

"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.

NOW TIME TO TAKE POULTRY SERIOUSLY

The time when the farm poultry flock was a "pin money" pastime for the farmer's wife is gone. The farmer who does not make his chickens contribute liberally to his yearly profit is overlooking one of his surest sources of income, in the opinion of authorities interested in bettering farm conditions.

The whole secret of bigger profits from farm poultry is contained in three simple things—better stock, more hens and better methods. It is just about as easy to handle several hundred hens as it is a few. Good layers eat no more feed than low producers, while the former return a good profit for the care they get.

Farm bureaus and state agricultural experiment stations have been stressing the need of better farm flocks for several years past. Now comes the hatcheryman himself, joining the battle to eliminate the "scrubs" from the farms of the country by pledging himself to improved quality of his chicks.

Leading hatcheries recently united under the slogan "Hatchery Chicks For Greater Profits," promising fair dealing, cooperation with the farmer in raising the chicks purchased, and better quality stock to increase the profits from the farmer's flock.

The United States Agricultural Department reports that...

as a profitable market for poultry as meat. Nearly all students of market prices agree with this forecast. With a favorable season just ahead the farmer with the largest flocks producing large numbers of eggs is going to reap the greatest profit.

Farm families have been too prone to look upon the poultry flock as a minor side line instead of one of their most reliable sources of income. Particularly in winter, when egg prices are high, and other farm operations are at a standstill, can the farm home secure a steady and lucrative profit if its flocks are of the kind which are capable of turning out a steady supply of eggs.

TIMELY POULTRY TOPICS FOR NOVEMBER

(By C. F. Parrish, Office of Poultry Extension)

The time of the year has arrived when the pullets should all be housed and in production. Good pullets, well developed and fat are necessities for the best winter production. At the pullets are not fat feed heavily on scratch feed about 12 to 14 pounds per day per one hundred pullets until desired weight is obtained. It is a good policy to go out in the laying house at night when the birds are on the roosts and lift a few to determine the condition of the birds. When they are heavy or over-fat cut down on the amount of scratch feed and increase the scratch when the birds are light.

How to Get High Egg Production
In striving for high egg production during the fall and winter months poultrymen will find these ten points very helpful.

1. Choose stock that has been bred for high egg production and with known pedigree.
2. Keep at least seventy per cent of your flock pullets each year.
3. Have pullets reasonably fat when they start laying.
4. Hatch early and have pullets in production by October 30th.
5. Feed a damp mash at noon or use lights to increase food consumption.
6. Provide warm houses, light, and proper ventilation. (No drafts).
7. Feed a good balanced ration consisting of scratch and mash.
8. When a drop comes in production correct the cause at once.
9. Watch production every day and cull regularly.
10. Keep plenty of fresh water before the birds at all times. Water fountain that freeze will cut egg production in half. Each gallon of water that goes into egg production returns from \$1.40 to \$1.60.

Disease Notes
FALL COLDS: Symptoms—Discharge from nose, eyes watery and heavy breathing.
TREATMENT: Use permanganate of Potash when freshly mixed using enough to make the water a deep cherry red. Dip bird's head in solu-

KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

tion, also use solution in drinking water.
LYLES HARRIS, County Agent.

HOW MANY COWS?

All over the South farmers are considering the cow as one of the main factors in solving the farm problem. At times a farmer grows enthusiastic and buys a dairy herd with the idea that the mere owning of a herd will bring profit.

That the reader may get an idea of what is necessary to make the keeping of dairy cows profitable, I have slipped my scissors around an answer to a question along these lines, which appeared in a recent issue of the Southern Agriculturist. It will bear very careful reading:

You no doubt realize that the number of dairy cows that can profitably be kept on your farm depends largely on the amount of feed crops, grain, hay and pasture that can be produced on the farm along with the cash crops which you will wish to raise. With the average upland soil of Carlisle county you should be able to produce corn, legume hay and pasture enough to take care of eight to ten dairy cows in addition to the cash crops and feed other livestock on the farm. This of course, is taking for granted that sufficient labor is available to care for the crops and livestock and miscellaneous labor incidental to the upkeep of the farm. If the work is properly planned two men or one man with the help of a grown son or other family labor should be able to do the work on this 100-acre farm except during hay harvest, tobacco cutting and housing or other rush seasons when labor could be exchanged with neighbors. With this number of cows it should be necessary to buy a small amount of concentrated feed to supplement the home grown feed if a good cropping system including legume hay is followed.

I think it would be wise to stock your farm with dairy cows to the exclusion of other livestock and cash crops unless you have a special market for whole milk. Tobacco, tomatoes, sweet potatoes or some other crops would profitably be fitted in

formly and heavily coated, placed in bank and cover. The sprinkling of lime over potatoes already banked is not satisfactory. The lime aids in drying the surface, and prevents the spread of the fungi from one potato to another.

The results obtained have been so satisfactory that we have decided to ask those in charge of club and educational agricultural work in this state to help us secure practical data on the usefulness of the lime treatment over a wider field of the state. We suggest that treated and untreated potatoes be placed into the same bank, but separated with anything flexible such as pine needles or old sacks. The amount of potatoes used will necessarily have to depend on the production, but two small banks treated alike will give the most satisfactory results. In obtaining the data it would be most satisfactory if an accurate weight of each lot before and after treatment could be secured but a count of the diseased and healthy potatoes will be acceptable. We hope you can co-operate with us in this matter, by using this as a unit project for your pupils.

MEASURE AND TESTS FOR PROTECTING SWEET POTATOES FROM BANK LOSSES

(Dr. R. F. Poole, Department of Botany)

The value of the sweet potato crop can hardly be measured accurately in dollars, because the sweet potato constitutes one of the principal home used foods throughout the South. It can be grown economically on many farms at small cost, but its susceptibility to diseases has always been a great drawback to its usefulness as a dependable substitute for other carbohydrate foods. In accord with the live at home movement, and there is a distinct need for saving from rots what is made at home, we are starting control experiments with the sweet potato, since it is probably our most useful vegetable during the winter months.

The sweet potato house is perhaps the best storage for protecting sweet potatoes, but the bank is and will remain for sometime a serviceable means of storing sweet potatoes for the tenant as well as the larger grower. When done with care, there is no better method for keeping the potatoes for home use.

A successful storage of sweet potatoes in banks depends upon how well the following procedures are carried out. (1) Gathering before low temperatures injure the crop; (2) Elimination of diseased potatoes before banking; (3) Control of temperature immediately after storage and during coldest periods of winter; (4) Keeping out water. To these is added another beneficial procedure for the control of disease infection in the banks; (5) Treat with hydrated limes. These points are discussed below in the order given above.

1. In many instances sweet potatoes are injured by low temperatures before harvest. Heavy frost kill of the vines, when rains follow, is certain to damage the crop, and very severely unless the vines are cut at the stems. While it is impossible to say just what date potatoes must be stored it is advisable to harvest during dry season and before freezing temperatures threaten. Sufficient soil covering on the banks should be maintained, especially during the coldest periods of winter to prevent freezing and cold injury, which affects the edible quality.

2. Losses due to diseases, which are said to amount to 50 per cent of all potatoes stored, have not been successfully combated, due partly to carelessness in harvesting, storing, and

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

handling the potatoes, partly to lack of a clear understanding of the habits of the important fungi that attack the crop; and to helplessness for lack of a protective method against the attack of fungi within the storage bank. The fungi which cause the diseases live over in the soil and are brought into the storage on the potato. Black rot, the most troublesome disease developing in the banks, quickly spreads from one potato to another, so that a single diseased potato often spoils the entire bank. Other rots are spread in a similar manner.

3. When freshly stored, the sweet potato should be covered lightly, since as it goes through the so-called sweating period the gases can escape without causing damage. Shrinkage, excessive sprouting and heavy loss from diseases are the result of high temperatures developing soon after the potatoes are stored and can be controlled if the first covering is light but followed with a heavier covering after the greatest sweating period, which occurs the first four to six weeks, after storage, is over.

4. Water in the banks is certain to be followed by rots. This is readily corrected by building the base of the bank above the drain areas, giving sufficient angle to bank so that the soil sheds the water readily, and covering the openings used for ventilation and removal of potatoes so that water will not leak in to the potatoes.

5. In studying non-poisonous substances as preservatives for sweet potatoes in storage, we have found that lime, when potatoes are heavily coated immediately after harvest, before the tissues heal, has given an economical and measurable degree of disease control. The lime, hydrated or finishing grades, is easily applied in a number of ways. A practical method is to take a large paper bag, filled half full of potatoes, add two big hand fulls of lime, tilt gently several

times and...

tion for many of the outbreaks. In many instances the treatment has been delayed until a large number of the herd have sickened; consequently the loss is much greater than if the treatment had been applied in advance of the attack.

In Maryland a large proportion of the primary outbreaks occurred among hogs fed garbage and table scraps. Other causes which the inspector in charge traced were the introduction of new stock and the spread of the disease by infected carcasses that were not burned or buried. The rather mild nature of the infection reported in some states has been characterized by the remark "The virus is not hot." Although the infection varies somewhat in virulence from year to year and in different localities, swine owners are urged to consider hog cholera in any form as an exceedingly dangerous disease of swine and to take prompt action for its control regardless of the degree of virulence. It is advisable to consider hog cholera as one of the greatest dangers of the swine industry especially in the fall.

Losses that have occurred lately have been due primarily to three chief causes. The most important is the failure of the owners to treat their hogs before the infection reached most of the animals in the herds. Delay is almost invariably expensive and prompt treatment can not be urged too emphatically. Another serious cause is the administration of the simultaneous (double) treatment to herds having lowered vitality as the result of hog "flu" necrotic enteritis, pneumonia, or heavy infestation of intestinal parasites. Unsatisfactory results may be expected in some instances when virus is administered to unhealthy hogs. A third important cause is underdosage of serum, especially when animals show very high temperatures or other signs of ill health when treated. It pays to be liberal in the use of serum. Temperatures should be taken when the herd is immunized so that the dosage may be properly graduated.

1. Collect pine straw and have banking materials ready before harvesting potatoes.
2. Harvest potatoes before danger of freeze and certainly immediately after vines are killed by frost if not before. Throw out diseased potatoes.
3. Divide equally by actual measurement or weight potatoes of any amount you are to bank.
4. Treat half of the potatoes with dry finishing or any hydrated lime. Leave other half untreated.
5. Place treated on one side and untreated on other. By alternating the measurements and separating with any flexible material the cone shape of the bank will be maintained.
6. To secure results, count the diseased potatoes and the healthy potatoes, or weigh at the end of the experiment.

I. O. SCHAUB, Director.

HOG CHOLERA PREVALENT IN SOME OF THE STATES

Farmers Urged to Regard It as an Exceedingly Dangerous Disease Especially in the Fall

Reports received from Federal veterinary inspectors engaged in hog cholera control work show that hog cholera is again prevalent in many states. In September, October and November hog cholera makes its greatest ravages, destroying from 20 to 65 million dollars worth of hogs annually in recent years. The Bureau of Animal Industry requested its inspectors in charge of cooperative hog cholera control work in the principal hog states to furnish a special up-to-date report for the states to which they are assigned. The following summary of these reports

shows the cholera situation compared with the status a year ago:

States reporting more cholera this fall than a year ago are Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. States where the extent of the disease is approximately the same as last fall are Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, and Mississippi. The following states report the existence of less cholera than a year ago: Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. In general the situation is not alarming and losses for the calendar year 1923 probably will not exceed those of last year. The disease is readily controlled by the preventative-serium treatment, without which cholera would cause vastly greater loss than it does now. Thus far no shortage of serum has developed, though some producers who prefer clear concentrated serum have been obliged to substitute ordinary whole-blood serum. The former is a more refined product but both are effective in preventing cholera.

Although cholera existed to some degree in about 90 per cent of the counties in Iowa, the disease is prevalent in only about one-third that number and has also been of a mild form. In Missouri and Nebraska outbreaks have been reported from all parts of the state, but the losses have not been sufficient to cause alarm nor have they been as heavy as during the severe epizootic in the fall of 1922.

A report from Ohio mentions a tendency to postpone the application of preventative serum treatment, even when outbreaks have occurred in the localities and attacks of the disease are threatened. Some herds therefore have sustained losses which could readily have been prevented.

A report from Illinois mentions the excessive feeding of patent preparations as a possible contributing cause for some outbreaks of hog cholera. Some preparations contain certain appetizing ingredients which are caustic in character and by irritating the digestive tract they prepare a fertile field for pathogenic infection.

The importance of this virus is indicated by the fact that incomplete records in this office show that the farmers of North Carolina were docked \$8,527.06 for the "soft" and "oily" condition of hogs sold subject last year.

What will we do with this victory?
Naturally there will be a constant check-up on hogs sold as demonstration fed. Well conducted demonstrations can hold the ground gained, and also accomplish the second goal set for the work, namely:

Make the farmers of North Carolina the most efficient feeders of swine of any state in the Union!
This office was established for your assistance, and is ready to respond to your call. The most critical season of the year in this work is at hand. Let us go forward!

Very truly yours,
W. W. SHAY, In Charge
Office of Swine Extension.

Robbie Entertains

Lile Miss Robbie Gay Mock entertained five girl friends last Friday night on the occasion of her ninth birthday. Those honored with invitation were: Misses Francis Devereux, Carroll Tessler, Louise Blaine, Betty Rogers and Mildred Roper. The little girls report a good time.

McCOY-LEE

A wedding of interest came as a surprise to the many friends of Miss Eva B. McCoy and Mr. Arwood A. Lee, of Lake Toxaway, N. C.

The ceremony being performed Friday afternoon, October 19 in Pickens, S. C., Judge R. A. Hudson officiated in the presence of a few relatives.

The bride being the attractive daughter of the widow, Mrs. D. A. McCoy, of Lake Toxaway, formerly of Macon county.

Mr. Lee being the prominent son of Mr. Albert Lee, of Lake Toxaway. The couple will reside at Lake Toxaway where Mr. Lee is now employed. We extend our best wishes to the happy couple as an ever ending prayer that God will bless them in all their undertakings and fill their lives with happiness.

FAVORITE PALS.

On Monday, October 29, premiums will be given away in front of the court house.
Better pay your account before that date.
Smith's Drug Store

No agricultural pest in existence affects a greater number of people than the rat, says the United States Department of Agriculture, and no other pest is so closely associated with both the business and domestic sides of farm life. Yet losses by rats have sustained for so long that commonly they have been taken as much for granted as the forces of nature. But in the present day of rigid accounting and efficiency, even losses from the elements are insured against, and the time is rapidly approaching when the constant drain through rat depredations will no longer be tolerated. The uncanny elusiveness of rats necessitates a matching of wits if one is to be successful in destroying them. In the war on rats one is not con-