

Miss Moody Buys Guernsey Bull

CANTON, Oct. 12.—A registered Guernsey bull has recently been sold by M. Louisa Osborne to Miss Mayberl Moody, of Franklin. This animal is Caliph of Garden Creek 262838, according to The American Guernsey Cattle club, Peterborough, N. H.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our neighbors and friends for their many acts of kindness during the illness and death of our husband and father. We also wish to express our great appreciation for the beautiful floral offerings,
MRS. J. H. HOLLAND
F. W. HOLLAND
MRS. WALTER WATKINS.

ltp

Mecklenburg soil fertility is being restored through the use of good terraces and with an abundance of lespedeza and other clovers, comments farmer observers in that county.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of The Franklin Press and The Highlands Maconian, published weekly at Franklin, North Carolina For October 1, 1938

State of North Carolina, County of Macon.

Before me, Clerk Superior Court in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Margaret Cabe, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is business manager of The Franklin Press and The Highlands Maconian and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publishers, Mrs. J. W. Cantey Johnson and Blackburn W. Johnson, Franklin, N. C., and Asheville, N. C., respectively; Managing Editor, P. F. Callahan, Franklin, N. C.; Business Manager, Margaret Cabe, Franklin, N. C.

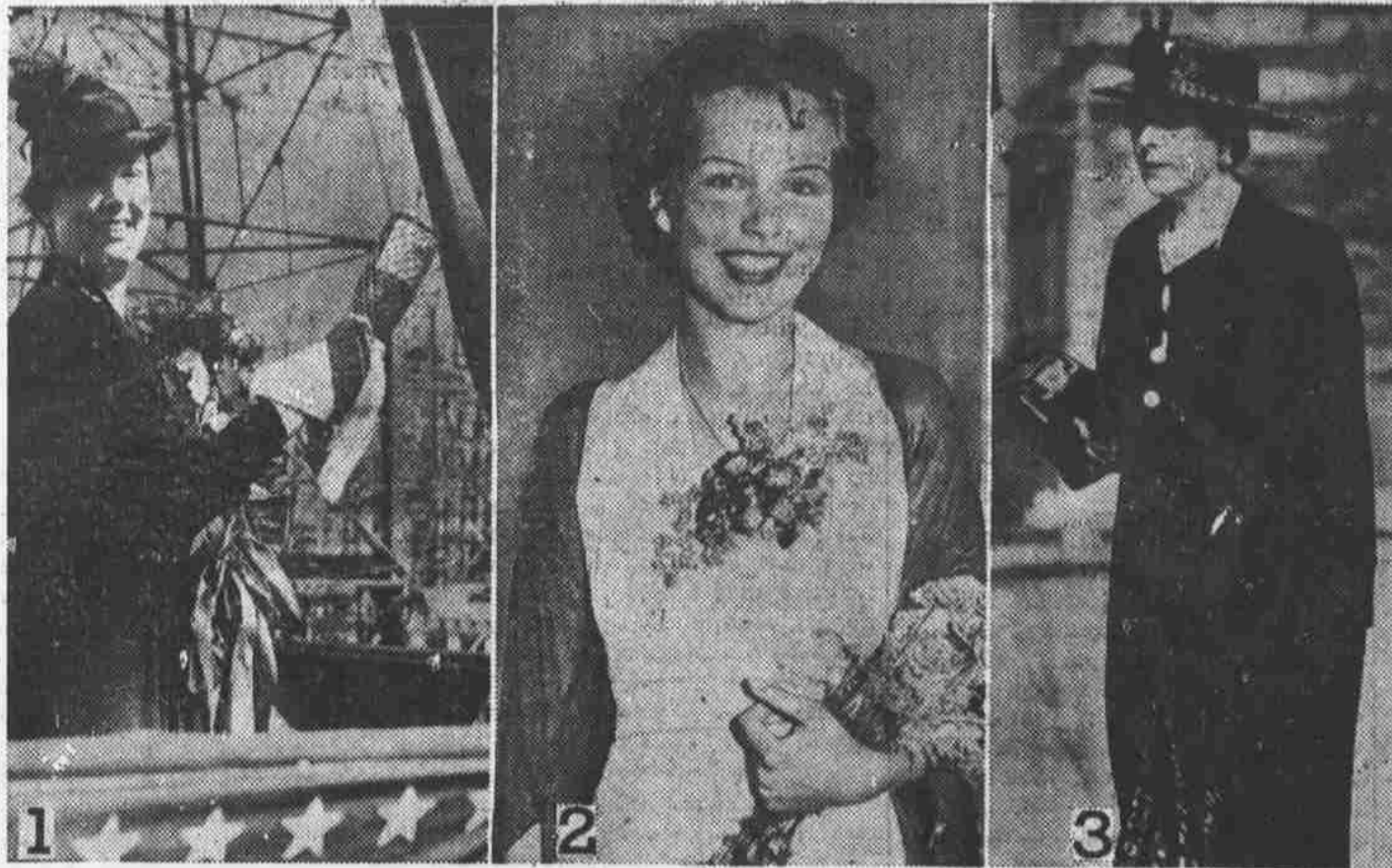
2. That the owners are: Mrs. J. W. C. Johnson, Franklin, N. C.; Blackburn W. Johnson, Asheville, N. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: S. A. Harris, Moultrie, Ga.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

(Signed) MARGARET CABE, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1938. (Signed) HARLEY R. CABE, Clerk Superior Court.

Women in International Spotlight



1—Mrs. Raquel de la Guardia de Boyd, wife of the Panamanian minister to the United States, christens the S. S. Panama, first fireproof steamship ever built in the United States. The ship is the first of three to be built for the Panama Railroad Steamship line and will ply between New York and the Canal Zone. 2—Miss Sirikka Salonen, winner of the title of Miss Europe, was expelled from the teachers' training college in her native Finland because she took part in the beauty contest. 3—Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, wife of Britain's busy prime minister, returns to No. 10 Downing street after her customary morning walk.

Soybeans Make Good Grazing For Cattle

Soybeans will grow well in sandy soils and provide late summer grazing for dairy cattle in Eastern North Carolina, said A. C. Kimrey, extension dairy specialist at State college in telling of a demonstration conducted in Dare county this summer.

Mrs. R. Bruce Etheridge, of Manteo, and B. A. Williams, of Wanchese, conducted the experiment by growing the soybeans in narrow rows, and having several fields for the cows to graze in rotation.

Williams planted two fields of about three acres each, and let the cows graze in one and then the other. He would leave them in one field until they had most of the leaves off, but not long enough for them to graze too close to the stalks.

Then while the cows were shifted to the other field, the first field would grow out another crop of foliage. By thus alternating the fields, Williams got three grazings off each, and cut his feed bill in half. The cows also increased their milk production, he told County Agent C. W. Overman.

Mrs. Etheridge had several acres which were treated in the same manner, and she too got an increase in milk production while cutting her feed costs. She also plans to provide plenty of grazing for her herd this fall and winter by seeding approximately 10 acres to vetch and small grain.

Kimrey said he is especially pleased with the results of the experiment, for one of the problems confronting Eastern North Carolina farmers is providing adequate good grazing.

Clothe Farm Lands With Winter Cover

The greatest single item in the program to clothe North Carolina farm lands with a cover of green this winter, was the procuring last week of 150,000 pounds of vetch and Austrian winter pea seed by 400 farmers of Bertie county.

The seed were secured in cooperation with the agricultural adjustment administration, whose officials allowed the farmers to buy the seed at cost with payment to be made by deduction from the soil conservation checks due the growers for 1938 participation in the crop program. Four eastern Carolina counties were selected by extension and triple-A officers at State college. Three of these counties, Hertford, Pender and Duplin, each ordered 28,000 pounds of vetch and 12,000 pounds of Austrian peas.

In Bertie county, however, farm agent B. E. Grant put on a special educational campaign to promote the use of winter legumes in soil improvement, and, as a result, orders were received for 88,000 pounds of vetch and 62,000 pounds of pea seed. The shipment arrived in three solid cars on October 1 and a special occasion was made of delivering the seed on Monday, October 3. Farmers came in autos, trucks, carts and wagons to haul home the individual shipments. Along with

the seeds, the owners also took home enough inoculation to treat seeds for planting on 3,300 acres. Additional inoculation will be ordered by Mr. Grant since it is expected that the seeds on hand will be sufficient to plant more than 5,000 acres of Bertie farm land.

Definite instruction about how to inoculate the seeds and how to plant and tend the crop were given by Mr. Grant to each individual farmer taking part in the shipment.

Cold Weather Fails To Check Bug Pests

"Don't let cold weather lull you into a false sense of security against household insects," warns J. O. Rowell, extension entomologist at State college.

Before modern heating came into general use, he said, houses would get cold enough in winter to check the damage of clothes moths, carpet beetles, cockroaches, silverfish, and other such pests.

But now many homes are so well heated in winter, and are so well constructed that insects keep up their activities the year round. Hence, clothes in storage must be protected in winter as well as in summer.

Housewives can reduce insect damage to clothes by brushing, sunning, and airing them frequently during the winter. It is also a good plan to clean all cracks and corners of closets and storage rooms.

Wool sweaters and other garments that are even slightly soiled are particularly appetizing to moths. Clothes that are going to be left hanging up very long at a time should be cleaned and packed in moth-proof containers. Naphthalene or paradichlorobenzene flakes give added protection to clothes in storage.

Cleanliness is a good protection not only against clothes moths and carpet beetles, Rowell continued, but also against kitchen insects.

The small, grayish, scale-covered insects known as silverfish, thrive in damp, warm basements, but often do much damage in other parts of the house, feeding upon paper, book-bindings, starchy or sweet food, and sometimes on fabrics, especially rayon. They can be controlled with a poison bait made of oatmeal, white arsenic, sugar, salt, and with enough water to moisten.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. How much grain should I feed my dairy animals each day?

A. This depends upon the individual animal and the amount of milk normally produced. For Jersey cows the grain feed is about six-tenths of a pound for each pound of milk above 10 pounds. Guernseys take about .55 of a pound of grain for each pound of milk above 12, and Ayrshires and Holsteins should receive about .45 of a pound of grain for each pound of milk above 14. If each cow, however, is studied as an individual it is easy to determine the exact amount of grain for most profitable production.

Q. What is the best way to inoculate soils for legumes?

A. Soils may be inoculated with a pure culture secured from the local seed dealer or with other soils that are already inoculated. Where a field has already been inoculated by growing some legume this soil may be used with from 20 to 50 bushels broadcast or drilled in on the acre. This soil should be disked in immediately. If pure culture is used, this should be prepared as directed on the container and the seed planted as soon as possible after treating.

Q. Is it profitable to carry old hens over as breeders in the poultry flock?

A. Many successful breeders keep on an average from 30 to 60 per cent of the old hens from year to year. Select old hens usually are superior to medium pullets, and from a breeding standpoint are very desirable to have in the flock. Under no conditions should hens with short, shallow, and narrow bodies be kept in the flock as such birds have poor laying capacity. It is best, however, not to keep old hens more than three years at the most and many farm flock owners follow the practice of not keeping them for more than two laying years.

Word-of-mouth praise is spreading the idea of sowing crimson clover on pasture for winter cover, grazing, and pasture improvement in Madison county, with the farm agent expecting a large acreage to be planted to this legume.

Experiment Station Asks More Money for Research

An increasing demand for research work will prompt the North Carolina experiment station to ask the general assembly for an increase of \$82,735 yearly for the next biennium, said Dr. I. O. Schaub of State college, acting director of the station.

At the present time, the income of the experiment station from state sources amounts to \$45,600. Dr. Schaub explained that \$5,000 comes from the general fund for special apple research, \$26,350 from the agricultural fund, and \$14,200 from miscellaneous receipts.

If the increase is granted, it will provide the necessary offset to meet the \$128,285 in federal funds authorized under the Bankhead-Jones Act.

The request calls for an additional \$5,000 for apple research so that the work might be spread more evenly over the state and take care of problems other than disease. Peach research would be appropriated \$15,000 for the study of insect and disease control, fertilization, soil building, and other problems in connection with the production and marketing of this fruit.

The 1937 general assembly provided for a peanut farm but did not appropriate funds for necessary expenses and the employment of workers. It is proposed to allocate \$10,000 for special peanut research.

Bulbs and flowers, because of their increasing importance, would be allowed \$10,000. Beef cattle and sheep would be appropriated \$15,000 for research work, especially in the mountain territory.

Inadequate research with vegetables would be remedied to a certain extent by the \$12,000 appropriation asked for. Soil testing work would get \$15,000.

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Franklin Lodge, No. 452

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