PAGE TEN

C. B. LOFTIS ____ A BALANCED FARMER Greenville County Man Typical of Success

Resulting from Diversification

WITH several cash W ITH several cash crops ranging from cotton through peaches and potatoes as sources of money income with a well balanced plan of produc-ing food and feed to sup-ply family and farm needs, C. B. Loftis in his farm-ing at Taylors, Greenville County, South Carolina, illustrates the diversified and permanent farming which agricultural extension leaders seek con-stantly to promote.

agricultural extension leaders seek con-stantly to promote. Loftis follows intelligently and faith-fully the leadership of County Farm Agent W. R. Gray. That he is really successful may be judged by the fact that his farm land, buildings, and equip-ment even after severe depression years show themselves to be well kept and the further fact that he is at present enlarg-ing and improving the farm home. ing and improving the farm home.

Tries New Ideas A running review of the Loftis farm-



Live at Home Practices

ing ideas and practices made in a brief visit and discussion with Mr. Lot-tis reveals the basis of his the reveals the basis of his success. He evidently reads for information and admittedly seeks advice from farm leaders. He doesn't hesitate to try out new ideas and practices which promise better results than old

Many other Greenville County farmers, it is fully realized, are finding suc-cess in following balanced farming ideas. This brief account of Loftis' farming is told as illustrating successful progressive farm practice

Although Mr. Loftis' interesting and profitable specialty is a 35-acre peach orchard, he is first of all a general farmer, cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, and feed crops finding important places on his rounded program. Under present acre-age control conditions he plants only five



WHAT TO DO FOR **ITCHY INFLAMED SKIN**

to cause of itching with this cooling, olntment. Tetterine gives instant relief gworm, Athlete's Foot, Ecsema, Tetter, similar skin diseases. Be penetrates deeply. Destroys the par-at cause Itching. Healing and healthy with follow only a few days use. Famous 50 years. Get Tetterine from any drug and try it, or send 60c for a box to t Co., Deyt. B., Savannah, Ga. Satisfac-our money back.

Tetterine!

Your Furs Taken Care Of By eliable Furrier This Summer iing, remodeling, cleaning, glaa-all kinds of fur garments. Cold ge protection for your furs for ummer months. We pay shipping res on furs sent in for entimates opairs. WE BUY RAW FURS AN'S - ASHEVILLE, N. C.

How To Raise Turkeys



You must keep tarkeys from dying I you want to make money. Thousands of tur-rendess leases. Bod under money hock a un-antes. A Gad is smoogh for 100 turkeys for a season. Trial size Si 1: 5 Gal Si 7: Gal Si 7: C. O. D. If you with. Send too Two Bood. "How To Raise Turkeys." RAY-ZEM LABORATORIES

MEN WANTED

our railroad fare to Nashville. Let to be an expert automobile mecha-you get a good job. The cost to you o megrees taken. For free booklet w Auto College, Dept. 77. Nashville. To



Please Mention "State Farmer"

ESS THAN HINGLES Sour Roofing direct from the Pactory, ep in your own pocket the profit trom. Galvanized Roofing and a Aaphalt Roofing and Shingles ire Fencing. All sold direct to money saving prices. Freight Best quality. Easy to nall on.

WRITE FOR JWRITE TO DAY for FREE SAMPLES Money saving prices. You will be pleased and delighted with the fine quality and low prices. Write to-day—while prices are low. Address.

Raleigh Fence & Roofing Co. Dept. NC-50, Raleigh, N. C. Send me FREE SAMPLES. Direct From Factory Freight Paid Prices and FREE ROOFING AND BUILDING BOOK.

To	******
Post	Office
R.F.	D. State

Cover crops are used to help keep peach trees thrifty and productive.

acres of cotton but he averages a bale per acre of a good quality cotton-Cok-er's Farm Relief-which brings a premium price. His rule is to plant early, fertilize well, and get a crop made ahead of the boll weevil. The usual fertiliza-tion is 400 pounds per acre of a 10-4-4 mixture and a top dressing of 100 pounds of sulphate of ammonia.

Peaches, Grapes Pay

A corn crop of four to five acres yields 150 bushels, which with small grains and other feeds provides for the farm work stock, the family dairy cows and poultry.

Mr. Loftis' special interest is in 35 acres of peaches and 500 grape vines. The peach orchard is owned jointly by him and his father-in-law, W. H. Mc-Cauley. Starting eight years ago with a small orchard, he acquired interest in the larger orchard six years ago. The yield has run to eight to ten cars of peaches per season besides as much as 3,000 bushels of orchard run and culls sold to trucks.

The good yields result from a sys-tem of intelligent pruning, spraying, fertilization, and cultivation. Austrian peas are used for a winter crop fertilized with basic slag. A complete fertilizer is applied for a spring plant food for the trees with additional fall feeding for weak trees. Here as elsewhere in his weak trees. Here as elsewhere in his farming, Mr. Loftis follows the best research and extension ideas. A big packing shed makes easy the proper grading and packing of peaches

Plant Growing Sideline

The grape plantation of 500 vines occupies only 11/2 acres, but that is prov-ing to be profitable ground. This year, cash sales from grapes totaled \$102. The and Delaware, with some Wyoming Reds and others. Believing strongly in spraying, Mr. Loftis has a 200-gallon power spraying, Mr. Lottis nas a 200-gallon power sprayer for fighting grape and peach diseases and insects. Grapes are marketed easily by truck directly to Greenville and nearby markets. Mr. Loftis' experience with grapes convinces him that other Piedmont farmers might profitably grow an acre or so each of grapes, an opinion voiced also by County Agent Gray.

Important as a sideline in Mr. Loftis' farming is the production of potato, tomato and pepper plants, especially potato plants, including 500,000 to 600,000 of the latter each season. Using the fireheated hotbed idea of the Clemson horticulturists, Loftis gets his plants started early and gets the better prices for early plants. For the past two seasons he

says he has been unable to meet the de-mands for plants.

Three to four acres of sweet potatoes grown for the markets add local considerable cash to



Grapes, well displayed such as these, always sell well

The seed potatoes properly treated against disease insure healthy plants and better yields of potatoes. An interesting by-product of the peach orchard enterprise on the Loftis farm is honey. With 15 stands of bees, import-ant as carriers of pollen in orchard and

vineyard, Mr. Loftis yearly has several hundred pounds of honey for sale at a good price and no real cost. Mrs. Loftis is important in the pic-

ture of the farm and home. She has a flock of 50 Rhode Island Red hens and grows 300 to 400 fryers cach sea-son which sell easily at the farm. She also handles the canning of 1,000 or more cans of vegetables each year and looks after the products of the family dairy cows.

Not the least interesting and attractive spot on the Loftis farm is a twoacre fish pond fed by strong springs. Built at the height of the depression several years ago by the Loftis and Mc-Cauley families to provide work for the farm tenants, the little lake is not only a source of fish but is a real beauty spot with hundreds of water lilies to add to its attractiveness. A hydraulic ram at the base of the dam furnishes ample free water for the orchard spraying needs.

Seed strains are like human races in their inability to acquire hardiness or other new characteristics, believe scientists of the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Institute. Children of artificially mu-tilated savages are born with unblemish-ed skins. Natives, the soles of whose ed skins. Natives, the soles of whose feet are thick as shoe leather because of their tree-climbing habits, bear children whose feet are as tender as the feet of babies of parents who never climbed a

Truly hardy or acclimated seed, they say, is seed from plants which are the survivors after many generations of selection in a climate in which only the inherently hardy plants can survive and yield a normal supply of seed for further propagation.

Under these scientists' method of growing acclimated seed in Michigan, crops are planted and carefully watched. Hardy individuals which show an ability to bear fruit at the end of a short sea-son in which there has been both cool and hot weather, are selected. Seed from them is planted and the next seed crop selected on the same basis. This is re-peated again and again. Ultimately there established a strain of vegetable or flower resistant to the climatic conditions it will be called upon to experience in widely different climates. But, it is explained, seed breeders do

not thus give to the seed any qualities which it did not possess inherently. They took advantage of variations in nature and capitalized upon the quality of hardi-