

LACK OF INTEREST CAUSE OF FAILURES

The writer asked two different individuals how they liked life on the farm. Both of the men were farmers. One of them replied: "There ain't nothing to farm life but work, work, from sun up to sun down. And when the season's over you ain't got nothing to show for it. What little you make you can't get nothing for." The reply of the other was, "Well, it's a hard life. There's a lot of work and nowadays, with prices so low there's not much more than a living in it. But I am pretty well satisfied. We have plenty to eat, good enough clothes, such as they are. That's more than most of the workers in the cities have." A check-up on the two men revealed a fact that was interesting and enlightening. The first man proved to be "just a farmer." He knew nothing else. He was a fair worker but he seemed to take no pride in his work. He was the kind of man who felt fate was against him. He had a family to provide for and the only way he could do it was to "dig it out of the soil." He lived in an unpainted four room house and there were no trees or flowers about his place. He did not even have a cow and only two hogs and perhaps half a dozen hens.

The second man lived in a very pretty little six room house surrounded by trees and flowers that had been given considerable care and gave the place a "homey" appearance. He took great pride in his fine pure-bred poultry and the three Jersey cows that provided milk and butter for his family and for all the tenants on his place. He had several fine hogs. The livestock on the place was fat and he made the statement that practically all his feedstuffs for them and also nearly everything consumed by his family was produced right there on his place. Further conversation revealed that he was interested in his work. He subscribed to and read two or three good farm magazines and read the bulletins issued by the department of agriculture. He was thoroughly interested in everything that would enable him to produce better crops with the minimum expenditure. Not only that, he kept records of his production, his expense in every part of his work. Even his wife proudly exhibited her little "home budget system."

In these little differences will be found the difference between success and failure. It might be summarized as interest in his work. There is no place for the plodder today. Whether it is on the farm or in the business world the man who makes good is the man who takes an interest in his work and is alive to the ever-changing methods which are making the world of today so much superior, so much richer and so far advanced over the world of yesterday.

There is an independent living to be made on the farm but not without work and study, all carefully planned. There may not be much money so far as actual cash is concerned but there is no farmer who cannot provide himself and his family with the actual necessities of life. All that is required is work.

And the interest of the wife and the children is manifested in pretty flower gardens, well cared-for poultry yards and the other things of this nature which they can easily do with a little effort and care.

WILL PLAN PROGRAM OF EXTENSION WORK

The program of work to be followed in North Carolina in 1933 by the agricultural extension forces of State College will be planned at a meeting of county home and farm agents, extension specialists and others during the three days of September 5, 6, and 7, immediately following the State Farmers' Convention.

Much of the time at the three days will be given to discussing farming affairs in North Carolina with special emphasis as to the help the extension group can render. The home and farm agents will hear of the latest findings in scientific agriculture and home life and will decide on the projects which they should push in 1933. Special attention will be given to small community business organizations, such as county mutual exchanges, savings and loan associations and the like. Considerable time will also be given to 4-H club work.

Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the Extension Service, says the program of the conference will be so arranged that there are two general sessions each day at which the major agricultural problems of the State may be discussed. Other periods will be devoted to actual study by the agents in the four extension districts.

While the county agents are attending the conference, the specialists and research workers of the Experiment Station will all be present to aid in the program. In addition, there will be representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture in attendance.

Mr. Schaub says all county agents will be expected to spend much time next year in developing a full program of 4-H club work in their counties. It is imperative, he believes, for the younger generation now growing up on the farms to receive better instruction in modern methods so that North Carolina may continue her place in the agricultural leadership of the Nation.

TEN FACTORS INFLUENCE FAT CONTENT IN MILK

While dairymen ponder the cause of variation in the butterfat content of milk from the same breed of cows and between individual cows of the

WILL HAVE FOOD IF LITTLE MONEY

The concerted effort made this summer by home demonstration club women and home agents will assure the vast majority of rural people in North Carolina a supply of canned food this winter even though the amount of cash may be little.

"As a result of the planned campaign for canning put on by the home demonstration club members of North Carolina last year, there were 3,190,000 containers filled by farm women," says Miss Pauline Smith, district home agent of the State College Extension Service. "At a conservative estimate, the value of this material amounted to \$638,013.40. This proved that a penny saved is a penny earned. This year, the greatest concerted effort for canning since the World War has been put on in this State. Many are traveling via the garden-canning route. Every dollar of the family living that comes from the garden and orchard is just so much added to the family income and leaves the actual cash for other things. Canning has become a bread and butter necessity in thousands of homes."

Miss Smith says a newer knowledge of nutrition has caused rural housewives to learn of the body's needs for iron, phosphorus, lime, cellulose and vitamins, and, home canning is the best means of providing a sufficient supply of these. Of course, they must be supplemented by such fresh vegetables as are available from the winter garden and from the supply of stored fruits and vegetables.

Many farm women are learning to can the more difficult, non-acid vegetables this year by means of the pressure canner. The use of steam pressure is enabling them to can a supply of peas, beans and corn, not only safely but quickly, and with a saving in fuel, labor and time. Miss Smith urges the continuing of the canning program until the needs of the family for this winter are fully met.

ADVOCATES SAUERKRAUT FROM SURPLUS CABBAGE

One good way to save the surplus of cabbage now found in many home gardens is to convert the cabbage into sauerkraut for use this winter. The kraut is wholesome and palatable and will be a welcome addition to the winter diet.

"Sauerkraut is no more than shredded cabbage that has undergone a lactic fermentation in juice made from its own juice by the addition of salt," says Mary Thomas, nutrition specialist at State College. "Some people like the kraut better than they do the original cabbage. It supplies several of the essential minerals necessary for human nutrition and the lactic acid which it contains is a good tonic refreshing the digestive tract much as does buttermilk. Almost any variety of cabbage may be used for the kraut but the slow growing, solid headed varieties are best. The cabbage should be fully matured before it is cut for kraut."

Miss Thomas says the 4 to 6 gallon stone jars are best for kraut making. Select good, sound heads of cabbage, quarter them, slice off the core and shred. A slaw cutter or a large knife will do for this work. One pound of salt for every 40 pounds of cabbage gives the proper strength of brine for best results. Distribute the salt as the cabbage is packed into the stone jar. Distributing two ounces or four tablespoonsful to every five pounds of cabbage is probably the best way, she says. The cabbage must be packed firmly but not too tightly, covered with a clean cloth and a clean board with a weight on it to cause the brine to come up over the cover.

Keep this jar at a temperature of about 86 degrees so that fermentation may take place. Skin off the scum from time to time and fermentation will be completed in from six to eight days. Now put the jar or keg in a cool place. It may be necessary to keep the surface skimmed and to protect from insects. If the storage place is cool, there is little danger from spoilage.

same breed, investigation shows there are at least ten different factors associated in this cause.

"When we consider the single milkings of individual cows, the butterfat content varies from about two percent to 10 percent," says Fred M. Haig, associate professor of dairying at State College. "The first of these factors is of course the influence of the individuality of a cow. Seldom do we find two cows even of the same breed whose milk contains the same amount of fat. Then there is the influence of the breed. When the average of several cows in the same breed is taken, there will usually be a fairly uniform difference between two breeds. The age of the cow also has effect. The milk is usually less rich in fat with each succeeding period of lactation. As each lactation period advances, however, the amount of fat increases as the stage of lactation becomes more advanced. This is especially apparent after the third month."

In addition to these four influences, Mr. Haig finds the difference in time between milkings has some effect and he urges milking at regular intervals for best results. The last milk drawn from the udder is richer than the first few streams and shows why a cow should be thoroughly stripped. A cow in good flesh will produce more milk and fat than a thin one. Dairy cows should not be allowed to get too fat but they should be kept in good condition, Haig says.

A dairy cow needs to be fed liberally to get the highest test of fat but this feed should be balanced. Drought will lessen the per cent of fat in milk and finally turning in pasture will have effect on the fat content only when the pasture is in poor condition.

Quebec News Items

We are indeed proud of our new road leading from the highway into the Gloucester road. The bridge is now completed and the road is open to the public.

Mrs. F. E. Hinnant and daughters, Lucy and Nellie of Columbia, S. C. are spending some time at their summer home here.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson and her daughter, Mrs. Nell McCoy, were greatly honored Sunday by a dinner prepared by her children in honor of their birthdays, both Mrs. McCoy's birthdays being on the same day. Besides the family those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Whitmire and children, Roma and Ras. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McCall and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mack Collins and Mr. Lon Hasket. Ice cream was served not mentioning the loads of good eats besides.

Mrs. Emmitt Owen and tiny infant daughter, Doris, of Lake Toxaway, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mack Reid.

Mr. W. B. Henderson in company with Mrs. Richard Harrison, Mrs. Will Reid and Miss Agnes Miller made a trip to the state hospital to visit the former's sister, Mrs. H. D. Miller Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McCall, Mr. H. N. McCall and Mr. Gene Moore attended the singing given at the home of Mr. Booth Price near Gloucester Sunday.

Mrs. Watha Fisher is reported at the point of death at her home in Reids.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery Reid and daughter, Bernice of Brevard visited relatives here the week-end.

Mrs. Dovie Whitmire is visiting relatives in Greenville, S. C. this week.

Mr. Cling Galloway of Calvert was guest of his sister, aunt Hannah Whitmire Thursday and Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rogers and children of Enon visited Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Owen Friday.

Mr. W. B. Henderson, daughter Helen, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Henderson and Mrs. M. D. Hardin were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Henderson of Brevard Saturday.

Mr. Lon Hasket from near Cullowhee spent Saturday night with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson.

Mr. Paul Mullenax and Mr. Richard Whitmire of Greenville spent the past week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cad Whitmire.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Galloway spent the week-end visiting relatives in Easley, S. C.

A group of young people gathered and serenaded Mrs. F. E. Hinnant and daughters Saturday night as a welcome back to their summer home.

Miss Vera McCall and Mrs. Inez McCall of Camp Edisto called on Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Whitmire Thursday.

Mrs. Dorothy Johns and children of Canton spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Whitmire and family.

Robert Fisher and Alma Chapell of Jonesville, S. C. are spending the week with Miss Jessie Fisher.

Misses Gussie Whitmire and Bernice Reid were Saturday night guests of Miss Mildred Henderson.

Miss Virginia and Cleo Jones of Asheville spent last week visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones.

Misses Barbara and Lucille Henderson spent Thursday night with Mrs. Paul McCoy.

Mr. Wilk Reid and a friend from Tryon spent Saturday night at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Reid.

Odus Fisher of Reids spent Sunday night with Oscar Henderson.

Mrs. Nell McCoy and Misses Bertha and Ethel Golden spent Tuesday

LEARN ABOUT LIME SANDHILL STATION

A group of 50 or more North Carolina county farm agents, extension specialists and research workers recently visited the Sandhill Experiment Station of South Carolina near Columbia where they had an excellent opportunity to study the effects of using ground limestone in connection with the fertilizer applications made to general farm crops.

The Sandhill station was established on a type of soil and in a particular location where the land was practically devoid of plant food and natural fertility. The site was chosen with this in view so that the effects of adding any kind of plant food whether in the form of ground limestone, fertilizers, or turning under legumes, might be studied with good effect. The Station comprises some 887 acres of which about one-half is cleared and cropped. Regular rotations of cotton, corn, soybeans and fall sown crops are followed.

At the recent meeting there were some 200 fertilizer folks, South Carolina farmers and agricultural leaders. Dr. H. P. Cooper, agronomist for the South Carolina Experiment Station, first explained the type of work done at the Station then took the group on a tour to inspect the actual field results. Especially did he point out the value of ground dolomitic limestone in overcoming a deficiency of magnesium in the soil. He advocated the greater use of this kind of limestone and pointed out that the most effective way to place it in the soil in small quantities each year was by using it in the fertilizer mixture. In this way it could replace the usual "filler" found in most ready-mixed goods.

Those who studied the experiments were impressed with the complete tests being conducted and the results secured on that particular type of soil.

night with Miss Pearl Price of Gloucester and attended the revival services there.

Misses Madge Jones and Hazel Moses were guests of Miss Lucille Henderson Sunday night.

Mrs. Will Reid, Mrs. Richard Harrison and Miss Agnes Miller were guests of Miss Helen Henderson Wednesday night.

Several people from this community attended revival services at the Methodist church at Lake Toxaway last week.

Mrs. S. T. Whitmire, daughter Eula and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher of Canton visited Mr. and Mrs. Jim Fisher Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Whitmire called on Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Black Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Hardin, Jr., were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gene Moore.

Mr. Edwin Whitmire is spending some time with his sister, Mrs. Walter Sanford of Enka.

Well, I guess the boys and girls are rejoicing that school days are here again.

Mr. Broadus Henderson in company with friends of Rosman went on a camping trip Monday night.

LESS FERTILIZER; GETS BETTER CROPS

Because he adopted a rotation in which the use of legumes was given a prominent place and reduced his cotton acreage to give place for livestock and feed crops, C. L. Braddy of Councils in Bladen County reports better crops from his 150-acre farm even though he had reduced his costs for fertilizer by a sizable figure.

The Braddy farm had been cultivated strictly as a cotton and tobacco place until five years ago when he worked out a definite crop rotation system with the aid of E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College. Little attention had been paid to soil improvement. In 1927, however, Mr. Braddy began his rotation system and added soybeans in his corn for turning under. The beans were planted between the rows of corn and also in the row with the corn. He arranged his plantings so that this happened to each field each two years. In the meantime, he discontinued the growing of cotton and used the released land for peanuts, cowpeas and soybeans.

Mr. Blair says these crops made it feasible for Mr. Braddy to increase his cattle and hogs and to grow the same acreage of tobacco as before.

DR. WINSTON DIES OF PNEUMONIA

At the age of 80 years, Dr. George Taylor Winston, one of the South's leading educators passed away at Durham hospital following an illness from double pneumonia.

Dr. Winston was a former president of the University of North Carolina, having served in this capacity from 1891 to 1896. He also served at various times, as president of the University of Texas and of North Carolina State college. He retired from active life in 1908. During the past few years he had suffered from paralysis.

His remains were cremated shortly after his death and the ashes sent to Asheville.

Recently, he told Mr. Blair that his fertilizer bill in 1927 amounted to \$1,000 but in 1932 it was only \$200. Yet he has better crops this year than in 1927. He also reported that his check for hogs last year enabled him to stick out the long session of the General Assembly of which he is a prominent member.

He found further that by building up his land with legumes, the fertilizer used was more effective or did he actually need so much as formerly.

LABOR DAY BARGAINS

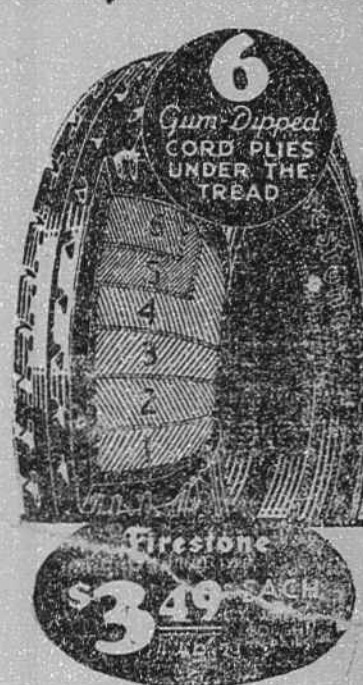
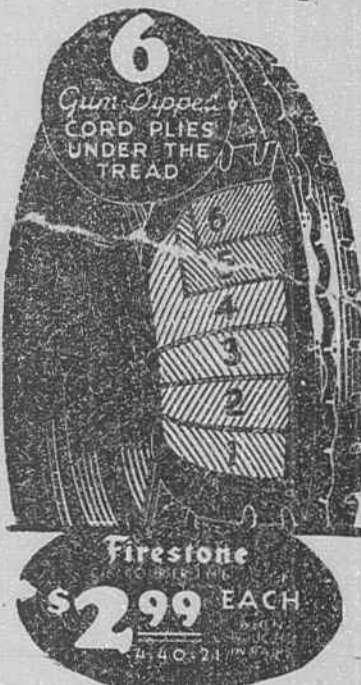
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5.25-18	7.53	14.60	
5.25-19	7.75	15.04	
5.25-21	8.15	15.82	
5.50-18	8.35	16.20	
5.50-19	8.48	16.46	
6.00-18 H.D.	10.65	20.66	
6.00-19 H.D.	10.85	21.04	
6.50-19 H.D.	12.30	23.86	
7.00-20 H.D.	14.65	28.42	

Other sizes priced proportionately low

Firestone SENTINEL TYPE			
SIZE	Cash Price Each	Cash Price Per Pair	
4.50-21	\$3.59	\$6.98	
4.75-19	3.89	7.58	
4.50-21	3.95	7.66	
4.75-19	4.63	9.00	
4.75-20	4.79	9.14	
5.00-20	4.95	9.60	
5.00-21	5.15	9.96	
5.25-18	5.55	10.78	
5.25-21	5.95	11.62	
30x3 1/2 Cl. Ex.	3.39	6.62	

Other sizes priced proportionately low

Firestone COURIER TYPE			
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