

Good Farming Program Saves Soil and Moisture

Soil conservation and water conservation go hand in hand, says E. C. Jernigan, project manager of the Soil Conservation Service in Davidson County. Both depend upon a well-planned farm program in which soil-building practices play the most important part.

Five simple and inexpensive farm practices are suggested by the Soil Conservation Service and State College Extension Service as contributory to soil and water conservation. They are as follows:

First—Subsoiling. Break the land well and subsoil to a depth of 18 to 20 inches. This will increase the water-holding capacity of the soil.

Second—Terracing and strip cropping. Break down the slope with a system of terracing and strip cropping that will slow down the water and reduce erosion.

Third—Liming. To improve the physical condition by neutralizing the acids and increasing the legume crop yields.

Fourth—Rotations. Plan a rotation that will include as much close-growing vegetation as possible.

Fifth—Retirement of lands. Take out of cultivation and put to pastures or trees all lands that cannot produce crops at a profit.

Map Aids In Working Out Farming Program

The farmer who wishes to have a well balanced, profitable farming program next year will stand a better chance of succeeding if he works out beforehand a systematic, budgeted system of operation.

First he should consider the type of land he has, then determine what he can and desires to produce on it, said Dr. G. W. Forster, agricultural economist of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

He should estimate the number of acres he wishes to devote to various crops, the yield expected, the livestock and poultry he wishes to raise, and the commodities he expects to sell.

After making preliminary estimates, he should study them to see whether they will make for a well balanced program. If not, he can then make the necessary adjustments.

It may be he will need to produce more feed for his stock, or he may see that it is necessary to cut down on cash crop acreage to produce crops for soil-building or for home consumption, Dr. Forster pointed out.

Be sure to estimate all expenses and compare them with the total expected income, the doctor continued. The program should yield as large a profit as is consistent with good farming practices.

In working out next year's farming budget, it is important to know the size and type of various fields. By making a map of the farm, the farmer can have a definite guide to go by.

Such a map does not have to be as exact as one made by a civil engineer, Dr. Forster explained, but it should show the approximate boundaries and areas of various fields, the location of buildings, roads, woodlands, and pastures.

Prepare Now For Pig Litters Next Spring

The successful swine producer, like all other good farmers, looks ahead.

He prepares now for things he plans to do this winter and next spring, said H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at N. C. State College.

Now is the time to plan for the spring litter of pigs, he added. "If you have not already done so, plant some clover, rye, wheat, oats, or barley on a field where hogs have not ranged since it was last cultivated. "Keep all hogs off the field until the sows are ready to farrow next spring. This will provide a clean range for the pigs to run in until they are four months old, or until they attain a weight of about 100

pounds. "Sows for spring farrowing should be bred by the early part of November, at the latest. October 15 to November 1 is the best period. "If you do not have a portable farrowing house, see your county agent or write the agricultural editor at State College for a copy of blue print No. 160, which gives full instructions for building such a house for one sow and a litter of pigs."

Taylor also suggested that in November some crop should be planted to furnish winter grazing for the swine herd. Castrate pigs when they are four to five weeks old.

Build a self-feeder: one will save the labor of mixing and feeding slop and also keep before the hogs at all times the feeds they should have. Feeders, built by plan No. 217, will accommodate one to seven hogs, and one by plan No. 61 will accommodate up to 25 hogs. Plans may be secured free from the agricultural editor at State College.

Nance To Discuss Pork Preparation

With the arrival of cooler days and nights, farmers are again turning their attention to the annual task of "hog-killing."

In a radio talk on Monday, November 9, R. E. Nance, professor of animal husbandry at State College, will tell the Carolina Farm Features audiences of the most scientific methods of killing and curing their pork.

There are many old-fashioned notions about preparing pork which cause thousands of dollars to slip through North Carolina farmers' fingers every year because the growers didn't know how or failed to use more modern practices, Nance declares.

For example, says the swine expert, one of the most common beliefs is that hogs have to be killed on the coldest day of mid-winter. The job then is disagreeable, and, too, there is a great danger of the meat freezing on the outside before the animal heat escapes from around the bone.

The best time to kill, he points out, is a cool, dry afternoon. Allow the carcasses to hang in the smoke house or barn overnight and chill out slowly but thoroughly before cutting and curing the meat the following morning.

The proper time, proper tools, proper methods of handling, as well as other successful practices will be discussed in this talk.

COW MAKES CHEAPER MILK WHEN FED MUCH ROUGHAGE

"Good pasture and other roughages," observes O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, "are the basis for a low feed cost in producing milk and butterfat."

There are two reasons why pasture and other home-grown roughages help cut the cost of producing milk. They are usually the cheapest crops in which the farmer can grow feed nutrients, and the cow can eat enough good roughage to obtain more than half the nutrients she needs for her highest milk yield.

In a series of long-time feeding experiments Bureau dairymen are feeding cows on different kinds of roughage exclusively, and also on the roughages with grain in addition. The Bureau now has 120 records, one half showing the production when the sows were fed on roughage alone, and the other half when the same cows were fed a full ration of grain in addition to roughage. The group on the roughage ration produced an annual average of 11,417 pounds of milk and 407 pounds of butterfat per cow, compared to 18,679 pounds of milk and 655 pounds of butterfat per cow when fed the full ration of grain and roughage.

These cows produced 61 and 62 percent as much milk and butterfat, respectively, on roughage alone as they produced when fed grain in addition to roughage, which serves to show the important part the cheaper nutrients play in the production of milk or butterfat.

In citing these figures, the dairy chief points out that the cows in these feeding tests received only the best quality roughage, a point which some dairymen fail to value properly. To make the most of roughage, it must be of good quality and the cows must be accustomed to eating large quantities.

COUNTY TAX SALE (Continued From Page Two)

Table listing county tax sale items including names, addresses, and amounts. Includes sections for BELVIDERE TOWNSHIP-WHITE and BELVIDERE TOWNSHIP-COLORED.

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Advertisement for Camel Cigarettes featuring the slogan "I feel cheered up at mealtime and after..." and an image of a man smoking.