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The Mountaineer's

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Farm Review and Forecast

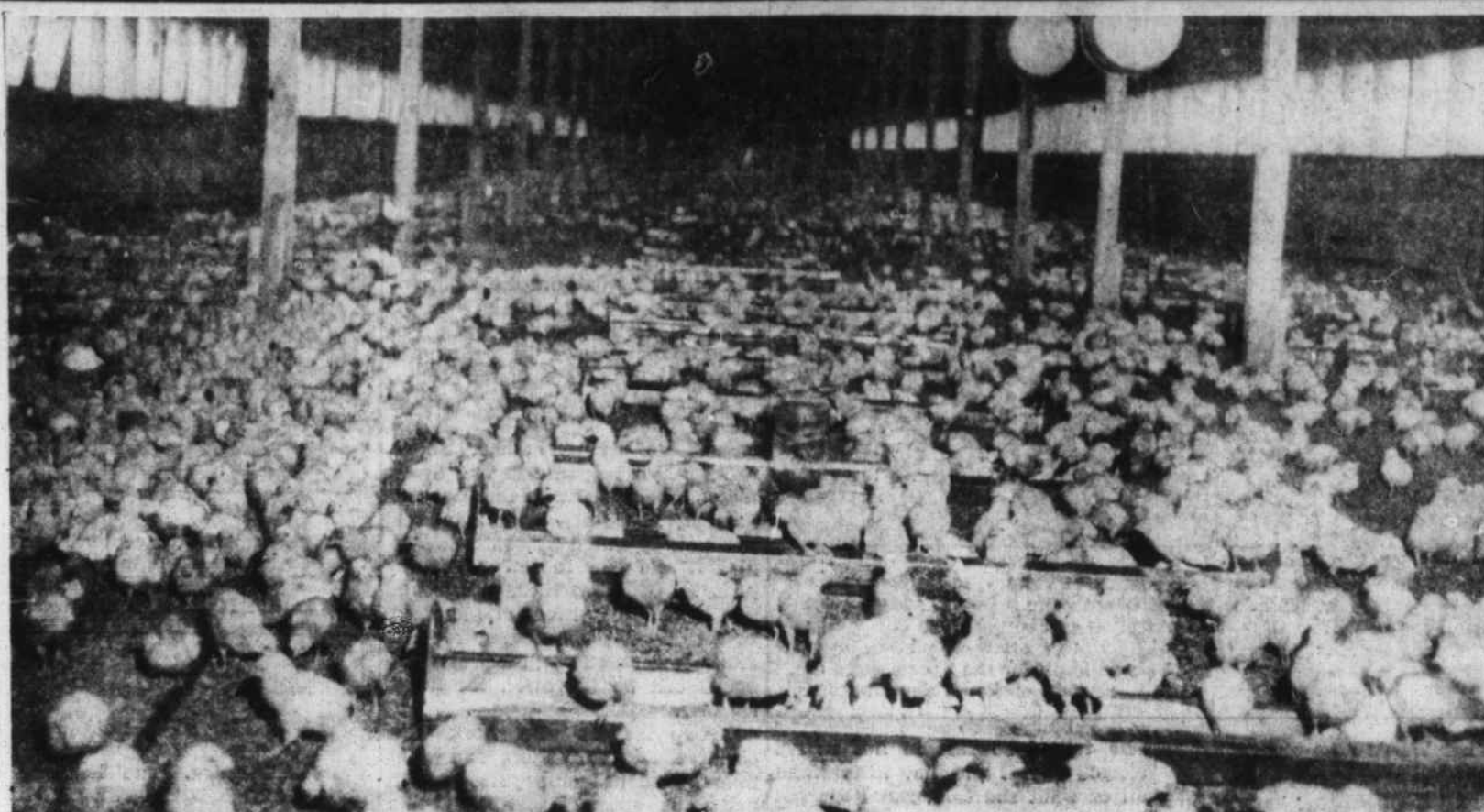


Range Sanitation Important To Producers

The pullets raised in each year are de-ranges and housed in To conduct such a program successfully, man must consider

should these intervals be? This usually is related to the volume of droppings and as to how close the crop in the area adjacent to the shelter has been grazed. Generally speaking, the time of moving ranges from two days to two weeks. All experienced poultrymen know range shelters should be started at the foot of a slope and gradually be moved uphill and for a distance of at least 100 feet.

An important, and often neglected, part in range sanitation-lies in adequately cleaning the area beneath the shelter when it is moved. This area should be carefully scraped and the material collected, removed to a place where chickens will not range for a year or so. It is also suggested that the area be limed. This aids in neutralizing the acid condition developed by the droppings and makes the pullets somewhat reluctant to eat on the area.



STANDING ROOM ONLY appears to be the case here, but actually there's plenty of room for these 15,000 chicks in L. L. Moody's broiler house on the Dellwood Road. At the age of 10 weeks, the chickens, averaging from 2 1/2 to 3 pounds, will be sold through the Farmers Federation. (Mountaineer Photo).

17 - Pig Litter Creates Problem For 4-H Clubber

What to do with a 17-pig litter has become a problem for Scott Edwards, Jr., 4-H Club member of Greene County.

When young Edwards found the large litter recently he discovered at the same time that the sow had provided "too few dinner plates". Now the 4-H'er is bottle-feeding the "extra" pigs.

A. J. Jones, county agent for the Agricultural Extension Service, says that so far young Edwards is doing a good job. The sow that farrowed the 17-pig litter, said

Jones, is the same animal that gained considerable notoriety in Greene County last year after producing three consecutive 10-pig litters.

The sow, with her three 10-pig litters last year provided the inspiration for a widely distributed news story on "The Pig That Bought a Cow". Young Edwards purchased a purebred dairy cow to provide his family with a fresh supply of milk with the money he made selling the pigs.

American dairy herds broke another monthly record in April, 1954, when they produced 11.3 billion pounds of milk, 4 per cent more than in April a year earlier.

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Bulletin Describes Proper Farm Storage Of Grain

"You Can Store Grain Safely on the Farm." is the name of a new farmers' bulletin which should be of great value to North Carolina farmers who plan to provide storage space for their own grain crops this year.

County Agent Wayne L. Franklin said the new booklet may be obtained free by writing Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and asking for Bulletin 2071.

The publication stresses the need for storing only grain with a low moisture content, outlines the basic requirements of a safe storage structure, and points out that some types of structures can be used for other purposes when not needed for storing grain. Methods and equipment for reducing moisture content of grain to a safe level and maintaining it during storage are described also.

Only clean grain should be placed in storage, said the county agent. Cracked grain, screenings, chaff, and dust provide favorable conditions for development of insect infestations. Even clean grain with a safe moisture content can't be stored and forgotten. Occasional inspection is necessary to detect leaks, insect infestations, and moist, molding or caking grain.

North Carolina Chick Placements Down 8 Pct.

A total of 1,132,000 chicks were placed with broiler producers in the Central - Western commercial broiler areas of North Carolina during the week ended May 29. Placements last week were 8 per cent below the 1,227,000 chicks placed a week earlier and compare with 1,111,000 placed during the comparable period a year earlier.

Placements in the Central area amounted to 800,000 compared with 857,000 placed the week before and 791,000 placed during the comparable period in 1953. In the Western area there were 332,000 chicks placed last week compared with 370,000 the week before and 320,000 placed during the same week a year ago.

Hatcherymen serving the North Carolina broiler industry set 1,907,000 eggs last week compared with 1,887,000 set the week before and 1,503,000 set during the same week last year.

Weather, Insects Hurt State Crops

The latest weather and crop report made by the Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh, for the week ending May 29, speaks of unfavorable weather and damage to crops by insects and blight.

The report reads: The general condition of spring row crops was somewhat unfavorable as of May 29. Extended unseasonably cool weather coupled with heavy insect attack was taking a heavy toll, particularly with respect to stands of corn and cotton. Cotton, which was earlier up to a good stand and making rapid progress, has become badly discolored and is literally dying in many areas. Thus, considerable replanting will be necessary. Corn—particularly young corn—is suffering from attacks of cutworms and other insects. Considerable replanting will also be necessary for this crop.

Tobacco was progressing very slowly last week. Perhaps the worst menace of all to tobacco, however, is the widespread field infestation of blue mold. Small grains are approaching maturity in practically all sections of the state and remain in good shape. There is some lodging reported in small grains in several areas.

The initial planting of tobacco, corn, cotton and peanuts over the state is virtually completed. Planting of soybeans is nearly finished in eastern areas; however, a sizeable proportion of the crop is yet to be planted in the Piedmont and mountains.

planting of flue-cured tobacco is just about completed in all sections. Most planting activities for this crop are now confined to resetting in an attempt to secure optimum stands.

CORN: Likewise, the first planting of corn has generally been completed for some time. Due to losses sustained by young corn from cool weather and insect damage, considerable replanting will be necessary. In fact, in many instances, the crop is being plowed up and completely planted over again.

North Carolina farmers produced 449,000 bales of cotton (500 pounds gross weight) during 1953, some 21 per cent below the 1952 crop.

The apparent decline in the protein content of corn in recent years may be a result of lower maximum summer temperatures, that have prevailed in the corn belt since the mid-1930's.

North Carolina small grain farmers will be able to more than pay for any storage facilities erected this summer with profits made by holding their grain off the mid-harvest market.

Wheat acreage for harvest in North Carolina this year, 316,000 acres, is the lowest since 1930, when Tar Heel farmers harvested 265,000 acres.

Cows on North Carolina farms produced 161 million pounds of milk during April, 1954, some 17 million pounds more than was produced during April a year earlier.

Production of early Irish potatoes in North Carolina in 1954 is currently estimated at 3,075,000 bushels, 17 per cent below last year's output.

SOIL MOISTURE
According to weather-crops correspondents, soil moisture is favorable in practically all areas of the state. Only a few isolated areas in the mountains are too dry, while a few scattered areas in the lower Piedmont and Coastal Plains are on the wet side. On an average, the light rainfall received last week was just about adequate to maintain favorable soil conditions.

PLANTING ACTIVITIES
TOBACCO: The initial trans-

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Shown here with H. M. Dulin, manager of the Farmers Co-op., and Beauford Welch, factory trained poultry specialist, is a part of our weekly hatch of approximately 7,000 White Rock chicks. These chicks were hatched from eggs produced here in Haywood County, will be grown to market size by Haywood poultrymen, and many of them will come back to Haywood for table use.

HAYWOOD COUNTY FARMERS CO-OP
H. M. Dulin, Mgr.
Depot Street, Waynesville