

# COUNTY AND FARM PAGE

## COUNTY AGENT W. D. SMITH'S column

### SPRAYING POTATOES

Does it pay to spray potatoes? The following data answers this question: "The maximum yield is obtained by spraying at least four times during the growing season with a combined spray of arsenical, lead and Bordeaux Mixture known as poisoned Bordeaux. The average grain secured over unsprayed potatoes with this spray was 51.6 bushels per acre or a gain of 64.2 per cent. A net gain averaging \$17.17 per acre was received after deducting \$7.67 cost of labor and spray material required to do the spraying."

The above is quoted from a N. C. Department of Agricultural Bulletin and the data included therein is the average results of five years experimental treatment to control insects and diseases of the late Irish potato crop. This experiment was conducted on State Mountain Experiment Station located at Swannanoa, Buncombe county.

### WHAT TO SPRAY FOR

Flea Beetles—This pest causes more damage than is generally realized. They spread and lower the vitality of the potato plant. Colorado potato beetle (the spotted kind) and the Old fashioned potato bug (the long grayish kind) destroy the vines and reduce the yield. Leaf hoppers curl up the margin and tips of the leaves which turn brown and die. The vitality of the potato plant is reduced and the tubers do not reach full size. Late blight which often

appears in late June and July destroys all the foliage of the plants and severely reduces yield.

**WHEN TO SPRAY OR DUST**

Began spraying in late June or early July as soon as the first signs of insect pest attacks appear. For frequently necessary to spray when a first set of leaves are formed. Repeat spraying in two weeks. The use of dusting is limited to the late blight and the Colorado potato beetle. Extra applications may be applied to Colorado potato beetle if necessary in late June and July.

### HOW TO PREPARE A LEPIDOPTERAN MIXTURE OF POISONED BORDEAUX

Fill the spray barrel or tank with full of water. Dissolve 1 pound of lead arsenate in hot water and add to spray barrel mixing thoroughly. Add 1 pound of hydrated lime (hydrated lime in a thin paste form through a strainer into the water) and 2 1/2 pounds of arsenic acid. Mix two pounds of arsenic acid in hot water and add it last to the prepared Bordeaux mixture.

When the potato field is not completely flooded near a water supply it is advisable to dust. A commercially prepared poisoned Bordeaux can be purchased. This dust should be applied early in morning or late evening. About 10 pounds of dust per acre per dusting will be required when the vines have about as much growth as the maximum growth.

### Timely Questions And Answers On Farm Problems

Question: How can fleas, beetles and other insect pests be controlled?

Answer: Effective control of all insects is secured by spraying with poisoned Bordeaux mixture at frequent intervals during the growing season. See your farm agent for directions as to how to use this mixture. If the potato is in a conveniently located near water source a commercially prepared Bordeaux may be used. About 10 pounds of dust per acre should be applied to the late blight and the Colorado potato beetle. Extra applications may be applied to Colorado potato beetle if necessary in late June and July.

Question: What causes the potato beetle?

Answer: The beetle is formed when the eggs laid on the leaves of the potato plant hatch. The young beetles are very voracious and eat the leaves of the potato plant. They keep eating until they are full of the potato leaves and then they die. The potato beetle is a pest of the potato plant and it is very common in the State of North Carolina.

Question: Can onion blight be prevented?

Answer: Yes. This blight is caused by a soil borne fungus which is consumed by the onion plant and can be prevented by simply removing the onion plant from the soil for a few days. The onion plant should be removed from the soil for a minimum of 24 hours after the onion are eaten and it is necessary that the animals be taken off pasture at least six hours before they are milked. They should be put up in a stall and given a small amount of dry roughage immediately.

### Local Woman Wins Playgrounds Are Community Assets

By W. D. Smith.

Three ends were served when a group of mothers in a home demonstration club in Riverside County California visited a children's community playground at a local school. The playground demonstrated simple, inexpensive equipment easily duplicated for home play yards stimulated interest in play arrangements for preschool children and provided a suitable place for the little tots who come with their mothers to home demonstration meetings, reports the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The school trustees gave permission to improve the school grounds and upon them to twice a week for all the children of preschool age living in the community. It provided one mother would always be in charge. The committee headed up and arranged the playground and constructed much of the equipment from members of their own families. The cost of the playground was only \$8 for swing tops and hooks.

The first donation was a large sand box and sand to fill it. Mothers and husbands contributed carpentry work on swings, painting boards, rollers, chairs made of orange crates, low saw horses for support table tops of old lumber, changing ladders and larger play equipment. One man, a blacksmith, did the necessary iron work and one had his truck for collecting and hauling the equipment.

Equipment was substituted for expenditure. Fruit boxes were used for make believe furniture for store, train, houses and so on. With ladders and a coat of bright paint, empty cigar boxes made excellent hollow blocks. A peach basket made a good ground ball. Old kitchen utensils painted bright colors provided good sand toys. The boys in the local high school made a two-wheeled "rocking boat" which would hold four children. The entire community is very proud of this playground. Haywood county needs several of these playgrounds.

### Explanation Given About Deputy Constable Of Township

Since there has been some comment regarding the office of Deputy Constable of Waynesville Township, The Mountaineer has been requested to publish the act which created the office. Some did not know there was such an act, it was learned from officials.

The act is found on page 141 of the "Public and private laws of 1933" chapter 146.

The act provides for a deputy constable and gives him the same power to serve civil and criminal process.

It is being grazing these continuously. It is important to remember, however, that sheep and cattle should not be alternated on the same pasture. This system is less effective with horses than with other animals, but is desirable even with horses.

### Twenty-Five Wake Forest Graduates Now In Haywood

Wake Forest (Special to The Mountaineer) Rounding out this month its first 100 years of service, Wake Forest college is extending to its Haywood county alumni a special invitation to return to the campus the last three days in May for the Centennial observance celebration.

There now appear on the alumni registry names of thirty Haywood county men who studied at the Wake Forest college. There are twelve from Waynesville, thirteen from Canton, two from Clyde and one from Pellwood.

Who are absent and addresses are noted, alumni are requested to inform the college.

The following by name and year of departure, follows:

- Waynesville: W. C. Allen, 1885; J. H. Alvey, 1923; H. W. Bacon, 1909; G. G. Davis, 1917; L. E. Green, 1908; W. J. Hannah, 1891; E. H. Hayes, 1929; J. E. Johnson, 1909; D. H. Kirkpatrick, 1929; J. E. Morgan, 1931; J. R. Morgan, 1907; M. G. Stoney, 1923.
- Canton: E. S. A. Schmitt, 1930; C. A. Corbitt, 1922; W. W. Cogdill, 1933; Dr. V. B. Dickett, 1928; D. H. H. 1919; 1929; A. J. Hutchins, 1912; A. V. Joyner, 1907; C. E. Owen, Jr., 1922; R. C. Roberts, 1929; S. M. Robinson, 1922; R. E. Soutelle, Jr., 1929; R. E. Swanson, 1929; C. C. Hayes, 1913.
- Clyde: H. M. Francis, 1929; J. C. Hayes, 1913.
- Pellwood: T. L. Revell, 1912.

Captain: "All I want to say is that I hope the honorable judge some day gets what he deserves."

Judge: "The prisoner is fined \$50 for contempt of court."

Brown: "What made you start clapping your hands when that woman stepped on your foot in the bus?"

Barlow: "I was dozing and I thought my wife was giving a musical evening and was signalling that it was time to applaud."

Student: "Look, Mama! I made better'n 90 in Geometry today."

His Ma: "Why, son, your paper is marked 45!"

Student: "I know, but I was only half trying."

### Tomato Blush Is Redder If Sun Is Not Too Hot, Said

By W. D. Smith.

The reddest tomatoes are not the ones that grow where the sun is hottest. On the contrary, scientists of the United States experiment stations, who made a careful comparative study of tomato varieties in connection with the identification of the principal commercial varieties, found that the ideal red color of a variety does not always develop to the same extent in different regions. Under abnormally high temperatures or when the fruits are exposed to the direct rays of the sun without shade from leaves the characteristic rich red may not develop. Varieties that are of a rich brilliant scarlet in the central and northern regions of the country tend toward a grenadine color under the higher temperature of the South and Southwest.

A generation ago a scientist at Washington University, St. Louis, showed in laboratory studies that the red pigment develops in harvested ripening tomatoes very little at 85° F. or above. These recent studies widely scattered over the United States show in a striking way, an influence of temperature in the field that has long been suspected but not definitely demonstrated. Has it occurred to the people of Haywood county that we can produce quality tomatoes?

### What To Plant THIS WEEK

- Furnished through courtesy of Farmers Federation, Inc.
- GARDEN**
- Beans: main early planting of Stringless Greenpod, Kentucky Wonder, Met aslan.
- Beans, Lima: first planting bush varieties, Foodhook (large), Henderson's (small), poles varieties, King of the Garden (large), Seiva (small).
- Beets: Detroit Dark Red Early, Eclipse.
- Cabbage: set plants now, also seed now for late spring transplanting. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields Early Summer.
- Carrots: Half Long Coreless, Long Orange, Oxheart.
- Corn: in garden make main plantings of Trucker's Favorite, Improved Adams, Country Gentleman, Bantam Evergreen, Stowell's Evergreen.
- Cucumbers: seed Chicago Pickling Long Green.
- Egg Plant: set plants of Black Beauty in open.
- Muskmelon: seed Rocky Ford, Eden Gem.
- Okra: seed Dwarf Green, Perkins Mammoth, White Velvet.
- Onions: plant seed or sets of Yellow Danvers, Silver Skin.
- Pepper: set plants in open; Red Cayenne Bull Nose, California Wonder.
- Potatoes: Irish plant Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain.
- Potatoes: Sweet; bed now Porto Rico, Texas White, Nancy Hall.
- Pumpkins: seed Sugar Pie, Kentucky Field.
- Radish: seed Saxa, White Globe.
- Spinach: seed New Zealand.
- Squash: seed small Yellow Crook-

### There Are 2 Kinds Of Rotations In The Grazing Of Pastures

Farmers are familiar with rotation of crops. In recent years they have learned about rotation of pastures—dividing a pasture into two parts and allowing one part to recover and start new growth while the livestock is grazing on the other.

There is, however, a second kind of rotation not so commonly understood which farmers should consider, according to Dr. Benjamin Schwartz of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Schwartz is a specialist in the parasites preying on livestock, and says that the trend toward a greater reliance on pastures and forage crops in place of cultivated crops will produce definite gains in the health of farm animals, provided farmers plan the succession and rotation of their pasture crops with a view to parasite control.

"In the first place," says Dr. Schwartz, "with more pasture a farmer can plan so that he will be able to move one particular kind of livestock, such as sheep or cattle, from one permanent pasture to another before the parasites have an opportunity to get well established in that pasture. He can keep one jump ahead of the parasites. After the sheep or cattle have been moved to a new pasture area, he can allow the grass to grow for a few days, and then can move into the pasture hogs or horses, neither of which are likely to be affected by the sheep or cattle parasites."

Without sheep or cattle in turn, the sheep and cattle parasites cannot multiply, and when the farmer is again ready to turn sheep or cattle back to this pasture, it will be a far safer place for these animals than it would have been had the sheep or

- neck, Acorn, White Bush.
- Potatoes: set plants now; Bonny Best, June Pink, Marglobe, Ponderosa.
- Watermelon: seed Kleckley sweet, Stonemountain.

- FIELD SEEDING**
- Clover: Sapling, Red, Alsike, Sweet, White Dutch, Common, Lespedeza, Korean Lespedeza.
- Grasses: Timothy, Orchard Tall Meadow Cat, Kentucky Blue, Herds, Bermuda, Rye Grass, Rough Stalk Meadow, Meadow Fescue, Red Fescue, Lawn Grass, Pasture Mixture, Sudan.
- Other Crops: All field corn varieties; Holcombe Prolific (White), Jarvis prolific (yellow); Eureka (silage); Cane, (Sorghum and Feed); Millet, Stock Beets, Cow peas, Soy Beans.

**Very Much Improved After Taking Cardui**

"I have suffered a great deal from cramping," writes Mrs. W. A. Sewell, Sr., of Waco, Texas. "I would chill and have to go to bed for about three days at a time. I would have a dull, tired, sleepy feeling. A friend told me to try Cardui, thinking it would help me—and it did. I am very much improved and do not spend the time in bed. I certainly can recommend Cardui to other sufferers."

Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit you, consult a physician.

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