant Sweet Peas For Early Flowers

Flowers from fall planted sweet peas make a valuable addition to the farm flower garden and will add to the beauty of the homestead. During November is a good time to get the seed planted and the summer-flowering Spencer type is the best for this fall planting.

Glenn O. Randall, horticulturist at State College, believes that every farm home can use a few sweet peas. He suggests that the grower select an open sunny place for seeding.

"Keep in mind," he says, "that extra care in selecting and preparing the soil will pay off in the long run. The pea plant is a deep-rooting plant and the preparation of the soil must be deep and thorough. This increases the available fertility and the aeration from which moisture and nourishment may be secured. Dig a trench about 16 inches wide and two feet deep for each row of peas."

Where the subsoil is unsuitable, Mr. Randall suggests that this be removed and replaced with good soil or mixed with a generous amount of manure. A good dusting of air-slacked lime, applied while working the soil, will be beneficial. Lime corrects the acid condition and makes additional plant food available. Mix half-decayed manure with the top soil and use bone meal or acid phosphate at the rate of one-fourth to one-half a pound for each rowing yard of trench. The trench should then be filled with soil level with the top of the trench during the winter months.

Sow the seed two inches deep and two inches apart. When the plants have started growth and before they begin to stool, thin them to a stand of three to four inches apart.

If these suggestions are followed, Mr. Randall says, any home-severed pea should get an excellent bloom next spring.

Six Edgecombe farmers sold 130 fat hogs in a cooperative shipment for \$790.18. The hogs weighed 25,983 pounds.

Relieved By Taking Cardui

"I was weak and run-down and suffered quite a bit with pains in my side," writes Mrs. Nick Barman, of Bennett, Texas. "I was nervous, I did not rest well at night, and my appetite was poor."

"My mother had used Cardui with beneficial result, so I decided to take it. I surely am glad I did for it stopped the pain in my side and built up my general health. I took seven bottles in all."

Cardui is sold at all drug stores.

Marginal Fruit Trees Cut Orchard Profits

Just as marginal farm lands reduce profits when such lands are cultivated so do marginal fruit trees cut orchard profits when permitted to remain in the orchard.

"This is especially true of commercial apple orchards," says H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State College. "In nearly every such orchard there are non-profitable trees which are no longer returning the cost of fruit production. They are being nursed along at the expense of the more profitable trees and should be confined to the brush pile and replaced with new ones. Non-profitable trees are those damaged beyond recovery by the root rot disease, woolly or root aphid, crown gall or field mice. Odd varieties or low quality seedlings may also be considered non-profitable. In some instances, the latter trees may be top-worked to the more popular commercial varieties."

The present trend in apple prices makes it necessary, however, for the fruit grower to lower his unit cost of production and he cannot do this as long as he has to nurse along a bunch of non-profitable trees. Removing these from the orchard will help to reduce the cost of producing fruit. A good time to do this is during the pruning season which is now approaching.

However, it is not wise to set young and better trees in place of those removed if the subsoil is shallow. It is better to leave a vacancy in that part of the row. If the root rot dis-

Charcoal Aids Chickens Digestion, Experts Learn

Ninety per cent of all poultry ailments have their beginning in the digestive tract. Every minor ailment causes a degree of irritation and inflammation in the delicate lining of the tract and such a condition allows the formation and spread of more serious ailments.

The scientist has proven that wood charcoal is thoroughly capable of removing numerous toxic elements, poisons, acids in diarrhea, and painful gases which readily accumulate.

Carefully supervised poultry farm tests have definitely proven that the use of charcoal improves the general condition of the flock, helps remarkably to prevent diseases, and is a material aid in maintaining the stamina of hens while laying, and in building up the hens during off seasons against the coming production period. The death rate of young chicks was materially decreased by the use of wood charcoal in the daily feed.

Pastures Not Essential For Fattening Of Hogs

Four feeding trials conducted by Earl H. Hostetler, in charge of research in animal husbandry for the North Carolina Experiment Station, indicate that when young pigs have access to grass and pasture before they are put in the feeding lot, the pasture is not so necessary for gains and profits thereafter.

"Our tests show that a well balanced ration will produce just as satisfactory results when pigs are fed in a dry lot as when fed to comparable pig on pasture," says Mr. Hostetler. "However, we want it kept in mind that the pigs we used in these trials had access to nutritious pasture grasses from soon after birth until they were started on the tests. If pasture had not been supplied during this period, it is likely that the pigs in the dry lot would hardly have had sufficient vitamin A to carry them through the fattening period."

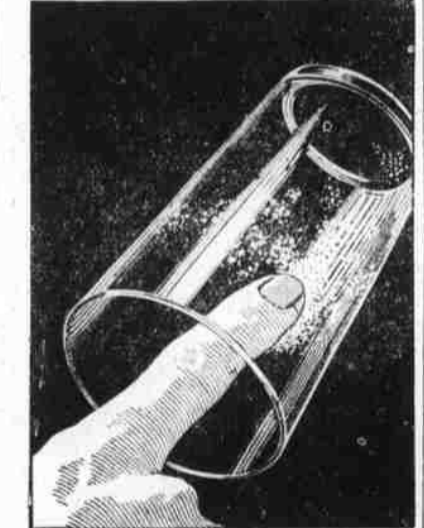
Mr. Hostetler says the pigs fed a balanced ration on pasture did make slightly more rapid gains and were ready for market five days earlier than those in the dry lot. When this pasture was charged at its actual cost, however, the pigs in the dry lot were more profitable.

This test was conducted to learn if pastures are more valuable to the breeding herd to young pigs, or to fattening pigs; or, are they essential to the well being of all three groups. The results seem to indicate that they are valuable to the breeding herd and to young pigs, but not so vital to those animals which have been selected for finishing and market at an average weight of about 200 pounds.

A valuable research paper covering all phases of this question has been prepared by Mr. Hostetler for presentation at the annual meeting of the American Society for Animal Production which meets in Chicago this month.

case or woolly aphid were present where the old trees stood, all the roots with an area of several feet should be removed before a new tree is set. The hole should also be filled with rich dirt taken from a field that has been in cultivation for a long time. Tobacco stems and leaves mixed with the new soil will protect the trees against damage from the woolly aphid.

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