

### Work to Be Done at American Cotton Association Meeting, March 9-12

THE annual meeting of the American Cotton Association has been called by President J. S. Wannamaker to meet in Montgomery, Alabama, March 9-12, inclusive.

Among some of the important subjects to be handled are:

1. Uniform warehouse systems for the entire South with a warehouse for each county, owned and controlled by the people of the county, sufficient to hold the cotton produced therein.
  2. Uniform warehouse receipts.
  3. A spot market exchange in the South with a chain of warehouses of certification which will absolutely revolutionize the cotton industry in itself.
  4. The labor question will receive very careful consideration, there being a great scarcity and shortage of labor and this will have a marked bearing upon the crops to be planted in 1920. On account of the great shortage of labor the matter of the acreage to be planted in feed and food crops and cotton for the coming year will receive special attention. At no time in the last sixty years has the matter of shortage of labor had a more serious bearing upon production in the South. It is realized that it will be absolutely necessary to plant an acreage that can be cultivated under these adverse labor conditions and food crops requiring least labor that can be produced equally as profitably will under these conditions show an enormous increase in acreage.
  5. A permanent organization including every county of every state where cotton is grown will be completed at this convention.
  6. A newspaper or periodical to be known as the official organ of the American Cotton Association will receive the special attention of the convention.
  7. The matter of direct sales of cotton will receive marked attention of this Cotton Association.
- Representatives from European countries are expected to attend the convention for the purpose of arranging direct sales of cotton.

### Using Machinery on Hilly Land

WE HAVE a piece of very hilly land on the rear of our farm, the fertility of which justifies cropping, which in turn justifies the use of various farm implements and machinery. We find there are many ways in which we can take advantage of this hilly land with farm implements and machinery that reduce breakage to a minimum and increase crop yields.

Since most hilly land is underlaid with stone, usually of a solid formation running parallel with hill, the lay of stones as well as hill should be carefully considered in operating farm implements and machinery. We find we can do more thorough work by operating farm implements and machinery parallel with these ridges of stones, reduce breakage to a minimum and prevent washing and leaching of soil.

Take, for instance, the breaking plow. Thorough work cannot be done plowing up and down a steep hill underlaid with ridges of stone running parallel with hill. In spite of all care, breakage is bound to occur when the plow suddenly comes in contact with the solid ridges of stone. Furthermore, the plow, when crossing stone, is sure to go several feet before taking the soil, leaving a great strip here and there over the field unplowed. The same thing is true of the harrow, corn planter, cultivator, binder, mower, rake, etc. By operating farm implements and machinery

parallel with such formation of stone, every particle of the soil can be broken, cultivated and harvested without loss of soil or broken implements and machinery. Upon one hilly field on our farm the stone formations run diagonally across hill, something slightly out of the ordinary. We find it best to recognize the stone formations in operating farm machinery in this field, and make a practice of running machinery and implements parallel with stones as far as possible.

Steep, up-hill pulls should be avoided as much as possible with all farming implements and machinery, whether stones are present or not. The extra draft of an implement or machine on a team climbing a steep hill is well worth considering. There is usually a way to avoid such pulls, and it should invariably be taken advantage of.

C. C. CONGER, Jr.

### Care of the Cream Separator

THE following suggestions may be of help to separator operators:

1. Set the separator level on a solid foundation and bolt it down firmly. It is well to have a piece of rubber packing under each leg of the separator to absorb vibration.
2. See that all bearings are clean and well lubricated at all times. Clean the bearings occasionally with gasoline or kerosene to remove all

grease that may have become gummy and thus prevent proper lubrication.

3. Use only the best hand-separator oil. Never use common machine oil.
4. Be sure to turn the separator at proper speed. Time it with a watch or speed indicator.
5. In cold weather run about a gallon of warm water through the bowl to warm it before turning on the milk.
6. Separate the milk as soon after milking as possible, for the milk is then warm and in good condition to secure a clean separation. No separator will skim cold milk as well as warm milk. The milk should be at least 75 degrees Fahrenheit in temperature.
7. When through skimming, flush the bowl with about two quarts of the skim milk. In cold weather, warm water may flush the machine more effectively.
8. Wash the separator each time it is used. Wash all separator parts first with moderately warm water containing washing soda. When all parts are cleaned, scald with boiling water and place parts in a warm oven to dry. Be sure that the oven is not too hot, as it is likely to melt the tin plating from the bowl parts. Allowing the separator to go un-

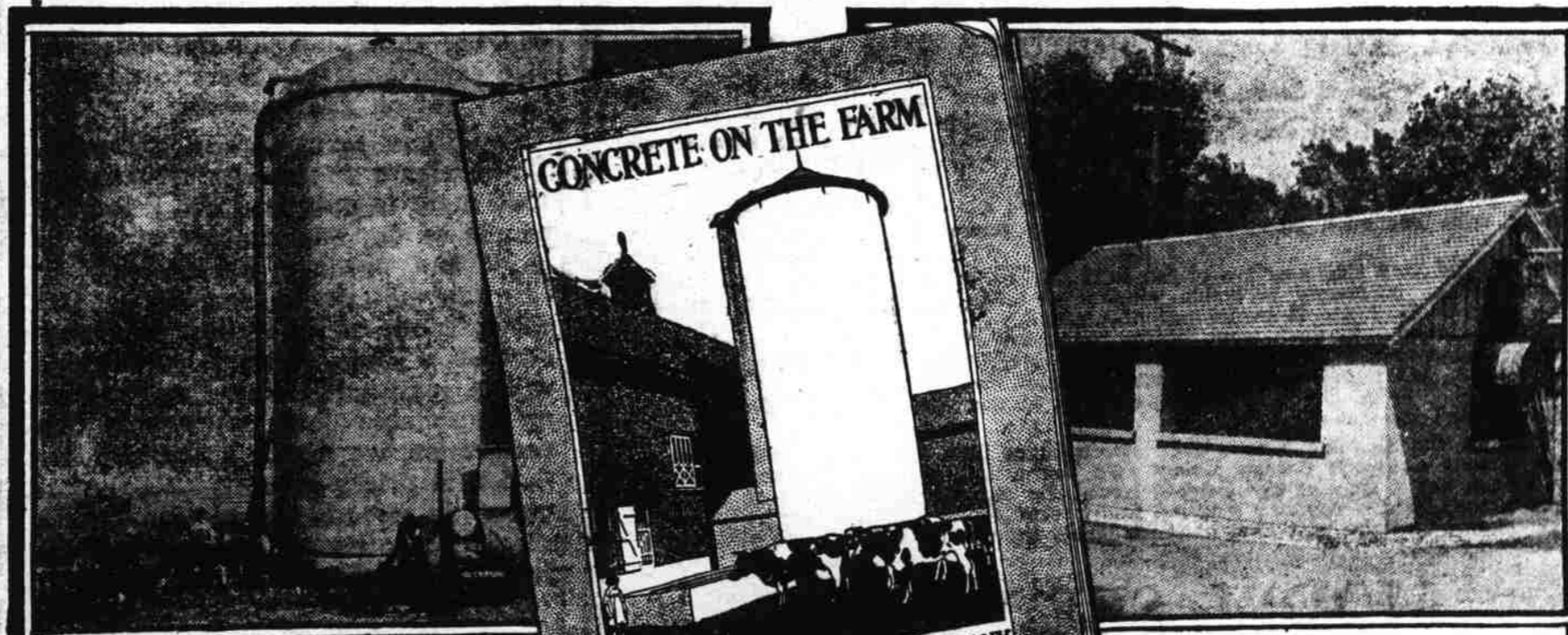
washed not only causes the bowl parts to deteriorate but also injures the quality of the cream. It is a filthy practice.

9. When a separator is running, the bowl should spin like a top; with no vibration. If the bowl does vibrate, examine the bearings to see if they are loose or worn.

WE ARE growing more food and feed every year, but we have never reached our requirements. Let us make a special effort to grow the food-stuffs and feedstuffs necessary for our own use this year. Let us grow all the food and feed we need, and we will not grow too much cotton. We will then get a good price for our cotton and it will not be necessary to send the money obtained for cotton to other sections to pay for food and feed.

AT PRESENT, farmers have no national organizations through which they can express their views on public questions and pending legislation. The Grange, the Farmers' Union and the Society of Equity are more or less sectional. There is great need of an organization to represent the farmers of every state in the Union. Samuel Gompers speaks for organized labor. The farmers should be organized and have an able man for president to represent them.

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