

"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.

Just About the Farm

Some men came into the office the other day and assured me that they had to plant certain crops by the moon. Woe is me, for in my ignorance I thought all along that the top of the earth was the nearest by the moon we could plant.

CANNERY

All perspective producers for the cannery may rest easy now, for the finances have been arranged to take care of the deliveries to the plant.

The prices may seem low, but you are again reminded that the only dividends this corporation pays is dividends to producers in proportion to their patronage. For example: If you deliver 10 tons of corn to the cannery and receive \$150.00 for same at time of delivery and after this is packed and sold if it shows a balance of \$25.00 profit, that \$25.00 goes back to you at the end of the cannery's fiscal year.

Few people realize the above and

effort is being made on the part of the management to put things across in a jam-up way.

Another good thing the cannery is chartered under laws that absolutely preclude the possibility of (1) the management getting into politics; (2) paying taxes, and (3) any man or group of men creating a monopoly by purchasing all the shares of stock.

The cannery is installed, among other things, to take care of surpluses.

TAKE CARE OF THE SURPLUS

The farmer, who is continually cursing the middleman as a robber, should save his breath. Cussing and fussing do not put the other fellow out of business. The only method by which the middleman may be eliminated is by making him unnecessary. Just so long as the farmer dumps his surplus fruits ungraded upon a local market, just so long will he suffer. If he is anxious to secure the middleman's profit on the surplus, he must take care of that surplus.

All of the above has been written to introduce something which is well worth a good deal of thought. The Commissioner of Agriculture down in Georgia has had something to say about surplus fruits and the SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST quotes him in the following:
Way down South in Georgia, the Commissioner of Agriculture is urging the farmers to take care of surplus products. In writing about the handling of surplus fruits, he said that "the best disposition of surplus fruit is to manufacture it into salable products, such as vinegar, jelly, and extracts. Dried fruit also is a profitable way to take care of the surplus. We need manufacturing plants to handle staple crops here at home without shipping them across the United States to be manufactured and shipped back to us and to other parts of the world."

In trucking districts, where a large acreage of fresh vegetables is grown regularly, canneries could be used to take a surplus off the market and thus sustain reasonable prices for the crops. The farmer must meet this problem squarely in the very near future if he is to succeed in his hazardous business.

POULTRY

Below are a timely poultry pointers sent out by Mr. C. F. Parrish of State College, an expert among experts in the chicken business. It is well worth anybody's study:

Brooding Hints

1. Have cut wheat straw or corn shucks on floor of brooder house, not under canopy.
2. Do not use wheat chaff as litter. Chicks will eat it and die.
3. Keep corners out of brooder house. Make the corners round with pasteboard, roll roofing or wire.
4. Have a twelve-inch plank leaning back against wall at angle of

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.

45 degrees so chicks cannot crowd. This plank is between each corner, four planks in all being used. When chicks begin to crowd they will push the ones in front up the plank so no smothering results. Leave these planks in house until chicks are taken to laying house. Cold rains in latter part of April and May often cause alrge loss of chicks due to crowding. Please do not let this happen.

5. Care for chicks for they are the ones to make the money next fall and winter.

6. Keep house comfortable. Do not have it too hot or too cold. Avoid odor of kerosene fumes by proper ventilation.

7. Clean droppings from under brooder each morning.

Chick Feeds

1. Give chicks grit—not fine sand.
2. Give chicks sour milk to drink.
3. Start feeding when chicks are 60 to 72 hours old if they are very hungry and the abdomen is flabby, soft and pliable.
4. First feed consists of bread crumbs or raw rolled oats mixed with an egg boiled 20 minutes. (If flock is blood tested use fresh, raw eggs.) Mix enough rolled oats with one egg to be crumbly and then feed to 30 chicks.
5. Feed five times per day what they will eat in five minutes for five days.
6. The scratch feed should be pinhead oats and finely cracked corn in equal parts.
7. On the eighth day begin feeding mash made as follows: Corn meal, 20 lbs.; wheat middlings, 20 lbs.; wheat bran, 20 lbs.; ground oats, 20 lbs.; fish meal (55 per cent protein) 10 lbs.; bone meal, 4 lbs.
8. Keep oyster shell and charcoal (baby chick size) before them all the time.
9. Start feeding green feed at end of first week. Finely chopped clover, alfalfa, rye, oats, barley, wheat or rape is good. The green feed must

and not industrious. No strong colonies may be expected from poor queens.

(d) A colony may have become queenless, making requeening necessary.

3. How often should a colony be requeened?

About every two years; some good bee-keepers requeen every year.

4. What varieties of queens are recommended?

Untested Italians. Three-banded Italians are generally preferred in this state.

5. When is the best time to requeen?

This varies. Requeening is generally recommended after the spring honey flow is over. During a honey flow a queen is more readily accepted, but the operation of requeening may give the bees a setback which may greatly reduce the honey crop. After the honey flow queens are more abundant in the market and cost less. This is generally during July.

6. How late may one requeen?

Requeening is generally done from the first of July to about August 12th and even as late as September 1st. The bees should have at least eight weeks to build up before the first frost occurs.

7. Where can Italian queens be obtained?

From various breeders; but care should be exercised to purchase from reliable and reputable breeders only, who furnish strong and pure stock free from disease. Further information will be sent on request.

8. What are the prevailing prices for queens?

Generally \$1.50 to \$3.00 in May and June; \$1.00 to \$2.50 in July and Aug-

feed allowance for the average size cow for one year.

The following is a letter from a well known local man, who followed our feeding instructions to the letter:

Franklin, North Carolina, April 3, 1928.

Mr. Lyles Harris, County Agent, Franklin, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Harris:

A couple of months ago I sought your advice on how to feed my milk cow in the proper way. I am writing this line to tell you that I followed your instructions to the letter, using the 4-3-2-1 mixture in the quantities you recommended, also, the minerals you gave me and found that it increased my production 40 per cent and lowered the cost of production at least 25 per cent.

I sincerely hope you will get more people interested in this method of feeding, for it will mean scores of dollars to the individuals so doing, and thousands of dollars to Macon county; because every feed you recommended, with the exception of cottonseed meal, is grown locally and can be bought for less than the freight from Kansas City or St. Louis, where, I understand most of our mixed feeds come from.

Yours very truly,
GILMER A. JONES,

Who's next?

FARMING IS SANE LIVING

The farmer has to make a living on his farm. In other words, his farm is his out-of-doors factory where he turns soil and rain and sunshine into crops and livestock. He expects to be able to earn a fair return upon his investment; but sometimes he forgets there are some other things to be considered besides the interest on

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, April 9th.
- 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.

14 elements that go to make up plants, and 3 of these more important elements are deficient to a more or less high degree in our soils. They are: Phosphate, Nitrogen and Potash. Therefore, 9-3-3 carries 9 pounds of plant food element phosphorus to the 100 pounds material, 3 pounds nitrates and 3 pounds potash. Hence it is easily figured that freight, bagging and handling charges are cheaper on 15-5-5 than on 9-3-3 because there are 6 more pounds of the plant food element phosphorus and 2 more pounds each of plant food element nitrogen and potash in 100 pounds of this than in the same weight of 9-3-3.

It is well to remember also that red clay hills do not, as a rule, need potash added, and low lying bottom land does not need the nitrogen element applied artificially, hence the great saving in home mixing. Right here I will add that if the stock holders of the Federation will pay up their stock subscriptions and all

Tells Why He Quit Poultry Business

The "answer he didn't get" told a county farm agent recently why a farmer was quitting the chicken business.

"How much did it cost you to feed your flock last year, Henry?" hopefully asked the county agent.

"I don't know."

"How much profit did your flock net in 1927?"

"I don't know."

"What does it cost you to raise a hen?"

"I don't know."

"How many eggs did your average hen lay last year?"

"I don't know."

"How many chickens did you sell last year for more than their cost of raising?"

"I don't know."

"What price were you paid for the average sold?"

"I don't know."

"Which of your hens are 'boarders'?"

"I don't know."

"During what month does poultry return the most money?"

"I don't know."

"When must chicks be hatched to lay high-priced eggs?"

"Why are you selling out?"

"Chickens don't pay these times."

FARM MANAGEMENT

DO YOU KNOW:

What it costs you to make a bushel of corn?

What it costs you to make a bale of hay?

What it costs you to make a pound of butter fat?

What it costs you to make a dozen eggs?

What it costs you to make a pound of poultry?

What it costs you to make a pound of pork?

In fact, do you know what it costs you to make anything that is produced on your farm?

Until we know something definite and look after our own business, in a business-like way there is not much chance of "Farm relief" by legislation doing us any good.

BEEES

Requeening Bees

1. What is meant by requeening a colony of bees?

Removing of the queen from the hive and putting in another.

2. For what purposes are colonies requeened?

(a) The queen may be old, in which case the bees start new queen cells in order to replace the old queen. This is known as supersedure.

(b) The new queen may be a cross and of inferior blood. Therefore, the bee-keeper requeens before supersedure takes place.

By mail in a mailing and introducing cage accompanied by a small number of worker bees. This cage is a block of wood with holes bored nearly through, the hole at one end being filled with candy. At each end of the cage a small hole is bored through. The hole at the candy end is covered with a piece of card board; the hole at the other end is covered with a piece of perforated metal; the open side is covered with a wire cloth. Generally, directions accompany the cage and these should be followed.

10. After receiving queens what should be done first?

Remove the old queen from the hive and leave it queenless from three to six hours. Do not leave the 'hive queenless over seven hours for the bees may start queen cells and may not accept the new queen.

11. How is the new queen introduced?

Take the cage just as received from the mail and place it with the wire cloth down, over the space between two brood frames of the queenless colony and let the bees do the rest. Chitting away the card board and consuming the candy plug will require from 24 to 48 hours, so that when the queen leaves the cage through the hole that contained the candy, they will have become acquainted and she will generally be accepted. Do not open the hive before four or five days have passed. Thereafter, at some convenient time, the empty queen cage may be removed.

DAIRYING

Again we print the following for the information of the business dairy farmers:

Home Grown Feeds Make Dairying More Profitable

More Dairy Cows in North Carolina fail to return a profit because of poor feeding than because of poor breeding.

There are many poor individual cows within the state, but these can be easily located by herd-records and replaced; however, no method has yet been devised by which profitable production can be secured without good feeding regardless of the individuality.

Our most successful dairy farmers are those who grow all of their roughage and part of the concentrates needed for their herds.

The following is the amount of feed needed annually for each cow or cow unit. Two yearlings are equivalent to one cow unit,

6 bushels of barley

15 bushels of corn

10 bushels of oats (or)

1-2 tons legume hay (peas or soy beans)

3 tons silage or roots

If silage or roots are not available, two tons of legume hay should be provided per cow. With the above and two acres of good pasture, only 500 pounds of cottonseed meal and 200 pounds of wheat bran need be purchased to make up a well balanced

these two paragraphs so that he might pin on to it a little article taken bodily from the SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST and written by James Speed. The small article has this to say about "Farming is Sane Living."

Not long ago a banker in a moderate sized town told me that several men had lately inquired about small farms for sale. When I expressed surprise at farmers wishing to buy more land, he smiled and said, "These men who wanted to know about small farms had come back home from Detroit or Akron. They had been getting splendid wages in the automobile and tire factories. Since the automobile business has been somewhat slack, these fellows have found they were living up quite rapidly what little money they had put away, so they wish to get small farms on which they could live and at the same time do some work in town."

It might be well for the farmer, who has been grumbling tremendously about ruinous prices for his products, to think about these workmen occasionally. A shut-down to the factory worker is an unqualified disaster. It may even wreck him completely, and he has no way in the world to save himself. The farmer, who has his place paid for, is the only man who, when danger threatens from low prices or a panic, can "pull in his horns" and continue to eat three square meals a day.

The European farmer does not have the same viewpoint of his life as has the American farmer. The farmer in this country usually thinks of himself as a business man and expects the same sort of return from his investment. Not many years ago a farmer from America traveling in England chatted with a rather prosperous farmer. The English farmer had explained what his farm was yielding him and the American farmer exclaimed, "Why, you are not getting a fair return on your money. Do you consider this good business?"

The Englishman smiled quite broadly and replied, "I really never thought of my life here on the farm exactly as a business. You know like the man who keeps a shop or a factory, I have never allowed myself to think of myself or my family on this estate as in business. We live comfortably and we think of life on the place as a thoroughly sane mode of living. There's a wide difference there, you know."

FERTILIZER

There are numerous inquiries in regard to fertilizer these days.

A lot of people inquire, for example: Just what is best to use 15-5-5 or 9-3-3. Of course, the answer is 15-5-5 for this reason: The numerals 9-3-3 or 15-5-5 simply mean the per cent, that is the pounds of per 100 of plant food contained in the material.

As we all know there are about

accounts the Federation would have money on hand to keep these fertilizer materials on hand and we could make up our own formula to exactly suit each man's needs, and thereby save him dollars per acre annually for mixing chemical fertilizers is the art of an applied exact science.

INSECTS AND THEIR CONTROL

How much are you going to contribute this year toward the \$200,000,000 fund to feed these "animules?" The equivalent of the total earnings of 2,000,000 men goes to supply food for insects, simply because each individual farmer so often has not the initiative and managerial ability to kill the insects that invest his own crops.

APPLE PROFITS CUT BY CODDLING MOTH

Raleigh, N. C., April.—The Codling Moth causes more apples to go to the cull pile in North Carolina than any other insect, yet proper spraying will hold this costly pest in check.

Injury from the codling moth is caused by the larva or small pinkish worm," says C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State College. "This larva passes the winter sealed in a cocoon under the bark of the trees, in cracks at the base of the tree and in the ground. There are two and sometimes three generations in this state. The moth emerges about two to three weeks after the petals fall and begins to deposit eggs when the temperature warms up in spring. Eggs are laid in largest numbers just after sunset and can be found mostly on the leaves. These eggs hatch in about seven to ten days."

Mr. Brannon states that these worms first feed on the under side of the leaves but later enter the apple at the blossom end. Here they remain for 30 or 40 days and emerge through the side of the fruit. The adult moth lives only about a week after emerging. The second generation of worms generally enter the apple from the side.

The best way to kill off the first generation is to be sure that the blossom end of the apple is filled with arsenate of lead poison before it closes. The spray may be applied several weeks before the worms seek to enter the fruit. The second spray will kill these worms feeding on the under side of the leaves and those which try to enter the apple from the side and the third is timed to poison the second generation while they are hatching in greatest numbers.

Mr. Brannon states that it is very important to spray the under side of the leaves thoroughly when attempting to control the codling moth. The driving force of the spray must be sufficient to turn the leaves when they are hit.