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Farm Review and Forecast

Poultry Disease - Prevention Program Cited By Dearstyne

Dr. R. S. Dearstyne of N. C. State College, speaker at the poultry school here recently, pointed out that sickness and mortality are estimated to cost North Carolina poultry producers five million dollars each year.

The doctor added that preventive measures on a community basis are sound policies for disease control and suggested the following program for healthier flocks:

1. Purchase high quality, disease-free chicks or poult.
- A. Prevent transportation hazards by purchasing locally if desired type and quality are available.
- B. Buy only from reputable "Pullorum-Typhoid Clean" hatcheries; cheap chicks are a poor investment.
2. Construct poultry houses and provide equipment that permit good management practices with a minimum of labor.
- A. Clean thoroughly the equipment, the house, and the dooryard before reuse.
- B. Provide adequate floor, feed-hopper and watering space for all ages.
- C. Adjust brooding temperatures for the complete comfort of the chick.
- D. Separate brooding quarters from older chickens.
- E. Feed a balanced diet; the ability to resist disease germs is greatest in the well-nourished flock.
- F. Control windows for maximum ventilation without drafts.
- G. Remove and destroy runty, sick, and debilitated chickens as they may be spreading disease. Cull non-productive hens.
- H. Maintain a deep, loose litter; proper litter helps dilute and de-

stroy disease producing organisms.

I. House birds of different ages separately.

J. Burn, bury deeply, or drop in disposal pit all dead chickens.

3. Practice a quarantine program.

A. Keep visitors and salesmen from poultry houses and ranges; disease organisms may be carried on clothing and shoes of individuals.

B. Exclude dogs, cats, wild birds and rats from premises; they may be carriers of disease as well as wasteful with feed.

C. Avoid traffic from old to young birds; old birds may be carriers of leucosis and other diseases.

D. Refrain from using second-hand feed bags. Vacuum cleaned bags are not sterile.

E. Permit only clean coops and clean trucks on farm when selling chickens; a state law requires coop sanitation.

4. Adopt a sound vaccination program, considering the following information and precautions.

A. A killed virus vaccine is not capable of producing disease; live-virus vaccine is capable of producing disease.

B. Killed virus vaccines available today produce a more temporary immunity than live-virus vaccines.

C. Certain vaccines are prepared so as to be administered by one of several methods (drops, sprays, vapors, dusts, or in the drinking water). The virus employed in manufacturing a vaccine for a specific disease is basically the same regardless of the method of administration of the vaccine.

D. Avoid using two live-virus

WNC Hereford Sale Slated At Enka March 15

One of the finest consignments of horned and polled purebred Hereford cattle will be offered at the first annual Spring Hereford Sale sponsored by the Western North Carolina Hereford Association.

The sale will be held on March 15 at the Hominy Horse and Hound Pavilion, Enka, beginning at 12 noon.

A total of 20 WNC breeders have entered 14 bulls ready for service and 44 females, both bred and open.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

QUESTION: What's the safest procedure in transplanting dogwood and rhododendron?

ANSWER: First of all select small plants to start with. Wrap roots immediately in burlap to prevent drying. Cut branches back about a third. Don't plant too deeply. Water at time of planting and for several weeks afterwards as needed. Mulch with two to three inches of straw, sawdust, or leaves.

QUESTION: Should apple trees be pruned differently for different type sprayers?

ANSWER: It's desirable to know the kind of spray program and equipment to be used. Trees can be left somewhat thicker if they are to be sprayed by hand—pro-

vide the man doing the spraying does a good job. If you have large trees and plan to use one of the blower type sprayers, it's essential that the trees be opened up enough to permit the air and sprays to penetrate all parts of the tree.

QUESTION: How do North Carolina farm prices for eggs compare to the U. S. and Corn Belt farm prices?

ANSWER: Average U. S. prices are about 10 cents below N.C. and Nebraska farm prices are about 20 cents below N. C. prices.

SUN AND SAND NO FUN FOR SEAL



A SEAL NAMED IKE, long accustomed to frolicking about in the cold waters of the Pacific Ocean, is prepared for the worst as he arrives at the Phoenix Zoological Gardens. He carries a water canteen in case the zoo's supply should dry up. (International Soundphoto)

County CDP Meeting Set Here Tonight

At a countywide meeting of CDP officials at the courthouse Monday night, the annual CDP basketball tournament, community tours and picnics, garbage disposal, and rural fire protection will be discussed.

Attending the meeting will be county officers and directors, community chairmen, and CDP basketball coaches and players.

To help carry out the 1956 Community Development Program in Haywood County, chairman R. C. Sheffield of West Pigeon last week named committees on community tours, garbage disposal, and rural fire protection.

The tour committee is headed by R. C. Francis of Ratcliffe Cove and includes C. L. Alley of Allen's Creek, Mrs. Roy Robinson of Thickety, Jarvis Caldwell of Iron Duff, and Mrs. Walter Rhodamer of South Clyde. This committee will meet at 7 p.m. Monday and then make a report to the CDP officials at the regular meeting at 7:30.

The garbage disposal committee includes R. L. Justice of West Pigeon, chairman; W. W. Rowland of Saunook, Bill Hembree of Allen's Creek, Lloyd Justice of South Clyde, and Sherrill Jimison of Thickety.

On the rural fire protection committee are Fred Setzer of Morning Star, chairman; Edwin Jackson of South Clyde, and Hugh Ratcliffe of Ratcliffe Cove.

The last two committees will not make a report at the meeting Monday night, but both garbage

Timber Transactions Should Be Fair To Both Parties

Selling timber, like any other business transaction, should be fair to both parties, says Jim Andersen, State College extension forestry specialist.

Andersen adds that until very recently, such an idea would have seemed absurd to many people. Landowners were too often "stuck" when they sold their timber.

Now, occasionally, "the shoe is on the other foot", Andersen says that sometimes it's the timber-buyer who gets "burned".

Andersen says that while only a small percentage of timber sales find the buyers holding the bag, those few instances are used to justify sloppy harvesting practices. Buyers claim they must cut costs to come out ahead, resulting in "butchered" woods.

So Andersen advises the timber owner to consider more than price when selling timber. It's a good idea to consider the reputation of the buyer and insist on signing a written agreement which will insure that woods are left in a productive condition.

He warns that too much "price

Wendell Farmer Finds Reason For Low Yield

Walter Rogers of Wendell, Route 2, thinks that now he's found the reason his crops haven't been producing the way they should have been.

Wake County Assistant Agent C. L. Boone says that this year Rogers took soil samples of each field he plans to use. And results from the samples showed that the entire farm needs lime.

Rogers says he had already planned to change his fertilizer this year. But he had no idea the farm needed lime and probably wouldn't have been any better off.

pressure" on a buyer may lead to a disastrously poor job of logging—which may comply to the letter of the contract, yet leave a ravished woodlot.

Farmers have reported to USDA that they intend to raise 67 million turkeys in 1956, compared to 63 million in 1955.

Transplant Trees, Shrubs Before Active Growth Begins

By ROBERT SCHMIDT

Spring is just around the corner and fruit trees, vines and shrubs will soon begin active growth. Shrubs and trees that are to be moved or taken up for transplanting to new locations should be moved before they begin active growth. However, shrubs that are taken up with a ball of earth may be moved at any time if they are well-watered at transplanting time.

This is also a good time to plant strawberries, dewberries, raspberries, grapes, azaleas, camellias, asparagus crowns and pansies for next year's crop. Make cuttings of grapes and figs before the buds push out. They can be planted right out in a garden row for rooting.

This is the last call for grafting apples, pears and peaches. It doesn't matter if the trees to be grafted

show a little growth activity such as swelling of the buds, but the scions that are used must be perfectly dormant. It may be necessary to keep them in cold storage to keep them dormant.

Although pruning can be done at any time of the year it is best to prune fruit trees and deciduous shrubs during the dormant season. It is best for the trees and, with no leaves at this time, it is much easier for the pruner. Peach trees and grape vines may be pruned quite severely but apple and pear trees should be pruned lightly. Heavy pruning will delay and re-

duce fruit bearing.

In pruning shrubs attention should be given to the natural shape of the bush. A light thinning out is better than a severe cutting back. Of course there are some kinds of shrubs that require heavy pruning to keep them in bounds. Spring flowering shrubs such as forsythia, spiraea and flowering quince should not be pruned until they have finished blooming. Hybrid Tea and Floribunda roses are best pruned just as the buds are swelling, but climbing roses should be pruned only lightly until they have bloomed after which they should be severely pruned.

JEANNETTE PURCELL... is a member of the American Business Women's Association and her local and state bar associations. She was formerly legislative chairman of her state chapter of the Business and Professional Women's Club, and head of her local chapter. Jeannette was a delegate to the Senate Foreign Relations Sub-committee hearing on the United Nations.



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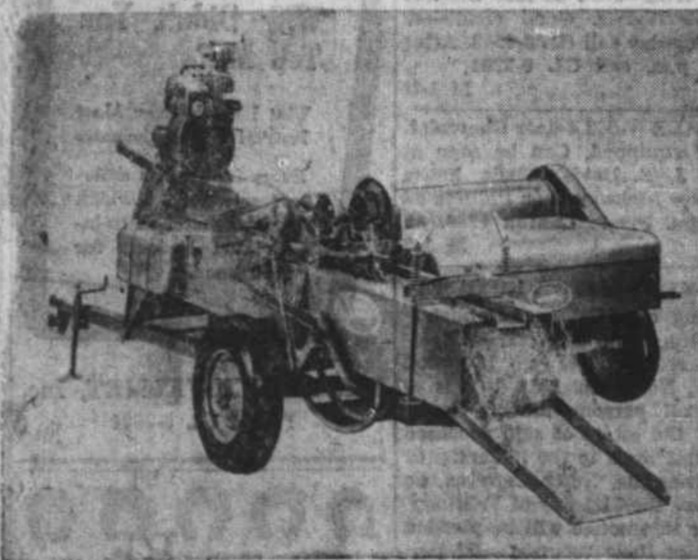
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Ford Motor Company announces a new automatic twine tie hay baler, designed for one-man operation and employing sweep fork feed, unique in the lowest-priced baler field. The new four-bales-a-minute machine is the Ford 250, available in three models, engine driven with starter or without starter, and power take-off.

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Conditioned Dry Cows Can Give Up To Ton Extra Milk

It's a proven fact. For each 100 lbs. of body weight a dry cow puts on you may expect from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. of extra milk in her lactation. Our farm visits show this is one of the most neglected phases of good dairying.

Regardless of what you feed, you should: dry off your cows two months before due to calve. This can be done by taking cows off silage and milking feed. Keep 'em off pasture. Just feed hay for a few days. Stop milking and don't milk again for 7 days, unless the udder shows painful swelling. A little pressure in the udder causes the system to "turn off the milk". After a week, milk out the bag and the cow is dry.

Now put her back on good hay and Purina D & F Chow fed straight or on D & F Chow Concentrate mixed with oats and barley. This special ration will put solid milk-making flesh on the cow — helps build her up so she can drop her calf easily, cleanly, quickly, usually within a couple of hours. And, the extra milk you get usually pays back 3 or 4 times more than the feed cost. Try it on a couple of cows and see.

BROODER HOUSE MANAGEMENT MAY MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

Your personal management of the brooder house before and after baby chicks arrive may make the difference between success and failure! Give them every possible chance to live and grow.

Whether an old timer or a novice with baby chicks... ask for information about baby chick management. We'll give you complete information about preparing the house, cleaning and sanitizing feeders and waterers, covering the litter for the first 4 days, recommended hover temperatures, use of chick guards, roosts and feeding. A few minutes making sure everything is right can save you many dollars.

NEW SUPER STARTENA TO GO WITH YOUR WELL-BRED CHICKS

They go together like bees and honey... well-balanced baby chicks and Purina Super Chick Startena. Compared to the U. S. average of 185 eggs a well-bred chick will lay from 200-210 eggs per year. For a few cents extra chick cost the feeder stands to get about 20 extra eggs worth about 3 cents each for an extra 60 cents income per bird.

1. Super growth... 5.6% faster growth than the 1955 formula.
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4. Super vigor... bright colored legs and even feathering. New ingredient in formula gives chicks pep and vigor.
5. With all these extras Purina Super Chick Startena costs less this year. Get the facts on this good buy!

"FAST-START" TWINS MOST POPULAR PIG STARTERS IN NATION

Just a year after famous Purina Pig Startena found her twin... Baby Pig Chow... they have teamed up to become the nation's most popular pig starting team. Thousands of hog men have found the "Fast-Start" Twins gave them early gains at low, low cost... costs they hadn't dreamed possible.

Baby Pig Chow is nutritionally good and tastes even better. One 50-lb. bag feeds a litter. Start them on it at about 7 days, earlier if the sow is a poor milker. After Baby Pig Chow switch to Pig Startena and your pigs will be many pounds toward market weight at weaning time.

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