

Devoted to the interests of Transylvania Farmers and their problems.

FARMER'S PAGE

EDITED BY MARK T. ORR, under the supervision of J. A. Glazener, J. F. Corbin, and the Farmers of this county.

FARMERS' QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS

Q. My cows are so troubled by flies that they do not give as much milk as they should. The cows are also restless at milking time. What can I do to prevent this?

A. All breeding places for flies should be destroyed. This is a major precaution and should be taken for the sake of the family as well as the cows. Manure should be hauled to the fields each day, and if this is impossible, it should be moved as far as possible away from the barn as it furnishes an ideal breeding place for flies. As an added precaution, the animals should be sprayed or rubbed once or twice a day with a fly repellent mixture. This will prove effective if applied thoroughly and regularly.

Q. My beans are being ruined by a bug or beetle that eats through the leaves. Please give me some control for this insect.

A. Spray immediately with magnesium arsenate mixture made of adding five tablespoonsful of magnesium arsenate to three gallons of water. Be sure, however, to apply this spray to the under side of the leaves as practically all the feeding is done on that side.

Q. What can I do to prevent chicken pox in my flocks? Last year the whole flock was sick with this disease and besides losing many birds my young pullets did not lay.

A. Where this disease has appeared in previous years the birds should be immunized. This vaccination is simple but very effective and should be made about a month or six weeks before the pullets come into lay. Remove about six feathers above the hock joint and apply the vaccinating material to the exposed part with a small soft brush. Materials for this work may be secured from your local dealer or, better still, consult your county agent for aid and instructions.

Q. When is the best time to introduce new queen bees to bee colonies?

A. New queens will be accepted more readily by old colonies if introduced during the honey flow. The old queen, however, should not be removed until about three weeks prior to the end of the flow or until her bees are no longer of use in the honey flow. The new queen should be introduced and laying about eight weeks before frost. This allows the rearing of young bees for the winter season. Failing queens should be replaced at any time by young, vigorous queens but care should be exercised to get those of good strains.

Q. How often should I mow and sprinkle my lawn for best results?

A. Lawn grasses should be cut every week during the growing season. Cut smooth but not too close and allow all cuttings to remain on the lawn to add humus and conserve moisture. If the grasses have seeded this cutting should be removed. As to sprinkling, this is best left undone but if absolutely necessary it should be done at regular intervals. A good wetting once each week will do more for a lawn than light sprinkling each day.

Q. How can I protect my roses from disease and plant lice?

A. Spray immediately with Bordeaux mixture or potassium sulfide or dust with sulphur. The dusting should be made early in the morning when the foliage is wet with dew. Plant lice may be controlled by adding one teaspoonful of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate to each three quarts of Bordeaux spray. If potassium sulfide is used as a disease spray instead of Bordeaux, it should be made up at the rate of one ounce of potassium sulfide to three quarts of water. This spray has the advantage of not discoloring the foliage. Both sprays should be continued at ten-day or two week intervals during the season.

POULTRY MAKES OR BREAKS THE RAISER

"A man either makes or breaks himself in the poultry business between the sixth and twentieth week after his chicks are hatched—but he doesn't find it out until the following winter!"

Those timely words from a very successful Southern poultryman verify the experience of thousands of American poultry raisers, according to C. S. Johnson, manager of the Poultry Department of Purina Mills. How these weeks have such a vital bearing on the success or failure of each year's poultry venture is told in an interesting statement by Johnson, who speaks from a nation-wide contact with the industry.

"The sixth to the twentieth weeks, the unproductive or growing period, are really the most critical in the chick's life, rather than the first few days after hatching as many people suppose," says Johnson. "The reason is that most baby chicks are started right and get good care and feed up to the time they are six weeks old. Then farm work begins to take more time and the chicks are left to range for themselves. Nature is called upon to do a lot of the feeding.

"Such a let-up in the care of chicks after giving them a good start is costly," Johnson claims. "Growth is retarded. Health is impaired. Disease frequently takes hold and makes big inroads. Pullets drag into the fall not laying and not paying. Money doesn't come in. Even the early investment in feeding and care made during the starting period is lost.

"To get big pullets that lay big eggs, the poultry raiser must give his chicks every chance to go ahead during the growing period, so that they will develop as rapidly as possible and shorten the unproductive time," continues Johnson. "They must have the things they need to develop body frames, tissues, muscles, and egg producing systems. These are the things they get in a good growing mash.

"To depend on natural food that is never too plentiful means the needs of but a few growing pullets will be satisfied," Johnson says. "Besides, a pullet doesn't know what she needs—she only knows what she likes best. Of course, a growing pullet can get along on grain and what she can rustle. But if her owner will look ahead he'll find it will take seven months on the average for her to reach laying age at which time she'll weigh but three to three and one-half pounds.

"Those figures," declares Johnson, "are not guesswork, they are actual feeding record averages on chicks grown on grain and those grown on grain plus our growing mash, Growena. Green stuff, grain, and insects are not enough for growing pullets. Keeping a growing mash before them is the only way to provide the necessary minerals for building large frames, to furnish a variety of proteins for making blood, bones, egg organs and muscles, and an abundance of growth vitamins to put the proteins and minerals they eat into action."

Growena, the mash for growing pullets to which Mr. Johnson refers, is sold locally by B. & B. Feed and Seed Company.

A little girl was asked what she was going to do when she grew up like her mother. "The Daily Dozen," promptly answered the young hopeful.

Sweet potato plants one month earlier than usual are being grown by L. C. Liles of Zebulon, Wake County, through the use of flue-heated beds.

OLD TOXAWAY NEWS

Mr. T. H. Galloway of Brevard was visiting in this section Wednesday.

Rev. Burt, Jess Chapman, Rev. Chapman spent one day last week in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Staton and daughter are spending a few days with Mrs. Staton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Galloway.

Messrs G. C. Galloway and E. I. Sims of Brevard were Wednesday evening guests of Avery Rice.

Mr. Carl Hendrix visited the "Holly Pen" section last week.

Mr. Ulysses Galloway of Tryon is spending a few days with his aunt, Mrs. W. M. Meece.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Galloway and Ata Galloway of Middle Fork were Sunday guests of Beulah Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Rice were Saturday night guests of Mrs. Rice's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morgan.

Carl Hendrix was Sunday guest of Cleve Canupp.

Mr. T. C. Henderson and son, James were visiting in this section Saturday.

Messrs Davis Galloway and Cleve Canupp were business visitors at Rosman Saturday.

Little Flora Canupp spent Sunday with her uncle, Ollie Rice at "Frozen Lake."

Messrs. Weldon, Ulysses, Miss Daisy Galloway, Mrs. Edwin Staton and daughter motored to Rosman Sunday afternoon.

Messrs. Avery Rice and Cecil Galloway made a business trip to Rosman, Saturday.

DAIRY AUTHORITY SOLVES SITUATION

Pastures 12 percent under normal, cows below average in condition and milk production, say the Government figures—and no market for canners! What's a man going to do in a situation like that, is the question confronting cow owners today, according to R. J. Howat, well known authority on dairying and head of the Dairy Department of Purina Mills.

"The only thing he can profitably do," says Howat, answering the question, "is to take his mind off the milk market over which he has not control and concentrate on handling his cows so they'll hold up in flesh and production and keep the checks coming in regularly during the pasture season."

"Many a farmer who feeds his cows nothing but pasture during the summer says he's getting 'free' milk. But there's no such thing as 'free' milk. Milk made on pasture alone is on credit. The farmer has to pay later in the season with plenty of interest when he finds his cows run down in body and milk yield and he has to roll the feed to them.

"There are just two ways of making milk on pasture," Howat continues. "It can be made of grass plus cow flesh, reducing cows to canners that are worth little today. Or it can be made of grass plus a well balanced grain feed supplement leaving the cow in good shape and producing well all season.

"It is no more possible," Howat declares, "to hold up a cow in flesh and milk production all summer long on grass alone than it would be to keep her in shape all winter on nothing but hay. Pasture is really hay with the water in it—80 percent water at that. It should be considered as the roughage part of the ration and supplemented with a milk making feed as is done with hay in winter.

"Such supplementary help is especially needed today when pastures are being reported below normal and cows below average in condition and milk production.

"Only a little grain feed is necessary at first while the grass is choice and fresh," advises Howat. "Each cow should receive about half as much grain feed as the winter ration. This should be about 1 lb. of a feed like Bulky Cow Chow for each 6 to 8 lbs. (3 to 4 qts.) of milk. As summer advances and pasture begins to get short and dry the Bulky Cow Chow should be increased just enough to keep the cows in flesh and hold up milk flow—say about 1 lb. for each 4 to 5 lbs. (2 to 2 1/2 qts.) of milk.

"With dry or closely cropped pasture 1 lb. of Bulky Cow Chow should be fed for each 3 to 4 lbs. (1 1/2 to 2 qts.) of milk. When the weather is unusually hot or dry a little succulence like Bulkykylas should be fed with the grain ration, the amount depending upon the condition of the pasture. Here it is best to give the cows the regular winter feeding of grain.

"For the dairyman who raises grain, the above directions are equally as good but instead of feeding Bulky Cow Chow a ration of one part grain and one part 24 percent Cow Chow is fed."

Bulky Cow Chow, Bulky-Las, and 24 percent Cow Chow are sold locally.

"Out of the way, wretch, I'm riding to the hounds."

"Give me a lift—I'm going to the dogs myself."

"Are you a doctor?" she asked the young man at the soda fountain.

"No madam," he replied, "I'm a fizzlecian."

"Yes, I heard a noise and got up, and there, under the bed, I saw a man's leg."

"My, my! The burglar's?"

"No; my husband's. He'd heard the noise, too."—Capper's Weekly.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power contained in a certain deed of trust executed by P. D. Manly and wife Julia Manly and J. W. Gentry and wife Ethel Gentry to the undersigned trustee to secure certain indebtedness mentioned there in, which deed of trust is dated 25 day of Nov. 1929, and registered in Book No. 24 at page 281 of the deed of trust records of Transylvania County said indebtedness having become due and default having been made in the payment, and all notice as required in said deed of trust having been given to the makers of said notes and deed of trust to make good the payment and default not having been made good, and the holder of said notes and deed of trust having demanded that the lands described in said deed of trust be sold to satisfy the said indebtedness and cost of sale. I will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House Door in the town of Brevard, N. C., on Saturday July 2, 1932 at 12 o'clock Noon, all the following described property. Being all that land described in the above mentioned deed of trust, and containing 138 acres more or less, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned Book and pages for a full and complete description of the land referred to in said records. This 2 day of June, 1932.

T. G. GALLOWAY, TRUSTEE.
4tc, TAE, June 9, 16, 23, 30.

GRASS ALONE NOT SUFFICIENT FOOD

Early in the season, the ordinary pasture grasses contain from 80 to 90 pounds of water in each 100 pounds of grass and while cows need lots of water to produce a maximum milk flow, they also need plenty of nutrients.

"We have been asked the question numerous times this spring as to whether it will pay to feed grain to cows on pasture this summer," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State College. "Before this question can be answered with any degree of accuracy one must have a knowledge of the cows involved and the quality of the pasture on which they are to graze. Low producing cows will not pay for grain when on good pasture but it is a mistake not to feed some grain to the high producing animals.

If a cow is a heavy producer, she cannot get sufficient nutrition from grass at this season of the year to support a maximum milk flow."

Therefore Mr. Arey recommends for Jersey or Guernsey cows when grazing on good pasture and producing as much as a pound of fat a day, that they be given one pound of grain for each five pounds of milk. Ayrshire and Holstein cows should get about one pound of grain to each 6 1/2 to 7 pounds of milk produced.

This rate of feeding will apply only when the pastures are good, Arey says. A little later when the weather is dry and hot, it will be necessary to supplement the pasture with soiling crops or silage and possibly increase the rate of grain feeding to prevent a drop in the milk flow.

WORK DONE IN JUNE FINE FOR GARDEN

Work done in the home garden in June will determine the value of the area during the remainder of the summer, suggests E. B. Morrow, Extension Horticulturist at State College.

It may be necessary to irrigate this year and those who do not have the water available under pressure might arrange to divert a nearby stream so that the water may be run between the furrows during dry weather. In this case, it is necessary

Glazener Tells of Methods To Destroy Pesky Beetles

(J. A. Glazener)

1. Spray thoroughly the plants, especially the under sides, with magnesium arsenate using it at the rates of one pound to fifty gallons of water. In small amounts, which most of us would need, dissolve one ounce, which is four level tablespoonfuls, in three gallons of water. This must be applied with a sprayer of some kind in order to reach the under-sides of the plants. This treatment should be repeated several times depending on the weather and the number of beetles. When the bean pods are getting well formed it is advisable to stop spraying.

2. Dutox has been used by several vegetable growers in various parts of the country and their reports are very favorable. It is claimed that Dutox when used as a dust gives better results than when used as a liquid spray. Dutox is especially recommended for the control of the striped cucumber beetles as well as

to cultivate before a hard crust forms on the soil.

Fertilizing the asparagus beds and keeping up cultivation will assure cuttings until frost. More tomato plants should be set for the late summer crop. Plants set in June should be put in deeply so that the roots may reach the lower and more moist soil layers.

Go over the watermelon patch each two weeks and remove the misshapen melons while they are young. This will permit the full strength of the vines to go into the production of good melons. The cantaloupe patch will benefit by a spray of Bordeaux Mixture to prevent leaf or foliage diseases.

Sweet potatoes may be started in June from vine cuttings. Where these cuttings are made from disease free plants there will be no disease in the potatoes produced.

Strawberry plants rooted in June and July will produce twice as many berries next season as those rooted in the fall. The largest and finest berries are produced from early runners planted about 12 inches apart in a single or double row, Mr. Morrow concludes.

for the control of the bean beetles, potato beetles and many other insects. Directions for using it will be found on the package or a little pamphlet than that can be had from the dealer.

3. I have found from my own personal experience that where the bean beetles have gotten a good start and have weakened the bean plants that a little nitrate of soda sprinkled near the plants and worked into the ground to be very effective. This stimulates growth in the plant and causes its foliage to become very green which the beetles do not relish. This idea was gained by observing that beetles did not bother the beans nearly so bad in the shade or semi-shade as out in the open. For the past three years I have been using a little nitrate of soda as a side application to the beans along with the spray methods of control and have found it to pay well.

CONTROL OF THE POTATO BEETLES

1. Arsenate of lead leads in the control of the potato beetle and should be used for the following reasons: 1. It contains less soluble arsenic, which is injurious to the plants; 2. It is less harmful to young potato plants, and when properly applied will not scorch them; 3. It adheres or sticks better to the foliage; 4. It leaves a white coat on the plants which is a help in telling how well the spraying has been done. Use one pound of the powder form to 25 gallons of water or two pounds in the paste form to 25 gallons of water. Small amounts, use 8 level tablespoonfuls to three gallons of water. Of course it is understood that anyone spraying their potatoes with Bordeaux mixture to control the blight may just add the poison to the mixture to kill the beetles.

2. Paris green has long been the poison used to kill the potato beetle. It should be mixed with hydrated lime either as a dust or a liquid spray in the proportions called for on the package. One should be careful to see that it is kept well stirred while applying it as a spray.

3. Magnesium arsenate, as used for bean beetle, will give splendid results, which enables one to use the same poison for two insect pests.

The Farmers' Greatest Enemy

Is now covering Transylvania County in great hordes, bringing destruction to Beans and Potatoes.

THE BEETLE AND THE BUG

Are said to be covering these two important crops in ever increasing numbers, except on the crops where the farmers have used

POISON IN DUST OR LIQUID FORM

The ONLY way to kill the beetle and the Bug and save the crop is by prompt and intelligent use of that thing which will kill the pests and stop the damages and ravages caused by them.

NOT AN EXPENSIVE PROPOSITION AT ALL.

We have shown a great many farmers how much better it is to spend a small sum in killing the Beetle and the Bug before they killed the crop. If you have not been in, we do wish that you would come down and let us tell you about

"THE POISON THAT DOES THE WORK"

And while here, you can make quite a saving by purchasing heavy groceries from us, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Cereals, Baking Powders, Soda and Salt. ALL at right good saving.

B. & B. FEED & SEED CO.

THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

WHERE FARMER MEETS FARMER IN THE SOLUTION OF THEIR PROBLEMS.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Sweet potato plants, Porto Ricos. Thousand ready to transplant now. See or write T. P. Galloway, Jr., Box 148 Rosman, N. C.

FOR SALE—Sweet potato plants, five varieties: Porto Rico, Shipwreck, Southern Queen, Philip Yam and Golden Beauty. Cabbage plants. Buist's Early Jersey Wakefield. Each year the demand is becoming greater and it is more largely grown than all other early cabbages combined. The heads are extremely solid. See C. M. Siniard, Brevard, N. C., Route 2.

I WOULD LIKE TO TRADE or sell three nice yearlings. They are in good condition. Will trade for corn and hay. H. C. Boggs, Route 2 Brevard, N. C.

FOR SALE—Fresh sweet milk 25c per gallon, butter milk 10c per gallon at the house. Mrs. J. K. Mills, Brevard Route 2 Hendersonville Highway.

FOR SALE—Sweet potato plants, 20c per hundred. Tomato plants, several varieties 40c per hundred. See or write Raleigh Waldrop, Cherryfield section, Brevard, N. C. Route 3.