

"CIVILIZATION BEGINS AND ENDS WITH THE PLOW"

THINGS TO PLAN TO THROUGHOUT COMING YEAR

- 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

The rayon development going up near Asheville will be of great benefit to the farmers of Macon county, if all those in Macon county who do not like farming and cannot make a success of it will go over there and go to work. And if again, those who continue farming will grow quality stuff, that is, use proper fertilizer, plant at the proper time, using the proper varieties of seed, and spraying in the proper manner.

We must not forget that our farmers here are in competition with other farmers all over Western North Carolina, many of whom are producing good stuff at a minimum cost.

The rayon plant is only two hours by car from here and farmers taking advantage of this market will also have the added advantage of buying their supplies wholesale and saving the freight charges, and also save themselves returning empty when carrying loads of stuff to market.

As I see it, now is the time for farmers in the different communities to get together and work out a plan for co-operative delivery.

My services are fully at the disposal of any communities who wish to benefit themselves by taking these steps.

BEEF CATTLE

When are some of our large land owners going to put in real breeding herds of sure enough beef cattle?

The time has passed all over these good United States when feeders can depend on buying young stuff. They will have to grow their own or do without.

But it would be well in contemplating going into beef cattle to study the trend of prices. They have been at a high peak for some time, and the chances are that the trend now will be downward. Apart from seasonal fluctuation from peak to peak on beef cattle, prices have been on the average eleven years.

It seems to me that it is bad business to pay taxes on large tracts of outlying mountain land that is not being grazed by cattle and sheep. The first essential to profitable beef production is to systematically arranged year-round pastures. We have very few, if any, such pastures in this county.

Western farmers take advantage of conditions by the use of machinery and mass production. We mountain farmers could just as profitably take advantage of mountain conditions by pastures and fencing, and the time is not far off when this will be done.

WINTER CROPS

The time will soon be past for putting in winter crops. Every wideawake farmer should make every field a green field this winter.

One advantage in winter crops is winter feed for stock.

Another advantage for winter crops is prevention of soil washing.

Another advantage of winter crops is conservation of soil fertility.

Another advantage for the winter crops is working the land all the time. And that pays.

SEED DAY

Professor Fant of the State College will be here on October 6th, our annual fall seed day, and will give a demonstration on treatment of wheat for smut.

Remember the date, October 6th at ten o'clock A. M. at the court house.

Anyone having seed for sale should bring a sample and take orders from anybody who wishes to buy seed, there by assisting our home people both in getting a market and in getting the seed they need.

I still believe that one third of labor and fertilizer put on our main field crops in this county is lost because of poor seed. When I say poor seed I mean not only inferior seed but seed of the wrong variety.

KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

POULTRY

Again our attention is called to the condition of poultry in Macon county as a whole. People have sold down too close without culling.

They have sold their heavy hens and kept their light hens with the inevitable result of wasting their capital.

Worms, lice and mice are playing havoc with the chickens practically everywhere.

Nearly everyone knows the remedies for these pests but how many are putting them into practice. Are you?

We should get from fifty to a hundred thousand baby chicks in this county next spring.

How many of us have a brooder house or are planning to build one? They are easy to build and inexpensive and are really worth their weight in poultry to anyone getting baby chicks.

You can get plans for your brooder house in the county agent's office.

BEEES

As winter draws near your bees will need some attention, and in lots of cases good feeding. What honey flow we have had this summer has been wasted on account of excessive rain.

Many bees died last year and many more will die this year unless a little care is exercised from now until cold weather gets here.

MEMPHIS

All those who are contemplating going to the National Dairy Show in Memphis should make their definite decision at once.

Let me remind everyone again that this is the last chance we will ever have to visit the show in the south as it is going into its permanent home in St. Louis after this year.

the 25th, 26th and 27th of October.

Whether or not this fair is a success, and whether or not it will be continued depends entirely on the farmers themselves.

If we get a good lot of exhibits, and the people are interested we will try to effect, as fast as possible, a permanent organization, of course it cannot be continued.

The Fair Catalogue will go out this week with a letter to every farmer in the county. Your attention is urgently invited to this catalogue and the program it contains, and your cooperation is urgently solicited.

HOGS

Below is an outline of the very latest in scientific feeding of hogs:

Do not in any case allow more than one pound of either A or B mixture daily to each pig, and never that much unless they are getting all the corn they will eat.

For Pigs Weighing Between 30 and 100 Pounds.

Give each pig one pound of the following mixture daily, and all the corn they will eat at least twice daily.

MIXTURE A

Fish meal or 60 per cent tankage: Pounds, 28 Price, \$3.50 Cost, 98c

Red Dog: Pounds, 20 Price, \$2.50 Cost, 50c

Cottonseed meal (37 per cent): Pounds, 12 Price, \$2.25 Cost, 27c

Corn Meal: Pounds, 40 Price, \$2.00 Cost, 80c

Total 100 \$2.55

For Pigs Weighing Between 100 and 300 Pounds

Give each pig one pound of the following mixture daily, and all the corn they will eat at least twice daily.

MIXTURE B

Fish meal or 60 per cent tankage: Pounds, 35 Price, \$3.50 Cost, \$1.23

Red Dog: Pounds, 25 Price, \$2.50 Cost, 62c

Cottonseed meal (37 per cent): Pounds, 15 Price, 2.25 Cost, 34c

Corn meal: Pounds, 25 Price, \$2.00 Cost, 50c

Total 100 \$2.69

Mixture B is the basic mixture. The addition of corn meal equal to 25 per cent by weight of any quantity of Mixture B makes Mixture A. Thus the addition of 25 pounds of corn meal to the 100 pounds of Mixture B shown above will result in 125 pounds of Mixture A.

MINERAL MIXTURE

Acid Phosphate, 10 pounds

Hardwood ashes, or ground limestone, 10 pounds

Common salt, 2 pounds

To make 22 pounds.

Keep the mineral mixture constantly available to the hogs, or thoroughly mix 2 pounds with each 100 pounds of Mixtures A and B.

It is self-explanatory and is extremely simple. And what is more, it has been proven that it pays. Any further particulars of the feed-

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

ing of this balanced ration may be obtained at the county agent's office.

What is the use to keep hogs and feed them corn that you work for if you do not feed them in the way that gets the most for your corn.

Some will doubt the value of this ration. Seeing is believing for a lot of us. So just give it an honest try and see for yourself.

Macon county, the land of super-farmers that think—maybe.

Yours truly, LYLES HARRIS, County Agent.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 19, 1928.

Dear Co-Workers:

The Produce Packer of September 14th, carried the following notice:

"The Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' association, 348 Greenwich Street, New York City, has quit business."

It further stated that the reason this organization had gone out of business was because of the fact of the gradual falling away of its membership, which resulted in so few receipts of eggs that it did not have volume enough of business to operate economically.

I am passing this information on to you because you and also a number of your farmers have been shipping eggs to this organization.

Quite a few have been ordering the little Acme Egg Scales from these people, but all orders for scales from now on should be sent to the Specialty Manufacturing company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

I am passing this on as information only.

Yours very truly, F. W. FISHER, Associate Marketing Specialist.

ECONOMIC STUDY OF LAND

MOUNTAINS

The interest of various federal and state agencies in the problem of planning for efficient use of lands that are now idle or are being used unwisely is exemplified by a survey now being made in the mountains of south-western West Virginia by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment station.

In that region, which has been settled for 100 years or more, agriculture has always been of the self-sufficing type. During the last half century it has been closely linked with forest industries, which furnished employment and cash income. The bulk of the timber has now been cut, and what is left cannot last long. Farming no longer pays on much of the land, and many fields are being abandoned, while at the same time the burden of carrying cut-over land is pressing heavily on the owners. The problem of future land utilization in the region is, therefore, of urgent interest from both the private and the public standpoint.

The forester's task is to determine the economic practicability of utilizing various types of land for forestry, either by private owners or by public agencies, and in cooperation with agricultural economists to ascertain the relative values of different sorts of land for agriculture and forestry, under existing economic conditions or those likely to prevail in the near future. It is hoped that the study will lead to the formulation of a program for coordinated, permanent agricultural and forest utilization of the region.

The collection of the necessary physical and economic data was begun last summer and will be completed this year. Information is being gathered from farmers, landowners, and various wood-using industries. Detailed data on composition, growth, condition, and ownership of the forests is being obtained chiefly by means of sample plots scattered throughout Nicholas and Webster counties on various soil and land types. Inquiry is also made into the local methods of taxation and the amount of tax burden on both farms and forests, in order to ascertain the effect of taxation on land utilization.

This study is probably the forerunner of a number of similar projects to be undertaken later in portions of the country where there are large areas of unutilized land.

WHAT DOES A HORSE EAT?

How many farmers in this county know what it costs to carry each head of work stock for twelve months? How many know the number of hours their mules or horses work each year?

Below is what W. F. Nichols has to say on this subject in a very recent issue of the Southern Agriculturist:

Cost studies carried on under the direction of the writer for the past

several years indicate that surplus work stock is a considerable factor in increasing farmers' cost of production and cutting down profits. On 18 representative farms in Western Kentucky an average of 26 and one half bushels of corn and 2,731 pounds of hay were consumed per head of work stock in 12 months. Besides this, \$3.26 worth of sorghum, mill feeds and other feeds were consumed per head of work stock. At going prices these feeds were worth \$48.17. Pasturage, shelter and care and miscellaneous charges have to be added to this figure.

Some farmers do not figure closely on the feed consumed by their horse stock, because, as they say, most of it is produced on their own farms and does not entail a cash outlay. This is a thoroughly unbusiness-like view to take about the matter since the same feed could have been sold or fed to such stock as dairy cattle or hogs and thereby turned into cash.

Farmers having surplus work stock secure a low average of work per head. In the study referred to several farmers got less than a yearly average of 40 days work for each horse fed. Others got more than 80 days work per head.

In reducing surplus horse stock it will pay to sell the older animals, keeping only the number actually needed to do the farm work. All indications point toward a rising market for good work stock for some years ahead.

State College Station, Raleigh, N. C. To All County Agents:

There still remains in North Carolina the problem of land clearing. Farmers are realizing that prosperity depends largely on two important factors. First, economic production and second, maximum production per farm worker.

To produce crops economically and in reasonably large volume, the use of improved machinery is necessary. Improved machinery, however, cannot be used successfully on lands covered with stumps and cut up with ditches.

For six years North Carolina farmers have been using government

more government explosives are available for agricultural purposes. Farmers can well afford to use cheap or economical commercial explosives for removing stumps from cultivated fields. To meet this need the three explosive companies produced new explosives which in some respects are similar to Pyrotol. The cost in car lots is about 50 per cent higher than the Pyrotol price has been.

The Dupont Powder company of Wilmington, Delaware recommends the use of Agritol. The Hercules Powder company recommends Hercomite, while the Atlas Powder company recommends their Standard Stumping Special 2 L. F. Representatives of these companies are anxious to cooperate with county agents and farmers in holding blasting demonstrations and assisting in the necessary organization required for the purchase of explosives in car load lot quantities.

The Dupont Powder company is represented by Mr. J. L. Dunn of Scotland Neck, N. C. The Atlas Powder company is represented by Mr. C. H. Fleming, Monteith Apartments, Greenville, S. C. You can feel at liberty to refer farmers to these men or solicit their cooperation in silviculture or land clearing problems.

Yours very truly, J. M. GRAY, Asst. Director

TREAT SEED FOR THE BARLEY SEED PLOT TO PREVENT SMUT

There are two smuts of barley of common occurrence in most barley fields. One of these, covered smut, is carried by means of smut spores attached to the outside of the barley kernel. The other smut, known as loose smut, is equally as prevalent as covered smut. The fungus producing loose smut is carried by means of smut spores attached to the outside of the barley kernel. The other smut, known as loose smut, is equally as prevalent as covered smut. The fungus producing loose smut is carried by means of smut spores attached to the outside of the barley kernel. The other smut, known as loose smut, is equally as prevalent as covered smut. The fungus producing loose smut is carried by means of smut spores attached to the outside of the barley kernel.

Since the fungus producing loose smut is carried on the interior of the seed, it is necessary to use the hot water method of seed treatment for smut prevention, which will prevent both the loose and covered smuts. This method of seed treatment is given in detail in the following paragraphs:

The hot water treatment can be accomplished conveniently by using three barrels for subjecting the grain to the desired temperature. Before the grain is placed in warm water, it is soaked in water at room temperature from four to six hours. The seed should be placed in small loose sacks or wire baskets containing not more than one peck each, before it is wet.

THINGS TO PLAN FOR RIGHT NOW

- That cream check every two weeks.
- That cannery check every time you come to town.
- 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.

Live steam from a boiler will be found most convenient in maintaining the desired temperatures of water in the barrels. Following the pre-soak at room temperatures as mentioned above, dip grain for one minute in barrel No. 1, in which the water is kept at a temperature of about 120 degrees fahrenheit, in order to warm the seed. From barrel No. 1, the grain is plunged into barrel No. 2, in which the water is maintained at a temperature of from 125 to 127 degrees fahrenheit. The length of treatment in this barrel is determined by the temperature, the periods of treatment being as follows: 125 degrees fahrenheit—15 minutes, 126 degrees fahrenheit—13 minutes, 127 degrees fahrenheit—10 minutes.

While the grain is in the barrel No. 2 it should be agitated by constant stirring or shaking. At the end of treatment in barrel No. 2, remove grain and immerse it at once in barrel No. 3 which is filled with cold water. Following the treatment, spread the grain out to dry. In case live steam is not available, the desired temperatures can be maintained by adding the necessary amount of hot water to the barrels. Special care must be observed to subject the grain to the proper temperatures, since grain subjected to temperatures a few degrees higher than those specified will not germinate. In making the temperature readings, only an accurate and easily read thermometer should be used. It frequently happens that household thermometers are not sufficiently accurate to be used for this purpose.

Treat only seed enough for a seed plot, as there is liability that some seed has been injured unless great care has been used. In sowing, use extra seed to allow for the swollen condition of the treated seed providing it has not been thoroughly dried.

As a further precaution the barley seed plot should be isolated to as great an extent as possible from other barley fields, which not only will prevent the spread of smut, but which also will prevent any varietal mixing which might occur.

DEPT. OF PLANT PATHOLOGY, North Carolina State College.

MONEY IN THE CREAMERY BUSINESS

Mr. C. H. Bishop and Mr. L. L. Carmichael of Ashburn, Turner county Georgia, met with our Chamber of Commerce and a number of our farmers last Saturday evening at the community house, in the interest of the cow, the hog, and the hen, and rotation of crops. They will meet again in Gainesville in the near future to help launch a program for the farmers of this section. Mr. Bishop said that 67 per cent of the farmers of Turner county were selling cream and making money and many of them were raising hogs and chickens; that their people were out of debt, had money in the bank and could pay their taxes and meet other obligations. He said that the rotation of crops, the cow, the sow and the hen had been the salvation of the farmers of Turner county.—Gainesville, (Ga.) Eagle.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is really a "grand and glorious feeling" to own a new car, whether the first or fifteenth, according to Claire Briggs, famous cartoonist. Briggs was one of the first New Yorkers to purchase a Silver Anniversary Buick sport roadster and enjoys the gleaming luster and newness of the car, he states, as much as a vertiable youngster.

"The cars are surely distinctive," commented Briggs on the new body style created by Buick. "Naturally, curving lines are always beautiful and the new Buick style seems to be based entirely on the curve. They are graceful and smart."

Children's Colds
Checked without "dosing." Rub on VICKS VAPORUB

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