

Devoted to the interests of Transylvania Farmers and their problems.

# FARMER'S PAGE

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## DAIRYING SHOWS DECIDED INCREASE

Number of Dairy Cows Shows By Census Report To Be On Up-Grade.

A recent government report indicates that the number of dairy cows on farms is larger than a year ago, and that the number is increasing. Reports from a large number of farmers indicate that they are planning further increases in milk cows next year. Foreign prices of dairy products have declined the last few months during the season when they usually rise. A year ago, the New York price of butter was about the same as the foreign price. During the last year the price of Danish butter has declined about a third, while our prices have been nearly stable. We now have a price advantage of about 9 cents per pound. The price advantage which we now have over foreign butter can be maintained only when we produce less butter in this country than we need. Imports of butter are small, and if our production increases relative to our demand this price advantage may be lost.

On the demand side the industrial depression and unemployment situation indicates a curtailment in the purchase of dairy products. As their incomes are reduced people reduce their purchases of cream and butter before they give up such cheaper foods as bread and potatoes. If butterfat prices go lower it will be very difficult to make dairying profitable on bought feeds. Profits will be possible only to those who provide for abundant pastures and plenty of good quality roughage feeds, relying only to a limited extent on purchased grain feed. The same is even more marked in the case of beef cattle. Hog production has been over-expanded and the margin between the value of feed and pork is rapidly narrowing. Expansion in sheep production does not appear advisable. This year as usual flocks of sheep in moderate numbers may add to net incomes by providing a means of consuming feed along fence rows and other places which would otherwise go to waste.

## HOME GARDENS THIS YEAR ARE ESSENTIAL

Due to a relatively large amount of unemployment in the cities and the low buying power of rural people, there are special reasons for having good home gardens this year in both city and country. A half-acre garden will provide a supply of fresh vegetables for a family of four and a surplus for sale.

It is extremely important that land owners and tenants raise a considerable part of their food supply in a home garden this year. The many advantages of growing vegetables at home are well known, but the stimulus to put over a well-planned garden program is lacking among people who need it most. Often those who are least able to buy fresh vegetables are least interested in growing them.

Now is the time to begin active gardening. It is not necessary to wait until the moon is right, or until frosts are over. A heavy application of stable manure, compost or commercial fertilizer should be made; then the land should be turned, harrowed and laid off in shallow rows two and one-half feet apart. Small backyard gardens can be spaded up and prepared entirely by hand if necessary. The seed should be planted and covered according to directions on the package. After the seed are covered it is often advisable to roll the wheel of a wheelbarrow down the row or use some other means to firm the soil on the seed.

The following 11 kinds of vegetables may be planted immediately, as they will endure light frosts: Beets, cabbage, carrots, endive, kale, lettuce, mustard, parsnips, peas, Irish potatoes, radishes. The radishes, mustard and endive will be ready to gather in a little more than a month. The peas, beets and lettuce will require nearly two months, while the potatoes, carrots, parsnips, beets and cabbage will not be available until early summer.

In addition to planting the above named vegetables in the open immediately, seed of tomatoes, pepper and eggplants should be planted in flats and kept in protected places to be transferred later to the field.

Scotland County farmers have ordered 450 bushels of improved cotton seed for planting this spring.

## FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE—Pure bred Barred Rock baby chicks, \$10.00 per hundred or 25 with mother hen \$3.25. Address Mrs. Eli Huggins, Brevard Route 3.

FOR SALE—Ten, six weeks old Duroc-Poland-China pigs, \$5.00 each for 6 weeks old pigs, \$6.00 each for 8 weeks old pigs. See Edgar Glazener, Brevard Route 1.

FOR SALE. Good 1200 pound work horse, work anywhere. See W. J. RAINES, Lake Toxaway, N. C.

## LITTLE RIVER FARM ORGANIZATION HAS MADE BIG HEADWAY

Fourteen Active Committees Carry On Every Phase Of The Club Work.

### PART OF COUNTY'S WORK IN THE 5-10 YEAR PLAN

Lime House Already Constructed And Other Activities Now In Progress.

More than 120 Little River farmers, farm women and agriculture students gathered at the Little River school house Thursday evening April 14 and the 15 working committees chosen to carry out the objects of the 5-10 year farm plan were announced and their duties outlined in detail. The committees were chosen by the officers of the Little River organization Tuesday evening before the mass meeting.

\$20.00 in cash was raised to apply on the construction of the lime house and as the Brevard News goes to press the house has been completed and an order placed by Prof. Julian A. Glazener for 3 car loads of lime. This limehouse is a joint house for both the Little River and Penrose farmers.

The meeting was of a very enthusiastic nature, enjoyable music and refreshments adding to the interest of the session.

The following working committees were announced:

Crops—Claude Shuford, Harley Merrill, Amos McCall, Hamilton Shipman.

Trucking—John Merrill, Riley Merrill, Ed Mackey, Walter Nicholson, Farmer McCrary.

Livestock—E. O. Shipman, Ossie Merrill, Harold Hart, Frank Shuford, Joe Raynard, Doyle Hamilton.

Lime—Harley Merrill, Claude Shuford, W. M. George, John Merrill, Joe Merrill.

Transportation—Frank Shuford, Dave Merrill, Vernon Gosnell.

Marketing—Walter Shipman, John Merrill, Martin Shipman, Farmer McCrary, V. C. Orr.

Entertainment—Miss Hybernia Shipman, Mrs. Harley Merrill, T. J. McCall, Newton Pickelsimer, Miss May George, Vernon Gosnell, Neal Hamilton.

Poultry—Mrs. Jim Merrill, Mrs. Volney Orr, Mrs. Frank Shuford, Vernon Gosnell, Mrs. George Merrill.

Reading Circle—Mrs. Flora Hart, Miss Hybernia Shipman, Miss Nell McCrary, Hays Merrill, Merrimon Shuford.

Public Grounds Improvement—Miss Flora Merrill, Mrs. Roscoe McCall, Mrs. E. H. Mackey, Rev. Walter Holtzclaw, Hubert Heath, W. R. Kilpatrick, Frank Shuford.

Fair—Mrs. Frank Shuford, Mrs. Harold Hart, Mrs. E. H. Mackey, Miss Rena Merrill, Miss Flora Merrill, Mrs. Claude Shuford, Mrs. Harley Merrill, Mrs. Martin Shipman.

Welfare—A. B. McCall, Flora Merrill, Rev. John Scott, Otis Merrill, Tira Duncan.

Gardening—Mrs. E. H. Mackey, Mrs. H. E. Shipman, Mrs. Arthur Hawkins, Mrs. Mary Heath, Mrs. Bert Lee.

Canning and Preserving—Miss Rena Merrill, Mrs. Walter Holtzclaw, Mrs. Julian Allison, Miss Arma Merrill, Mrs. Mitch George, Mrs. Sallie Hamilton, Mrs. Claude Shuford.

## MILK AND VEGETABLE DIET ECONOMICAL

For \$8.94 per week a family of five members may be well fed, and if they have a good garden and fruits this amount may be substantially reduced.

Authority for the above statement is Miss Helen Kennedy, extension nutritionist at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After making it she followed with statements as to how it should be done.

Each member of the family, she continued, should have plenty of milk. The standard is one quart per child and one pint per adult. Add to this five servings of vegetables and fruits including a leafy and a raw fruit or vegetable; one or more servings of whole grain cereal or bread; two servings of eggs, meats, cheese or other protein foods, and 6 to 8 glasses of water.

A budget sufficient to feed a family of five for a week is given by Miss Kennedy. It includes: 20 to 24 pounds cereals, 85c; 28 quarts milk, \$3.22; 6 to 8 pounds meat, fish, eggs or cheese, \$1.62; 35 to 40 pounds vegetables and fruits, \$2.18. (If supplied from home garden this cost may be eliminated); 3 to 4 pounds fats, 46c; sugar and syrup, 42c; 1 pound coffee, 19c.

A total of \$8.94 is sufficient to keep the family in good health. If a choice must be made between fully satisfying the appetite with a one-sided diet, such as bread, meat and syrup, or using smaller amounts of well-balanced foods, the latter choice is wise in that health and energy are conserved, Miss Kennedy said.

Seventy-five farmers from eight counties inspected 126 head of beef cattle fed at the Caledonia Prison farm this winter, says J. B. Britt, Halifax County Agent. A meeting was held at the farm on the day the cattle were shipped.

## BREED, FEED, WEED, ARE FUNDAMENTALS

Pure-Bred Stock Essential To Successful Operation Of Dairy.

To "breed, feed and weed" are recognized as the three fundamentals of profitable dairying. The sure and most economical way to increase the average production of the herd and thereby increase profits is to use a purebred sire from high-yielding strains of cattle. This means of improvement is within the reach of practically any farmer who sets out to breed a herd of profitable milk cows.

A striking example of the improvement in milk and butter production which can be expected by the use of a purebred bull on cows of common breeding is that furnished by experiments carried on by the Iowa Agricultural College, and covering a period of several years. The scrub cows of a herd whose average yearly production was 4,110 pounds of milk and 191 pounds of butterfat were bred to a purebred bull of high-yielding ancestry. The daughters and granddaughters in turn were also bred to bulls of high-producing dairy strains and records were kept of their milk and butter production. The average yearly production of the half-purebred daughters was 5,828 pounds of milk, and increase of nearly 42 per cent, and 266 pounds of butterfat, an increase of 30 per cent over the production of their dams.

In the third generation the daughters of these half-bred cows averaged 8,106 pounds of milk and 365 pounds of butterfat, or almost double the production of their common-bred granddams.

## PLANT DAHLIAS FOR BEAUTIFYING LAWN

A soil that will produce good vegetables will grow dahlias and no more beautiful spot can be had about any home than a dahlia garden. Locate it in a sunny spot with partial shade in the afternoon and protected from the drying winds of summer for best success.

These, in brief, are suggestions made by Robert Schmidt of the horticultural department at State College to those who wish to have some of these beautiful flowers about the place this season. If the soil is rich, no fertilizer treatment is needed when the clumps are planted but if the soil is poor and run down, it may be wise to turn under a liberal application of well-rotted stable manure. Whatever the treatment at planting time, when the dahlia plants get about 15 inches high, top-dress them with a good potato fertilizer but do not let the fertilizer come closer than about 6 inches from the hill.

In dividing dahlias for planting, keep in mind, he says, that the eyes are found on the base of the stem or crown and not on the roots themselves. A root without an eye is worthless. On the other hand one good root with one eye is all that is necessary for a strong plant. The medium-sized roots are better than the large ones. Mr. Schmidt recommends planting dahlias from April 1 to late June in the vicinity of Raleigh. The best average time from May 1 to May 15. Early plantings will give blooms from July until frost. Dahlias, he says, should be planted 6 inches deep in sandy soils and not over 4 to 5 inches deep in heavy soils. Space the hills three feet apart in rows from 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart. If several sprouts come up, thin them out to one. It is also necessary to stake the plants so that they may not be injured by hard rains and wind storms. When the plants get about 12 to 15 inches tall tie them to the stakes and make later tyings as the plants grow taller.

## FIVE RULES FOR THE IDEAL FARM

The following is a list of five rules for the farmer who desires to make his farm convenient, healthful and profitable. The rules are being studied in a number of schools and applied in actual use upon numerous farms.

(1) Completion of pantry shelf for winter use. (2) Promotion of fall and winter gardens in co-operation with teachers of agriculture. (3) Introduction of campaigns for a good cow in every home producing milk in large enough quantity for a quart of milk a day for every child and a pint a day surplus for market; a poultry flock adequate to produce eggs for the table daily; some for market and poultry for serving two or three times weekly. (4) A campaign for the inclusion of small fruit such as grapes, strawberries, Himalaya berries and figs in the farm program. (5) Planning for the disposal of surplus, through curb market, retail stores or roadside markets.

It is suggested that the Bulky Lax poison be scattered on a seed bed before garden or truck crops are planted, especially before transplanting. It will save many plants as the cut worms will be cleaned out.

There has been an epidemic of milk fever among cows in Pamlico County. Six cows were sick in two weeks time, says the county agent.

## In The Presence of The Mighty

Citizens of Transylvania County are gathering this week in the school auditoriums of Brevard and Rosman, to glory in the accomplishments and manifest their pride in the achievements of the young men and young women and the boys and the girls who are ending their school year. No right thinking citizen can attend these events at Commencement time without being deeply impressed with the fact that they are in the presence of those who will, within a few short years, be numbered among the mighty men and women of State and Nation.

## Ideas and Ideals

Among the school boys and girls of this Commencement time there are future lawyers, doctors, ministers, writers, business leaders, industrial captains, engineers, and numerous other high and noble callings to young men and women. We glory in the ambition of each and every one of these, and pray most earnestly for the greatest measure of success possible for all of them. We sincerely trust that their fondest dreams may come true, and that they shall have full realization of their high ideals.

## Yet We Are Somewhat Partial

Our work and our business, our environment and our school of thought, lead us into a position of being emphatically partial in our admiration for certain groups in these schools. We are thinking of the classes in vocational agriculture and home economics. We admire the lawyer, the doctor, the preacher, the writer, but we dearly love the man who goes out into the great open fields of Nature to plant the seed and reap the harvest of those crops so essential to the life of the human family. To us, that is the most noble of all labor, and most worthwhile of all effort. Next in importance, as we view it, is the woman in the Home who takes Nature's crops and prepares the food in proper manner for the children of men. Hence the importance of the

## Agriculture and Home Economics Classes

To these young men and young women we bow, with heads and hearts filled with hope for their future success and happiness. These are the young men and young women upon whose shoulders the future success of this county rests. Agriculture is the basis of all wealth, and the home is the very foundation stone in our civilization. All the professions known to man, all the business enterprises of the world, all the progress that can ever be made, all depends upon Agriculture as the first and finest source of wealth.

Transylvania county is rich in the possession of these fine boys and girls in the classes of Agriculture and Home Economics. We wish for you every good thing that can come into your lives.

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