

COUNTY AND FARM PAGE

COUNTY AGENT W. D. SMITH'S column

Our canning program is going forward. The machinery is ordered. Blue prints are being drawn for the building. Thousands of tomato plants are being set. Folks work hard to make your ideals come to realities. Faith and work will bring us through.

Those who subscribed stock should pay in at once if you haven't done so. It is going to take cash to do this job. It is going to take more money to do this job as it should be done than we have subscribed, but we have faith that others will gladly come forward to help finish the job.

Those who want potatoes certified should get their names to the county agent at once. After July 1 it will be too late. The inspector will be here after this date. We have such

a large group wanting this service in this county that it will be impossible to visit fields not listed with us before July 1. If you have not given us your name and want this service, do so at once.

It is very important that every person who is interested in a better Haywood county attend the meetings in Waynesville Friday. Every day new problems arise which demand organization. The county agent or existing agencies cannot handle some of these new problems alone. Haywood folks are you ready to face the facts and go forward? Attend the full program at the court house Friday morning and if possible the afternoon events. This promises to be a red letter day for Haywood county.

Timely Questions And Answers On Farm Problems

Question: What can be done to control Black Spot on rose bushes?

Answer: The organism causing this disease makes most of its development within the leaf and is therefore out of reach of any spray applied to the surface. It is necessary therefore that the leaves be coated with a 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture or with a fine grade of dusting sulphur at all times. This will kill the spores before they infect the leaf. The first application should be made when the leaves open in the spring and subsequent applications as often as necessary to keep the foliage well covered.

Question: When should cockerels be caponized for the Easter market?

Answer: It usually takes from eight to eleven months to properly develop and finish a capon with the vigor of the bird at the time of operation, care following the operation and the ration fed being principal factors in this time variation. As a general rule the birds should be caponized from mid-June until the first of August. This will allow for proper development in time for the national market. Caponizing at this time takes the late hatched cockerels off the local market when broiler prices are usually low.

Question: How much grain should be fed the dairy cow in addition to pasturage?

Answer: A cow grazing on good pasture and producing more than seventeen pounds of milk should be fed a grain ration containing from 12 to 16 per cent of protein at the rate of one pound to each cow for each pound of milk produced daily. This amount of grain will usually be sufficient as a supplement to good pasture and will maintain the animal in good flesh and permit of maximum milk production.

What To Plant

- Furnished Through Courtesy of Farmers' Federation, Inc.
- GARDEN**
- Beans: Plantings of stringless Greenpod, Kentucky Wonder, Ma-Cashan.
 - Beans-Lima: Plantings Lush varieties: Fordhook (large), Saxa (small).
 - Beets: Detroit Dark Red.
 - Carrot: Half Long Chutzan, Long Orange, Oshanti.
 - Corn: In garden make plantings of Country Gentleman, Bantam Evergreen, Stowell's Evergreen.
 - Cucumbers: Seed Chicago Pickling, Long Green.
 - Muskmelon: Seed Rocky Ford, Eden Gem.
 - Okra: Seed Dwarf Green, Perkins Mammoth, White Velvet.
 - Potatoes: Irish: Plant Lookout Mountain (July late variety).
 - Potatoes: Sweet: Seed slips of Plato Rice, Texas White, Nancy Hall.
 - Pumpkin: Seed Sugar Pie, Kentucky Field.
 - Squash: Seed small Yellow Crookneck, Acorn White Bush.
 - Tomatoes: Seed plants now: Bonny Best, Marglobe, Pomona.
 - Turkey: Seed Amer. Purple Top, Rutabaga.
 - Watermelon: Seed Klockley Sweet, Stone Mountain.
- FIELD SEEDING**
- Grasses: Sudan.
 - Other Crops: All field varieties corn; Holcombe Prolific (white), Jary's Prolific (yellow), Eureka, Pamunky, (single), Cane (sorghum and feed), Millet, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Buckwheat.

Early Side Dressing Produces Best Results With Crop

Best results will be obtained when corn is side dressed early according to the results of experiments made by the agronomy department of the North Carolina experiment station at Raleigh.

Corn absorbs most of the nitrogen used in the production of seed during the early period of the plant's development. Usually corn should be side dressed when knee high and continued the time of the first or second cultivation after chipping.

Many farmers have been misled by the fact that late applications of nitrogen are effective in increasing the yield and color of stover, but this does not mean that the maximum yield of grain is obtained.

If a good growth of legumes has been turned under before planting

Care Taken Of Chickens Means Increase In Eggs

The decline in egg production during the hot summer months can be practically or wholly offset if the flock is given the right kind of care.

The main factors to observe are: checking for mites and lice; proper ventilation of laying houses; adequate shade, full feeding, an ample supply of fresh water, and rigid culling.

Mites inhabit the laying house and are usually found on perch poles. They attack birds at night and return to secluded spots in the day. A thorough spraying of the house with carbolic acid or a mixture of old cylinder oil and kerosene is recommended by G. E. Parrish, extension poultryman at State College.

Lice stay on the birds all the time. Nicotine sulphate painted on the perch poles will drive lice away from the birds. Or the individual birds may be dusted with sodium fluoride or a similar preparation or dipped in a solution of one ounce of sodium fluoride to one gallon of water. The treatments should be repeated every

corn, the amount of side dressing needed will be much less.

On light lands 100 to 125 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre will provide all the side dressing needed under average normal conditions. From 75 to 100 pounds per acre is enough for sandy loam soils. Heavy sandy loams, clays, and similar soils require only 50 to 75 pounds to the acre.

Only readily soluble forms of nitrogen should be used; such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, ammonium sulphate, calcium cyanide, urea, and other inorganic sources of nitrogen.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Dairy Farming In North Carolina Is Now An 18 Million Dollar Business

Dairymen of State Are Producing Milk More Efficiently Than In Years Past

By J. A. Azev, Extension Dairyman, State College.

(Special for The Mountaineer.)

Dairy farming from a commercial standpoint is a comparatively new farm enterprise in North Carolina. Prior to 1909, there was only one plant in the state to which the term creamery could be applied. It is true that prior to this date, there were a number of retail dairies, most of which poorly equipped, delivering milk in our towns and cities and quite a large quantity of country butter made on the farms, a good portion of which was collected by county stores and shipped to renovating factories because of its low quality.

The first commercial butter plant or creamery was erected in Gaston county in the fall of 1909. The opening of this plant developed an interest among the farmers of that and adjoining counties in keeping a few extra cows to supply the market with cream. This interest grew and during the following year three other butter plants were erected, two in Cleveland and one in Catawba. Since then the number has grown to 25—a part of which are combination milk and butter plants. They are located from Beas-town in the Western part of the state to Washington in the East, making available a cream market for practically every farmer in the state. Last year 11,700 farmers sold 2,088,700 pounds of butter fat to these plants for \$400,000.

towns and cities of this state. These plants handled approximately 10,000,000 gallons of milk last year, which was collected from 1,050 farms. In addition to these 1,050 wholesale dairymen there were about 1,000 retail dairymen who delivered approximately 25,000,000 gallons of milk. These dairymen delivered in every town and city in the state. The total value of the fluid milk delivered last year by both milk plants and producer-distributors was \$12,000,000.

The first North Carolina cheese factory was erected in the fall of 1915. There are now five which manufactured last year one-half million pounds of cheese. The milk supplied to these factories came from 1,000 farmers who received approximately \$50,000 for it.

Along with the milk plants came ice cream manufacturing. In fact, most of the milk plants also manufacture ice cream. Last year there were 35 ice cream manufacturers besides a number of drug stores and cafes which make their own cream. These plants made a market for approximately 1,700,000 gallons of whole milk valued at \$255,000.

The total farm returns from cream and milk marketed through creameries, milk plants, cheese factories and ice cream plants for 1933 was \$12,705,000. This is in addition to the milk and its products consumed on the farm which was valued at \$6,297,500. The total value of milk consumed and sold in 1933 was \$18,642,500.

Besides the progress made in the manufacturing and marketing side of the dairy industry in this state during the past 20 years marked progress has been made by the dairymen in producing milk more efficiently. According to the Federal Census reports of 1919 and 1929, the average milk production for this state, per

cow, increased 100.5 pounds each year during that ten year period. In 1919 according to this report the 290,223 milk cows in North Carolina produced 95,747,838 gallons of milk. In 1929, the number of cows had increased to 266,873, but the volume of milk increased to 119,992,505 gallons. In other words, although the cow population of this state had decreased 21,850 head from 1919 to 1929, the milk production was 24,244,667 gallons greater in 1929 than in 1919. North Carolina dairymen have effected this improvement by using better bred dairy bulls, testing their cow and culling out the low producers and by practicing improved feeding methods. In 1919 only 21 per cent of the dairy bulls in use in this state were purebreds. In 1929 55 per cent of them were purebreds. In several of the piedmont counties where most of the commercial dairymen is carried on 80 per cent of them were purebred.

Although the dairy industry of this state has made much progress during the past twenty years there is still plenty of room for improvement. What the future holds will depend upon the ability of our dairymen to breed, feed and weed successfully.

Sign of Good Weather

Green rays from the sun just before it sets are dependable signs of good weather, says the weather bureau. These rays will not be visible unless the air is clear enough to insure good weather for at least 24 hours.

Last Continent of Lemuria Found in Indian Ocean? Modern Deities Have Located What Scientists Believe is Fabled Continent. An Illustration in The American Weekly the Magazine Which Comes out June 24 with The GALILEO NEWSAY AMERICAN. Buy Your Copy From Your Favorite Newsboy or Newsdealer.

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PHONES 43-157 AT THE DEPOT

10 days if necessary.

The house should be well ventilated, but without drafts. Shade is a necessity, since the temperature of the birds influences their productivity. Sunflowers grown around poultry houses or bush arbors provide good shade.

The body weight of birds should be watched closely. Excessive fat or leanness should be avoided by decreasing or increasing the amount of fattening feed as necessary. The feeding of a moist mash at noon will stimulate the production of birds which do not lay well while at the proper weight. Two and a half pounds of dry mash mixed with water or milk is enough for 100 birds.

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