

"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.

New Farming System Needed In the South

Atlanta, Ga.—A new system of agriculture, based on the general adoption of mixed farming, more attention to soil conservation, and development of timber resources through protection from forest fires, is needed in Georgia and other states of the South, if they are to make the most of their agricultural opportunities, Roland Turner, general agricultural agent of the Southern Railway system, declared in an address before the 82nd annual meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural society at Macon.

Mixed farming, according to Mr. Turner, should embrace the production of staple crops, with dairying, poultry, hog and sheep raising as sidelines to yield a cash income throughout the year.

Soil conservation which is an absolute essential for successful farming, was declared most easily attainable as a by-product of mixed farming. Mr. Turner stated as an axiom that no crop can be produced at a profit on poor, worn out, washed lands.

The agricultural wealth of all the Southern States can be greatly increased by the prevention of fires which destroy young trees.

Turner, who added that farmers are just beginning to realize the value of their woodlands.

Attention to these three features throughout the South, Mr. Turner said, will to a very large degree, solve the agricultural problem.

NEWSPAPER SHORTS FOR COUNTY AGENTS

Manure is worth four dollars a ton. The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station estimates that one-third of all manure is wasted by improper handling.

Put these facts together and you will realize just how much a manure pit will be worth to you.

The walls of a manure pit are made with concrete in which 6 1-2 gallons of water are used to the sack of cement. If the sand and pebbles are damp only five gallons of water are used since the other 1 1-2 gallons are contained in the aggregates. With wet aggregates, use only 4 1-4 gallons.

In most cases a satisfactory concrete can be made by using 2 1-2 cubic feet of sand and 3 1-2 cubic feet of pebbles to the sack of cement. These proportions may, however, require slight variations. Under no circumstances vary the relation of water to cement.

The concrete for the floor is made with 5 1-2 gallons of water to the sack of cement. With moist sand and pebbles use 4 1-4 gallons. Wet aggregates require only 3 3-4 gallons. As a rule a mixture containing one part cement, two parts sand, and three parts pebbles will be satisfactory.

The walls and the floor are placed separately. The joint between them is filled with tar.

TO ALL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS:

No one knows exactly how much toll animal parasites take each year from the American farmer, but it is a tremendous sum—and all tendency towards intensity of agriculture is inclined to increase it. Particularly is this true of the internal varieties of parasites.

This college and the federal department of agriculture feel their responsibility in connection with this situation, and wish to avail themselves of every opportunity in combating the menace. With this thought in mind, we are appealing to you for assistance in obtaining more complete information on the distribution of, and damages done by, these pests.

The questionnaire which accompanies this letter is arranged to facilitate the listing of such information as you are able to gather on the above topics in your county. It is suggested that you consult veterinarians and other local persons, if necessary, in getting as complete a picture as possible of your conditions.

The information you may be able to secure will be used to strengthen

KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

our plan for livestock extension work.

Do not hesitate to turn in whatever information you are able to obtain, however meager it may be, for very little knowledge has been accumulated in this regard.

It is suggested that you use the back of the questionnaire for additional remarks, if needed.

Very truly yours,
I. O. SCHAUB,
Extension Director.

ANOTHER SCRUB BULL FOUND GUILTY

Before an audience of 380 livestock owners and interested townspeople, a scrub-bull trial, held in the court house at Eatonton, Ga., July 4, resulted in the verdict of guilty. The trial was conducted by the local legal talent, with prominent livestock owners as witnesses.

Though a mock affair, the trial as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by G. A. Turner, county agent, "was a great success, and seven registered bulls have been purchased" as a result of the evidence showing the utility value of improved sires.

So effective had been the preliminary arrangements that one farmer said before the trial that the idea of improving livestock by the use of better bulls had already been so well established that this form of extension work was a success even if the trial had not been held. Feminine interest was apparent both by the large number of women in the audience and the presence of two women on the jury.

FOREIGN INTEREST IN U. S. SWINE SANITATION SYSTEM

The system of swine sanitation developed in the federal bureau of animal industry by the late Dr. B. H. Ransom is beginning to receive attention in foreign countries, as shown by comments in foreign veterinary journals. An interesting development in this connection was the request from the Technical Service of the department of agriculture in Haiti for

the loan of swine sanitation material by the United States department of agriculture. This request was approved and the publication has been issued with the original illustrations. With the approval of the department, the poster on roundworms of swine also is being translated into French.

"This," states Dr. M. C. Hall, chief of the department's zoological division, "is an excellent example of the continuous and persistent benefits of scientific work. The swine sanitation system was developed in McLean county, Ill. It gradually spread, first throughout Illinois and then throughout the Middle West, and is now extending into other sections of the United States. It is being adapted to southern conditions by experimental tests in Colquitt county, Ga. Meanwhile it will be used in Haiti and adapted to tropical conditions.

"Doctor Ransom died when the benefits of his work were just becoming evident and never saw its far-reaching results, but his research will continue to bear fruit and to benefit humanity long after his death, as is characteristic of sound scientific work. The worker dies, but the work lives and continues year by year to pay dividends to the world at large."

KINSHIP OF FARM TENANT AND LANDLORD SIGNIFICANT

Farm tenancy has steadily increased since 1880, when the census first made a separate enumeration of owners and tenants, until now tenant farmers comprise 38.6 per cent of all farmers in the United States. While the rate of increase has not been so large in the last decade, except in certain sections of the country, the already large percentage of tenant farmers is viewed with apprehension by some who fear a tenant agriculture.

It is therefore desirable to know who the tenants are and something of their opportunities for becoming landowners. Tenants who rent farms from relatives are much more likely to be interested in the farm and the community than those who are renting from non-relatives, says the United States department of agriculture. A study of landlords indicates that 84 per cent of tenants related to landlords in the North and West are either sons or sons-in-law; in the South the comparable figure is 60 per cent. The son or son-in-law may pay the same rent as any other renter, but he has some interest in the farm and in most cases in the community.

Among the states in which the number of tenants is large, Wisconsin has the highest percentage related to the landlord, approximately 40 per cent, while North Dakota is the lowest, with slightly more than 20 per cent. In more than half the counties of the Central States above 30 per cent of the tenants are related to their landlords. In the extreme Eastern and in the far Western States a larger proportion of counties have a

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

lower percentage of related tenants.

The fact that so large a proportion of tenants are relatives of their landlords is significant, says the department, because such tenants are likely to have a degree of concern in the upkeep and care of farms comparable with that of an owner operator, and many are operating as tenants preparatory to assuming the full ownership of the property by inheritance or some other mode of acquisition.

FRUIT GROWERS CONFERENCE

Place—Henderson County
Time—August 22-23, 1928.
Morning Program
Wednesday, August 22

9:30 a. m. Assemble at a. m. Lyda's Orchard, Ednyville.

Pruning Bearing Fruit Trees:
By M. E. Gardner, Pomologist, N. C. State College.

Fruit Thinning:
By Dr. J. H. Beaumont, Head of Department of Horticulture, N. C. State College.

Study of Bearing Trees in Relation to Fruitfulness:
By H. R. Niswonger, Extension Horticulturist, N. C. State College.

12:00 to 1:30 Dinner Hour.

Afternoon Program
1:30 p. m. Address by Noah Hollowell, Editor of Mountain Farmer.

New Variety of Fruits:
By Dr. J. H. Beaumont.

Grape Culture:
By C. H. T. Blythe, Hendersonville, N. C.

Address by A. M. Lyda, Fruit Grower of Ednyville.

Morning Program
Thursday, August 23

10:00 a. m. Assemble at Copisa Orchards, Saluda, N. C.

Field Study of Apple Insects:
By C. H. Brannon, Extension Entomologist, N. C. State College.

Demonstration in Control of Field Mites.

Fort Atkinson, Wis., August 11, 1928.
Mr. Lyles Harris,
County Farm Agent,
Franklin, North Carolina.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 7 received. We wish we were in position to have our representative again visit North Carolina when you hold your dairy picnic on August 30. Two years ago this summer the writer of this letter spent a very pleasant week or more in North Carolina attending dairy picnics and would line the opportunity sometime to repeat this trip. It requires too much time and travel for us to have a representative come to your state for just one picnic but at some future time if North Carolina can arrange a series of picnics like they had two years ago, we would be pleased to consider having a representative with you.

We appreciate your invitation and regret that the distance is so great that we are unable to accept it. Wishing you continued success in your work, we are

Sincerely yours,
HOARD'S DAIRYMAN
By A. J. Glover.

\$20,000 Worth of Lead

Enough ammunition for a small military campaign will be required for the twenty-ninth Grand American Championship and Handicap Tournament, which will be held on the grounds of the Amateur Trapshooting Association of America, at Vandalia, Ohio, the week of August 20.

Approximately 1,000,000 shells will be fired, according to Horace Bonser, former member of the Olympic trapshooting team, who will manage the championship shooting events, again this year.

Contestants last year sprayed the ground beneath the soaring targets with 26 tons of lead. Most of this lead was subsequently dug up and sold by the pound. Mr. Bonser estimated that \$20,000 worth of lead alone will be fired during the matches next month.

One hundred and fifty barrels of empty shells were picked up after the tournament last year. The paper part of the shells was burned and the brass ends sold. The competitors in the various events fired 743,800 shells, in addition to those used in practice shots.

A million targets have been provided for the marksmen. Each target must be shattered to constitute a break. During the matches, the firing can be heard distinctly in Dayton, ten miles away. Firing is continuous along a line of 26 traps with five men to a trap.

The Grand American Handicap alone, premier event of the trapshooting world, which will be held August 24, will require more than 100,000 rounds of ammunition and as many targets. Each of the contestants—and it is anticipated that there will be over 1000 entrants—will have 100 shots at the swiftly moving targets. The winner will receive \$1,000 in gold; a beautiful Frigidare; a \$200 gold watch and a replica of the Gates Trophy.

Otto Newlin, of Georgetown, Ill., won this event last year when he broke 98 targets from the 20-yard line. He will be on hand to defend his title this year. Only two men in the history of the big events have succeeded in getting 100 breaks out of 100 shots. Riley Thompson did it in Chicago in 1910 and C. A. Young made a perfect score at the Vandalia grounds in 1926.

Arrangements have been perfected to furnish the contestants with ammunition on the grounds. Entrants will include more than 1000 of the leading trapshooters in the country, representing virtually every business and profession but brought together by a common love for the sport. Every state and territory and several of our insular possessions will be represented.

A crowd of at least 15,000 persons is expected to be on hand for the Grand American Handicap, which is not only the principal match of the tournament but has elicited especial interest among the shooters because of the value of the prizes which go to the winner.

Sylva Baptist Encampment

Arrangements are being made to care for the many Baptists who will attend the second Baptist encampment to be held at Sylva Collegiate Institute, Sylva, August 19-24. Nothing will be left undone to make the stay of the visitors both pleasant and profitable.

Among the speakers will be W. R. Cullom, D. D. Chair of Bible, Wake Forest College; I. M. Mercer, D. D., Winston-Salem, president Baptist State convention; Zeno Wall, D. D., pastor

church, Maxton, and others. The teaching faculty will be composed of all state Sunday school, B. Y. P. U. and Mission study workers. Sunday School Secretary Perry Morgan, of Raleigh, assisted by Miss Gladys Beck and C. B. Earp, will teach classes in Sunday school work each morning. B. Y. P. U. studies in Missions will be led by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, of Maxton.

During the afternoons in addition to the outdoor games, stunts, hikes, mountain climbing, etc., which will be enjoyed by all, a visit through Sylva's new paper board plant and a trip to the Cherokee Indian Reservation will be given to the visitors attending.

Those attending may stay in the dormitories of the school at \$1.00 per day including three meals. Guests will be expected to bring bed linen, towels, soap, etc. A registration fee of \$1.00 for the entire week, or 25 cents per day will be charged to help defray expenses of the encampment. Dormitories will be open Sunday afternoon, August 19th for the reception of guests.

Dr. I. M. Mercer and James A. Ivey will speak at the initial meeting Sunday afternoon at three o'clock when a great crowd is expected from all parts of Western North Carolina.

CHEVROLET ATLANTA PLANT IS NOW OPEN

The formal opening during the past week of the Chevrolet assembly plant in Atlanta, coming at a time when a similar plant is under construction in Kansas City, is further indication that there is to be no let down in the company's extensive sales program.

The mammoth Atlanta plant, which has been in operation since May 1, is capable of turning out 350 cars a day, and was the eighth assembly plant to be opened by Chevrolet in this country. The Kansas City plant with the same capacity will be the ninth.

Atlantans last week welcomed their first opportunity of visiting the great assembly plant, and seeing the magic Chevrolet line produce the world's most popular automobile from a set of seemingly unrelated parts. Atlanta newspapers welcomed Chevrolet to the southeast, and viewed the plant as a southern institution. It was mainly southern contracting genius that built it in four months, one week and six hours, several days before the contracted time had expired.

Southern help has been operating it ever since the first car rolled off the line. It serves the southeastern market exclusively supplying cars in the dealers of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Florida. A southerner, W. S. "Crane" Roberts has been placed at the head of this, the newest and one of the greatest of the South's industrial institutions.

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.

The plant covers 32 acres and occupies 410,000 square feet of floor space. There are five buildings, and in the main one the Fisher Body company is using 160 by 760 square feet of space to build their famous bodies for the Chevrolet closed cars.

The plant is ideally located with the tracks of the Southern Railroad paralleling its loading dock. Track storage for 300 freight cars is provided. Another facility to speed up deliveries is a driveway shed, 40 by 220 feet, where dealers from nearby cities can take deliveries of cars.

In his office at the plant, L. S. Costley, regional sales manager, has been directing a sales legion that has as its field 11,000,000 people in the five southeastern states. Figures for the southeastern automobile market show that it is rapidly becoming one of the best in the country with the demand for Chevrolet increasing rapidly. Due to the perfection of its product and the expansion of its sales forces, Chevrolet's sales record in the southeast has been second to none.

Official figures show that the number of Chevrolets sold in the southeastern region were 16,390 for the fiscal year, 1924-25. The following year the figures reached 53,417. Last year the figure was more than 81,500. This year is expected to reach 95,000 sales.

The southeastern region, with headquarters at Atlanta, is composed of five zones with offices at various key points in the territory. These are located at Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Birmingham, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Atlanta.

A Scene of Desolation

A few days ago the editor visited the former home of Arthur Huggins, on a small tributary to Burningtown creek, to view the wreck of Arthur's home and fields caused by a water-spout which struck on the mountain side a short distance above the home site. Arthur was present and thankful—present to show visitors the scene of desolation and thankful that he and his family had escaped with their lives. The waterspout, cloud-burst or whatever it was, apparently struck in one spot on the side of the mountain and a wall of water which must have been twenty or thirty feet high came roaring down the ravine with a sound resembling thunder. The water swept everything before it, including garden patches, corn fields, big apple trees, farming implements, and corn crib.

The kitchen and dining room were smashed into splinters and the home itself knocked off the foundation and turned around. Water and mud knee deep entered the home before the occupants knew what was happening. After heroic work on the part of Arthur and W. P. Martin the family was carried to safety.

A tree three feet in diameter and 75 or 100 feet long was carried from the mountain and lodged in Arthur's front yard. This tree formerly stood on a neighbor's land and, according to Huggins, is the only benefit he derived from the catastrophe. The water bored a hole in the mountain side twenty or thirty feet deep, somewhat wider and two hundred yards long. A grove of young poplars that was growing in the path of the water was completely destroyed. Large trees were broken and twisted and stripped of bark. In fact it is impossible to describe the effect of the cloudburst. One will have to see to be convinced. Those who wish to see can best get to the scene by going out by Moody's farm and on down Burningtown creek to Dean's mill. At the mill turn to the left and cross the creek on a bridge. Arthur's farm is not more than a mile from the bridge.

Poultry Prices

The following are the prices to be received for poultry next sale day, Monday at Franklin and Tuesday at Otto:

Hens, colored	18 1/2
Hens, light	16
Fryers, colored	23
Fryers, light	20
Cocks	11
Geese and ducks	9