

"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

Well, the heaviest work in making the 1928 crop is done. The rest depends upon the elements and our ability to keep down weeds for the next thirty days. Constant vigilance, perhaps more nearly in farming than in any other profession, is the price of success.

The master farmer will not grind his soul and body out by putting in sixteen hours a day in the field this summer. He will be more efficient than that.

He will have his work planned so that six to eight hours steady knocking in the field will be sufficient. That is efficient farming.

But cold efficiency is not enough.

Along with efficient farming, and perhaps as a product of it, should go a contented farm people and a successful farm life.

The mechanical type of life is not satisfactory. The human element must be considered.

The desire for financial reward may and contentment can maintain it.

Efficiency is a means and not an end.

The objective is a good type of rural life, good homes, good schools, good churches, good libraries, good hospitals and good social and recreational facilities.

And only intelligence and skill can create and maintain a satisfactory farm life.

Are you intelligent and skillful in your farming? If not, get that way, or get out.

THE CANNERY

Everywhere one goes one hears talk of cannery products production and sees evidence of that talk going into practice.

In fact it is so evident that there will be a large production of cannery produce this year that the board of directors have felt called upon to double their floor space and erect a jumble shed at the plant.

INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASE

The forward-looking farmer will provide now for combating the inevitable plant disease and insect. It may cost him a little money, but it is not so much the cost of the thing as the dividend it pays.

Anticipating this need we have now on hand in the county agent's office type-written sheets giving definite and concise directions for the spraying or dusting, or both, of all varieties of farm crops grown in this section.

On this sheet is also found the name and description of the insect to be combatted, as well as the spray formula and directions for mixing and applying.

HOGS

How many poor old hogs are going to swelter in close, hot, wet, sticky, stinking, nasty, filthy, germ-ridden, insanitary, unhealthy pens this summer? All because his owner does not know or does not care about economical production of clean healthy pork.

Almost daily some man comes in with the tale that his sow died during farrowing or the pigs were still born, or that she couldn't deliver her pigs, or half a dozen other calamities befalling her, and then winds up with the expression, "After I saw her get that way I turned her out of the pen." Which, of course, is in itself a self-imposed conviction of inefficiency.

I've noticed recently in traveling about, some pretty healthy fat hog lice in several places. A good bath in old crank-case oil will eliminate the lice.

KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

POULTRY

Now is the time to cull, cull, cull. Cull the old chickens and cull the young chickens and cull the frying chickens, and let 'em ride.

It is also the time to look pretty carefully for lice and mites.

The next sale will be on May 21st, then the next one June 4th and then the next one June 18th, and then we will rest a few weeks.

But we will get 'ces every Monday and distribute this information so that any one having chickens to sell locally will be posted as to the market and will not be caught napping.

SMALL GRAIN

Everybody will be well advised to take care of every grain of wheat. According to present prospects we will run about a million and a quarter bushels short east of the Mississippi river, and a poorer crop than usual is indicated all over the world.

Oats have only forty per cent of a full crop in prospect.

HAY CROP

It is reported that twenty per cent of last year's hay crop is still on the farms over the state at large.

The business farmer in Macon county will therefore plant to harvest just what hay he needs next year and turn the rest under for his soil's sake, for it will not pay to sell hay as such.

FARMS FOR SALE

We are having several inquiries from parties wishing to buy farms in Macon county. Most of these have arranged dates on which they will visit the county.

Anyone having a farm for sale might do well to list it with us.

DAIRYING

The National Dairy Show will be held at Memphis again this year.

The dates and programs will be distributed later.

This is a mighty sensible way to take a holiday.

Macon county, the land of superfarmers that think—maybe, P. S. Eggs will be bought at the chicken sale, May 21st.

SELF-FED SOWS AND LITTERS BETTER THAN ONES HAND-FED

Once in a great while the easy way of doing a thing proves to be the best way also. An instance of such a happy combination of "easy way—best way" conditions which should appeal to all hog raisers is the method adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture in feeding and handling sows and litters during the suckling period.

Sows and litters are now self-fed in preference to being hand-fed at the government farm as a result of conclusions formed from a three-year study of the two methods. The general plan of the test was to place the same kinds of feeds in separate compartments of a self-feeder for sows and litters being self-fed as were given to the hand-fed group. The hand-fed sows and litters were fed all they would readily clean up twice daily while the self-fed sows and litters had free access to the self-feeder at all times.

The results of the three-year test indicate that: Self-feeding sows and litters during the suckling period saves both labor and feed; the self-fed lot was more thrifty than the hand-fed lot; a total of 441 pounds of feed was required for 100 pounds of gain in the self-fed lots, while the hand-fed lots required 603 pounds; the pigs from the self-fed lots made greater daily gains from farrowing to weaning and also during the various tests in which they were subsequently used.

It was noted also that no overcrowding of sows and pigs occurred at the self-feeders even where there was a large number of sows with litters in one lot. There is also less danger of overeating when feed is available at all times as is the case with self-feeding.

Sows and litters may be put on the self-feeder as soon as the sow is on full feed after farrowing. The trials also indicated that 81 per cent of sows from self-fed lots when bred settled at the first service, as against 47 per cent for the hand-fed sows.

COUNTRY AFFORDS LUXURIES

Sometimes those of us who live in the country do not stop to think about our blessings. We are continually looking over into the city to observe luxuries that have been bought with money. And when we do this, we forget those luxuries which come almost as a matter of course in the country and without price.

In cities and towns, and even in

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

the country now, a considerable portion of the family income is spent for luxuries. This was out true of the old country home. This does not mean that the people of this time did not have luxuries. In many instances they had far more luxuries than the average family of the city has today.

Living in isolation in a working community, the family didn't "dress up" except on Sunday. Everybody was comfortable at least six days of the week. Working clothes cost but little, and those who wore them under the old conditions in many instances enjoyed more luxury from the comfort they gave than the people who are compelled to "dress up" every day in the week. These people enjoyed the luxury of horseback riding and buggy riding, but there was little or no cost connected with it.

SOUTH READY FOR FACTS ON BENEFITS OF STOCK RAISING

"The South needs better livestock, and better livestock will make a better South." With this axiomatic text

Department of Agriculture, recently addressed the Southern Livestock Association at Memphis, Tenn. Urging the need for clearly stated facts that apply directly to southern agriculture, the speaker, who is Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, discussed some of the obstacles which had delayed the development of profitable livestock raising in the Southern States.

Research, statistics, and general recommendations, though valuable in themselves, often fall short of being convincing evidence that wins the South to livestock. Even though facts concerning the need for the South to raise more of its meat and dairy products are true, such statements alone will not persuade a farmer to change his system of farming.

Another desirable means of advancement is concerted community effort. "It is often discouraging," the speaker said, "if a farmer is the only one or one of a few in his community to adopt better-bred stock and better methods of cropping. He can go it alone for a while and get some satisfaction out of being a leader in his community, but soon he will find himself needing help and encouragement from his neighbors."

The enviable record made by Tennessee during the last few years in ton-litter work was cited as an encouragement to hog raising in the South. Mr. Sheets appealed also to his fellow research and extension workers to analyze the results of experiments for the purpose of giving them the maximum practical application. "We will not have capped the climax of our efforts," he said, "until the farmer has been helped. Much good work is being done, but there is much more to do."

ANIMAL PARASITES THRIVE AND MULTIPLY ON PROSPERITY

Why are the parasites of domestic animals becoming more troublesome than formerly? Dr. Maurice C. Hall, chief of the Zoological Division, United States Department of Agriculture, asked and answered the question recently in explaining why that division is devoting increasing attention to parasitism in the South.

NOTICE OF EXECUTION SALE

State of North Carolina, Macon County, In the Superior Court.

WESTINGHOUSE ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION vs W. L. McCOY

Under and by virtue of an execution issued to me from the superior court of Macon county, I, the undersigned sheriff of said Macon county, will sell to satisfy said execution, at the court house door in the Town of Franklin, County of Macon, State of North Carolina by public auction and

pay for its use as grazing land. Now, primitive livestock conditions in any country are pastoral, with flocks and herds ranging widespread over many unfenced acres under dog and shepherd and cowboy. Such conditions never last. The fertile valleys turn to farms, and irrigation converts the dry lands to crop areas. Livestock goes under fence and no longer roams from bed ground to distant bed ground, or follows springs from home ranch to the hills, or ranges back before the early snows.

Starting from the open range the livestock industry seems to run a course of increasing prosperity as values of land and stock rise with the change from the free range to the high-priced farm land. But side by side with the prosperity run the parasites, and gradually, in 2 or 3, or 10 years, the parasites build up to killing strength and strike. This is neither fancy nor a dream. It is in general terms the individual stories I have seen and heard and read over and over for 20 years."

CORN CLUB

The following is the rules of the contest for the Champion Corn Grower. Anyone caring to enter this contest, please let me know.

The Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau offers \$300.00 in Gold as prizes to North Carolina 4-H club members for the greatest number of bushels of corn grown on one acre of upland. Five district prizes of \$45.00 each and one state prize of \$75.00 are to be awarded.

Rules of the Contest

- 1. Any duly enrolled 4-H club member who enters for the prizes.
2. Each contestant is entitled to enter only one acre, it must be upland, of such shape that it can be easily measured and must be in one boundary. The acre may be off to itself or a part of a field of corn.
3. Each contestant's name and address must be sent to the district agent's office by June 15 at which time the acre entered must have been designated and approved by the county agent.
4. All contestants must have their acre officially measured off and boundaries determined by a furrow or line at least two weeks before the corn is harvested.
5. The county agent must be present in person or proxy to see the corn harvested and weighed.
6. At least 50 contestants in any one district must have completed their records before the prize for the district will be awarded. Should there be less than 50 contestants competing their records in any district, the highest record made in the district will be eligible to compete for the state prize.
7. Each contestant must apply 100 pounds or more of Chilean Nitrate of Soda to his acre when the corn is about knee high.
8. A complete record must be kept and sent to the county agent before November 15. This record must be signed by the contestant and the county agent certifying as to its accuracy.
9. The record must furnish the following information:
(a) Bushels of corn figuring 70 pounds ear corn per bushel.
(b) Total value based on No. 2 White Corn Richmond market as of November 1, 1928.
(c) Cost of man or boy labor at 20c per hour.
(d) Cost of horse labor at 15c per hour.
(e) Cost of seed.
(f) Cost of fertilizer and manure.
(g) Rent of land at \$5.00 per acre.
10. The names and addresses of the winners and their records must be in the state office of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau by January 15, 1928.

This makes the second prize we have had offered for the Corn Club contest, the other being the pure-bred Poland-China Boar.

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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.

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.

at public outcry, at twelve o'clock M., on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1928, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, W. L. McCoy, in and to the following described property, lying and being in the County of Macon, State of North Carolina, and within the corporate limits of the Town of Franklin, to-wit:

First Tract. All that tract, piece or lot of land situate in and being on the south side of Main street in the town of Franklin and known as the Love Brick Building, and bounded on the north by Main street, on the west and south by the lands of J. A. Porter, and on the east by the lot of W. L. McCoy.

Second Tract. Being the lands described in a deed from M. A. Love to W. T. Potts, dated 23rd day of July, 1892, and recorded in book BB, page 238, in the office of the register of deeds of Macon county, being part of lot No. 3 in the Town of Franklin, North Carolina, beginning at the northwest corner of M. A. Love's brick store; then with said brick store to its southeast corner; then parallel with the first line and Main street to the line of lot No. 2 then with the line of lot No. 2 to the beginning, containing all the land lying between said brick store and lot No. 2, said

L. McCoy, and formerly known as the Jarrett Hotel. This tract contains new store building of W. L. McCoy.

Third Tract. Beginning at the southeast corner of the lot sold by W. T. Potts to W. L. Higdon and wife in the Jarrett line of lot No. 2 in the Town of Franklin, runs south with the Jarrett line 10 feet to a stake; then westwardly and parallel with Main street a distance equal to the south line of said Potts-Higdon lot, at a point and to a point that would intersect with the east side of the M. A. Love brick store if it were extended southwardly 10 feet; then northwardly and parallel with the west line of lot No. 2 (Jarrett lot) 10 feet to the southeast corner of the M. A. Love brick store; then in an easterly direction with the south line of the Potts-Higdon lot to the beginning.

Fourth Tract. All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate and lying and being in the Town of Franklin in Macon county, North Carolina, and known as the Hotel Jarrett lot, and bounded on the north by Main street and the lot of W. H. Higgins; on the east by the lots of W. H. Higgins and Joseph Ashear; on the south by Palmer street; on the west by the lots of Porter and Higdon and the lots of Porter, Higdon and Horn, the same being all that portion of lands described in a deed from R. H. Jarrett and N. C. Jarrett, his wife, and R. F. Jarrett and Sarah C. Jarrett, his wife, to Hamilton H. Jarrett, dated July 16, 1906, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Macon county, in book WW, page 521, etc., of which lot said H. H. Jarrett died, seized and possessed, being the one on which the Hotel Jarrett (now Franklin Hotel and Restaurant) stands.

This the 4th day of May, 1928. C. L. INGRAM, Sheriff of Macon County, N. C. 4LM31

NOTICE

Sealed bids will be received by the County Board of Education to May 19 for the building of a three-room school house near the J. L. Sanders home place in the new School District established by consolidating the North Skeenah and the South Skeenah schools. The contractor is to use all the material possible in the old houses now in said districts. For specifications, etc., see the undersigned.

NOTICE is also given that the school lot in District No. 7 and District No. 8, Franklin township, of which the school buildings in said districts now stand, will be sold at the court house door in Franklin, at noon Monday, July 2, 1928. Terms of sale will be half cash and balance in 12 months.

The County Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids in connection with this notice. By order of the Board of Education of Macon County. M. D. BILLINGS, Supt. Schools. May 7, 1928. 2tM17