

"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

Mr. Jake Addington bought him a car load of limestone the other day.

Mr. Addington is getting in mighty good shape for business. He has about the best, if not the best, Guernsey herd in the county, and is fixing his soil fertility; all of which means that he will produce his stuff at a cost which will allow him to go on the market and meet competition and still show a profit.

Baby chick orders are going in quite rapidly these days. I ordered 750 for Messrs. Hunnicutt, Gray and Dowdle yesterday.

Orders for 50,000 strawberry plants have been received. Anybody else wanting plant son this order must speak up by the 20th of this month.

Messrs. Slagle and Barnard have hit on the happy idea of planting sweet corn for their silage and selling the roasting ears to the cannery.

corn has no value as a dairy feed over that made without the ear. No doubt some other wide awake farmers will do the same thing.

There's more farming being done to date in Macon county, according to the old heads, that is, than has been done at this time of the year in many a long day, which goes to show that Macon county farmers are realizing the great opportunity they have.

Some one of these days some of our many sure-enough farmers are going to wake up and grow high class seeds for the market. Thereby taking advantage of their great opportunity.

The soil and climate here are exceptionally conducive to quality seed production. Especially is this true with field seeds, because when planted in the lower altitudes they will mature quicker and make a sturdier growth than seeds grown where the season is not quite so forward as here.

Last Monday's and Tuesday's chicken sales removed 14,000 pounds of poultry from the county at good prices, bringing the 205 farmers participating \$2,700,000, an average of a little over \$10.00 each.

We hear that Mr. Zeb Angel is beginning to see the value of dairy heifers—according to rumors of a little transaction that took place the other day.

One Cow Makes the Dreams of A Lifetime Come True

A long story is connected with the vision of bovine loviness that proved to be the center of attraction at the last International Livestock exposition in Portland.

She is a Jersey, whose ancestors hailed from the little windswept island of Jersey, where the shores are constantly beaten and washed by the cold gray waters of the English Channel.

The blood of proud sires and dames flows in her veins and is reflected in her soft eyes and finely moulded head and body. Even to the untutored eye her beauty is apparent. Exclamations of awe and delight were heard as the meandering throng of curious chanced upon her stall during the show. Standing in the rays of a powerful yellow floodlight, with her coat of a mirror of polished gold and her eyes soothing with gentleness, she was a picture to provoke an exclamation from even the most uninterested of the throng.

Owes Everything to this Jersey She was purchased for \$550 by her present owner, Karl Henneman,

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.

whose Jersey dairy is located on the Columbia River highway near Crown Point. At the starting of his career as a dairyman, Heneman was approximately \$20,000 in debt, seven years ago. Now his debt is nearly paid, and he owes it all to the cow. "For one who is not versed in the finer arts of life, there is nothing else to which I could turn," Heneman stated. "I started in the dairy business with no capital except what I had borrowed and to that creature I owe my life. Times when my heart was heavy and when my mind was a maelstrom of tortured thoughts, I would wander out in the barn and put my arm around her soft warm neck. Her eyes would turn in my direction with that soft stare which only a Jersey can possess. In that I found hope.

He paused for a moment and thoughtfully, almost reverently, considered a picture of the beast. "Oh, but she's a beautiful thing, and she means so much to me," he half mused. "That's Beauty," Says Her Owner. "You know," he continued abruptly as if he had had an afterthought, "I'm no judge of the beautiful things of life but I can see the beauty in her. To see her coming in at the close of a day, outlined against the top of a knoll, her form against a crimson sunset, the mellow sleepy notes of her bell, the swinging, dainty step, occasionally stopping to browse a tuft of grass, that's beauty, I think.

Statistics must occupy a part of this story, the record of the achievements of this creature.

Her name, officially, is Poet's Mabel Mowat. She has held the spotlight for the past six years, having added laurel after laurel to her already well constructed wreath. Her recent butterfat test gives her the championship for the greatest achievement of any cow, living or dead, of her breed.

Still she adds honors to hers and her owners name, which are always linked wherever Jerseys are discussed.

She is, in the opinion of all dairy-

plied just as green can be seen in the tips of the buds."

Mr. Brannon states that oil sprays have come into wide use in the delayed dormant sprays because the oil is very effective in controlling scale and is also more pleasant to apply. These oil sprays may be prepared by the growers at home but unless they have a considerable number of trees, it is best to buy some of the ready-prepared sprays now on the market. It is important, however, to get good spray material. The grower should get authoritative information before buying his spray material for the season.

In case the peach trees are troubled with leaf curl, the growers should use either lime sulphur alone or add the Bordeaux mixture to an oil spray and apply before the buds swell. Oils have no value in controlling plant disease, they are effective only with insects.

Mr. Brannon advises against mixing lime sulphur with oils unless the label on the oil container states that this can be done. As a usual thing the concentrated lime-sulphur solution will give good results as a delayed dormant spray but if there is much scale, the oils should be used.

Those fruit growers who wish detailed information about this spray should write to either C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist, or to G. W. Fant, plant disease specialist, at state college. Either of these workers will be glad to send publications dealing with the matter.

Lime Under Soybeans Increased Grain Yield

Raleigh, N. C., March—The use of ground limestone under soybeans which were turned under for soil improvement greatly increased the yield of corn planted on the same land the following year, according to some

Use More Concrete In Farm Building

Raleigh, N. C., March—Concrete is desirable for farm building purposes because of its permanence and its resistance to wear, water and fire. "We are finding that concrete construction on the farms of North Carolina is rapidly replacing the more temporary types of building and because of its great desirability from so many angles, its use will continue to grow," says David S. Weaver, of the department of agricultural engineering at state college. "A number of concrete objects may be made with the equipment already found on most farms and with no employment of extra skilled labor, provided the general principles of construction with cement are understood."

The only equipment needed consists of mixing board, shovels, wheel barrow, hoe, a home-made tamper, a water barrel and buckets. The sand and gravel are frequently found on the farm or may be obtained nearby at only the cost of hauling and cement is therefore the only item that demands an outlay of cash. The work can be done at any time of the year and will provide paying jobs for labor not otherwise employed.

Mr. Weaver states that the forms for walks, floors, foundations, septic tanks, fence posts, water troughs, well curbs and so on can be made easily of lumber and the long lasting, wear-resisting and water-tight concrete will make permanent improvements to be enjoyed for many years.

When there is any new building or any repairs or additions contemplated on the farm, the owner should consider the use of concrete, states Mr. Weaver. To give late information and facts about how this concrete may be used economically, Mr. Weaver has prepared a mimeograph circular, known as agronomy information circular number 12 that may be had free of charge on application. This circular gives methods of mixing and explains the use of concrete in the farm. A letter to Mr. Weaver will bring this publication to any farmer in the state as long as the supply lasts.

Delayed Dormant Spray Is First To Use

Raleigh, N. C., March—The first spray of the season and the one to apply to both peach and apple trees early in the spring is the delayed dormant spray used to combat scale insects as well as aphids and plant lice.

"In spraying peaches," says C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at state college, "the spray should be applied before the buds swell. This will help to control leaf curl as well as the scale insects. The spray is also effective for apples when ap-

lons of the liquid—the oil sprays according to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the brand you have been using. These spray materials will get the SCALE INSECTS and many of the APHIDS and APPLE SCAB which often appear at this time.

Pink Bud Spray: Begin spraying when the blossom bud clusters are separating and the tips show pink. Use lime sulphur 3 pounds of the dry or 5 quarts of the liquid to 50 gallons. This is the primary spray for the APPLE SCAB. Don't Miss It. If Aphids are present add 1-2 pint of Blask Leaf 40 to the 50 gallons of water. Don't use oil sprays alone at this time.

Calyx Spray: Begin spraying when the majority of the flowers have dropped, using the lime sulphur solution again at the same strength as for the Pink Bud Spray to which is added 1-2 pounds of arsenate of lead. This combination of sprays will get the APPLE WORM or Coddling Moth and also the apple scab which is still spreading to the fruit. Success in control of the APPLE WORM is dependent on a thorough application of this poisoned spray at this time using an extra amount of syrup solution per tree.

Early Sprays for Peaches

First Spray: When most of the flowers have dropped.

Second Spray: When the shucks surrounding the little peaches begin to shed.

Use for each spray 1 pound of arsenate of lead in 50 gallons of water, to which has been added 3 pounds of lump lime or 5 pounds of Hydrated lime (plaster's lime). This gets the curculio or the peach worm that works in the fruit. Picking up the dropped peaches later on and destroying these will aid you in controlling the peach worm.

On Various Things

Leatherman, N. C., March 12. Editor Franklin Press: Will you allow me space in your paper to make a few statements.

In one demonstration, the soybeans were not limed and produced 5,040 pounds of hay when cut; limed soybeans produced 6,080 pounds of hay. In the other two plots the soybeans, limed and unlimed, were turned under. The second year, corn was planted on all of this land. Where the unlimed soybeans were cut for hay, only 21.6 bushels of corn per acre was produced; where the limed soybeans were cut, 24.7 bushels were secured; where the unlimed soybeans were turned under 22.6 bushels were secured and where the limed soybeans were turned under 30.9 bushels of corn was secured the following year. This demonstration proved very definitely that it pays to lime in growing soybeans for soil improvement or for hay and that the resulting crop will give better yields, states Mr. Blair.

In another test with wheat, on the Davidson clay soils of the piedmont region, Mr. Blair secured a yield of 3,880 pounds of hay where the soybeans were not limed. Liming increased the yield up to 4,816 pounds and the following year when the wheat was harvested, very definite results were seen. Where the unlimed beans, cut for hay, were grown, only 11.4 bushels of grain was produced where the limed beans, cut for hay, were grown, a yield of 15.2 bushels was secured; where the unlimed beans were turned under a yield of 14.8 bushels of wheat was secured and where the soybeans that had been limed and turned under a yield of 22 bushels of wheat was secured per acre.

These two tests are typical of many made in all parts of the state by county agents working in co-operation with Mr. Blair and they all show the importance of lime and legumes in building crop yields.

EARLY SPRAYS FOR APPLE AND PEACH ORCHARDS

There is every indication of a large crop of apples and peaches. The factors which have been responsible for this possible normal or bumper crop are the short production of last year in most of the orchards and the weather conditions this winter that has held back the blossom buds. Market conditions following a heavy production from the orchard sections usually means low prices but the grower who harvests a large quantity of fruit per tree having a condition of good color, free from blemishes and properly graded will be able to make a satisfactory margin of profit during a period of low prices. Bear this in mind and strive to the utmost to grow fruit of this kind by a thorough application of the summer sprays.

Early Sprays For the Apple

Delayed Dormant: This is a spray put on just as the tips of the leaves are appearing consisting of either the lime sulphur or oil sprays at the same strength as used for the dormant application; i. e. 15 pounds of the dry lime sulphur or 5 1-2 gal-

old records, that needed to be done, and this was a reasonable price for the work. I am glad Mr. Jones got the job instead of R. C. Birmingham.

Mr. W. H. Dalton seemed to be wrought up at my letter in The Press. I think I am of age, have been paying taxes in Macon county for 44 years, did not grow very large in stature.

Mr. Dalton in a way compared me to a mule; stated that I said I ran out layed back my head, pricked my ears and hollod, "Hurrah for McCracken." When a man makes a statement in public print he ought to state the truth, and if any one will show me where I made a statement as gave I will pay subscription to The Press for one year. I try to be honest and pay my debts, which a few people do not do.

Mr. Angel thinks I ought to have held my tongue about listing taxes in Franklin township. I did not mention that township. I live in Cowee township. Just think, \$60.82 1/2 each man got for his work to give Mr. Angel a correct statement of cost of listing in Cowee township; one man used 40; one \$66; one \$137.30, and the girl \$13.50.

I think Mr. Angel, if you will find out what the men received for listing taxes in Franklin township you will see some larger figures than \$60.82 1/2. I see one Mr. Thomas Tatham wants Miss Sanders to send a few of the bootleggers over in his country. What do you say Mrs. Sanders. Let's let Mr. Tatham have all of them if he will round them up and take them off some where. Nineteenth of the people drink whiskey. Change that figure for this county Mr. Tatham.

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 Monday, March, 26th.
- Bread and Butter Show next fall.
- Encourage the 4-H Clubbers.
- Big Farmers' day next fall.
- Local Curb Market.
- Breed sows so that the pigs will go on the market in March, April, August and September.

Just About the Farm Cannery

Folks are signing up daily for stuff for the cannery. The time is getting short and we urge every man who is considering the cannery business to get busy.

We have mailed out 2,000 blank contracts; thereby giving everybody opportunity of doing what they like in the matter.

The position is just this: In recognition of the great hue and cry for a cannery, the cannery was put in. Now its up to the people as to whether or not they use the cannery.

If they don't show indications of wanting to use it, it will be closed down forthwith.

It is either going on in a business way or going out of business altogether.

There are not going to be any long dragged out, half-bent methods carried on. Its up to you.

why a man can't, should or ought not to, but the man who is after his job will go to work or not, just as she thinks best for him to do; and furthermore, he will let us know what he intends to do.

The tendency is that successful farm endeavor will have to take into account the fact that the 1928 market will, on the whole, be lower. Or certainly not any higher for farm products, therefore, the business farmer will look to the cost of production and to increasing the quality of his stuff.

Established farm practice, like established trade and manufacturing practices, yield slowly to change; and when those changes do occur, they are usually forced by economic necessity. And this is better so.

The forementioned farmer is the one that looks ahead a little further and meets the inevitable changes in a practical way a little quicker.

MACON COUNTY—The land of Super-Farmers Who Think.

LYLES HARRIS, County Agent.

The amount of labor required in operating a farm varies widely with the nature of the crops produced and with the diversification of the activities. Twenty acres of truck crops may require as much labor and return as large an income as 200 acres of grain, hay, and general livestock. The United States Department of Agriculture has studied some of the farm enterprises and has compiled a table indicating the approximate number of days work required for various crops and in caring for livestock.

A day's work is counted as 10 hours for a man or horse, and on this basis it is computed that an acre of timothy, alfalfa, or clover hay requires a day's work by a man and a horse for each cutting. Oats, wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, and millet demand 2 man-days and 3 horse-days per acre. Potatoes vary according to locality. In the North 11 days for a man and 10 days for a horse are required, and in the South 13 days for a man and 7 days for a horse.

An acre of tobacco in Kentucky requires 35 days of work by a man and 8 days by a horse. One of the crops with the heaviest demand for labor is onion growing in Ohio. If grown from seed and sold in bunches an acre of onions then demands 149 man-days and 10 horse-days, but if grown from sets and sold in bunches this saves 56 man-days. Texas onions, sold by the crate, are more economical of labor, with 68 man-days and 14 horse-days an acre.

on Main street Monday.

Our folks are complaining about having a touch of spring fever these warm days. Remus kindly thinks its catching, for he is feeling bad already.