

# "CIVILIZATION BEGINS AND ENDS WITH THE PLOW"

**THINGS TO PLAN TO THROUGHOUT COMING YEAR**  
The Farmers' Day at the test farm at Swannanoa on May 17, 1928.

- .....
- Poultry loading depot with facilities for grading eggs.
- .....
- An annual poultry show.
- .....
- Monthly livestock sales.
- .....
- Farmers' own line of delivery trucks.
- .....
- Purebred sires and seeds.
- .....
- Guernsey cattle association.
- .....
- A semi-annual seed exchange day.
- .....
- A Harvest Carnival one day of the bread and butter show.

## Farming As She Is Done In Macon

Mrs. W. M. Parrish sold 105 dozen eggs during January for \$33.60. Mr. Parrish sells \$75.00 worth of cream monthly. No hard luck story there.

Charles Sanders stopped me on the street one day last week and fairly bawled me out. Said after I was over to his place and talked chickens to his wife, he'd be dashed if she didn't make him go and build a new chicken house.

Mr. Allen sprayed watermelons and Irish potatoes with Dormant spray, with good results. Suppose someone else gives this a trial.

While talking over the phone from my office with Mrs. Jeff Enloe the other day about her daughter's 4-H club work I heard numerous hens cackling. I asked Mrs. Enloe what it was, and she said that was her music. The cackling of a laying hen is one of the most wholesome kinds of music we can have on a Macon county farm.

Mr. Wurst, a man of practical

acres of strawberries. Three cheers for the wise Mr. Wurst!

Mr. Tommy Angel, in a long conversation here in the office the other day, said his taxes are quadruple what they were 20 years ago, but they are twice as easy to pay. Speaks well for the hog, hen and cow diversification program among our other numerous improvements.

### FERTILIZER

It's a waste of time and money to use fertilizer on poorly prepared land or where crops are given half cultivation—Just as well pour gasoline in your flivver and never step on the starter.

What arrangements, if any, have you made toward receiving Messrs. Bean Begle, Cabbage Worm, Caterpillar, Flea Hopper, Plant Aphid, and Potato Blight?

Just as well prepare to meet these gentlemen (?) with a well planned reception, or else suffer the consequences.

It is indeed the "Hick Farmer" that cannot out farm these pests.

### DAIRYING

Shipping frozen cream from Maine to Florida for making ice cream is a reflection on each farmer in the Southeast.

### Keep Down Production Costs

The farmer, who milks cows, is being protected by a tariff from competing with dairy products from other countries. But if dairymen in Canada, for instance, can produce cream, milk and butter more economically than can the farmers in the United States their produce will come in. That this is happening right now can be gathered by a careful reading of this article taken from the SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST. It shows that the dairymen of the United States must keep down their cost of production.

Producers of dairy products are one class of farmers who are enjoying at present tariff rates which are largely effective on the price of domestic products. Foreign butter brought into the United States must pay a duty of 12 cents per pound; cheese, 5 cents per pound; cream, 20 cents per gallon; fluid milk, 2-1-2 cents per gallon. Since substantial quantities of dairy products were being imported before the tariff duties were put on, the duties have acted to raise the price received by American producers. Even with the duty of 12 cents per pound on butter small amounts have been sent to this country from Denmark, New Zealand, and other countries.

The tariff on milk and cream has benefited dairy producers who are in the territory in which Canadian dairymen can ship these products to cities like Boston, Buffalo and Detroit. In spite of the tariff the amount of milk

## KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

The farm pages of The Press are edited by the county agent in collaboration with the editor.

### Poultry Is Ready Cash

A young farmer at a country store was complaining bitterly of the price paid for farm produce. An old farmer carrying a can of coal oil smiled quietly and remarked, "Young man, you're right in what you say an' still you're wrong. Prices are a whole lot better'n they used to be. When I was about your age, I used to swap three dozen eggs for a gallon of coal oil. Nowadays I bring over a dozen fresh eggs an' I carry home over two gallons."

Eggs and poultry are always thoroughly worth while on the farm. They are always ready cash at the store and—but here is what the SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST has to say on this important subject:

The poultry and egg crop of the United States is one of our big harvests. The farm does not seem right unless there is heard on it the crowing of the cock and the cackle of the busy hen. Sometimes the flock should be smaller than the 200 hens recommended as an economical unit, but it should be large enough to consume waste food from the kitchen, and the barn and granary, and to supply the farm home with eggs and fowls for the table, and generally surplus to sell.

Conditions touching farm poultry have changed wonderfully. Marketing conditions have improved greatly, and so have the demands. Eggs and poultry exchange for more "store goods" than they did a generation ago, but it takes a better grade of eggs and better bred and finished poultry to meet market demands. Also, most of the feed that is given the poultry has a selling value directly, or when fed to hogs, so it must be combined intelligently if a profit is to be realized. The poultryman, whether he cares for ten or a hundred chick-

what he is doing, if satisfactory results are to be secured.

### HOGS

Purebred sires are the surest profit makers of any one thing on a farm.

### SEEDS

On March the 5th—Commissioners' Day—there will be an all around farmers' day in Franklin. The merchants have been asked to co-operate.

This is a great day for exchanging or buying seeds, poultry, bulls, etc., etc.

Why not look over what is in your county before going outside?

We are going to try to get Dr. R. Y. Winters, of state college, to speak to us on that day.

This opportunity is given to the people of Macon county, and it is up to them what use they make of it.

Gneiss, N. C., Feb. 14, 1928.

Editor Franklin Press, Franklin, N. C.

My Dear Mr. Harris:

Will you allow me space in your columns for a few words?

You know it is "human nature" for the most of us to want to boost a little some times, so as I have nothing of my own achievements particularly worthy of mentioning at the present time, I'll boost a little about what one of my neighbors is doing, thereby, getting a little glory for what this, our Pine Grove community, is doing, if not for myself.

Something over a year ago one of my neighbors, Mr. John C. Dills, having become tired of feeding good corn and other feed grown on his farm to a bunch of run-out, poorly bred, hogs, decided to risk his judgment, and money, on a new venture in the hog business.

Accordingly, after getting in touch with a well known hog breeder of the middle-west, he proceeded to order a pair of purebred, registered O. I. C. hogs, paying something over \$60 for the same, most of the neighbors shaking their heads and pitying the poor fellow's judgment; but now after a year's time the grin is on the other side of their faces.

Mr. Dills has recently killed one hog from which he reports getting 120 pounds of lard, middlings weighing 100 pounds each, nearly enough sausage to last all summer, and any one who has ever had John Dills at his table knows that means some sausage.

Besides Mr. Dills has some nice gilts for future breeders and a dozen or more nice pigs for sale at the present time which, are worthy of any farmer's attention, either for breeders or killing purposes.

Moral—Feed better bred stock, and get out of the rut.

Yours truly,

C. W. HENDERSON.

## Just About the Farm

PRICES OF FEED GRAIN WELL ABOVE LAST YEAR

Supply About Same as Twelve Months Ago, in Spite of Record Barley and Larger Corn Crops

The total supply of the principal feed grains for the remainder of the season is little, if any, larger than it was a year ago, in spite of the record barley crop and a larger corn crop this season, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

While this season's corn crop, according to the December 1 estimate, is about 94,000,000 bushels larger than last season's, the total supply is only about 22,500,000 bushels larger than a year ago, because of the smaller carry-over from last year. Receipts of corn at the markets since November 1 have totaled practically the same as a year ago, but have passed more rapidly into consuming channels, and market stocks have not increased materially since the movement of the new crop began, whereas last season market stocks increased about 10,000,000 bushels from November 1 to December 31. The location of a larger surplus waste of the Mississippi River where a larger percentage is generally fed on farms, tends to retard the accumulation of commercial stocks.

The supply of oats August 1 was the smallest since 1913 and about 120,000,000 bushels below last year's supply. The grain-sorghums crop, according to the December 1 estimate, is but little larger than the revised figures for last year's production; it totals about 137,608,000 bushels. The 1927 barley crop of 2,500,000 bushels was the largest on record, but the active demand early in the season, from both domestic buyers and exporters, materially reduced the surplus.

The excess in exports of barley and oats since the 1st of August over exports for the same period last year, is almost sufficient to offset the increase in the total supply of feed grains this season. When the heavier

early in the season, caused in part by high corn prices, is taken into consideration, the supply of feed grains appears no larger than a year ago.

Prices of the principal feed grains have been well above last season, reflecting a better demand and the absence of the depressing influence

## Prepare the Bees For Spring Nectar

Raleigh, N. C., Jan.—When the bees are not properly prepared for the first spring honey flow, many colonies waste their energy in swarming rather than in gathering the great stores of nectar available from the early flowers.

"Experienced beekeepers are anticipating a good yield of honey for the year 1928," says C. L. Sams, extension beekeeper at State college. "The past year was not so satisfactory but the outlook is good for the coming season. When this season opens, the bees will be thrown into great activity and unless the colonies have been prepared, much of their energy will be misdirected in swarming and a large amount of the early nectar will be allowed to waste."

For that reason Mr. Sams advises putting the colonies in the best possible condition for the opening of the season. The strength of the individual colony should be ascertained, equipment prepared, suitable hives arranged and the bees properly managed. Colony strength is the first essential, states Mr. Sams. Without strong colonies at the beginning of the honey flow, apiary owners need not expect a profitable yield of honey. An abundance of food is important in colony strength. A good queen will lay between 3,000 and 4,000 eggs a day and the colony will increase its working force from 15,000 to about 80,000 bees. It requires about one pound of honey to raise 1,000 bees and this means that at least 75 pounds of honey should be in the normal hive so that the bees may meet the spring honey flow at normal strength. Some of this supply, the bees will collect from the earliest flowers, but when the supply of food drops below 10 to 15 pounds the queen will stop laying and the hive is weak.

Mr. Sams advises those who do not have sufficient equipment to look after this at once. The time to get a supply of modern hives is before the season opens. It is also well to get a supply of literature on bees and read about the best methods of handling.

News has been received that Mrs. Harry M. Strain and sons, Harry, Jr., and Earle, have safely arrived at their home in Dunsmuir, Calif. Mr. Strain, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Higdon met them in Sacramento, and motored on to Dunsmuir. Mrs. Strain is the daughter of Mr. W. L. Higdon, of this city, with whom she spent this summer.

## THINGS TO PLAN FOR RIGHT NOW

- .....
- That cream check every two weeks.
- .....
- That cannery check every time you come to town.
- .....
- Fat hog sale in March.
- .....
- Poultry sale on Wednesday, February 29th.
- .....
- Bread and Butter Show next fall.
- .....
- Encourage the 4-H Clubbers.
- .....
- Big Farmers' day on March 5th.
- .....
- Local Curb Market.
- .....
- Breed sows so that the pigs will go on the market in March, April, August and September.

of large commercial stocks. Corn prices at the principal markets December 23 were, on an average, 12 cents per bushel higher than a year prior, with discounts for the lower grades much smaller because of the relatively higher quality of the crop. Oats prices have been averaging about 9 cents higher than at the same time in 1926, with premiums being paid for heavy-weight, high-quality grain. Malting types of barley have been bringing 15 to 20 cents per bushel more than last season, in spite of the large crop, while feeding grades have been selling at wide premiums over last season's quotations at the same time of year. Grain sorghums have been bringing 25 to 30 cents per 100 pounds better prices in the southwestern markets than last season.

Secretary Jardine has said: "In agriculture we should continue to obtain greater output per unit of cost."

But we should not stop at that. We should aim to gain that bargaining power which industry and labor have attained by working together through their organizations built along

"Farmers won't get together now."

Listen to this: About five thousand (5,000) co-operative livestock shipping associations and other local associations and local associations shipping livestock are doing business in the United States.

In 1926 they handled \$40,000,000 worth of livestock for members.

Macon county has a sleeping giant in her fields, the toes of which she has never even caused to wiggle yet. When will she wake him up?

HICK FARMER: The man that works his whole time every day in the fields.

SUPER-FARMER: The man who puts in 6 hours a day in his fields and the rest planning and "diversifying."

The people who take time to live—that is, plan your work so you are its master and not its slave.

(Incidentally, work your county agent whenever you need to, for all he is worth.)

Trouble may be the very devil but it gives us an opportunity to obtain great satisfaction in knocking him out.

This telephone business is getting serious—I mean the lack of rural telephones. Some day right soon somebody is going to have the opportunity of saying "I told you so."

Farming to be successful must be a balanced job. We have all heard this before, and most of us know it, but do we do it?

First, we must plan our operations to fit our pocket book.

Next, to suit our own individual inclinations.

Next, to suit our own particular farm.

Next, a co-ordinated system of crop rotation and stock breeding.

Next, the production of quality stuff—for quality stuff in quantity always sells.

Next, we will be farming on in years to come.

Next, our main job in life, after all, is home building and family support.

No forward movement for better farming in Macon county will be successful unless a majority of our total population interest themselves in it.

MACON COUNTY—The Land of Super-Farmers Who Think.  
LYLES HARRIS, County Agent.

CONSULT YOUR COUNTY AGENT AS YOU WOULD YOUR DOCTOR OR YOUR LAWYER