



A Page Devoted to the Interest of Haywood County Farming



Good Flocks Are Result Of Using Approved Methods

It's astonishing to see how much many poultrymen expect of their chicks and Mother Nature, declares T. T. Brown, extension poultry specialist at State College.

On one farm one may find from 500 to 1,000 or more chicks crowded into a brooder house no larger than 12 by 14 feet. On the farm next door one will probably find a large brood of chicks in a house with practically no ventilation and a suffocating temperature.

Yet these poultrymen wonder why their chicks do not live and thrive, and sometimes throw up their hands in disgust at a business in which there is no money.

Growers who are getting satisfactory results with their present methods of raising chicks should not change, Brown said.

Many farmers fail because they try to follow the advice of too many persons. For instance, one poultryman may be attempting to follow the recommendations of several feed salesmen, the county agent, and the vocational teacher, as well as the advice offered by neighbors.

Although there is no one set way to raise chicks, the farmer should select one system and stick to that at all times. The chances of his success, if the system is good, will be greatly enhanced.

The extension poultrymen at State College have worked out a system which many farmers are using with a great deal of success, Brown said. Each new recommendation in the business of poultry raising which they make is first tested thoroughly through experimental work and through practical field observations.

The farm agent in each of North Carolina's 100 counties is acquainted with these recommendations, and growers interested in poultry production may secure advice from this source.

VOCATIONAL BOYS GIVE RADIO PROGRAM

The local chapter Future Farmers of America gave a fifteen minute program over W. W. N. C. yesterday.

The program consisted of a resume of the work done by the chapter last year, June 30 to the present. A summary of the home supervised practice work was also given by one of the members.

Those taking part on the program were: Harold Francis, State Secretary of the organization, and a member of the local unit, Sam Arrington, Marion Green and Ray Deitz. The boys were accompanied by their teacher, J. C. Brown, who introduced them to the radio audience and the staff member in charge of the program.

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COUNTY AGENTS' COLUMN



The time of year has come when some of the farmers in the county are starting to burn off their pastures where there is an excessive growth of broom sage. They seem to think that burning is the way to free their pastures of it.

Actually, the burning in an effort to eradicate broom sage kills also a lot of tame grasses and legumes, which is very harmful. The next year there will be a larger percentage of broom sage to the tame grasses and legumes in the pasture than before the burning.

From experiments run in this county and in other parts of the T. V. A. area on unit and area test demonstra-

tion farms it has been found that the application of lime and phosphate tend to make a larger growth of the tame grasses and legumes which in itself crowds out the broom sage, thus proving that food for the desirable plant life is the surest method of destroying broom sage which thrives on soils lacking in lime and phosphate.

The county committee of the agricultural soil conservation program has the authority under the 1938 soil conservation program to withhold part or all of any payment which would be made to any person if this person uses practices which tend to defeat any of the purposes of the 1938 agricultural soil conservation program.

Pastures Should Be Seeded By 15th Of March; Arey

Pasture-seeding time is once more at hand, John A. Arey, extension dairy specialist at State College, is reminding farmers.

Spring seeding of permanent pastures should be completed by March 15 in the mountain counties.

If the pastures are started after this date, Arey said, they may not be entirely successful, since the delicate plants from late seedings do not have time to establish their root system before the dry, hot weather of summer begins. Therefore, many are likely to perish from lack of moisture.

Proper seed-bed preparation is one of the most important steps in developing a good pasture. The seed-bed should be pulverized to a depth of two or three inches, but the portion below should be left firm. This can usually be accomplished with a disc harrow. Too deep cultivation should be avoided.

In producing good stands, fertilizer and lime play important parts. An application of manure evenly distributed just after the seed are sown is recommended. However, if manure is not available, 300 to 400 pounds of a high grade fertilizer should be applied at planting time. On sandy soils 4-8-4 is recommended and on the heaviest clay soils 4-12-4 is generally used.

These pasture seeds should contain a large percentage of legume plants. Since these will not grow well unless the soil is sweet, an application of a ton of ground limestone per acre should be used for slightly acid soils.

Arey recommends heavy seedings to secure a good sod. Thirty to forty pounds of seed per acre bring best results.

From six-tenths of acre, Rex Yelton, demonstration farmer of Yancey county, sold \$100 worth of turnip greens and \$160 worth of squash in 1937.

V. G. Taylor, Martin county farmer, has placed an order for \$1,000 black locust and 1,000 red cedar trees which he will set out on his farm as soon as they arrive.

Number, Please!
Tom—What's an operetta?
Bill—Don't be foolish; it's a girl who works for the telephone company.

-TIMELY- Farm Questions and Answers

Question: How much fertilizer should I use in my home garden?

Answer: On the average soils, fertilizer may be broadcast at the rate of 2,000 pounds to the acre, but if applied in the furrow, the applications should not be greater than 1,000 pounds to the acre. Heavier applications may cause serious damage to the crops. If more fertilizer seems necessary, apply it in the form of a side-dressing after the crops have become established. Side-dressings with readily available nitrogen fertilizers are often necessary, especially with leafy vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, kale and spinach, but excessive applications should not be made. Two moderate applications will give better results when the fertilizer is applied in this way.

Question: Does it pay to mate purebred birds to mongrel hens?

Answer: While this is quite a common practice in small farm flocks, the results are usually questionable as the mongrel hens are usually so cross bred or inbred that it is difficult to build good qualities in them. The best method is not to mate the mongrel birds. If they are good layers it might be well to keep them for egg production, but the new flock should be started with purebred baby chicks. As the old hens fall off in production they should be sold or used at home as food. All eggs from this flock should be sold for consumption and not for hatching purposes.

Question: What feed is necessary for a dairy cow when she is dry?

Answer: If plenty of pasture is available and the animal is in good flesh no other feed is necessary than free access to a suitable mineral mixture. If the cow is in poor flesh or the pasture is short the animal should have enough concentrates to put her in good flesh before freshening. All high protein grains and most of the corn should be removed from the grain ration about two weeks before freshening. A good mixture to feed during this period is composed of

Mind Cracking



Al Capone

Imprisoned in Alcatraz since 1934, Al Capone, former Public Enemy No. 1, has showed signs of mental derangement, according to prison physicians, who diagnosed the ailment as softening of the brain.

Farm Group Complete 1937 Practice Work

The home supervised practice work of the pupils enrolled in vocational agricultural work here has just been concluded and a summary of the work reported to the state supervisor of education at Raleigh.

The records show that forty-nine boys began the course last year and that forty-seven of them, as 98 per cent, completed their home supervised practice work, or projects.

One hundred eighty-four projects were completed, giving an average of four projects per boy. Some boys had only two or three projects, but many had in excess of six and several carried eight to nine different enterprises. The size of projects varied with the individual boy and his farm conditions. Quite a few projects were limited to only a few acres while others had many acres.

One of the most ideal and well balanced projects consisted of the following: 9 acres corn, 2 hogs, 5 acres soil improvement crop, 1/2 acre tobacco, 36 acres pasture, 2 beef animals, 5 dairy cows, 1/2 acre rye and 1 acre sorghum.

The total for the 74 boys was \$15,842.40, showing a net profit of \$8,132.79. The average for all boys was \$337.06, however, many boys had an income of only \$25 to \$30.00. The highest income was above \$2,400.00. The boys worked 15,445 hours to produce 331 acres of crops and 896 head of livestock.

The home supervised practice work of the boys included all phases of equal parts of wheat bran and ground oats. This ration is slightly laxative and many herdsmen give the cow one pound of salts a day or two before she is due to freshen.

Sheep Produce A Good Profit, Said

"There's profit in sheep," L. I. Case, extension specialist in animal husbandry at State College, made this statement after looking over records which sheep growers from all parts of North Carolina kept during 1937.

Sixty-one complete records were submitted to State College which show an average gross income per ewe of \$9.36. These incomes range from as low as \$3.54 to as high as \$17.53, Case said.

The records indicated that Piedmont and mountain farmers were able to secure a larger income from sheep than were farmers in the Eastern part of the state.

"However," Case declared, "I believe that if we had accurate cost records, the East would show an equal or greater net income than our mountain farmers because eastern farmers are able to keep their flocks during the winter at a much lower cost."

Of the 61 records turned in, 23 showed a gross income per ewe of more than \$10. With one exception, all of these 23 flocks produced better than a 100 per cent lamb crop, or in other words, more than one lamb was raised to market age and weight for each ewe.

Top honors among the records went to the King brothers, Route 2, Statesville, who made a gross income of \$17.53 per ewe. They raised 15 lambs from 10 ewes, controlled stomach worms by treatment and the rotation of pastures, and docked their lambs. The wool clip averaged over eight pounds per head in 1937 and brought an average of 42 cents per pound.

farming which is common to this section of the state, including corn, hogs, dairying, beef cattle, poultry, orcharding, trucking, various feed crops, wheat and tobacco.

Fines Creek Club To Honor Husbands

The regular monthly meeting of the Fines Creek demonstration club was held with Mrs. Wiley Noland, for an all day meeting on Thursday.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at the Fines Creek school building, on Saturday, March the 12th, at six o'clock in the evening, at which time the members would honor their husbands with a dinner.

Miss Mary Margaret Smith, county home demonstration agent, gave some interesting and helpful suggestions regarding kitchen equipment. The program also included several readings by club members.

Oklahoma Women Are Objecting To Married Men Posing As Bachelors

In Oklahoma the newly formed "Society for the prevention of married men posing as bachelors," advocates that "all married men be compelled to wear wedding rings." Miss Jesse Arnett, president, explained, "Most of the girls I know don't have much time to waste. We need to know right off, whether a man is married or not."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Having qualified as administratrix of the estate of James Atkins, Jr., deceased, late of the County of Haywood, State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Waynesville, N. C., on or before 10th day of February, 1939, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 10th day of February, 1938.
BESS SLOAN ATKINS,
Administratrix of the Estate of James Atkins, Jr., Deceased.
No. 702—Feb. 10-17-24-Mar. 3-10-17

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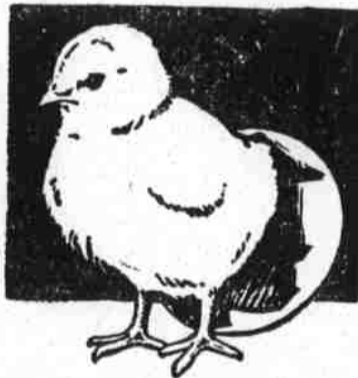
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