

Devoted to the interests of Transylvania Farmers and their problems.

FARMER'S PAGE

EDITED BY: C. M. Douglas, under the supervision of J. A. Glazener, J. F. Corbin, and the Farmers of this county.

BOYD FARMERS HOLD ENTHUSIASTIC MEET

Permanent Officers Chosen—One Hundred People Are Present

Farming interests of Boyd Township were well represented at an enthusiastic meeting held Monday night at Enon School house when a hundred people gathered to take part in steps which will lead to a better community, not only in farming but as a social unit as well.

A well planned program was carried out, with string music, singing, and speeches added to the evening's entertainment. Permanent officers to serve in the township as leaders in the 5-10 Year Plan that is gaining headway throughout the county and all of Western North Carolina, were elected as follows:

Chairman, T. G. Miller; vice chairman, E. H. Jones; secretary treasurer, N. L. Ponder; chaplain, Rev. J. L. Krugg; pianist, Miss Garnet Lyday. These officers with the several committee chairmen selected will have charge of the plans which will be mapped out as a community program.

Several committees were appointed to have charge of various activities to be carried out in the community, with two or more committees to be selected at the next meeting of the group, which will be held on Monday night, April 11. Included on the list of committees appointed and to be appointed are: Lime, Livestock, Trucking, Poultry, Finance, Marketing, Welfare, Public Grounds, Conservation, and Entertainment. Chairmen and members of these committees will be announced upon completion of the survey that is being finished in the township now.

Prof. J. A. Glazener spoke enthusiastically of the work that is being done in the community and of the wide interest that is being taken. He declared that in going into the Farm Improvement Program, that there would be no drastic changes noted at once; that the aims of the movement was to gradually build up from that which is now on hand until, step by step, conditions would be improved to near perfection. He urged the cooperation of every person in the community in the work, ladies included, declaring that there was enough work and to spare for every one.

TWIN CALVES BORN AT FARM OF DICKSON BOYS

Old Man Depression was hit a hard blow Tuesday when twin calves were presented to the Dickson Farm near Selma, by an Ayreshire grade cow. Both calves are reported as healthy, happy, and eating heartily.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE—6 weeks old pullets, Pure Blood Barred Rocks; priced reasonable. Several hundred ready. MARCUS WILLIAMS, near Camp Carolina, Brevard.

FOR SALE—40 bushels of selected Green Mountain Seed Potatoes. \$1 per bushel while they last. H. B. GLAZENER, Connettee section, Brevard.

FOR SALE—Evergreens, flowering shrubs and hardy flower plants of many varieties, real cheap. See Mrs. John C. Tinsley, Maple street, Brevard.

FOR SALE—Purebred Rhode Island Red baby chicks. \$10 per hundred; 25 baby chicks with mother hen, \$3.50. Mrs. Eli Huggins, Brevard, Rte. 3.

CUSTOM BROODING—Will have space for 500 baby chicks April 13 or 14. Up-to-date steam outfit. Marcus Williams, near Camp Carolina, Brevard.

FOR SALE—Selected Dahlia bulbs—very cheap. See Mrs. W. H. Arrowood, Lake Toxaway.

We Pay Cash for Chickens, Eggs, Potatoes

Heavy Hens	12c
Light Hens	10c
Clean Fresh Eggs	12c
Corn—	
Cash	35c
In Trade	40c
Potatoes	50c

B. & B. Feed & Seed Company

BREVARD, N. C.

Prices subject to change any time

WORK ON LIME BIN STARTS SATURDAY

Actual construction work will be begun on the Penrose Cooperative Lime station Saturday of this week, according to announcement made by W. L. Talley, chairman of the committee in charge of the work. Labor for the project will be donated by citizens of the Little River community and Boyd township, these two communities being joint operators of the cooperative association.

Building material has been laid down, and the work is expected to be finished within a few days. The building will be erected on property donated by Mr. Talley, and will be located near the Penrose station, which site was selected as a central location for the two communities.

Purpose of the lime association is to furnish farmers of that section of the county with limestone at first cost, several carloads to be kept on hand at all times for the convenience of those who wish to purchase small or large quantities.

FATHER-SON MEET PLANS ARE MADE

Plans are practically complete for the Father-Son Banquet an annual affair that is staged by members of the Vocational Agriculture classes of Brevard High school. This much looked forward to event will be staged Friday evening, April 8, in the Brevard High school auditorium, and all boys of the class are expected to be present with their dads as honor guests. Prof. J. A. Glazener, instructor, and a few invited guests will make up the party.

Girls of the Home Economics department, under the supervision of Mrs. Pat Kinzey, will have charge of preparing and serving the banquet meal. Committees appointed by President John Collins, includes: Decoration committee, Clyde McCrary, Ven Kelly, Virgil Gillespie, Louis Meece. Program Committee: Max Wilson, Merrimon Shuford, Eugene Dickson, Miss Shipman.

Reception Committee, Bruce Reid, Bill Bryson, George Justice, Sidney Sigard, William Gash.

Dinner Committee: James Mills, David Ashworth, Andrew J. Boggs, Lester King, Bruce Watson, Charles Dickson.

CREAM ROUTE WILL BRING MUCH MONEY

Dr. Teil of the Biltmore Farms Dairy, advocated establishment of cream routes in Transylvania county as a means of obtaining ready cash, in a speech delivered to the Vocational Agriculture students of Brevard High school Friday afternoon. Dr. Teil said that his company would be glad to assist in the establishment of cream routes in the county, and pointed to the fact that the company, which manufactures and sells great quantities of milk products each year, was being forced to buy a large part of the raw cream from outside the state.

Much interest was shown by the boys in the plan set forth by the dairy expert, and many questions of interest to the boys in their class work were asked the speaker.

GOOD PLATFORM IS OFFERED FARMERS

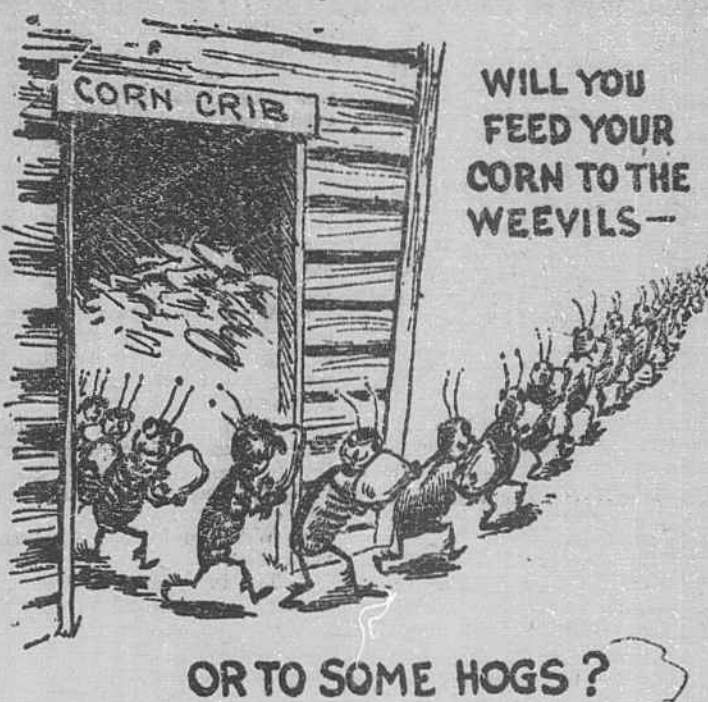
1. A good garden, canned vegetables and fruits, a milk cow, a flock of hens, and a few pigs for every farm.
2. Reduce cash expenditures for farm operations and receive cash income from several farm products.
3. Reduce the cost of maintaining work stock and the production of milk, beef, pork, and spring lambs for market by developing good pastures, growing legume hay and necessary grain feeds. Store surplus hay for future use.
4. Depend more on lime, legumes, and farm manures for fertilizing purposes.
5. Sow land of mediocre fertility and hill land in grasses and clovers for grazing and improvement.
6. Terrace hill lands and sow winter cover crops to prevent erosion. Keep farm implements in repair and under shelter when not in use.
7. Grow cultivated crops on the best land on the farm, limiting the acreage of tobacco, corn, cotton, potatoes, etc., to amount that can be economically handled with the men and horse labor available on the farm to assure quality as well as quantity production.
8. Improve the production of livestock by use of pure-bred sires, by the sale of inferior animals, and by better feeding and care.
9. Keep farm records to determine types of farming that pay best. Prepare credit statement for banker and keep it up to date from year to year. This practice will put the farm on a better business basis, aid credit standing, and inspire confidence between banker and farmer.
10. Cooperate with other farmers in buying needed supplies and in marketing farm products.

LITTLE RIVER MEET HELD WEDNESDAY

Farmers and Farm women gathered in an interesting meeting at the Little River school house Wednesday evening, the program for the evening being the furtherance of agricultural interest of that section. Due to the News going to press on Wednesday night, details of the meeting are not available for this week's issue of the paper, but will be carried next week.

Citizens of the Little River section, both ladies and men, are very much interested in better farming methods, and are proving this interest in their attendance in large numbers at the regular Wednesday night get-together meetings held at the school house, at which Prof. J. A. Glazener leads discussions of various phases of farm work.

Mitchell county farmers who had planted early gardens and otherwise taken advantage of the warm winter weather saw their plans all go wrong when temperatures of from 20 down to 4 degrees prevailed during the recent cold snap.



POTATO PLANTING TIME COMES NEXT

(By J.F. Corbin)
During the next three weeks most of the potato crop of the county will be planted. Potatoes being a crop that requires a cool climate in which to grow makes it necessary to plant them and let them do most of their growing before hot weather. Potatoes are naturally the best money crop on most farms in the county. Potatoes have the possibility of becoming a great source of wealth in adopted in growing them. If reasonably good practices are employed in the county if proper practices are growing potatoes, and they can be sold at even a low price, you are almost sure of a profit.

We should not fret so much about the selling price but about the producing price. We have charge of the growing price, but little to do with the selling price. Too many people try a certain practice one or two times, under perhaps, abnormal conditions and conclude ever afterward that it is either good or bad. The only practice that is worth following is one that has produced results over a long period of years. Of the most important practices influencing the yield of potatoes, the following are among them:

- 1.—Type of soil.
- 2.—Condition of soil.
- 3.—Amount of humus in soil.
- 4.—Preparation of seed bed.
- 5.—Date of planting.
- 6.—Quality and amount of seed used.
- 7.—Amount of manure, how applied and when applied.
- 8.—Kind and amount of fertilizer used.
- 9.—Method of covering seed.
- 10.—Method of cultivation.
- 11.—Method of spraying.

Some of these methods will be discussed in our meeting Tuesday night.

CHANGING POULTRY FEED IS DANGEROUS

It is a wise plan to use home-grown feeds for poultry but it is a poor policy to substitute poorer feeds in an effort to keep down expenses. To do so may cut deeply into the profits to be expected from the flocks this season.

"Poultry has suffered along with other farm crops but due to the drop in feed prices in proportion to the prices being received for eggs and because of the mild winter permitting production to stay at level, poultrymen have been much encouraged to go ahead with their work," says Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at State College. "However, some poultrymen have attempted to increase their margin of profit by decreasing the feeding or substituting certain feeds which do not give as good results. One of the main substitutions being practiced is to use vegetable protein feeds for animal protein feeds. Soybean meal and peanut meal are good if used in limited quantities but they should not entirely displace the animal protein especially at this season of the year when production is heavy and the eggs are being used for hatching."

Any radical change from the usual methods of feeding at this time is likely to be reflected in the hatchability of the eggs or the livability of the chicks, Mr. Dearstyne says. The breeding hens should be fed so that they will produce only the highest quality of eggs.

Mr. Dearstyne insists that green feed, plenty of sunlight, an adequate mineral supply and milk in some form should be fed the birds to get the best eggs for producing healthy chicks. If the breeding birds are to go through a long laying season and maintain body weight, they must be fed a balanced ration. It is particularly unwise to depend on grain feeds alone without mash.

WARMTH ESSENTIAL TO BABY CHICKS

Brooding baby chicks, although looking to be comparatively easy, is by no means just buying them from the hatchery and turning them loose with the hope that Nature in its providence will take care of the investment. They must have care, lots of it, when real small—and above all—plenty of warmth.

A sad sight was witnessed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Case, who reside on the Boylston road, last week; 100 beautiful Rhode Island Red chicks one week old, and only three alive. Mr. Case, going in for baby chicks for the first time, was at a loss to understand why his chicks had died all of a sudden like, and sent word to Prof. J. A. Glazener of the Brevard High school, to pay him a visit and look over his troubles.

Prof. Glazener diagnosed the case as lack of warmth with resultant illness that depleted the otherwise healthy baby Reds. Mr. and Mrs. Case, while lavishing all the attention that could be possible on the chicks, had failed to keep the attractive and neat home-made brooder house warm enough.

Authorities on baby chicks stress the need for warmth for the first several weeks. "Purina Poultry Book" gives these instructions regarding brooding heat: "To start chicks off 95 to 97 degrees Fahrenheit temperature must be maintained for the first week, after which it can be allowed to drop to 88-90. Lower the temperature as the chicks get older."

A safe plan for the novice to follow, before beginning with baby chicks, would be to see either Prof.

ROSMAN FARMERS IN POTATO STUDY

Interesting Study Is Scheduled for Next Tuesday Night

Farmers of the Rosman section met at the High School building Tuesday night and took up the study of potato raising, using the individual experiences of the farmers as basis for discussions. Last year potato projects, of both adults and members of the Vocational Agriculture class were discussed and boys in the agriculture class made analysis of results in an endeavor to show the why and wherefore of increased or decreased yields. This was done as part of the regular class work which is supervised by Prof. John F. Corbin.

Any person of the county who raised 250 or more bushels of potatoes per acre last year is urged to be present at the meeting to be held next Tuesday night, April 5, and tell of the methods of culture followed.

Several people of the county reported yields of 250 and more bushels of potatoes last year, and it is with the view to increased yields that they are requested to pass along information, as to seed, fertilizer, types of soil and anything that will be of value to others who are interested in potato growing.

J. A. Glazener or Prof. J. F. Corbin. Either of these gentlemen will be glad to go into detail as to methods of procedure, and are specialists in this line.

TRY OUR WANT ADS.

Healthy Chicks need PURINA POULTRY CHOWS

Purina All-Mash Startena Chow—A complete mash to be fed without scratch feed to baby chicks. Is excellent for feeding broilers straight through until marketed.

Purina Chick Chow—Small-size scratch for baby chicks. Made from a variety of several choice grains.

Purina Chick Growers Chow—Mash to be fed with scratch feed to growing chicks from end of sixth week to maturity.

Purina Intermediate Hen Chow—Medium-size scratch for growing chicks. Made of a variety of choice, cleaned grains.

Purina Egg Chowder—Laying mash for the most exacting commercial poultryman or breeder who has high-producing hens and practices good management.

Purina Lay Chow—The most economical laying mash for all feeders except the specialized commercial poultrymen or breeders who properly use Purina Egg Chowder or Purina Breeder Egg Chowder.

Purina Egg Chowder (32%)—A high-protein mash to be fed with large quantities of home-grown grain.

Purina Hen Chow—Scratch grain for laying hens and developing pullets. Made from a variety of selected grains.

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