

"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

NOTICE

Mr. O. B. Jones, county agent of Henderson county, located at Hendersonville, N. C., writes that his farmers have Lookout Mountain Seed Potatoes for sale, and he will be glad to quote any one that writes him.

Dairying

I was out this morning looking for a high class dairy cow for a summer visitor. We found some good cows but at none of the dairy farms we visited could we look on the wall by the cow's stanchion and find her milk record, feed record or butter fat test. How nice it would have been and how much more quickly a trade would have been made could we have found this information on the spot.

Few people deliberately lie about their stock but on the other hand it is a great deal more convincing to show a fellow and not have to tell him.

Dairy Show

The National Dairy Show will be held at Memphis again this year. The time is October thirteenth to twentieth.

We are planning to send a good delegation to this meeting this year. Anyone caring to go can get particulars from the county agent's office.

Vacation

No matter in what business we are engaged, every man, woman and child is all the better for a holiday.

Have you planned yours? If not, get busy.

There is a short course over at the State College at Raleigh and also the Southern Dairy Show at Memphis, either one of which is well worth the time and money it takes to attend.

Macon county, the land of super-farmers that think—perhaps.
LYLES HARRIS,
County Farm Agent.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR BREAD AND BUTTER SHOW

- E. K. Cunningham & company: One 1st prize—For Girls' Club—Best flowers, pair good shoes.
 - Idle Hour theatre: Third prize in all projects of 4-H club work, two tickets to any two shows.
 - J. S. Porter & company: One prize—For Girls' Club—Flowers, pair ladies' oxfords.
 - Franklin Press: Five one-year subscriptions to Press to be used in any way needed for 4-H club members.
 - Farmers Federation, one dusting machine.
 - Franklin Furniture company: One 1st prize—Boys' Pig Club—1 Self-feeder for Hogs. Bee Club, 1 gallon paint.
 - Bank of Franklin: \$5.00 gold piece for best all-round club boy or girl, \$3.00 for 2nd best all-round boy or girl, \$3.00 for 3rd best all-round boy or girl.
 - Franklin Hardware company: Buy Scout knife—Boys' Crop Club.
 - Jack Sanders' store: Boys' Club work, rain coat.
 - Franklin Furniture company: 2 rocking chairs—for boy or girl.
 - Franklin Power and Light company: \$100.00 to be used to promote Macon Bread and Butter Show as is considered best by the management.
- LYLES HARRIS, County Agent.
P. S. The above named firms are proving their belief in the boys and girls of Macon county. The boys and girls in 4-H club work will certainly reciprocate at the first opportunity.

BIG TEN IN CREAM FOR JUNE

- E. W. Howell.....\$73.91
- C. L. Ingram.....70.38
- J. C. Ferguson.....64.89
- Fulton Bros.....63.75
- Candler Childers.....60.14
- C. W. Henderson.....58.19
- Leonard Horn.....56.08
- E. N. Keener.....51.52
- W. R. Higdon.....49.80

KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

10. A. L. Ramsey.....48.06
The "Big Ten" cream producers. Wonder if any of the above know whether or not they have made any profit. My guess is that they do not know. But the question is why don't they?
LYLES HARRIS,
County Farm Agent.

Forty-seven county 4-H club rallies were held in Mississippi this spring, with the largest attendance on record. Method demonstrations were featured at these rallies.

At a recent achievement-day program in Baylor county, Tex., a summary of accomplishments showed that, of 105 girls enrolled, 74 completed their work; 20 gardens were grown; 3,500 eggs were set; 3,400 eggs hatched; 1,500 baby chicks were bought; 2,500 dishes were prepared by club members; 1,200 garments were made; 1,300 quarts of fruit and 600 quarts of vegetables were canned; 1,100 shrubs and trees and 600 flower beds were planted; 400 home-improvement articles were made; \$300 was the total amount of money raised by all the girls' clubs in the county; 22 girls attended the farmers' short course; 4 girls attended the girls' educational encampment at the Dallar Fair.

The entire Achievement Day program in Nowata county, Oklahoma, was given by the "All-American 4-H Club" of Seneca Indian boys and girls from Ottawa county. There are 96 members and they proved themselves a wide-awake club with a peppy program of songs and demonstrations.

A. B. Ballantyne, assistant director, Arizona, sent a letter to every club member in his state this year giving the outstanding results obtained in club work in Arizona in 1927.

In Utah, D. P. Murray, State boys' and girls' club specialist, used the postman and a two-page circular letter to bring to the attention of all his sheep-club leaders important details of the sheep business which should be brought to the attention of club members.

CHANGES IN DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS SINCE THE WORLD WAR

Since the World War significant changes in the distribution of crops have taken place in the United States. From 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres of crop land formerly required to feed horses and mules have been released for other uses. Moreover, considerable shifts have taken place from less productive to more productive crops per acre. A decrease has occurred in the acreage of wheat and in the acreage of other cereals. On the other hand, the acreage devoted to cotton, alfalfa, clover, fruits, and vegetables has increased notably. These facts are recorded by the United States Department of Agriculture. In the originally forested portions of the United States an almost universal decrease has taken place in crop acreage since the war, particularly in the hilly sections. On the other hand, an increase in acreage has taken place in the prairie and Great Plains regions, where conditions are favorable for the use of large-scale machinery. Much crop production has been stimulated on the level lands of the West at the sacrifice of much of the poorer or less level lands of the East. Increased mechanization of agricultural work and the development of drought-resistant varieties of crops has had much to do with this change.

Corn acreage, according to census figures, has declined in almost every county east of a line from Lafayette, Ind., to central Missouri and central Oklahoma. Northwest of this line, on the other hand, a general increase in corn acreage has taken place. In like manner a decrease in the area in cotton in Georgia and South Carolina has been more than compensated by an increase in Texas and Oklahoma. Cotton acreage has increased also along the northern margin of the Corn Belt, where the boll weevil does less damage than in the cotton area farther south.

Acreage in oats decreased in southern Indiana and Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. This decrease, however, was more than compensated by an increase in acreage of oats in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Hay acreage has decreased slightly, but rather generally, in the prairie and Great Plains regions. It has increased in Missouri, southern Illinois, Ohio, and the Northeastern States.

HELPS AND HINTS R. F. D.

With a letter to junior-leadership club girls in Prince Georges county, Md., Ethel M. Regan, home demonstration agent, includes a page summarizing reports received from various clubs in her county relating to program planning. Under the question, "Are you building your club or just marking time?" she lists 12 building stones for a successful club, as

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

- follows:
- (1) Well-rounded, carefully balanced program.
 - (2) Programs planned around a central idea.
 - (3) Roll call relating to the subject under discussion.
 - (4) Singing at every meeting.
 - (5) Definite and well-planned instructions.
 - (6) Definite assignment of home work.
 - (7) Orderliness in club at all times.
 - (8) Happy surroundings.
 - (9) Start meetings on time.
 - (10) Have hostess whose duties are to welcome the girls and to make them feel comfortable.
 - (11) Vary programs.
 - (a) Serious song (e. g. "Dreaming"), peppy song, ("The Poor Old Slave").
 - (b) Stunts, games. Have different girls on a committee to take charge.
 - (c) Simple demonstration by at least three members of club.
 - (d) Music appreciation, if possible.
 - (e) Efficient officers—interested, persistent, capable.

MORE HOME CANNING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

"An intensive campaign for the organization of canning clubs in 1928 was launched at a home agents' conference at Brookings," reports H. M. Jones, state club leader. "At this time plans were outlined for organization and follow-up work, including leaders' conferences for canning clubs in all home-agent districts. This has come about because of requests from club members and local leaders who feel the need for more home canning."

THE PRODUCE AGENCY ACT

Answers to Questions on Its Scope And Interpretation

eral law which became effective July 1, 1927. It is of particular interest to growers, shippers, commission merchants, brokers and distributors.

What is the chief purpose of this law? To protect growers and shippers against fraudulent accounting on consignments of perishable farm products received in interstate commerce. Whose business is affected by this law? Commission merchants and any others who receive perishable farm products in interstate commerce for or on behalf of another.

To what produce does this law relate? Fruits, vegetables, melons, dairy and poultry products, or any other perishable farm product.

What transactions by dealers are not covered by this law? (a) Purchases of produce (not consignments); (b) Consignments not in interstate commerce; (c) Strictly brokerage transactions; (d) Joint accounts; (e) Co-operative associations except on produce handled for non-members; (f) Disposal of rejected produce by railroads, except as to accounting; (g) Non-perishable farm products, such as grains, livestock, etc.

What acts are prohibited? (a) Dumping or destroying produce, received in interstate commerce for or on behalf of another, without good and sufficient cause; (b) Making any false statement to the shipper, knowingly and with intent to defraud, concerning the handling, condition, quantity, quality, sale or disposition of the produce; (c) Failure, knowingly and with intent to defraud, to account truly and correctly for the produce.

What is the penalty for violation of any provision of this Act? A fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$3,000, or imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year, or both.

What protection is afforded a commission merchant or other agent? On produce to be dumped or destroyed because unsalable, the law has provided that the commission merchant or other agent may obtain prompt investigations and certificates, by persons in classes designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, as to the quality and condition of such produce. These certificates are prima facie evidence in federal courts of the truth of the statements therein contained.

Who are authorized to issue certificates on produce to be dumped? (a) Any authorized inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the food products inspection law. (b) Any health officer or food inspector of any state, county, parish, city or municipality.

Must certificates be obtained before produce can be dumped? No. This is only for the protection of the commission merchant or other agent.

In what form must applications for investigations or certificates be made? No particular form is prescribed, but it must contain the information required by Sec. 3 of Regulation 4 of

the Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the enforcement of this Act. These Regulations are published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 107 (Agri. Econ.) of the United States Department of Agriculture. Recommended forms of application have been placed in the hands of all local health officers and of branch officers of the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

How can shippers file a complaint against a dealer under this Act? All complaints should be addressed to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The complaint must set forth all facts concerning the transaction and must be accompanied by all available correspondence and other papers relating to the shipment. A blank form for submitting a complaint may be obtained, if desired, by addressing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Some Questions Raised By the Produce Trade

Question 1: When a lot or carload, shipped in interstate commerce, originally sold to the consignee, is rejected by the purchaser and later released by the shipper to the original purchaser, does the transaction come under the provisions of the Act? ANSWER: In the absence of a definite agreement regarding payment, the carlot is considered as being handled for the account of the shipper and comes under the provisions of the Act. The trade considers the car is on consignment.

Question 2: Do railroads and express companies come within the scope of the Act when disposing of refused shipments? ANSWER: The Act does not affect the right of railroads and express companies to sell refused shipments, but this should be honestly done and the account rendered the shipper should be true and correct. While the Act is not directed primarily at carriers, they come within the Act to the extent

of their operations. Question 3: What is meant by "commercial value"? ANSWER: Commercial value means any value that a commodity may have for any purpose that can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence by the agent without unreasonable expense or loss of time.

Question 4: If a lot has no commercial value in its present condition and would not sell for enough to pay the cost of reconditioning, is the agent justified in dumping the lot? ANSWER: Yes.

Question 5: If a consigned shipment is without commercial value as a human food, but has commercial value for other purposes, is the agent required to dispose of it out of the usual trade channels? ANSWER: Within reasonable limits. See definition of commercial value.

Question 6: Are consignees required to accept shipments they believe will not sell for enough to pay freight charges? ANSWER: No.

Question 7: May receivers pool or intermingle several lots of products received from different shippers? ANSWER: Not unless they receive written permission from the shippers, or have given due advance notice that shipments received by them will be so handled and shippers have not objected to this practice.

Question 8: Must agents who sell consigned produce to a separate and distinct concern or corporation in which they have a financial interest, or who are financially interested in them, show this on the account sales sent to shippers? ANSWER: Yes. Such a disclosure should be made on the account sales in each case.

Question 9: Can agents place con-

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 June.
- 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.

signed produce with another agent for sale and charge the shipper two commissions? ANSWER: In a given market it is to be presumed that the agent is capable of securing adequate returns for a shipment. If he has to turn goods over to another agent for disposal it does not appear that he has performed a service entitling him to a commission. If the agent feels it wise to forward shipment to another market, the consent of the shipper should be obtained.

Double commission should not be charged unless the shipper consents and gross receipts and all deductions must be shown on the account sales. Question 10: When a consigned lot is in such condition on arrival that it will show considerable shrinkage on reconditioning how can the agent get protection on the shrinkage? ANSWER: Get a food products inspection certificate covering the original condition at destination and stating the average percentage of worthless stock. If, after reconditioning, the shrinkage runs higher than indicated get a certificate under the Produce Agency Act showing the definite amount that has no commercial value.

Can agents charge shippers with credit losses or losses from rebates or allowances to the agent's customers? ANSWERS: Not unless shipper is liable on account of such losses and in no case unless a full disclosure is made of all the facts. Question 13: Are shippers who receive produce from growers and as their agent ship it in interstate commerce liable under the Act? ANSWER: Yes.

Question 14: When is a co-operative agency affected under the Act? ANSWER: When it handles for non-members produce which moves in interstate commerce.

HONEYMOONERS HERE

Mr. and Mrs. Ress, of Florence, S. C., recently visited Miss Virginia Smith at her home on Harrison avenue. The happy couple were on their honeymoon. Before her marriage Mrs. Ress was Miss Willie Gibson, of Gibson, N. C., and became a close friend of Miss Smith who taught music there last year.

The Cannery will start operations Monday, July 9. We want to buy Blackberries and Snap Beans now. Will pay 20 cents for the Berries. Hurry up and bring us all you have. We will need a lot of girls and women to help us. All who would like to work will please apply Monday, July 9, at the Cannery and let us get your name so that we can call you when we have work.

JONATHAN CASE
Superintendent