



North Carolina Is Importing Over \$7,000,000 In Butter And Cheese

Farmers Of State Receive Twenty Millions For Milk And Cream

By Prof. W. L. Clevenger, Dairy Specialist

Although North Carolina has greatly increased its production of dairy products, its consumption of these feeds has increased more than 20 per cent in the past five years and it is now necessary to import \$7,000,000 worth of butter and cheese each year.

"North Carolina today has an annual output of about 31,000,000 pounds of factory cheese; 4,000,000 gallons of ice cream, sherbets and ices made in plants and homes; 40,000,000 gallons of market milk, cream, buttermilk and chocolate milk.

"There are approximately 800 milk producers and distributors, 62 milk pasteurizing plants, 58 ice cream factories and four cheese factories.

"The farm value of the milk and cream amounts to \$20,000,000 a year. However, the state still imports between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 pounds each of butter and cheese at a cost of \$7,000,000. The consumption of milk and ice cream has increased more than 20 per cent during the past five years. The contributing factors are higher quality of products and production under more sanitary conditions.

"The early promotion work in 1906 received much encouragement and the excellent instruction work of the dairy specialists soon led to herd improvement, building of dairy barns and silos, and supplying of higher quality milk to the urban trade. As early as 1908, in the central and western part of the state, butter was being shipped out of the state.

"In 1906, the tick eradication program was started. The state was declared free of ticks in 1925. In 1909, livestock associations were formed advocating test of dairy cattle for tuberculosis. On October 1, 1928, the state was declared Federal T. B. Accredited as the result of following this wise policy.

"A wave of creamery promotion,

Uncle Jim Says



When my dad was a boy, the stream back of the barn was clear, with a steady flow, and full of fish. Now it's muddy with top soil, and nobody fishes there any more.

which had spread through Georgia, broke out in North Carolina in 1910. Creameries thus established found it very difficult at first to operate profitably due to an insufficient supply of cream and a lack of knowledge of creamery manufacturing and marketing problems.

"In July, 1914, the dairy extension work was fully established as a part of the agricultural extension work of State College. The first official cow testing association was organized by the extension service in 1914. On July 1, 1937, there were eight cow testing associations in operation.

"A wave of creamery interest again was manifested at various points in the state in 1914. Cream routes were established wherever it was possible to encourage cream production to supply those creameries already established and to keep down the number of creameries being organized in unprepared sections. In 1915, a creamery was established at the agricultural experiment station at State College and was continued for three years. Bull association work started in 1917. "The bangs disease program was

Preventative Work Underway Here On White Pine Blister

Scales Are Now Forming On Gooseberry And Currant Bushes In Infected Areas

During this month an intensive inspection campaign is being conducted in the white pine growing sections of Western North Carolina to determine whether white pine blisters rust is present on the leaves of currant and gooseberry bushes.

This season of the year is the time when currants and gooseberries are most likely to have a number of blister rust spores (fruiting bodies) on the leaves if infection is present; and it is also the season that diseased currant or gooseberry bushes can infect nearby white pines.

Blister rust, being a fungus disease, is spread by spores carried on air currents; and two types of spores are produced each year in completing the life cycle of the disease. Two different types of plants are necessary for the disease to complete this life cycle, namely (ribes) currant or gooseberry bushes, and white pines.

The spores produced on diseased white pines in the spring and early summer months do not live on other white pine trees, but are capable of living on the leaves of currant and gooseberry bushes.

Such bushes, when infected, produce spores at short intervals during the summer months and these in turn may spread from bush to bush throughout the summer until the leaves fall.

In sections where the air is cool and moist, particularly in sections having much foggy weather, this summer spread of blister rust from currants and gooseberries to other bushes of like kind may cover considerable area by the latter part of August or the first of September.

During these late summer and early fall months diseased currant and gooseberry leaves produce spores that can live on the needles of white pine trees. When white pines are infected with blister rust, they die in a manner similar to that in which our valuable chestnuts died in recent years. This disease, although not spread from chestnut to other chestnuts, is spread by currant and gooseberry bushes as the cedar-apple rust is spread to apple trees via the red cedar.

Controlling blister rust of white pine is accomplished in much the same manner as controlling cedar-apple rust—by destroying the alternate host plants, currant and gooseberry bushes growing in white pine areas; and Mr. Ferguson states that he will be glad to help with this program if any owner will let him know his needs at Clyde.

Any person who finds diseased currant or gooseberry bushes or diseased white pines, is urged to send specimens to Mr. Ferguson at the above address or to H. B. Teague, 604 County Court House, Asheville, or C. H. Brannon, State Entomologist, Raleigh, or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomologist and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

Those desiring information pertaining to blister rust may feel free to contact or correspond with any of the above agencies. It may be that such information can be supplied by the county farm agent with more convenience to the land owner.

F. F. A. Club At Fines Creek Gives Program

The Fines Creek chapter of the Future Farmers of America gave a chapel program last Friday before the entire school. The officers and club members used the F. F. A. ceremony and ritual in opening and closing the program. The stage was set with the standard equipment for F. F. A. chapters, namely, the American

begun in 1927 by the veterinary division of the Department of Agriculture co-operating with the State College experiment station. On July 1 this year 309 dairy herds were accredited and testing of more than 30,000 head of dairy cattle is continuing. Many counties are requiring the test, which is essential to the development of good dairy herds and is of great economic importance."

Troy Franklin Is F. F. A. President Of Local Chapter

The local chapter Future Farmers of America held the first meeting of the chapter for the school year 1937-38 the past week. The purpose of the meeting was to elect officers and set up objectives for the year.

Troy Franklin was chosen president, Cecil Arrington vice president and David Leatherwood treasurer. These are members of the junior class. The following seniors were elected to office: William McCracken secretary, John Reeves reporter. The executive committee consists of Harold Francis, Joe Calhoun, and Fred Galaway. J. C. Brown was chosen adviser.

McCracken, in competition with all other members of the organization in the state, was declared outstanding student for 1936-37, by the state department. Francis is secretary to the state organization of Future Farmers of America, having been elected in June of this year.

The chapter set up as objectives for this year many outstanding goals some of which are:

The use of purebred seed and livestock, follow the State Experiment Stations recommendations for use of fertilizers, all records to be completed, at least one acre of soil improvement crop per boy, all boys with more than two projects, a net income of one hundred dollars per boy, prepare an exhibit of Western North Carolina forest tree wood, collect and plant seeds of native forest trees, plant out three thousand forest tree seedlings, establish a school museum, earn \$150.00 for the chapter.

The boys also agreed to equip the class room with a motion picture machine, a still picture machine and a radio for the purpose of aiding in instructional work, to improve the school ground by plantings, establish a roadside market, convert surplus apples into vinegar for sale, buy fertilizers and seeds co-operatively, decorate one show window, establish home shops, help establish boys who are graduating in the business of farming, co-operate in all district and state contests, give father and sons banquet and many other objectives too numerous to mention.

The chapter was successful in obtaining most of the objectives set up for last year and thereby won third place in the state as a chapter. This year they are working toward first place.

The chapter plans to attend the state convention at Raleigh as a body when it convenes in June.

flag, F. F. A. banner, miniature plow, ear of yellow corn, picture of George Washington and an owl.

The program consisted of the scripture reading by Clyde Justice, speech on "Agriculture in the Southern Mountains," by Spencer Walker, jokes by Mark Kirkpatrick, questions and answers by Jas. Hanes and Billie McCrary, guitar selections by Frank Fish.

A short talk on Future Farmers club work was given by Rowe Ferguson.

Signed: MILAS GREENE, Reporter.

Everybody Sells It
In Cologne one can buy Eau de Cologne not only in drug stores, souvenir shops, bookstores, hotels and railway stations but also from street walk peddlers.

The Civil Service Commission reports a total of 27,221 employed in the civil service. This figure reached its peak in 1918, when the Army and Navy

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