

-:- A Page For Haywood Farmers -:-

SURVEY SHOWS STATE DAIRY-MEN ARE MILK-ING BETTER COWS

Average Cow Gave 6,927 Pounds Of Milk At Cost Of Only \$93.

An analysis of records kept on 1,651 cows in North Carolina herd improvement associations last year indicate that these animals produced an average of 6,927 pounds of milk containing 30.3 pounds of butterfat. The average feed cost per cow was \$91.

"This report was made by the United States Department of Agriculture which has been studying our testing work," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State College. "The figures supplied by the national department show that we have made a steady gain in milk fat production and that the members of our cow-testing associations are gradually replacing their herds on a more efficient production basis. The increase in fat production during the past three years from 267 pounds to 30.3 pounds is a record to be proud of. We are now within three pounds of the national average."

Mr. Arey says persistent culling is partly responsible for this rapid increase in production. During the past three years from ten to twelve per cent of the cows on test were culled each year because they were unprofitable. When the record shows that a cow is not paying her owner, he does not hesitate to send her to the butcher. However, many unprofitable cows are retained in the herd if no production records are kept.

If all the dead milk cows in North Carolina were piled up, they would reach from the State capitol building to the State capitol building.

Now Is Proper Time To Work In Woods

Now that the season has arrived for work in the woodlands of North Carolina it should be the thought of every landowner to improve his growing stand rather than to cut and destroy ruthlessly, believes R. W. Graeber, extension forester at State College.

When cutting the firewood select those trees which will not make lumber, he says, especially if such trees are interfering with the growth of well-shaped white, red, post and black oaks, yellow pines, gum, poplar, etc. The thick stands of pines are best to leave. From here one can harvest his firewood pulpwood or a few saw logs.

"I think we could well summarize the kind of trees to cut," says Mr. Graeber. "Cut the crooked trees; the short, bushy-crowned ones; the unground, diseased or rotten trees; the poor timber trees and some additional trees where the stand is too thick. On the other hand save the straight trees; those which are tall and thrifty; the sound trees; the good timber trees and always save enough to have a good timber stand."

Mr. Graeber says the 279,708 farms in North Carolina average 64.5 acres each, of which 29.7 acres or 46 per cent is in woodland. If this woodland is protected from fire and handled in the commonsense way suggested, it will produce an average of one cord of wood annually. This means that the average farmer of North Carolina may have an annual crop of 30 cords of wood. This is enough to supply him with fuel to make ready for his farm buildings and allow him 10 or 12 cords a year for sale.

The proper cutting and selective logging of woodlands may be increased by 50 per cent additional, Graeber says.

When the winter comes woodlands should be protected from fire.

Five Planks In Homemade Farm Relief Platform

1. CUT COST OF DISTRIBUTION on outgoing farm products and incoming farm supplies through more direct selling and "peddling," and buy feed seed and fertilizer in quantity for cash.

2. GET MORE LIVING FROM THE FARM by having an efficient garden and eating more home-produced meat. An efficient garden is one that provides an ample supply of vegetables for the family and one with rows far enough apart to be worked with horse-drawn machinery rather than with a hoe. One way to cut the cost of living on the farm is to eat the unprofitable, dairy cow in the form of canned, corned, dried, and fresh beef.

3. DO MORE HOME REPAIR WORK. It takes twice as many farm products to buy a mowing machine or a grain binder as it did before the war. Farmers can now afford to spend more time in repairing and caring for farm machinery than ever before.

4. PRODUCE THINGS WITH LESS LABOR PER UNIT OF PRODUCT. This means to get a higher production per animal and per acre. The easiest way to do this is to refuse to expend labor on the acre or animal that does not give good production. Another way is to give the good animal or acre better care.

5. PAY MORE ATTENTION TO SOUND FARM MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES. Having a good-sized business with a high production per animal and per acre and with efficient use of labor is more important than ever before.

Naphthalene Saves Bulbs As Well As Winter Suits

Naphthalene flakes widely used to protect clothes from moths, will also protect an insect pest that for the last three seasons has bothered gladioli growers, especially in the Northern and Eastern States. Pungent smelling bulbs with naphthalene during storage, entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture find, keep them from the gladioli thrips, a tiny, cream-colored black insect that feeds on the bulbs in winter and on the plants in summer, causing streaked and bleached petals.

Freshly dug bulbs should be stored for at least a month in a cool place before they are fumigated. The naphthalene flakes are used in the proportion of 1 ounce for every 100 bulbs, or 1 pound for 2,000 bulbs.

In treating small lots, place the bulbs in tight paper bags and scatter the flakes over them. Then fold back the top of each bag, so the fumes will not escape. (Do not use a tin can or similar container. The bulbs are likely to sweat and sprout in such containers.)

In treating large lots, sprinkle the flakes over and among the bulbs on a tray. Then cover the tray with light canvas or wrapping paper.

Let the naphthalene remain with the bulbs for three or four weeks and then shake out the excess flakes. Leaving the bulbs with the flakes for two months or longer does no harm.

This treatment, the entomologists warn, does not prevent reinestation. Treated stock must be kept separate from untreated infested stock and from clothing, tools, trays, or containers that might carry the thrips. The refuse from cleaning should be destroyed at once.

75 Different Species Of Mammals Expected To Be Found In Park

Gettysburg, Tenn.—Scientists expect to find probably 75 species of mammals in the venerable Great Smoky mountains, which they say have lofty peaks many years before man had a spasm and produced the Smoky Rockies.

E. A. Mearns, mammalogist for the Chicago Academy of Science, is making a survey of the mountains, which, despite their age, are not so well known as some of their younger brethren. Already he has sent back to Chicago 700 specimens of mammals, for a total of 1,200 including reptiles and amphibians.

Among amphibians he found are alligators.

Kennel said he had found fossil remains to Canada on peaks of the Smokies. He said these mountains might be the "American Noah's ark," the birthplace of many American mammals. He found a rock vole—a high sounding name for a mouse—about 3,500 feet in the Smokies and said the little animal next is found in northern New York and not again until in Labrador. He said the rock vole confirms his belief that many animals took refuge in the Smokies during the glacial period and started north again when the glaciers retreated.

The northern forms, he said, are found only above 3,000 feet and explained there are three faunal zones in the mountains—the northern above 3,000 feet; the eastern, between 2,000 and 3,000; and the southern, below 2,000.

The Smokies, where the government has formed a national park, are gentle mountains as a rule, but in sections they rise to peaks of dazzling heights. They were comparatively unknown for a time because outsiders had no easy means of entering them. Highways, however, have been built now and they have been opened to tourists. There still are sections, however, that have not been bothered by the improvements of man.

Eradicate Scale By Winter Spraying

Few home orchards realize the damage done to valuable fruit trees by scale insects. Once they get started in an orchard, it spreads rapidly and soon infests the trees in a large area before the owner realizes the extent of sprouting. The damage being done.

"There are few orchards in the State not infested with scale and this infestation should be eradicated with spray before any new growth begins next spring," says V. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State College. "Examine the trees to determine the amount of scale present as infestation spreads rapidly. We have been using oils with considerable success in scale control and especially is such a spray valuable where oyster shell scale of soury scale is known to occur. Lime-sulphur was the standard spray for years and if this is thoroughly applied at the proper strength, it will eradicate the ordinary infestations."

Good results in controlling scale depends upon three things, Brannon says. First, the proper material must be obtained; second, it must be correctly mixed; and, third, it must be carefully and thoroughly applied. A great deal depends upon the spraying machine used. Good results may be obtained with a broken-down worn-out machine.

Because spraying has been neglected to a great extent during the past two or three years, scale, insects and for that reason the Extension Service at State College has prepared a spraying schedule for both trees and orchards which may be had in application either to Mr. Brannon or the publications office of the college.

Timely Questions And Answers On Farm Problems

Question: How can I keep my trees from freezing during the winter?

Answer: The easiest hill or bank is probably the best system to use. Level the hill on a well-drained piece of ground that is convenient to the house or road. Put down a six-inch layer of straw and arrange a ventilator to extend from the bottom of the hill to a little above the top. Fill the turpins around this ventilator and cover with a six-inch layer of straw. Keep the ventilator open for the first week or ten days unless it is freezing weather. After this, if the weather is extremely cold, add a four-inch layer of soil.

Question: When is the best time to prune Muscadine grape vines?

Answer: All grapes of the Muscadine variety should be pruned during the latter part of November or in December. Later pruning will often result in bleeding. In pruning, remove as much of the old wood as possible and save a large number of the one-year canes. Each vine, however, should be handled individually as too heavy cutting on a vigorous plant has a tendency to upset the balance of the vine.

Question: How can I treat my fence posts to prevent decay?

Answer: The only practical method is excising and the posts should be thoroughly seasoned before treating. Place the posts in a cross-cut saw pit heated nearly to the boiling point and let them remain five to ten hours. Remove and put in a tank of water containing cold creosote. Leave in this solution until the top of the post is thoroughly cool. The post will be ready for setting.

State Constitution May Be Drafted By Next Assembly

(Continued from page 6)

Members and staff of all four executive offices.

A complete re-organization of the executive branch which would throw the problem squarely upon the shoulders of the general assembly with "definite limitation" the main object of providing "tax limitation."

Although the "best bill" is not included as a principle in the draft four members of the committee—Judge John J. Parker, George E. Butler, J. O. Carr and Burton Craig—submitted an alternate proposal for the executive set-up which would give the governor power to appoint heads of all state departments.

There also was an alternative proposal on the veto, submitted by Dr. Clarence Poe, which would permit a majority of the house and senate instead of a two-thirds vote to override gubernatorial objection.

Members of the commission are: Chief Justice W. P. Stacy of the state supreme court; George E. Butler, of Clinton, attorney;

J. O. Carr, of Wilmington, attorney; Burton Craig, of Winston-Salem, attorney;

A. J. Maxwell, state commissioner of revenue; Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, of the United States Circuit court of appeals;

Dr. Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, editor of the Progressive Farmer; Judge Michael Schenck, of Hendersonville, of the superior court bench; Congressman Lindsay Warren, of

"Lord's Acre Plan" Will Be Discussed Monday In Asheville

Movement Is Rapidly Spreading Throughout This Section. Many To Attend.

Arrangement was made yesterday by Rev. Marshall Nelson, of Haywood, to pass on three large Baptist churches, and one of the foremost authorities on the Lord's Acre Plan, will give on the subject, "The Lord's Acre in Action," at a meeting in Asheville on Monday, December 5, at the central Methodist church at 12:30 P. M.

The Lord's Acre movement has constantly spread throughout Western North Carolina until there are now more than 100 different churches sponsoring the movement in 8 counties in this section of the state. These counties are: Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Burke, Polk, Rutherford and Madison.

A large number of farmers are expected to attend the meeting in Asheville Monday.

The purpose of this meeting is to bring together representatives of churches in the Lord's Acre Movement in Western North Carolina to give a hearing to the outstanding speakers who have been secured; to outline a common procedure for the coming year; and to provide inspiration and to stir action through the carefully planned gathering.

The program of the meeting is as follows:

Opening Service of Worship.

Statement of Purpose, Dr. D. M. Linder.

Address: "The Lord's Acre in Action," Rev. Marshall Nelson.

Prayer.

Address: "The Lord's Acre Plan," Rev. Marshall Nelson.

Address: "Christian Work," Rev. E. Sperry.

Address: "The Lord's Acre Plan," Dr. Robert J. Linder.

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NISWONGER SAYS PRUNETREES FOR THE BEST APPLES

Pruning Increases Size And Color Of Fruit. It Has Been Found.

Pruning trees is considered an essential part of the orchard management and a big factor in the economical production of an marketable apples. "We know of course that pruning influences the shape of the apple tree and in the development of a well-balanced top which will produce uniform fruit," says H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State College. "After the young trees reach maturity, it is necessary to continue light pruning so as to maintain this balanced top and even the distribution of fruit spurs or the fruiting area. Pruning also increases the size and color of apples on trees that are too thick to permit the free circulation of light and air. The better control of fruit pests may be secured by proper pruning."

The North Carolina experiment station has conducted some interesting tests on the pruning of heavy and light trees. It has been found that trees that do not pay to prune too heavily are the cause of the heavy loss of fruit. The light pruning consists of the removal of a small amount of the main stem and a few large limbs.

Mr. Niswonger says, therefore, the amount of pruning needed after a tree begins to bear fruit is after the first year of heavy production will be covered by the removal of one or two limbs and a small amount of the main stem. If the terminal growth has been reduced by this pruning, a combination of the fruit, its color and size, a heavy thinning is needed. This will prevent the tree becoming a bushy tree every two years.

Johnston County growers report the largest average to small grain ever obtained in this county and tobacco growing county. The increase in barley planting to help out the short crop is especially noticeable, says the farm agent.

Teacher: "What is meant by 'shining raiment'?" Willie: "A blue serge suit."

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