

Good Farm Butter Depends On Cream

The demand today is for a mild-flavored butter made from sweet cream or cream that is only slightly sour. Many North Carolina farmers and housewives are adding to their incomes during this period by preparing such butter for sale to boarding houses, on curb markets or to a selected trade in towns and cities.

"The first step in making good butter is to handle the milk with care from the time it is drawn from the cow until it is churned," says W. L. Clevenger, dairy manufacturing specialist at State College. "At milking time, no dust, dirt or objectionable odors should be allowed and the cow's udder, teats and flanks should be free all filth. It is important too that the milker's clothes and hands be clean. When a sufficient amount of cream has been accumulated for churning, ten hours should elapse after the last cream is added before churning."

Clevenger suggests that the cream be brought to the proper temperature or five hours before churning. At that time, it should have a clean, mild, pleasing taste and smell. The churning temperature varies from 55 to 60 degrees in summer and from 65 to 70 degrees in winter. The butter should appear in from 20 to 30 minutes. If the churning is done at a too-high temperature, the butter will have a weak and greasy body.

In churning, agitate the cream uniformly and use a churn that holds three times as much cream as that placed in it. If the churn is too full, poor results are secured.

TRENCH SILO SOLVES WINTER FEEDING PROBLEM

In many sections of North Carolina cattle and sheep get sleek and fat in summer only to become weak and emaciated in winter. This lack of an adequate supply of winter feed of proper quality is one of the greatest handicaps to the continued development of the livestock industry in the State.

"We know that silage is one of the best winter feeds for maintaining or fattening cattle or sheep or for feeding dairy cows; however, the expense of building the upright type of silo has prevented many farmers from using this valuable feed," says L. I. Case, livestock specialist at State College. "Now that the trench silo is proving so suitable and economical, every man with a cow or two or a small flock of sheep can have silage in abundance. The trench silos now in use vary in size from a capacity of one ton to 150 tons and more. In practically all cases, the silage is keeping well."

Case gives as the two main requisites for a good trench silo, a stiff soil and a water table below the level of the bottom of the silo.

Corn is the best silage crop for this State, he says. Varieties of the sorghums are used in some sections but only about the only advantage these sorghums have over corn is that they will grow on poorer soils and with less rain.

While there are several varieties of silage corn, that variety which makes the best acre yield or grain in a community is nearly always best for silage also. The greater the quantity of grain in the silage, the more nutritious it is and the greater the saving in the concentrated ration needed to supplement the silage, Case says.

CARE WITH POULTS MEANS TURKEY PROFITS

Getting the poults through the brooding period into free range is the most difficult job in turkey raising and this requires good management and clean sanitation.

"The first requirement for a successful hatch with turkeys is the use of strictly fresh eggs," says C. J. Maupin, extension poultryman at State College. "When the turkey hens are confined to a small range or yard, the eggs may be gathered twice each day and then stored in a well ventilated room or cellar where the temperature is not over 60 degrees. It is better to set the eggs when only seven to eight days old, whether a hen or incubator is used. When poults are first hatched they are less active than chicks and must be kept warm. The temperature in the brooder house needs to be kept around 90 degrees for several days."

Maupin says the home-made brick brooder may be used for poults but it is well to make some wire partitions in the house to separate the different ages.

Feeding the poults is about the same as for baby chicks. Hard-boiled eggs with some of the shell left in has worked out well for the first feed. Give one egg to each 20 poults. Water should be given at 36 hours and the first chick starter or chick

scratch given by the second day. Sour skimmilk may be added when the poults are from 36 to 48 hours old and then kept before them thereafter at all times.

Maupin also suggests gradual changes in feed as the birds grow older and then when they are ready for the range, the ration may be simplified and reduced to whatever grains are available on the farm.

IMPROVED COTTON STAPLE HAD INCREASE LAST YEAR

Raleigh, April 24.—"There are just as many possibilities in the development of plant life as there are in the development of animal life, but this fact is not always appreciated by our farmers," commented U. Benton Blalock, general manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, after studying a government report which showed that the production of inch and inch and one thirty-second cotton in North Carolina in 1932 nearly doubled that of 1931.

The report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture April 20, showed that North Carolina stepped up in the production of inch and 1-32 cotton from 16.3 per cent in 1931 to 23.6 per cent in 1932.

"In the production of 1-1-16 and 1-3-32 the comparison shows seven per cent on these lengths as compared with 3.6 per cent of the crop of 1931," he said.

"One and one-eighth and longer staples went up from six-tenths of one per cent to a full two per cent.

"While the seasons, of course always have a certain amount of influence in the production of better staples, yet the underlying cause of this heavy increase in better length staple is the wide distribution annually of thousands of bushels of improved seeds that have been made in North Carolina for the past several years.

"One of the most interesting booklets issued recently by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station is bulletin number X 284 on the subject of 'The Home Market for North Carolina Cotton' which shows in a very interesting way the development that has been going on for some years in this State in the production of better staples."

STATE COLLEGE GETS FARM QUESTIONS

Question: What percentage of home-grown cotton is used by North Carolina mills?

Answer: The amount of home-grown cotton used in the State varies each year with the production of certain grades but a recent publication of the Agricultural Experiment Station on "The Home Market for North Carolina Cotton," Bulletin No. 284, gives definite information on the consumption and required grades and staple-lengths. A copy of this bulletin may be secured by request to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Question: How soon can grain and hay be fed to dairy calves?

Answer: A small amount of grain and hay should be offered to the calf when about two weeks of age or when skimmilk is substituted for whole milk. This should be gradually increased until the animal is receiving about three pounds of grain

**PROGRAM
LITTLE RIVER BAPTIST UNION
HELD WITH
PARRISH MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH
APRIL 30TH, 1933.**

- 9:45 A. M.—Union Sunday School.
- 10:45 A. M.—Roll Call of Churches in Union.
- 10:50 A. M.—Reading of Previous Minutes.
- 10:55 A. M.—Business of Union, Expenses and Appointment of Committees for place and Program
- 11:10 A. M.—Sermon.....By Rev. Nevel Stancil
- 12:00 M.—Announcements.....by Clarence Pender
- 1:00 P. M.—Devotional.....By Mrs. Limmie Batten
- 1:15 P. M.—Why Baptists Believe In Total Abstinence By Rev. Luther Stancil
- 2:00 P. M.—Open Discussion—By any one on any subject.
- 2:30 P. M.—Subject chosen by speaker—Rev. W. J. Crain.
- 3:00 P. M.—Round Table Discussion and Miscellaneous.
- 3:15 P. M.—Adjournment.

J. M. RICHARDSON,
J. R. ATKINSON,
S. C. BATTEN,
Program Committee.
G. W. ANDERSON, Moderator.
A. J. PRICE, Clerk.

a day at six months of age when the calf should be weaned. The grain will then be further increased to provide necessary nutrients formerly supplied by the milk.

Question: When should breeding cockerels and pullets be culled?
Answer: Culling is almost a continual process but where all cripples and undersized birds have been eliminated the first culling should be made when the birds are between eight and twelve weeks old. The birds, however, should be carefully watched during the entire growing period and those that lack vigor or are slow in developing should be discarded.

SAYS CHICKEN STEALING IS ORGANIZED RACKET

Chicken stealing has become a serious menace to the success of the poultry industry in North Carolina and should be fought in an organized way by the poultrymen of the State, is the belief of Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at State College.

"In the past, we have considered chicken stealing as a necessary evil, more of a prank than anything else, but of late it has developed into something more serious and poultrymen must begin to take steps in their defense," says Dearstyne. "Under ordinary circumstances, this thievery is the bane of the poultry growers existence, especially where he is developing highly-bred birds but now with the use of the motor trucks and good highways, it is possible for thieves to steal chickens in large quantities and be off with them to market before the grower is aware of his loss."

Dearstyne says he has received numerous letters in past weeks telling of wholesale losses by poultrymen. One man said the thieves had taken every chicken except one old rooster and left a note tied to his leg.

In some instances, the entire living of a family is tied up in the poultry flock. The flock has been built up by the investment of hard-earned money, long hours of work and careful study. Under such circumstances, the wiping out of the flock in one night is a serious matter.

To combat this, Dearstyne urges community and county poultry associations and the cooperation of honest dealers. Courts should impose heavier sentences and every poultry owner should follow up the prosecution of thieves and insist that they get maximum sentences.

Most of "Modern" Jokes Told Long Ago

There is no more dangerous literary symptom than a temptation to write about wit and humor. It indicates a total loss of both.—G. B. Shaw to Max Eastman.

In spite of Mr. Shaw's grave warning here is an article on the changing style in jokes. This might not prove either a difficult or unpleasant task—perhaps not even a fruitless one—provided one were ever half convinced that there is a change, writes Willard De Lue in the Boston Globe. In outward dress, jokes, like humans, do vary from age to age. But in body they stay

pretty much the same. In 1930 J. Gilchrist Lawson produced "The World's Best Humorous Anecdotes," which he assured his readers were "gleaned entire from leading religious papers." One of them runs this way:

"You remember that you sold me a horse last week?" said the cabman angrily to the horse dealer.

"Yes. What about him?"

"He fell dead yesterday."

"Well, I never!" said the dealer. "I told you he had some funny little ways, but upon my word I never knew him to do that before."

Now hark ye to an item in "The Chaplet of Comus, or Feast of Sentiment and Festival of Wit," published in Boston in 1811:

"On an inquest lately taken on the body of a soldier, who had committed suicide, a companion of the deceased was examined touching the evident signs of lunacy betrayed by the deceased. He solemnly declared on his oath he never knew him guilty of such an act before in his life."

Here's the same thing cropping up in slightly different form, after 100 years. Yet that is nothing. The story is actually thousands of years old, has appeared in many forms in many languages, and seems to have its origin in this one, which they snickered at in Athens in the dim, dark ages:

"The slave I bought of you has died."

"By the gods, I do assure you that he never once played such a trick when I had him!"

There you have a joke that has come down the centuries almost without change of wording. But when it comes to adaptation of ideas the cases are innumerable.

Tom Ma-son, who employed himself a few years ago in cutting out this one about a Scottish farmer in Everybody's Magazine for 1925:

"A Scottish farmer, being elected to the school board, visited the village school and tested the intelligence of the class by question."

"Now, boys, can any of you tell me what nothing is?"

"After a moment's silence a small boy in the back seat rose.

"It's what ye g'd me the other day for holding your horse."

Now this suggestion of thrift goes well in its Scottish setting. But the basic idea of the thing is no different than that reported in 1829 by Lady Morgan, from Dublin: "Lary M-n-rs was addressed by a well-known beggar.

"Go away," said the ladyship. "I will give you nothing."

"Och! then long life to your ladyship; and it's often you gave us that, God bless you!"

Here is a complete transition of a basic idea.

"Ah, you say. 'But certainly there is something new and original in the 'smart,' sophisticated humor of today—the subtle play on life and manners, and the extravagances of ideas."

But, in truth, there isn't.

In a collection called "Hood's Own," published in London in the 1850s, there are scattered illustrated humors that would not be out of place today in the ultra New Yorker. The gentlemanly hunter, for instance, gun under arm, calls out to his dog, "Don't point. It's rude."

And the two men on the gallows about to be hanged, who say, seeing an enraged bull chasing a mar-

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below them, "How lucky, Bill, we're up here," are but prototypes of the structural worker on the top-most pinnacle of the skyscraper who looks down, in the pages of the modern comics, and comments on the hazards of life in traffic-filled streets.

It is possible in most cases to trace the genealogy of a joke through many generations.

"So ye be gaun to lave us, passon," said an old lady to a vicar.

"Yes, Sarah," he replied. "I'm getting on in years, and they can't hear me at the end of the church."

"Hear 'e! Sure that don't matter so long as we can see 'e; and you know, passon, 'tain't the pigs that squeals the loudest that makes the best bacon."

Here is an alleged Cornish joke, yet it is merely a good old misapplication of metaphor that has been used probably since the beginning of man.

"The Merry Fellows' Companion, or American Jest Book," published at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1797, has this:

"A lady was saying she had overthrown her adversary, at which one of her servants said: 'Ay, he took the wrong sow by the ear when he meddled with your ladyship.'"

And this, rest assured, was copied from an English original, which in turn, doubtless copied it from some-thing else.

Getting it elf copied, twisted, turned and adapted—even having its nationality changed—is the ordinary life of a jest.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER ARRESTED

W. J. Wenrich, former chief clerk in the office of the Southern Public Utilities Co., at Greensboro, who has been missing from that city since May 3, 1932, was arrested this week in Reading, Pa., and has been brought to Greensboro to answer to the charge of embezzling \$27,000 of the company's funds.

AGED COUPLE IN MARITAL DIFFICULTIES

Joseph Lessner, 86, and his bride of a month, Anna Lessner, 76, took their domestic difficulties to a magistrate in New York, Thursday.

"We couldn't agree after the second or third day," Mrs. Lessner said. "He grabbed me around the throat, tossed me about the room and told me to run home to my relatives. He's got my clothes locked up and I'd like to have them."

"I've been married four times," Lessner replied. "Lived with one wife for 50 years and never had any trouble to speak of. This is all the fault of the grandchildren and the great-grandchildren butting in."

Half a dozen relatives on each side were in court. The magistrate called them forward, admonished them to leave the newly-weds alone, and the Lessners walked out arm in arm.

MAKES GRAVE CHARGES

(From Charity and Children)

"R. L. Moore, president of Mars Hill College, has resigned from the school board of Madison county. He had been on the board for four years. During these four years he sought to take the schools out of politics and run them for the benefit of his county. The other mem-

bers, according to a scathing description of them by Dr. Moore in the Asheville Citizen of April 5, are a cheap bunch of politicians. They have, according to Dr. Moore's blunt statement, shown all kinds of partiality in hiring teachers and purchasing supplies. In his resignation he accuses the chairman of the board of being so drunk at board meetings that he was utterly unfit to preside. If the board of education of Madison county is like Dr. Moore says and if the people do not fire them the county is at a low ebb. We hope that Dr. Moore is mistaken but, believing as we do, he has given utterance to the boldest statements we have ever read. There are many counties in the state that need Bob Moore."

TO MANUFACTURE BEER IN NORTH CAROLINA

As soon as the manufacture of beer is legalized in North Carolina, and there doesn't seem any doubt but that it will be, seeing as we have a dripping wet Legislature, three Asheville men plan to establish a brewery in that city that will produce 400 barrels daily.

E. M. Jarrett, C. G. Bulloch and James H. Hensley, all Asheville business men, have announced plans to form a company capitalized at \$50,000 and convert Skyland Farms, poultry plant on Sweeten creek highway into a modern brewery.

Union Meeting

The next session of the Easter Litter River Primitive Baptist Union will meet with Bethany church at Pine Level, N. C., on Saturday and fifth Sunday in April 1933. Eld. E. F. Pearce is appointed to preach the introductory. Eld. J. T. Collier appointed his alternate.

Brethren, sisters, and friends and especially ministers, are cordially invited to attend.

J. A. BATTEN, Union clerk.

MEANS MUST SERVE SENTENCE

At Washington, Saturday, the District Court of Appeals affirmed a sentence of 15 years imposed on Gaston B. Means, following his conviction on charges of stealing \$104,000 from Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean, wealthy Washington woman, who was interested in the return of the kidnaped Lindbergh baby.

Means was also indicted on another count the past week in connection with the same case in which \$35,000 was involved. Whether he is out on bail or in jail is not stated. None of the \$104,000 he secured from Mrs. McLean has ever been recovered and no trace can be found what he did with the money.

ARRANGED FOR HIS OWN FUNERAL

Two weeks ago Hiram Wall, aged negro, walked into a negro undertaking establishment at Danville, Va., and explained that he did not have long to live and wanted to make arrangements for his funeral. He selected his casket and gave minute instructions as to his putting away. He even offered to pay for his own funeral from a wad of bills.

Tuesday Wall died at noon. His instructions were carried out to the letter, it was said.