



AGRICULTURE AFFIRMS DAY OF INDEPENDENCE

O. MAX GARDNER MAKES ADDRESS

Declares To Essay Winners That N. C. Agriculture Sees New Day

FARM INCOME GROWS

Thirty Millions Are Added To State's Agricultural Assets

Governor O. Max Gardner, speaking in the hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock Monday morning, June 23, proclaimed formally the Declaration of Independence of North Carolina agriculture. The Governor's declaration was made in connection with the presentation of awards to winners in the state-wide live-at-home contests for public school children.

Speaking directly to the thirty-six white and colored children whose essays were adjudged best of all those submitted from the 800,000 school children who enlisted during the live-

at-home contests for public school children. According to this standard, few children are having their full needs satisfied. Robust, vigorous health comes only from sufficient vitamin and mineral-rich foods.

THE LETTER OF APPLICATION

When applying for a position, be very painstaking with your letter of application, which is your first point of contact with the person to whom you would sell your ability. Plan carefully the wording of your letter. Learn the exact name and initials of the recipient of the letter and use them correctly. Beware of poor penmanship, ornate or hotel stationery, poor spelling and printed bulletins describing yourself. If you send a photograph of yourself, send a small one. Apply only for a position which you are able to fill.

hope. If agriculture had been prosperous, the state administration, the department of education, the press, the farm organizations and the others could not possibly have caught the imagination of this state as they have with the live-at-home idea and with the pure seed movement. So, I say, 'Sweet are the uses of adversity.'

"I have said that the live-at-home idea and the pure seed idea would in themselves add \$30,000,000 to our agricultural income this year. There is every indication that the \$30,000,000 is on the way. They have more significance, furthermore, than merely adding \$30,000,000 to our agricultural income in 1930—important as that in itself is. Together, they are going to remove the cotton and tobacco farming industry from the purely speculation class into the investment class of economic endeavor.

"Today most farmers have to buy their consumption goods on a seller's market, and sell their crops and farm products on a buyer's market. If the farmers can produce \$30,000,000 worth more of consumption goods, they will have what is the equivalent of \$30,000,000 additional liquid capital. This will certainly put them in a stronger position in buying the goods they need, and this stronger position will itself enable them to demand a better price for the crops they sell.

"The most important result coming out of the live-at-home program is, of course, the larger acreage of food and feed-stuffs planted this year by all classes and all types of farmers in all sections of the state. Another is the improvement of local and commercial marketing conditions and opportunities. Another is the largely increased interest in securing purebred dairy cows. Finally, one of the most promising outcomes is the informal organization of the school children, through whom a continuing interest in the movement will be maintained this fall and next spring."

REMEDY NAMED TO RELIEVE PIGS HAVING THUMPS

Editor Southern Cultivator: Please give me a remedy for pigs that have thumps. I keep them in a pasture and feed them on corn meal, but before they could eat I lost two of them. They don't seem to be sick and are growing fine, but when one takes the thumps it only lives about 2 or 3 days and will not eat anything, while in that condition.

R. L. K.
Comment by the Editor: This disease is caused by the blood being too rich or too poor. Either plathoria or anemia will cause it. Give from one to two ounces castor oil, according to size, and then follow every three hours with 10 to 20 drops tincture of opium and digitalis each, until the pig is relieved.

THE CHILD'S NEEDS

A food expert says each child should drink one quart of milk a day; eat three servings of fruit, one of which should be raw; and three servings of vegetables other than corn and potatoes. The size of the serv-

For the
Woman Reader
by
Florence Riddick Boys
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HOME
Webster defines Home as the "dwelling-place of a man and his family." This might more adequately define a house. A home is more. It is one's residence so arranged as to satisfy his desire for happiness

FARMS WORKED BY ELECTRICITY

Transformations Are Made By Power In Many Rural Districts

The number of farms in the United States using electric power has tripled in the last six years and is now about 558,000. It is estimated that this number will increase to 1,000,000 within five more years. Yet at present only 9 per cent of the nation's 6,371,640 farms are served by electricity. Thus there is a vast field for expansion of service open still. But electric power is now steadily

and comfort, to harmonize with his ideals and character. It is the beloved retreat to which one retires from the stress of the world; the place whither he goes for rest and to restock his creature wants; where he revels in the sympathy and understanding and companionship of his kin; where he can do more or less as he pleases and give free rein to his hobbies; where he can keep his prized possessions and carry out his ideas of relaxation. It is the hospitable hall to which he welcomes his friends; the place where he renews his courage and strength to meet the world, and to which he returns with joy. It is the dearest spot on earth to him who is fortunate enough to possess a real home.

DIET AND MIDDLE AGE

"Fair, fat and forty"—so goes the sad adage. When the growing time is past, if a woman continues to eat as she did when younger, and most of us eat more, she will be certain to take on weight. It is largely habit, that we eat so much. When meal time comes around, the average woman past middle age is not hungry, but the habit of long years lead her

RICH WET LANDS MAY BE DRAINED

Quality Of Soil Should Be Studied Before Expense Is Entailed

USE POST HOLE TOOL

Character Of Subsoil May Then Be Learned At First Hand

(By Elmo C. Harris)
PART XVIII

As in all other subjects discussed in this volume the author urges the owners to consider every possible solution to their problem, study each without prejudice, include in the study the available material, labor and machinery in the locality and weigh the costs and profits as well as possible. In getting at costs do not forget to weigh costs and annoyance of maintenance of an imperfect job.

If a wet spot of an acre or two lies within a large cultivated field it is an eyesore and a mortification to the owner in addition to the loss of the land. In such a case the owner would sometimes be willing to go to a cost for draining the area that would buy an equal area of good land and he might be justified in doing so, but in the case of large areas

cropping value he must weigh the cost more carefully.

Properties of Soil
Before going to the expense of draining a piece of land the quality of the land should be known to a certainty. To this statement most land owners would say of course, but how many of them do make a careful study of the special properties of the soil on different areas. Very evidently the producing power of different areas vary greatly. Why? When this question is answered the best method of treatment is usually apparent. Sometimes the wisest course is to let it alone. Any land can be reclaimed but will it then be worth the cost?

Land owners should study their lands even more carefully than they do their timber or their stock, for the land stays on forever while other things change from year to year. The surface, as deep as the plow cuts, is exposed to inspection but what lies beneath should also be known. Here will often be found the secret of productiveness or the reverse.

The foregoing general remarks apply to hill lands as well as to flats. The further discussion applies particularly to flats.

Soil Indications

In studying the physical properties of such lands a post hole digger is about all that is needed. The "scientist" would make a plat showing the location of each hole and keep samples from each hole with a note of the depth at which each sample was taken; but a private farmer would not find it worth while to take so much pains as he does not have to make a report nor publish results. Nevertheless, he should observe closely, taking his information first hand. He will often prove (what he already suspects) a close relation between certain surface indications and the subsoil conditions. For instance a "post oak flat" conveys the idea of a white lifeless soil with fairly open subsoil, a "pin oak flat" that of a white clayey lifeless soil with an impervious clay subsoil, and "crayfishy" land (indicated by cray fish "chimneys") infallibly indicates a clay soil with water not far below the surface. The presence of sweet gum, white oak and hickory indicate a deep open soil—the very best. On prairie land certain grasses or weeds indicate peculiarities of the subsoil. These things the observant landowner usually knows, but just the same he should go down with the post hole digger and get a more positive knowledge.

Correcting Deficiencies

The physical quality of land sometimes changes radically in a distance of a few feet even in flats: How it happens is a difficult question. Likewise the chemical properties change. Chemical deficiencies can be corrected more easily than the physical ones.

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to those that are sparsely populated. Costly power lines have already been built, so that the first stage of development has been passed and the groundwork is laid for further extension. The industry is now in the second stage, that of securing additional service outlets.

Used For Work

Rural electrification is by no means confined to running out wires into farm homes. Electricity must be made available for work to farmers and their families. This involves wiring of buildings and the installation of equipment. The National Electric Light association reports that the minimum cost for this often exceeds the cost of building lines and is sometimes four times as great.

Farmers put electricity to many uses. Not only are cooking, heating, washing, ironing and vacuum cleaning done, but also electric power operates creameries and cheese factories. It runs grist and saw mills, pasteurizers milk, grades potatoes, apples and bulbs, dries grain and small seed, refrigerates fruits and vegetables, does corn husking and shredding, bales hay, threshes wheat, grinds tools and many other things. New electric machines mix concrete, spray paint, shell peas, and simplify and speed up various forms of tedious work. In Oregon sheep shearing is done by electricity. Elsewhere it is used in clipping horses and cattle.

Heating Purposes

Again electric power is used for various sorts of heating purposes. It warms stables, hencoops and incubators. Also it is employed for different kinds of greenhouse work and is especially valuable for regulating the growth of expensive greenhouse flowers and plants. Electric equipment is of particular value in dairy farms. Further it pumps and heats water, drives sewing machines, ice cream freezers, fans and even burglar alarms. Rural stores, churches, and schools can use electricity for many purposes, just as those in cities.

Power companies are awake to the vast open field for this service in rural districts and are thus actively engaged in developing new appliances for farmers and extending their lines in farming districts.

This program of electrifying our farms is profoundly influencing our rural life. It is making it more progressive, more comfortable, and more up-to-date. The rural districts have been losing out in the competition with metropolitan districts, because of their lack of what goes to make for comfort, education and advancement. The best types of citizenship have been drifting into the cities, because of their better opportunities of all sorts. But the old-fashioned country districts may yet find that they can keep up in the race.—Asheville Citizen.

GREEN PEPPERS

Mangoes, or green peppers may be used to advantage in many dishes, to which they will impart a delicious flavor. When roasting a piece of meat add two whole peppers and a few onions to the roasting pan. Chop them and add to salads, to cream and scalloped dishes, to soups, to corn and tomatoes. Remove the seeds from green peppers, and stuff them with well seasoned cottage cheese, or cream cheese which has been mashed and made into a paste with cream. Chill these thoroughly in the ice-box, then slice them crosswise and serve as a salad on a lettuce leaf and with a dash of salad dressing on top. Mangoes are delicious stuffed with chopped meat and baked.