"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,

· Poultry loading depot with facilities for grading eggs.

An annual poultry show. Monthly livestock sales.

Farmers' own line of delivery

Purebred sires and seeds. Guernsey cattle association.

A semi-annual seed exchange day. A Harvest Carnival one day of

10 BECEMBER EGGS WORTH AS MUCH AS 20 LAID IN APRIL

the bread and butter show.

The average farm hen lays less than 60 eggs a year and she lays them during the season of lowest prices. It is quite possible to increase the of the United States Department of the fall and winter. Ten eggs laid up-to-date methods are employed and in December, he says, are worth 20 laid in April or May.

1924 shows that the lowest rholesale crease beginning in September. The highest price is reached in December. The important point for farm flock owners to realize is that it takes

The ability to lay eggs is inherit- ods to more fully meet the farmer's Houck, we have an effectual, practi- et next season, ed. To develop an egg-laying strain demand for better information re- chelera which is not the case with requires careful selection and the garding the origin of the seed adoption of a consistent breeding buys. To be in a position to supply tuberculosis and some of the other policy. The average farm hen should information quickly and accurately, diseases with which we are contendnot only lay at least 144 eggs in a the seedsman has found it necessary ing. Therefore, it seems advisable year but most of them should be to keep more and better records, to continue present efforts to minilaid from October to March. This More than 90 per cent of the pro- mize losses through the proper use can be accomplished by building up gressive seedsmen are now keeping of the preventive treatment rather the flock from selected females that complete stock records. have these characters and with males | During the past year the depart- cation of the disease. produced by such females. Four ment has given considerable study A feeling of security was largely guides to improvement are the se- to the problem of devising a system responsible for the severe and widealecting each year of (1) those hens of verifying the origin of seed. It spread outbreak of cholera last fall. which mature early; (2) those which is believed that a system of records Herds were comparatively free from lay best after they begin; (3) those which will preserve the identity of the disease for a time and the owners the Cannery shows unmistakable signs which seldom go brody; and (04) seed from the time it entered the became negligent and failed to treat those which lav well throughout the seedsman's warehouse, together with their hogs in the country susceptible late summer and fall. Furthermore outside supervision, would go a long it was only natural that the outbreak it is important to hatch the chicks way toward insuring that the correct spread rapidly far and wide. as early as possible. Inasmuch as information as to origin would be the general-purpose pullet does not passed on to the buyer. begin laving until seven months old, it is obvious that October or Novem- forms now used by 60 different seeds- serum production is such that ber layers should be hatched in March or April.

WINTER DATRYING FOR BUTTER Revised forms for receiving, bulking, tity of the product ready for mark-PRODUCTION IS INCREASING and shipping records may be issued eting. Severe outbreaks like that

A number of important changes in in the near future, which, together of last fall create a shortage in the the production of dairy products dur- with the sample of seed and the lot many hords. ing the period from 1917 to 1925 number on the tag, can be expected many herds are infected before they have been used by T. R. Pirtle, to provide a chain of evidence that can be treated. dairy market specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. One of these changes of importance to the milk producer is the increase in creamery butter production of 79.2 per cent during the period. Only 17.8 per cent of the total milk production of the United States was used in the manufacture of creamery butter in 1917, whereas the amount was increased to 25.54 per cent in

In this connection it is interesting to note that the seasonal trend of PUREBRED-SIRE SPECIAL creamery-butter production has varied during the period. If the year is divided into two parts, namely, the of livestock improvement in Kentucky feeding season (November to April, recently completed an unusually efinclusive), and the grass season (May fective tour of the state, according t to October, inclusive), it appears that a report received by the United States the trend has been to ward an in- Department of Agriculture early in creased production of butter during June from Wayland Rhoads, field the winter feeding season. In 1917 agent in animal husbandry, University the proportion of creamery butter of Kentucky. per cent and in the grass season 52 stops in 46 counties and resulted made in the feeding season was 36.1 63.9 per cent. In 1925 the production in the replacement of 46 grade and in the feeding season had increased scrub bulls with selected purebreds. to 39.9 per cent of the total output, Three stops were made a day, about leaving 60.1 per cent for the grass two and one-half hours being allot-

These figures indicate that winter of about 75,000 people saw this train, dairying for butter production is in- Mr. Rhoads stated, "and I believe all creasing. There was a sound reason of them were able to get the idea for this change, says Mr. Pirtle. In of the value of purebred sires. In Minnesota, for example, the average the end of one car were two steers, price of a balanced ration sufficient one of them a scrub 3 years old and to produce a pound of butter in 1917, the other a high grade 2 years old. from White Odessa and Hybrid 128, was 24.96 cents, and in 1925, 21.0 The scrub steer sold for \$17 and the cents. The average price of 92 score high grade \$85." The sire of the sistant but of superior quality and butter in New York in 1917 was high grade steen was a purebred 42.7 cents per pound. In 1925 it was beef bull. 45.3 cents. The feed cost had de- Interest in extending the use of creased 13.5 per cent while the price purebred sires, thus improving the of butter increased 6.1 per cent for quality of Kentcuky livestock, was er smut-resistant selections and hyevident from the large number of brids are ni process of development.

KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

GENERAL FARM FLOCK STILL BACKBONE OF EGG INDUSTRY

In spite of the growing importance of the specialized poultry farm and the commercial farm flock the general farm flock is still the backbone of the poultry and egg industry from tions that consigned registered bulls showed a spring pig crop this year the standpoint of volume of product to be exchanged for scrubs. There about seven per cent less than last tion, according to Roy C. Potts, chief were 46 such consignors and the spring. This is equivalent to a depoultry marketing sapecialist, United States Department of Agriculture.

The farm flock is rather small in dairy breeds. size and is only a small part of the activity on the general farm, often not being considered a very important part. But in the aggregate, more than 80 per cent of the total proits minor importance the general farm flock is likely to be subjected to some neglect at times, to be less of stock that has not been highly improved.

Specialized poultry farming, how ever, has been on the increase duregg profts from the farm flock, says continues to become more and more Dr. M. iA. Jull, poultry husbandman important. Specialization is mainly, along the lines of egg production. On ried the state champion ton-litter sow. specialized farms poultry is the sole Agriculture, by developing a flock or main business and the owner is that will not only produce more eggs dependent upon it almost exclusively in a year but will produce them in for his living. Generally the most

The commercial farm flock, on the other hand, is not an exclusive en-A study of the trend in the average terprise on the farm but is one that monthly farm prices from 1910 to is given more than usual attention in management and breeding. The poultry and egg crop of the country egg prices prevail in April, and that is produced by these three primarily there is a slight increase in July and different types of flocks or farms, the gantic undrtaking inadvisable, especial-August, with a more perceptible in- most important of which is still the general farm flock.

RECORDS KEPT BY SEEDSMEN SHOW SEED-ORIGIN TO BUYER

Time was when seed was purchased fewer eggs from Otctober to January with no more thought given to its would require the application of no cow-minded folks in this county, to payfor a given quantity of feed origin than that given to the origin less comprehensive and rigid measures than during any other time of the year. Although the price of grain or of eggs can not be controlled on seed-marketing specialist of the Unit-I Cartes Department of Agriculture, is in no condition to withstand such

would afford an effective check on

statements of origin. These forms,

says Mr. Elder, would tend to stim-

ulate interest in the keeping of rec-

ords and to bring about a greater

uniformity in those being used by

"verified-origin" tag doubtless would

cover possible additional expenses in

A traveling exhibit in the interests

ted to each town visited. "At total

many seedsmen. Seed bearing

inspection or supervision.

The farm pages of The Press are edited by the county agent in col-laboration with the editor.

public-spirited breeders and organiza-

operated under the auspices of the usual satistical allowance, indicates agricultural committee of the Ken- about nine per cent fewer sows to tucky Bankers' Association over two farrow next fall than last fall in the duction of poultry and eggs comes railroad systems. The United States Corn Belt, and fifteen per cent fewer from just such flocks. Because of Department of Agriculture made in the United States. This pig survey available a supply of educational lit- gives the most definite evidence availerature on animal breeding and the would appear to confirm the belief cared for at all times, and to consist utility value of purebred livestock, of observers that the general hog supplementing the live-animal exhibits cycle is now in the phase of declinand other features prepared by the ing production and rising prices." Kentucky Experiment Station and the ing the last six or seven years and Louisville Board of Trade. In addition to the cattle carried by the homa is as follows: "Purebred-Sire Special," the train car-

should be made to eradicate hog cultivation. There were heavy ship-cholera in the United States. While ments of potatoes last month." eradication is desirable, according to U. G. Houck, in charge of hog-cholera control, United States Department of Agriculture, the general distribution and prevalence of the disease and the enormous expense make such a gipended by the federal and state governments for the elimination of the southern cattle tick and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, dourine, and scabies of cattle and sheep.

The eradication of hog cholera

Control of the disease is best main-

tained by keeping the entire herd im-

SCIENCE BREEDS RESISTANCE

TO DAMAGE BY WHEAT SMUT

After at least 2,000 years of injury

to the wheat crop from bunt or

stinking smut of wheat, it seems

probable that science will soon con-

quer this fungous disease and make

ers in the United States Department

stations have been striving to tind

means of saving the wheat that are

better than chemical treatment of the

not always successful in the Pacific

Coast states, where the fungus lives

Instead the plant breeders experi-

mented with various strains of wheat,

planting them under conditions tav-

orable to smut development. Some

strains were almost runied by smut.

Others were only lightly affected, and

three-White Odessa, Martin, and

Hussar-hardly at all. These and

other wheats were crossed wits sus-

ceptible but agriculturally important

varieties, and the more desirable

hybrids that proved smut free were

selected for further propagation. An

offspring from Turkey and Florence

wheat is called Ridit. This wheat

has been tested by farmers and is

so free from smut that it need not be

treated, and about 1,200 acres were

grown in 1926. Another smut-resis-

tant hybrid is Albit, which descends

outyields the standard varieties grown at the Washington Agricultural Ex-

periment Station. Ridit is a red

wheat and Albit a white wheat. Oth-

in the soil as well as on the seed.

After a study of 250 record-keeping mune at all times. The nature of

men, the department has drawn up a can not be hastened to meet emer-

tentative form which embraces the gencies. Ordinarily about 55 days are

best features of those now in use. required to produce and test a quan-

command a premium sufficient to it innocuous. Since 1913 plant breed-

the keeping of records and costs of or Agriculture and in state experiment

INTERESTS 75,000 FARMERS seed. These chemical treatments are

Just About the Farm

The National Pig Survey completed last week, has the following report to make:

"The pig survey compiled last week, bulls included the principal beef and crease of about 4,000,000 pigs. The number of sows bred or to be bred The "Rurebred-Sire Special" was for fall farrowings, after making the

> The general farm conditions in the South from North Carolina to Okla-

"Too much rain from North Car olina to Oklahoma has caused some river valleys to be badly flooded. HOG CHOLERA CONTROL CALLS Pastures, corn, truck, and fruit gen-FOR YEARLY IMMUNIZATION erally is in good shape, but tilled It has been suggested that efforts crops need warm, dry weather a

DAIRYING

The world's record Jersey cow produced in three hundred and sixtyfive days 1,197 1-2 pounds of butter fat, which means, though regretfully we say it, that she produced more than any ten average cows in Macon

At forty cents per pound this cow brought in \$478.00 in cash for butter fat alone.

I sure wish we had more dairy-

D. dred. And as stated before, the in

THINGS TO PLAN FOR RIGHT

That cream check every two

That cannery check every time you come to town.

Bread and Butter Show next

Fat hog sale in June.

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.

reflection that father and mother were fully alive to their responsibilities and opportunities.

Dig down in your brain a little and think this over and see if you do not get a vision of the best and most permanent farm relief available from any source.

Macon county, the land of superfarmers that think-perhaps.

> LYLES HARRIS, County Farm Agent.

Macon Farm Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Burnett from Scaly, were in town the other day on a visit to the cannery. After inspection of the cannery they negotiated with the superintendent, Mr. Jonathan Case, for a home canning outfit and are taking care of all the berries in their community.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are twenty-No. One two-hundred pound hogs almost impossible to get berries down

fall is feeling like now.

But it is the same old tale. When prices are high so many people lose their heads and throw their money than to attempt the complete eradiaway, and when prices are low they lose their heart and throw their chances away.

INSECTS

Nearly everything that comes to of the lack of judicial application of spray materials.

The quicker people realize that ity. spraying is as essential as cultivation the quicker will they reap the profit to which they are entitled.

This insect and fungus disease control begins with the first lick of preparation, and should be unceasing until the last bushel of the crop is harvested and stored.

Why not plant to take you a good course of reading along this line during the long evenings of this coming winter?

FALL AND WINTER CROPS Now is the time to make plans and preparations for winter crops.

Remember the progressive farmer will have every field a green field this winter and his fertilizer bill will be materially reduced next spring.

SEEDS

People are still writing to know if we will grow purebred seed for them, and while quite a number of farmers have written to say that they want to do this, there is still room for a good many more.

Here is the proposition in a nutshell. The winter crop of grain properly put in may be grazed during the winter to a very great advantage to the crop, the stock, the soil, and the owner's pocketbook.

When the grain is cleaned for market there will be enough screenings for the livestock and then a spring crop may be planted and harvested in the fall as usual.

When we get to thinking and practicing thusly there will inevitably be well-painted, beautifully-kept homes and yards, with electric lights, running water, a nice motor car, good books and magazines, and a greater spirit of, cheerfulness and, optimism will prevail in the home.

It will also mean that son and daughter will stay at home in the clean healthy rural environment and feel that they are filling a worthy place in life.

They will also have that sweet is a sure mover.

blazed the trail for similar activities he cholera, which is not the case with Wonder what the fellow who cut for other sections. But then you can loose and killed his brood sows last always expect Marshall Burnett-and of course Mrs. Marshall-to be trail blazers. They are built that way.

Another indefatigable community worker is Mrs. Humphrey Childers. She has a great organization of 4-H boys and girls and is picking berries every day for the cannery.

My old friend, Bob Clark, of beekeeping fame, was in the office last week and reports having a crowd lined up and they are giving the berries a rough passage in his commun-

Up in the Patton settlement there is a bunch of folks that are bringing in berries in twenty and thirty gallon lots to the cannery.

Mr. Moore from odwn Iotla way reports that he is lining up a berrypicking outfit in his section.

Bill Higdon up on Ellijay says he is engineering the berry picking in his settlement and from all accounts Bill is sure doing a good job of i... But then you expect that of Bill.

Not every body is hitting the high places, however, for it is reported from three different sources that one man took a truck load of beans to Atlanta because he could not afford to take cannery prices. But after four days effort in Atlanta he took half a cent less than the cannery is

Two other men took loads of beans: to Canton and Waynesville and brought them back and sold them tothe cannery.

The cannery is paying three cents a pound to those who have contracts and two and a half cents a pound to all others.

There is one thing a hick farmer never does that a super-farmer 'always does.

It is your guess.

Question: "Seeing as how we are having pole-sitting marathons, dancing marathons, "bunion derby" athons, and numerous other marathons, it just occurs to us that if Macon county would put on a work marathon, the agricultural millennium would approach appreciably nearer.

The knockers' marathon is a continuous institution—apparently.

THE CANNERY

I counted thirty-six folks at work down at the cannery this morning. Guess that looks like business.

The John Case-Charlie Teague team

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