



Farm



News



CONDUCTED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE COUNTY DEMONSTRATION AGENT IN THE INTEREST OF BETTER FARMS, LIVESTOCK AND BETTER POULTRY

COMMUNICATIONS

Farmers, livestock and poultry raisers, this page is conducted for you. Use it. Articles or letters discussing any phase of farm work, livestock and poultry raising are welcomed. Send your communications direct to this paper or to your county agent.

SHAY GIVES RULES FOR HOG GROWING

Not more hogs but better methods of feeding those now produced is advocated by W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State College, as the way to success in the swine industry.

The start in hog feeding must be made on fertile land. Little profit will accrue to the man who tries to grow out his animals and produce feed on poor soil but for the person with fairly fertile land, it is only necessary for him to do five things to succeed in feeding and marketing hogs with profit, says Mr. Shay.

These five things are:

1. Adjust the number of brood sows to the amount of home-grown corn available, allowing 150 bushels of corn per sow each year.
2. Use strong, thrifty animals and keep them in this condition by giving attention to proper housing, sanitation and parasites.
3. Control breeding dates as to profit by the average seasonal trend in hog prices.
4. Feed feed, either by hand or through a self-feeder, on pasture when possible, all the food that the hogs intended for market will eat every day from the age of four weeks until sold.

This feed, says Mr. Shay, should consist of corn properly supplemented according to the weight of the animals. Corn will constitute about 80 percent of the total feed needed to produce a 225 pound hog.

5. Stick to this system regardless of the change in prices of corn or hogs.

If the grower will conform to these five points, his degree of success with hogs will then be governed by the fertility of his land and his ability as an animal husbandman.

SPORTSMEN WILL ENJOY PARADISE OF FISHING SOON

Hatching Capacities Of Cultural Stations Are Increased

RALEIGH, April 21.—An average of more than one game fish for every man, woman and child in North Carolina, or a total of approximately four and one-quarter million embryo "bites" will be released in fishing waters this year from the state fish hatcheries, according to estimates made by Colonel J. W. Harrelson, director of the department of conservation and development, today, following their return from an inspection of the fish culture stations.

The estimated output of four and one-quarter million game fish from the hatcheries, the officials said, will be approximately one-third greater than the banner year, 1928, when a little more than three million fry and fingerlings were stocked in North Carolina fishing waters. In 1927, the total output of the hatcheries was one and three-quarter million.

Effective Stocking
Director Harrelson and Assistant

The Farmer's Home

The average farmer in North Carolina seems averse to a grass covered yard, with trees and shrubbery, so easy to be had in most places. Even when there is a natural growth of trees the effort is to keep the ground as bare as possible. The farmer is in such a persistent and vigorous fight with grass and weeds in the cultivation of his crops that he seems determined to have as little green as possible around his home.

How beautiful and restful most country places could be made with a small outlay of money and effort! Often the trees of nature's own planting are already in place. The yard could be sowed in grass and all needed shrubbery could be planted at small cost. No big amount of money is needed to build and make cozy and beautiful a home in the country. At the present, attractive homes are springing up along our highways. In some sections many of these are built of brick. What possibilities we have for country homes of simple beauty and attractive surroundings!

Having passed dozens of country places with not a sprig of grass in the yard, though at times there were a few rose bushes and a little plant of flowers, we ran upon a plain little cottage with carefully planted shrubbery in a yard of beautifully kept grass. There was no big outlay of money in the house or of labor in the yard in the securing of this most attractive country home by the roadside. Any farmer of reasonable energy and a little enterprise could have such a home. Think what an asset such a place would be to a family in which are growing children! Imagine how restful such a nook would be to a tired farmer!

Many people have got it into their heads that beauty belongs to the towns and attractive homes are a portion of the rich. How far afield have they gone! The country is the home of beauty and offers possibilities at a cost unknown in the city.

A better day is dawning. The attractive school grounds in many country communities as well as in hundreds of villages will disclose to the next generation the possibilities at hand. Love for the beautiful and an appreciation of nature in the present and future generations will be fostered. All this will tell in the years to come.

Why should not church folks set themselves seriously to the task of making more attractive the country churches and their surroundings? Some country churches are a reproach to the congregation and a disgrace to the communities in which they are found. Neglect appears at every turn. The building, the graveyard and all else in sight tell of slothfulness and spiritual inertia. God delights not in any such. "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," fits not into such a situation.

Director Hargett expressed a belief that stocking of streams and other waters this year, in addition to being on a larger scale, will be the most effective yet experienced since a larger number will be raised to a fingerling size than heretofore.

Hatching capacities of all of the cultural stations, they reported, have been extended and facilities for rearing the baby fry fish have been enlarged. They announced that the conservation department through the co-operation of individuals, county and municipal governments and sportsmen's organizations, has set as an objective the rearing of every fish from the hatcheries to a fingerling size before being released in fishing waters.

The officials' inspection today took them by the state game farm at Asheboro and the Sauratown game refuge in Stokes county. They were

What Was Good For The Factories Should Work For the Farmers

By T. W. LeQuotte

You have a son or a daughter or a friend in some city. They probably buy bread.

I want you to do me a favor. Perhaps it will help you too. Please get out your paper and pen and write a short letter to some of these city folks who are friends of yours. Ask them this question: "What did you pay for a loaf of bread two months ago? What is the price of the same loaf now?"

You and I know there was a drop of more than 25% in the price of wheat in those two months. I have eighty acres of wheat on my farm near Spencer. A reduction of 25% on the price of wheat will cost me some real money.

But my loss and your loss on the price of wheat will probably not do the bread-eaters in the city a bit of good. The price of their loaf has not changed. I think they will give you that information when they write. The millers and the bakers do not seem to know about it. If they are saving any money they are not sharing it with their city customers who buy bread.

And yet, some of the senators and some of the representatives of these city people in Congress are afraid to vote for practical farm relief that will restore the price of wheat because the voters in their districts would charge them with voting to increase the price of the people's bread.

You will remember I told you in the March issue of Farm Life that we do not have the votes to back up a demand for farmer's rights. The cities can out-vote the farmers nowadays.

Every good thing for us in the present farm relief and tariff bills has been paid for by a trade of some kind. The representatives of the city folks had to have something special for their constituents in exchange for a favorable vote on the proposal to help us. That may not be right but it is true.

We have got to get back to the arguments used by the manufacturing industry in the old days when farmers elected the majority of the members of both houses of Congress. They did not beg us to vote for tariff because the manufacturers wanted it or even because they deserved it. They advised us to vote for it to help build up a home market for what we raised. We voted for protective tariff because we thought it would help us.

We've got to apply that kind of argument to the people in the cities who send men to Congress if we want them to help us manage the marketing of our crops so that the price will be fixed by American standards of living and not by European standards.

We've got to get them to understand that every increase in the price of farm products has invariably represented an increase in the prosperity of the people in the city entirely out of proportion to the increased cost of food.

We've got to get them to thinking less of the price of food and of the profits they always make out of our prosperity.

Ask your city friend about the price of bread.

accompanied to these places by Chas. H. England, state game warden.

Prospects for a large output of quail and pheasants from the game farm were found to be pleasing. A number have been made in addition to the existing stock and larger facilities to increase the distribution of birds and eggs from the farm.

POULTRY HINTS

June is the month to begin to give special attention to your market eggs. It is time to sell or confine all your males so that you will produce nothing but infertile eggs.

Remember that eggs depreciate rapidly in value in hot weather and so should be protected from the sun and heat as much as possible even on your way to market.

We are trying to develop a market for our eggs and we should be careful to sell only the best of eggs. If we market our eggs every week and follow all the above suggestions we should very soon develop a good market.

Do not neglect the growing of your young stock. Just because you have gotten them up to where they can take care of themselves is no reason that you should let them. A good growing mash should be fed until they are three or four months old or ready to go to the laying house.

This is the only way that you can secure proper body growth, well grown pullets, good sized eggs, and profitable winter egg production.

Feed plenty of milk, but do not feed in a metal container at any time as you are likely to produce poison among your chicks.

Keep the premises clean from all dead carcasses. Very often quite a few birds are lost because a dead bird has been allowed to lie around for several days for the fowls to eat and some disease has developed causing a great loss.

June is a good month to buy breeding cockerals for next year. They can be purchased now around ten weeks old at a much lower price than they can later when they have matured.

Any one wishing to build poultry houses for the winter will do well to see your county agent for a blue print of the very house that you want to build. They will be furnished free of charge.

COLLEGE HONORS FARMER WHO BRED NEW CORN

For his contribution of a new variety of corn to the agricultural advancement of North Carolina, James Monroe Jarvis, 71-year old farmer of Forsyth county was honored with a certificate of meritorious service in agriculture by the North Carolina State College at its annual commencement exercises on June 4. An ovation greeted the presentation of the diploma to the aged farmer, especially when President E. C. Brooks told of his accomplishments on a 90-acre farm.

Mr. Jarvis is the originator of Jarvis Golden Yellow prolific corn. He has farmed for 35 years and started breeding his corn from a local variety one year after he took charge of the old family farm. The corn has two ears rather low on the stalk, has a wide grain, a white cob, and the plant has broad leaves. Mr. Jarvis has bred his corn for production rather than for show purposes and in tests made by experiment stations over the South, the corn stands well among the leaders in acre yields.

It is said that Mr. Jarvis has not attempted to commercialize his variety but has been content to keep it pure and true to type. He sells only 12 to 16 bushels for seed each year and makes his living mainly from 12 acres of land, largely planted to truck crops. The farm has an income of some \$1,200 a year and produces the food and feedstuffs needed for the family and livestock.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis live in a simple home, well banked with shrubbery, flowers and shade trees. They have four children, three of whom are married with the fourth, an unmarried son, staying at home and having charge of the truck growing. Mr. Jarvis handles his corn himself. It has been his hobby for 34 years.

BOY FEEDS COW TO WIN RECORD

By following instructions given him for feeding a four year old Jersey cow belonging to the dairy herd at State College, H. W. Cartner, a student of the institution, was rewarded recently by having the cow officially recognized by the American Jersey Cattle Club as the champion producer of her age for the State.

The cow, Peur's College Farm Dimple 2nd, was recently given the junior 4-year-old State Championship by producing 754.08 pounds of butterfat and 11,910 pounds of milk in 365 days. She was placed on the animal husbandry department, test by Prof. R. H. Ruffner, head of when at 4 years and 4 months of age. Prof. Ruffner outlined rations she was to receive and placed her in the hands of H. W. Cartner, a student in dairy husbandry. Dimple had made the highest record ever recorded by a cow owned by the college. As champion, she succeeded Princess Elise, owned by R. E. McDowell of Charlotte.

This animal, says Prof. Ruffner, came from good lineage. She was sired by the Register of Merit bull, Fortuncer's Nobleman, and her dam is the silver medal cow, Peur's College Farm Dimple. Her granddam was the gold medal cow, Princess Coimage.

Unfortunately, the young champion was killed shortly after completing this record by coming in contact with three live guy wires which supported an electric pole in the pasture field. Three other cows in the college herd were killed at the same time.

COSTS TOO MUCH TO PRODUCE MILK

Usually when an industry is new, the cost of production is high. Such is the condition of the new dairy industry of North Carolina.

"Milk is being produced at too high a cost in this State partly because of inexperience and undeveloped conditions and largely because prospective dairymen are neglecting to produce feed for the cows and young heifers," says A. C. Kimrey, dairy specialist at State College. "Usually we give more attention to securing a higher price for our milk rather than to producing it for less. We must begin to think of producing milk cheaply."

To do this, he says, a low cost, succulent roughage must be provided. The kind of roughage will depend somewhat on the location of the dairy farm but if a sufficient amount of fairly cheap land is available, no better roughage can be had than that supplied in summer by a good grass pasture. Such grass gives nutrients for milk production and supplies vitamins necessary to the health of the cow. Silos for year around succulence will cost more than pasture.

The next thing needed is an abundant supply of legume hay. This is needed if young heifers are to be grown into good cows and if milk is to be provided at low cost. Alfalfa is the cheapest source of such hay. Where alfalfa hay cannot be grown, other legumes should by all means be provided, says Mr. Kimrey.

Milk can never be produced at low cost in the absence of cheap, suitable feeds and these are impossible unless they are grown at or near the place where they are to be fed and thus save the expense of merchandising and transporting. Concentrates must of course be added to the roughages and if the soil is not fertile enough to grow these, they must be purchased until the land has been built up.