

COUNTY AND FARM PAGE

COUNTY AGENT W. D. SMITH'S column

How much food does the average person need in a year?

That question is receiving special consideration this winter on account of the live-at-home program that is being pushed in the nation and because the rented areas can be used for the production of food and feed for home use only where there is a shortage of these crops on the farm.

Of course, the primary object of the Tobacco adjustment program is to raise the price of tobacco and all these other things are secondary to that. But the opportunity is offered the farmer who signs the cotton and tobacco contracts to put his farm on a self-sufficing basis. And that's good farm management.

So for the benefit of those who are working on this live-at-home problem, Mr. Campbell sends us today some information on the amount of food the average person needs in a year.

The results of a recent survey by a group of southern agricultural workers show that one-third of our southern farm families have no cattle; one-fourth no hogs; one-sixth no poultry; and that only a small proportion have adequate gardens and orchards.

And the home demonstration agent and home economics people figure that the yearly food requirements for the average southern person are: 76 gallons of whole milk or its equivalent; 100 pounds of butter; 100 pounds of lard; 100 pounds of beef; 100 pounds of pork; 100 pounds of chicken; 100 pounds of fish; 100 pounds of eggs; 100 pounds of fruit; 100 pounds of vegetables; 100 pounds of bread; 100 pounds of cereal; 100 pounds of sugar; 100 pounds of coffee; 100 pounds of tea; 100 pounds of other foodstuffs.

pounds of other vegetables and fruits; 25 pounds of dried fruits; 165 pounds of sweet and Irish potatoes; 160 pounds of flour, meal, and cereal; 20 pounds of dried beans, peas and nuts; 15 dozen eggs; 100 pounds of beef, pork, fish, lamb and poultry; 52 pounds of fats including butter, oil, salt pork and so on; and 60 pounds of sweets including sugar, honey, molasses, jams, jellies, and other sweets.

These are the amounts of the different foods the home economics people figure one person needs in a year. If you want to get the total food requirements for a family for a year multiply the amount needed for one person by the number of persons in the family, provided the family is composed of adults, or there are two adults over 20 years of age for each child under 20. Take chickens, for example.

A. R. Lee, poultry specialist of the Department of Agriculture, says that the average person in this country eats 22 dozen eggs a year. And that on that basis a family of 5 adults or its equivalent would need 5 times 22 or 110 dozen eggs in a year, and that it would take a flock of 30 or 50 hens to produce the eggs for that family.

"What was the noise I heard in your room last night?" "Poor John had a dream that he was in town and he was moving the pounds of beef, green and yellow beans, sweet corn, and fruit; 20 pounds of meat; 20 pounds of fish; 20 pounds of eggs; 20 pounds of other foodstuffs; 20 pounds of bread; 20 pounds of cereal; 20 pounds of sugar; 20 pounds of coffee; 20 pounds of tea; 20 pounds of other foodstuffs.

Timely Questions And Answers On Farm Problems

Question: What temperature should be maintained in an electric brooder for baby chicks?

Answer: Any artificial brooding requires the same temperature. For the first week the brooder should be regulated to 95 degrees at the outer edge of the canopy on the level with the chicks' head. The temperature should be reduced five degrees each week for six weeks. In cold weather the temperature should be checked at frequent intervals. If this schedule is followed carefully it will reduce crowding and a larger number of healthy chicks will be raised.

Question: What variety of Lspedeza is best for hay production?

Answer: Tests run on 22 farms show the Kobe variety leading in hay production with 2,865 pounds. This was closely followed by the Tennessee 76 with production of 2,806 pounds. Similar results were secured on tests run at the Branch Experiment Station at Statesville. The Common variety produced 2,342 pounds of hay but the stems and leaves are finer than the Kobe and it has the added feature of reseeding itself much better than the other varieties.

Question: Is it safe to grow corn between rows of trees in a young apple orchard?

Answer: While this practice is followed by some growers it is hazardous as the corn will use moisture and fertility required by the growing trees. Where corn is planted the rows should be four or five feet from the tree row, and the trees should be cultivated on a system of soybeans. It is necessary, however, to grow corn for a year or two to smother out weeds and grass when newly cleared land is planted to trees, but the tree rows should always be cultivated and corn planted far enough away from trees to keep from shading them.

Cattle Grazing Hurts Woodlands

Grazing on woodlands is harmful to both the cattle and timber, warns R. W. Graeber, extension forester at N. C. State College.

In wooded tracts cattle waste their energy and reduce their body weight seeking an endless search for grass. And at the same time they prevent young saplings from growing up to renew the older trees that either die out or are cut off for wood or lumber. Unrestricted grazing also damages timber already standing and is bad on the soil. Timber growth is lowered, the quality of the timber lowered. Tops die, roots and butts rot, and much timber that would otherwise be good has to be discarded when the trees are cut for market.

Cattle relish the foliage of white ash, sugar maple, yellow poplar, elm, basswood, white oak, red oak, hickory, and other of more valuable timbers. The result is that the animals browse off the saplings before they can grow to any appreciable size. Other saplings that are not eaten are liable to be trampled down.

Generally, Graeber said, the better quality woods are preferred by the cattle while the poorer woods are left to grow, thereby lowering the quality of the timber in the stand.

Cattle also cut up the leaf litter, pack the soil, expose the roots, and start little gullies. The result is that little rain water is absorbed. It runs off quickly in rivulets which starts erosion. With less water in the soil and the fertile elements washed away, timber growth is stunted.

Next to fire, grazing is the most detrimental agent to woodlands, Graeber declared.

Cut Rate Offered To Kill 23 Men

D.C. Downs, of Scotland Neck, is willing to kill the 23 men on Death Row at State's Prison for "fifteen dollars a head and expenses," he wrote Sheriff N. F. Turner, of Wake County, and he wants the sheriff to help him get the job.

"I can do nothing about it," said the sheriff yesterday. "as the State Prison guards are now assigned to duty as executioners instead of the state paying specially hired men \$25 for each electrocution."

"I am writing you to see if I can get the job to pull the switch," said Downs in his letter. "I will do it for \$15 (fifteen dollars) a head and expenses from here, there and back. I have a large family and a very small salary. Sure hope you will consider this and give me a job."

Give Baby Chicks A Naphthalene Best Clean Brooder House Known Agency To Aid Tobacco Bed

All preparations of the brooder house should be completed before the young chicks are introduced, if best results are to be attained, says C. F. Parrish, extension poultryman at State College.

The importance of sanitation was particularly stressed since no efforts to wipe out disease can be effective when germs are allowed to lurk in unsanitary houses. Young chicks are highly susceptible to disease.

Movable brooder houses should be placed on new ground after being thoroughly cleaned and the floor allowed to dry. A litter of coarse sand, shavings, straw, chaff from headless grains, crushed corn cobs, peat moss, lspedeza leaves, or similar substances should be spread evenly over the floor. An inch of sand will suffice; two inches of the other materials should be used.

The brooder should be started well in advance of the chicks' arrival so that it can be adjusted to the exact temperature necessary before a chick is placed in the house. At the outer edge of the canopy about the level of a chick's head the temperature should be between 95 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat may be reduced five degrees a week for the next four or five weeks, depending on weather conditions.

Food and water should be in the brooder house at all times. Two half-gallon drinking fountains are needed for each 100 chicks, more as they grow larger. Fresh water from which the shell has been taken should be placed in the fountains daily, or oftener if necessary.

One five-foot hopper or two 30-inch feed bins will take care of 100

Reined white naphthalene is one of the most effective agents known for the control of small worms in tobacco plant beds, according to tests made by Dr. B. B. Fulton, research entomologist for the North Carolina experiment station.

He said that thousands of tobacco growers in the eastern part of the State used naphthalene last year with excellent results.

Naphthalene flakes may be used at the rate of 1 1/2 pounds to 100 square yards of bed, with three applications during a period of 10 days. Heavier applications may be required when strong winds are blowing since they are apt to blow the fumes as fast as they form.

Fulton said that if no results are seen during several days of strong winds, growers should not be discouraged, for the naphthalene will take effect as soon as the winds subside.

The small worms, midge larvae, apparently do not feed directly on the plants, but badly damage young plants by uprooting them in the bed. Although they have not made their appearance in large numbers yet this season, Fulton said, a close check should be kept on the beds so that

baby chicks, but more should be added after the first three weeks. The proper balanced ration should be fed. Feed formulas and additional information on brooding may be had upon application to C. F. Parrish, extension poultryman, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

naphthalene can be applied as soon as worms are found. Only refined white naphthalene should be used, as it is inexpensive and the crude brown naphthalene has not yet been tested to determine whether it injures plants.

This method of treatment was first brought to public attention by O. D. Dukes, Robeson county agent, who reported the good results obtained by Ira Kinlaw on his plant beds last season.

Control Cutworms With Poison Bait

The use of a poisoned bran mixture to kill cutworms and prevent their damaging early vegetable crops is being especially recommended at this time by C. H. Branson, extension entomologist at N. C. State College.

Early in the spring, when worms first get busy the young plants are particularly susceptible to damage. Growers should watch their plants closely and apply the poisonous bait at the first sign of cutworms, he said.

In experiments, best results have been obtained from a mixture of one pound of Paris green to 50 pounds of bran. Sodium fluoride will also give good results, but lead arsenate and calcium arsenate should be avoided.

The poisoned bait should never be left where children or live stock can get at it, Branson warned.

About four pounds of bran-Paris green bait should be applied to every 100 square yards of tobacco plant bed to control cutworms. The bait should be removed and the bait should be used that no lumps will come in direct contact with the tender young plants.

All Kinds of PWA Work Done by Army



PWA work being done by the army includes virtually all classes of construction projects and requires the services of plumbers, steamfitters, electricians, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, truck drivers and laborers. This photograph shows workmen moving earth into the bottom of Macks Bayou near Barksdale aviation field, Louisiana, to prevent mosquito breeding.

NOTICE

Farmers And Tenants

Any farmer having farm land that is idle and who wants a tenant to care for it is requested to register at this office immediately.

All persons who want to be tenants and have been unable to get a farm are also requested to register at once.

We hope to get tenants places on farms and to get farmers tenants.

THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR THIS SERVICE

Please tell your friends and neighbors about this.

REEMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Second Floor of Court House

