"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.

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Poultry loading depot with facilities for grading eggs.

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An annual poultry show.

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Monthly livestock sales.

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Farmers' own line of delivery trucks.

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Purebred sires and seeds.

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Guernsey cattle association.

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A semi-annual seed exchange day.

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A Harvest Carnival one day of the bread and butter show.

Just About the Farm

We are now making up a car lot shipmentof hogs. All those who have hogs and wish to sell them, or list them, please do so at once.

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We have a few tons of limestone left. First come first served.

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The next poultry sale will be held on April the 9th at the car in Franklin, and on April 10th at Otto.

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PASTURE

No country will be what it should be without pasture. There are several kinds of pastures, viz: "Temporary Pasture," "Rotation Pasture," "Winter Pasture" and "Permanent Pasture."

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None of these pastures do any good on poor, washed out land. On good land the following mixture has been found the best for mountain pastures:

24 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass
10 lbs Orchard Grass
5 lbs. Alsike Clover
3 lbs. Timothy
2 lbs. Tall Meadow Grass
1 lb. White Dutch Clover

This gives 38 lbs. in all, and when sown properly on good soil, is good for 100 years.

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Again the old hen's cackle is turned into the jingle of coin, to the tune of $3,116.97.

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And folks, it does look like that the said old hen and her off-spring deserves better treatment than they are getting at the hands of their masters. It is not fair to her—or yourself either, for that matter—to expect her to roost in a tree or an old shed and scratch for her own living and then come home with the tax money.

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You have the plans of a practical comon-sense poultry house at my office for the asking.

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MARKETING

Something very definite has to be done in regard to this marketing business, or else we must step aside and watch the game being played without us. What will you? Cannot some good man think out a plan for this and help us put it over?

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TOURISTS

Again attention is called to the fact that there is many a nice cove or knoll on the farms of our county on which a little rustic cabin might be erected and leased at a nominal charge to tourists, thereby bringing a market for produce right to your door.

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Then the other, and perhaps more valuable thing about this, the contacts and often lasting friendships formed with people in other walks of life.

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Any one having such a place to rent and who wishes to get in touch with prospective tenants may hand their names to the county agent and he will get them placed in the proper hands.

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SPRING WORK

The wise man will keep ever in his mind the fact that all his work does not have to be done in one day, one week or one year, and will give a fair amount of time and thought to planning and not wear out his whole soul and body clod-hopping from daylight to dark every day.

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MACON COUNTY—The Land of Super-Farmers Who Think.—Lyles Harris, County Agent.

TO THE FARMERS OF MACON COUNTY

It has been my privilege to visit your county three times and have always observed progress being made every time.

The first time it was hard to find a bunch of Kentucky Blue grass for the purpose of showing what was necessary to the making of a good pasture sod, and the farmers generally would argue that Blue grass would not grow in Macon county. I find now that there are many good pastures. Blue grass is growing every where, and the farmer is recognizing the fact, which is the first step to better pastures.

I also observe a little creamery down by the side of the road, which is another evidence of progress. The foundation was just being laid the last time I was in Macon county.

While you have made progress along many lines; you have a long way to go before you reach perfection. You still have rundown lands which should be rebuilt and set to valuable pasture sod, what you need is to see all the steep hills and mountain sides that are cleared, made green with valuable pasturee grasses, and see these fields dotted with fine purebred dairy and beef cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. The farmers of Macon county are satisfieed with too little, and too poor pastures. Your pastures should be made rich, so that the sod would be so thick you cannot part the grass and see the ground anywhere. Now don't fool yourselves into believing you have good pastures, until they are something like that.

There are two sowing seaesons; the spring time when all natures is bursting into new life, and in early fall. The spring time is prefered by most farmers. We have a farmer in Polk county who says that any day in the year except Sunday is a good time to sow grass seed. This is true provided you will take his advice and follow his instructions. Here is the way he does the thing: He makes a good seed bed, by plowing and harrowing to make the soil fine; he rolls with land roller to firm the soil, then sows the seed and covers ligthly with dairy barn manure after applying lime when first plowed. This farmer sows any and all times of the year and has never failed to obtain a good stand, and doubtless any farmer any where in North Carolina would bet the same results provided he will follow his method.

Now Mr. Farmer of Macon county! If you have the ambition and pride to make your county the richest and best of all the counties of the old North State there are a few things you **must do.** Frist: Build up your poor run down waste lands, make them rich by growing legume crops like the clovers, alfalfa, etc. To do this you may have to use more lime and acid phosphate than you have in the past. Second: When you rebuild your lands, put them in first class sod crops for permanent pastures so they will not run down again. Third: Grow your first class pastures and build silos and feed through the winter your livestock on feed grown on your own farm; save all the manure and return it to the land wisely, with commercial fertilizers and ere long you will be; if not the richest county in the state, you will be along in company with those which are the richest.

Any farmer however poor can do what is outlined in this article. All that is necessary is to catch the vision, instead of looking out on old sedge grass fields with gullies and scrub livestock browsing on them; look out in your imigination and see them clothed in beautiful green, with fine purebred livestock grazing and quietly lying by your beautiful clear streams chewing their cud as they work for you—there is no carthly need for any man to be only a half-way man, when he can stand straight up and be a complete whole man.

Respectfully,
J. R. SAMS,
County Agent At Large.

KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

WHAT FARM ACCOUNTING MEANT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF A FARM

Successful Farmer Tells How Pencil Helped Guide His Operations and Swell His Income—An Aid to Better Credit—Shows Profits and Prevents Losses.

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

THE owner and operator of one of the most successful dairy farms in Wisconsin prepared recently for the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association a first hand statement of the part farm accounting has played in the management of his enterprise. This operator, W. J. Dougan, tells the following story:

"When I started farming I began keeping a simple cash account, but soon found that it was not sufficient accounting for farm purposes. Such a record did not take into consideration the vital factors of improvements, growth of livestock or depreciation.

"Since 1910 I have kept a complete account on the accrual basis. The accounts, however, are no more than any farmer can easily keep. The outstanding benefits from keeping such accounts might be listed as follows:

The Way It Works

"1. Income tax reports made easier.—Accurate and dependable income tax reports can be made from the yearly accounts. By keeping them on file I am always ready to satisfy the tax inspectors.

"2. Accounting makes possible a budget system.—With the accumulated data of the past years, I can make out the budget for the coming year. The income being fairly stable, the budget problem is to adjust the expenditures. If one branch of the business will need extraordinary expenditure such as new machinery, there must be a cut in some other branch, such as building or livestock purchases.

3. Accounting gives a true basis for credit.—Especially has accounting meant for me larger credit and happy relations with my banker. With a complete financial statement before him the banker can intelligently determine what credit I should have. With a full knowledge of the farm profits in the past, I know what credit I should accept. No farmer or business man should accept credit from his bank unless he is able to put the money into productive investment, and his margin of profit assures the ability to repay the loan within a reasonable time.

"For the farm this reasonable time cannot be three or six months. The farm turnover is too slow for that. A helpful and just period of farm credit for working capital must be from one to four years.

"There is another benefit from accounting—the benefit of knowing whether one is going up or down. By extra sales one might be flush of money and buy heavily, thinking he is coming out ahead, but in reality he is sacrificing the future. On the other hand, one might feel pinched, and have little money to spend, but in the balance sheet he is ahead. The farm accounting commission has suggested the following form of farm credit statement, indicating the records necessary to be kept:

SUGGESTED FARM CREDIT STATEMENT
(Adapted from blank used by Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago)
One Of The First Important Factors In Farm Accounting

Name ..... Address .....
Business ..... Date of Statement .....

Assets			Liabilities		
Cash on Hand and in Bank			I Owe the Following Banks:		
United States Securities			..... Bank		
Other Salable Securities			Secured by		
Accounts Due Me			..... Bank		
Grain, Feeds and Farm Products (Itemized in Schedule Below)			Secured by		
Livestock (Itemized in Schedule Below)			Notes Payable to Relatives		
Loans Due Me, One Year or Less Maturity			Secured by		
Other Quick Assets			Notes Payable to Others		
			Secured by		
			Accounts Payable		
			Interest and Taxes Due Within One Year		
			Cash Rent Due on		
Total Quick Assets			Total Current Liabilities		
Farm Implements and Tools			Real Estate Mortgages (First)		
Machinery, viz. Threshers, Balers, Tractors, etc.					
Automobiles and Trucks					
Farm Land (Itemized in Schedule Below)					
(Improvements Valued at $ .....)					
City and Town Property			Real Estate Mortgages (Junior)		
(Itemized in Schedule Below)					
Mortgages or Loans Due After One Year					
Investments or Other Assets (Itemized Fully)					
			Total Liabilities		
			Net Worth		
Totals			Totals		

LIVE STOCK

Stallions $	Dairy Bulls $	Beef Bulls $	Boars $	Rams $	Chickens $	
Horses $	Milk Cows $	Beef Cows $	Brood Sows $	Ewes $	Turkeys $	
Mules $	Heifers $	Steers $	Pigs $	Wethers $	Other Poul. $	
Colts $	Calves $	Feeders $	Stock Hogs $	Lambs $	Bees $	

Growing Crops		Grain and Farm Products on Hand	
Acres Corn	Acres Oats	Bu. Corn @	Bu. Oats @
Acres Wheat	Acres Legumes	Bu. Wheat @	Tons Hay @
Acres Orchard	Acres Other Hay		Purchased Feeds

SCHEDULE OF REAL ESTATE

Description Giving County and State	Title in Name of	Improved or Unimproved	No. of Acres or Lots	Present Value	Amount of Incumbrance	Rate of Interest on Mortgages	Mortgage Due

I Rent ..... Acres from ..... At a Rental of $ ..... Cash per Acre / ..... % of Crop per Year

Liability as Endorser, etc. $ ..... Fire Insurance on Buildings $ .....
Fire Insurance on Grain $ ..... Life Insurance $ .....
Remarks .....

The Dairy Outlook for 1928

The dairy industry, in line with the forecast last year, is in a very favorable position. The outlook for 1928 and 1929 is encouraging. This forecast is based on the following facts:

1. The estimated number of yearlings heifers kept for milk on farm January 1, 1928 was 4,175,000; an increase of 127,000 head or 3.1 per cent over that of a year ago. This is not a marked increase.

2. The estimated number of heifer calves saved for milk shows an increase of 217,000 head or 4.6 per cent. This increase is small compared with the total number of cows on farms, which on January 1, was estimated at about 22,000,000 head. This increase will prboably not cause an increase of over 1 or 2 per cent in the number of cows kept for milk in 1930.

3. Milk production in 1927 was but little higher than in 1926, but a larger proportion was devoted to the more valuable uses.

4. During the summer of 1927, increased production and reduced movement into consumptive channels caused storage stocks of butter to reach 163,700,000 pounds on September 1, a record level, and stocks of condensed and evaporated milk to become heavier than usual. Most of the extra accumulation of butter has now been worked into consumption without material efect on price, however, and the stocks of concentrated milk have not affected markets unfavorably. Cheese stocks on January 1, on the contrary, were 12 per cent lower than a year ago, reflecting the reduced production.

5. In addition to domestic production dairy product equivalent to almost a billion pounds of milk were imported, in spite of the prevailing tariffs.

6. During recent years the total domestic consumption of fluid milk, butter, cheese, and concentrated milk has been increasing. In 1927, however, there was apparently not the usual increase.

7. Present indications are that business conditions will be on the upward trend through 1928, with possibly a seasonal dip in mid-year.

8. There is apparently a longtime upward trend in the demand for dairy products.

THINGS TO PLAN FOR RIGHT NOW

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That cream check every two weeks.

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That cannery check every time you come to town.

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Fat hog sale in March.

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Poultry sale on Monday, April 9th.

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Bread and Butter Show next fall.

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Encourage the 4-H Clubbers.

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Big Farmers' day next fall.

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Local Curb Market.

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Breed sows so that the pigs will go on the market in March, April, August and September.

Importance of Trees

Statesville, N. C., March 21.

To All County Agents:-

American Forest Week is to be observed April 22 to 28 inclusive. The aim of the committee in charge of this work is to reach as near as possible every man, woman, and child in the State of North Carolina, as well as the whole of the United States, with some thought about the preservation and use of American forests. We would like to get before the people the following ideas: First, that trees are a necessity to the welfare of man; second, that trees have their value; third, that a growing tree is adding 8 next generation are dependent upon us for the trees that they will use.

We want to impress upon the people that it is the duty of every citizen to protect the woods from fire and other ruthless destruction, that the forests are placed here for our use, not our abuse. We want to teach them that as we are using trees today we want to grow trees for the future by good forest management and by tree planting.

There are numerous ways in which you as county agents can be helpful in getting this message to the people. The method to be used will depend upon the county agent and the versatility of the agent himself, but a few ways which might be used are: To discuss it at your club meetings; make it the theme of your talk at your farmers' meetings, at least make an announcement; make an address at the high schools of the county; but probably your greatest effort could be put forth in getting others to make talks such as members of your civic clubs, the editor of your paper, the mayor of your town, the county superintendent, principals of schools, members of civic organizations, etc.

Suppose you adopt as one of your activities for the entire month of April to speak to at least two individual farmers each day about the care and management of his timber. That won't be much, yet the interest will gradually spread as I am finding it on every hand, and your little bit will be worth a great deal.

Thanking you for your co-opeeration, I am,

Very truly yours,
R. W. Graeber, Extension Forester.

Tellico Locals

The Porter & Moody Lumber company seems to be working regardless of the weather. They are sure cutting some fine lumber.

Mr. Carl Morgan is holding to his old hat. He is afraid some one will burn it, its a wife. He and Beulah DeHart were married last Saturday in Asheville. We wish them a happy married life.

Mr. J. D. Cabe seems to be in the acid wood business. He has Mr. Noal Cochran and Carl D. Morgan cutting for him.

We are sorry to hear of Mrs. Jane Justice being sick. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Emery Justice's little girl has fever.

Mr. Vance DeHart has been hauling ties this last week.

N. W. Garrett Here

Mr. N. W. Garrett, of Waynesville, owner of the Sluder-Garrett Furniture company, was here last week. Mr. Garrett states that his business here, under the management of Mr. McCracken, has been much better than he had anticipated. He is well pleased with Franklin as a location for his branch store.

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