

"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.

POULTRY SHORT COURSE

November 19 to 24, 1928

The North Carolina State college is putting on its 7th annual poultry short course for farmers and poultry men and women, commencing at 10 a. m. November 19, 1928.

Every year there are hundreds of people who wish to go into the poultry business in North Carolina. Every year there are dozens of these same people who fail in their undertaking because they have not prepared themselves for this work. It is with the intention to prepare these people for their work that the State College Poultry department is giving this course. Both men and women may take the course, there being 86 in attendance last year. We are expecting more than 200 this year since the State Poultry association is called to meet Monday and Tuesday nights, November 19 and 20. Anyone interested in poultry cannot afford to miss this course and meeting. Meals can be secured at the College Cafeteria at popular prices and rooms close by for \$1.00 per night. This is all the cost unless you desire to purchase some of the text books used in the department.

The course will be given by the following research, extension and college professors: Dr. Taylor, Dr. Kaupp, Dr. Moore, Mr. Parrish, Mr. Risher, Prof. Aarmstrong, Prof. Wilfong, Prof. Dearstyne, Mr. Ryan and Mr. Gauger.

The subjects covered will be—place of poultry on the farm, establishing a farm flock, candling and grading of eggs, caponizing and the rearing of same, how to perform an autopsy and recognize normal organs and same in

poultry disease laboratory and how to successfully operate mammoth and small incubators, feeding, care and management of baby chicks and chick troubles, feeding hens for fall and winter eggs, poultry house construction, accreditation of flocks, infectious diseases, fattening poultry, sanitation, common diseases, utility judging and selection for breeders, standard judging and selection of standard bred fowls for mating, organization and a visit to commercial and farm flocks.

On Saturday, November 24, there will be a poultry judging contest and the short course man or woman who makes the big best grade will be awarded a trophy cup. This cup has been donated by the Spaw's Grain & Mill company through S. W. Brewer & Son. We want all to stay until this judging is over. This contest has always attracted considerable interest and spirited competition. The Poultry department is equipped with trap-nested birds of the four leading breeds, has a well equipped disease research laboratory and other equipment to give advanced work along poultry production lines.

For further information write Dr. B. F. Kaupp, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

FEED SURPLUS CORN TO HOGS AND CATTLE, JARDINE ADVISES

Agriculture would benefit and a minimum disturbance of prices for all the commodities involved would follow, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, W. M. Jardine, if 50,000,000 bushels of corn were devoted to the additional feeding of cattle and hogs this year. However, he warns against the production of hogs heavier than the desirable market weight, because price discriminations against too-heavy hogs would serve to offset the value of the extra weight.

"An increase of 5 pounds in the weight of the average hog," says Secretary Jardine, "is about as far as hog feeders should plan to go this year." An average increase of 5 pounds in the weight of the 45,000,000 hogs fed on the 1928 corn crop would mean the consumption of about 20,000,000 additional bushels.

Secretary Jardine believes cattle feeding in many respects as a method of utilizing more corn, and says "opportunities for feeding about 32,000,000 bushels of corn deserve the consideration of cattlemen. It takes about 200 pounds of shelled corn to put 100 pounds of gain on a 2-year-old steer. At this rate 2,225,000 steers fed to be 100 pounds heavier by corn feeding would consume approximately 32,000,000 bushels of the crop. This is probably a very conservative number, being only half of the steers slaughtered annually under Federal inspection.

"The advisability of feeding surplus corn to cattle rather than to hogs," he continues, "is plainly evident. Two and a quarter million steers, each fed to weigh 100 pounds more, are equivalent to about 124,000,000 pounds of dressed beef, or 1 pound per person.

KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

This is not a sufficient increase to affect prices seriously or to offset the 10 per cent decrease in the number of cattle killed within the last year. The heavier feeding of corn should be on the lighter cattle, since there are signs of a plentiful supply of heavy cattle in the summer of 1929.

MAKE GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES SIMPLE AND EASY TO LAUNDRY

Possibly no task gives a mother more real enjoyment than selecting or making the dresses worn by her small daughter when she is between 3 or 4 and 10. Sometimes the mother herself feels once more like a little girl with a doll to dress, and she takes so much pleasure in planning her "doll's" wardrobe that she allows her imagination to run riot. The little girl, too, has ideas about frills and ruffles and fancy decorations she has seen on other children's clothes. The result is often an elaborate, over-trimmed, impractical set of dresses which not only give much work in the making but also in "doing up."

Dresses that are too fussy or too fragile for everyday wear prevent a child from indulging in normal active play, and make her too conscious of herself and her appearance; or else they are soon dirty and dragged and much less pleasant to look at than plain, sturdy play suits. Another unfortunate point, too, is that the frocks that make a little girl look like a dressed-up doll are not really in good taste except for "dress-up" occasions. If worn to school the child is likely to be criticized rather than admired.

The Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has been interested in designing dresses for the little girl that can be easily made and laundered, that are comfortable to wear, pleasing to look at, and easy to put on and take off. Even a 3-year-old can learn to dress herself if the fastenings are few in number, with large, findable buttons, placed in front. It is not necessary to choose dull, uninteresting colors, for there are many gay, fast-colored cotton prints available that appeal to

children in similar designs. Plain colors, too, are good in such materials as broadcloth or poplin.

The fact that little girls grow continually and in all directions should always be kept in mind in selecting patterns for them. Raglan sleeves are the most satisfactory for allowing for chest expansion. Lengthening must be possible by means of wide hems, tucks that can be let out, and loose finishes at neck, wrists, and knees. Waist bands on bloomers or the line where a waist and skirt join should be loosely fitted at first.

TRACTORS DOES MANY THINGS

Ordinarily the small farmer does not use a tractor because of the great initial cost. He, also, fears that he can only make use of it for a limited time in each year. All of this is true up to a certain point.

For those readers of this column, who have considered buying a tractor, the county agent is taking a story from the Southern Agriculturist. This story, which is given below, is by Mr. R. J. Hubbard, a farmer in Yell county, Arkansas:

"I purchased a tractor six years ago to use on my 80-acre farm. My first year's work included breaking, disking and harrowing of 35 acres of my own land and 840 acres, at 75 cents an acre, of my neighbor's land. I have a small circular saw and a wood saw and I cut 20,000 feet of pine lumber and 200 cords of fire wood. I worked 50 days on the highway at \$10 a day. I took in \$1230, and spent \$702 for oil, gas, and repairs. I paid for the tractor, had \$128 left and the tractor was in a good state of repair.

Since I purchased mine, thirty farmers in a radius of 10 miles have purchased tractors. One year since the tractor paid for itself I sawed the wood and lumber found on a 40-acre tract of cut-over land and made \$1,000. That experience caused the tractor to deteriorate, but after working it over at a cost of \$200 the machine is now doing well and will do my work for years to come. At home my tractor saws the wood, draws the water, pull stumps, terraces land, plows all the land, cuts the hay, grades the roads and, until I connected up with the town lighting system, ran my home light plant.

A tractor on a 160-acre farm will do all the work required at a fuel cost of \$75, an oil cost of \$15 and a repair cost of not over \$10. A tractor will last 20 years with just ordinary treatment. With a tractor any farmer will keep the roads on his farm in good condition at practically no cost. My tractor cuts all the feed and grinds the grain for horses, cows, hogs and chickens. It runs the pea-huller and cream separator.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1928.

Mr. A. L. Harris, Franklin, N. C.
Dear Mr. Harris:

The work of rodent control in the State of North Carolina will be carried on for the ensuing year in

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

the same manner as of 1927-28. The writer has replaced Mr. Odom Stewart in the Biological Survey and will be available to you as your needs arise for control demonstrations.

The work most readily carried on during the months of November, December, and January, rat control in homes, public buildings and on farms. County and community campaigns against rats are best arranged and organized during these three cold months because the rats have at this time congregated and the odors arising from dead rats is not so noticeable.

During February and March, control of rats in poultry houses can be best carried on.

I will be pleased to meet any request for control on rabbits and field mice in orchards at any time the need arises.

It will facilitate the arranging of my schedule of work, if I may have your requests for my requests for my services mailed to me before the twelfth of November as the district leaders meet at this time for conference and a scheduling of programs.

Hoping that the Survey may be of increased service to you during the year to come and may help you solve this most important problem of rodent control, I remain

Very truly yours,
C. D. SCHWARTZ, Junior Biologist.
Very truly yours,

THE COST OF KEEPING SCRUBS

The average yearly butterfat production of all the dairy cows in the United States has been estimated at about 170 pounds. Assuming that the average production is 170 pounds, and that half the dairymen are below average we bump up against the astounding fact that we are feeding good hay and grain and pasture to 12,000,000 low-producing dairy cows.

It costs about \$600,000,000 to feed these cows and about \$200,000,000 to

for labor and overhead expenses. To go to all this trouble and expense and our only tangible return is barns full of unprofitable dairy cows.

If the cow-testing association eliminates the scrubs and establishes well-fed, well-bred, high-producing cows on every dairy farm, it will have accomplished its chief purpose. Even then, however, its work will not all be done, because these higher standards must be maintained.—U. S. Department of Agric. culture.

A DESCRIPTION OF A "SCRUB BULL"

He is sired by "Mistake" and damned by every law-abiding, self-respecting dairyman from Penobscot Bay to the Golden Gate.

He is runty, mott-headed and sway-backed.

Nature certainly has bestowed a wonderful appetite upon him.

The one thing he can do best in the world is eat.

As a medium of putting perfectly good feed out of sight he is a wonder.

From the front he looks like a water buffalo.

From the rear he looks like a giraffe.

From the side he looks like an overgrown Hungarian nanny goat.

He is ambitious, but we understand he has lost his standing and his company is not desired by respectable dairymen in most localities.—Progressive Farmer.

COW NEEDS CARE IN WINTER MONTHS

Raleigh, N. C., Nov.—Extra feed cannot be substituted for shelter for the comfortable cow is the profitable cow. When the animals are exposed to wintry winds and rains, much of the feed goes to keep the bodies warm instead of to produce milk.

"Therefore, some effort should be made to keep the dairy cows comfortable during periods of disagreeable weather," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State college. "Their stalls should be well lighted and properly ventilated but free from air currents. Ventilation is important but should be so arranged as to prevent the air currents from striking the cow's body. This is accomplished by making the sides of the barn or cow-shed tight and admitting fresh air through properly arranged windows."

Mr. Arey states that the practice of requiring the cow to wade through mud and ice for some distance to get drinking water is too common in the state and too expensive on the dairy industry. Such needless exposure chills the animal and prevents her from drinking the amount of water that she normally would consume.

Normal milk, says Mr. Arey, contains 87 per cent water and a cow producing around 30 pounds of milk daily will need from 85 to 90 pounds of water each day. She will not drink this much on a cold day unless the

supply is convenient and not too cold.

The dairy cow of high producing breeds is a creature of habit. Unusual treatment makes her nervous. If she is accustomed to a regular routine of feeding and care, a change from this system will make her nervous and distrustful. She should never be run with horses or dogs nor treated roughly while being put in a barn. No other farm animal, says Mr. Arey, will give greater returns for good care than the cow and the herdsman who keeps his animals comfortable in winter will be amply repaid.

LIME, GRASS, CLOVER PAYS SURRY FARMER

Raleigh, N. C., Nov.—An old run-down farm has been renovated, excellent pastures have been built and clover will now grow on land that was once too poor for this crop is the interesting story that comes from B. A. Booker, a farmer of the Mount Airy section of Surry county.

"Mr. Booker has been building some good pasture on his land during the last few years," says H. E. White, county agent of Surry county. "He started with land of low fertility and by the addition of limestone, manure and soil building crops, he now has one of the finest fall pastures to be found in the county. He is also successful with sweet clover."

Mr. White states that when Mr. Booker began with his sweet clover, he took 2-3 acres of land to which he applied 8,600 pounds of ground limestone. He sowed seed at the rate of 20 pounds per acre, being careful to inoculate his seed. This was in April of 1927, states Mr. White. Mr. Booker also used 200 pounds of equal parts of basic slag and wood ashes to the acre. This past season, he mowed his sweet clover and cut over 2,500 pounds of fine hay per acre. The sweet clover has been followed by a volunteer stand of white dutch clover and this is now furnishing excellent fall grazing. Later this

year, with lime and legumes, Mr. Booker recently said that he could produce ten times the yield of hay or grain as when he bought the farm. He is gradually preparing additional land in this way and then he intends to go into the dairy business. This, he states, will be more profitable than tobacco growing. He knows that he can improve his land for the hay and legumes will do wonders in soil building, he told Mr. White.

Grow Better Poultry Free From Disease

Raleigh, N. C., Nov.—The program for the North Carolina poultry producer to follow the coming year is to produce better breeding stock and keep it free from disease.

"Once this better producing stock free from disease is secured, every effort should be made to keep it free," says Dr. B. F. Kaupp, head of the poultry department at State college. "Doing this will help to reduce the mortality of our birds; will make it unnecessary to cull so frequently and will help to maintain high egg production during the season of high prices. It is also good business for the poultry grower to keep an accurate record of his expenses and receipts. Only in this way can he tell whether or not his birds are paying for their keep."

So as to get the best prices for eggs, Dr. Kaupp advises hatching at least one-half of the pullets so as to come into lay during August and the other half to begin laying in October. Lights should be used to prevent a slump in production and neck moult.

In his tests at the college, Dr. Kaupp has found that nothing so impairs the health of the average flock as a wet floor caused by a leaky roof. Even a concrete floor laid up on the dirt without a layer of cinders or river gravel will be wet and make the hens sick. A sick hen will not lay.

Drafts on the birds caused by cracks in the house also causes sickness and so does an unclean house. Dr. Kaupp says that it is imperative to keep the house clean. The nests especially should be clean if quality eggs are to be sold. If hens try to roost in the nests, go out at night, he advises, and lift the birds onto the perch poles.

The poultry department is offering a special short course for poultrymen of North Carolina during the period of November 19 to 24 when these and other questions will be discussed by practical growers and scientists.

DOES THE COUNTY AGENT EARN HIS SALT?

Extension work is educational work. The very nature of the work makes it hard for its proponents to defend it against its opponents. It is difficult to take individual cases and argue a generality. Like religion, like advertising, like many other things of

THINGS TO PLAN FOR RIGHT NOW

That cream check every two weeks.
Encourage the 4-H Clubbers.
Local Curb Market.
Breed sows so that the pigs will go on the market in March, April, August and September.

life essential to our welfare, the fellow does not use them, sees no good in them; but nevertheless this same person is benefited by the very things in which he sees no good.

We were talking to two neighboring farmers yesterday. One was opposed to the county agent on the grounds that he has never done any good. We did not argue the question, but talked to him about his crops. In the course of the conversation, he spoke of lime and its uses. When asked, where he learned of lime he said his neighbor told him. Then it was that the neighbor farmer said he received the information and demonstration from the county agent. Speaking of inoculation a few moments later the same questions were asked and the same answers given. Here was a man opposing the county agent for helping him through his neighbor. He is now a booster for the agent's work; thank God he has seen the light.

We think the letters on this subject from some of the most progressive farmers in the county are testimonials for the agent's work. But in order to get a larger view of the extension work we have compared ten counties which have been served by an agent with ten counties which have not been served by an agent over a period of ten years. The figures used in this comparison were taken from the census and are therefore impartial.

These figures taken from census reports, give to our mind an index of the value of the work of county agents, and our observation of the work the past five years, supported by the sentiment of the most representative progressive farmers of this county, lead us to the conclusion that we should eliminate the county agent work

at a time when they need more information, and more leadership. Our basic industry—agriculture—should receive the best attention possible, and should be developed as highly as possible in this county.—Farmville Herald.

Tellico Locals

We had an all day singing at the church October 28. All had a real nice time.

Miss Gay Bennett gave a Halloween party at the Sulphur Springs school house Wednesday night, October 30. All reported a nice time.

Dr. V. A. Fields, of Mt. Airy, Ga., was in this section Thursday on professional business.

We are sorrow to relate that Mr. John Cook who has a cancer, is very slowly improving.

Mr. Royal Burnett who has been on the sick list is improving.

Rev. Judson Smith and Miss Maude Shields were united in matrimony October 29. Rev. A. S. Solesbee officiating. We wish them a happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morgan has gone to Baltimore on a visit and to work a while.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Cochran and son, Billy, and Mr. Jeff Cabe were visiting friends and relatives the week end.

Mr. Robt. Ramsey made a business trip to Franklin Monday.

Mr. Charley Smith is afraid he will forget who to vote for, so he has Hoover wrote all over his wagon bed. We are glad to see our roads put in good shape again.

Mr. Rass DeHart, of Needmore, was the guest of Miss Beuna Smith Sunday.

Misses Lola and Jessie Ramsey spent the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

North Skenah

Mr. C. B. Brown was in this section Thursday on business.

Miss Bessie Watts and Mr. Glen Watts passed through this section Saturday.

Mr. Carl Stanacle was in this section Friday buying produce.

Rev. George Cloer preached an interesting sermon at Pleasant Hill October 18.

Mr. Zeb Roane was in this section Saturday.

Miss Elcie Carpenter is staying at Dillard, Ga.

Two of North Skenah's school teachers attended the teachers' meeting at Asheville last Friday.

Mr. E. B. DeHart and Mr. J. W. Hasting were in this section Sunday.

Robt. Scruggs and Potatoes

Robert Scruggs is a potato grower of parts. Recently he came into The Press office with a potato vine that had so many potatoes hanging to it the vine looked like a Christmas tree decoration. Robert says that 18 good sized potatoes grew on this vine.