

"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.

Just About the Farm

Now that its all over, and we have had a little time to recollect our wits, what are we going to do about it?

To progress, along sound business lines or to regress—and that in just any old way—is the question.

With the above in mind a county-wide farmers' meeting has been called for the first day in December. This happens to come on Saturday.

The county commissioners—i. e. the newly elected ones—have been especially invited.

Mr. I. O. Schaub, state director of agriculture extension, will be on hand. Mr. Jas. M. Gray, asst. director, will also be on hand. These men have a message for Macon county farmers that is well worth hearing.

It is a signal honor for us that we can get these two men at one time. It would, by the same token, be a reflection on us if there is not a large crowd out to meet them.

All thinking farmers know that Macon county, from a farming standpoint, is at the parting of the ways. The interest shown at this meeting will set our rating in the eyes of the state authorities as to what extent we want and will use their help in the future.

show what rating we want to get.

This meeting will decide and fix the policies for the next two years as regards county agent work in this county.

An opportunity is hereby given the good people of this good county of Macon to "rise right up and 'spress themselves."

Let's all make it a point to be present to be at the court house in Franklin at ten o'clock on Saturday the first day of December.

Be sure to bring the wife and the 4-H club members of your family.

Yours truly,
 LYLES HARRIS, Cty. Agt.

N. Y. City, Nov. 6, 1928.
 Lyles Harris, Esq.,
 Franklin, N. C.

Dear Sir:
 I desire to locate in a quiet, healthy, scenic hill region, reasonably exempt from violent thunder storms and venomous reptiles.

If your section merits attention I would appreciate a cordial reply either from yourself or local real estate agency, plus post card view, booklet or pamphlet illustrating scenic attraction of your region.

Thankfully,
 Wm WALLMAN,
 77 Ludlow St., N. Y. City.

CORN BORERS FEED ON VARIETY OF WEEDS AND CROP PLANTS

Although the European corn borer is known widely and feared most because of the damage it does to the growing corn crop, corn is not the only plant it attacks. More than 200 kinds of plants have been listed by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture as subject to the attack of the borer. It may live and reproduce on several common weeds. It has been known to enter greenhouses and cause damage to chrysanthemums. A number of crops some not important in New England but of interest in other sections have been attacked when planted there experimentally. These include the small grains, the millets and buckwheat, the grain and sirup sorghums, broom corn, Johnson grass, Sudan grass and teosinte, cotton, tobacco, hemp, peanuts, soy beans, cow peas, okra, white sweet clover, and hops. The tests also include several crop plants which were never found to be infested, such as alfalfa, flax, rye,

KEEP YOUR FARM AND IT WILL KEEP YOU AND YOURS

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

sweet potatoe, upland rice, and velvet beans. Of those attacked, the damage has been inconsiderable in most cases with the exception of hops and hemp.

Many weeds are severely attacked, notably the ragweed, pigweed, knotweed, and cocklebur, which are widely distributed. The fact that weeds and other plants are able to support an infestation indefinitely emphasizes the difficulty of controlling the spread of the borer. Some who do not understand the nature of the pest have suggested creating a wide barrier zone in which corn cultivation would be prohibited as a check on the spread of the borer. The plan would not work. Studies of the feeding and breeding habits of the borer have indicated that nothing less than a desert in which practically all vegetable life had been destroyed for miles would stay the advance of the borer. Severe borer infestations have been found at considerable distances from cornfields. In fact, one of the conditions highly favorable to borer multiplication is the existence of such weedy areas as often grow up near the dumping grounds of cities. In such places a variety of weeds provide a constantly suitable source of food supply for borers.

FARM WOODS A SAVING BANK, SAYS FOREST OFFICER

Timber is a farm savings bank to be drawn upon in times of extra need, says W. R. Mattoon, extension forester of the forest service, United States department of agriculture. The trees are the capital or principal; new growth is the interest. Each day the interest is added—and the cashier can not run away.

Farm woodlands have many times been the means of lifting a mortgage,

only 200 dairy bulls were proved in 660 dairy-herd-improvement associations. It was found that of this number only one in six was still alive at the time he was proved. Some proved bulls should be slaughtered, because their records are bad, but the prepotent bulls which have demonstrated their ability to sire daughters more productive than their dams should be kept as long as they are useful.

When the exchange of bulls becomes a regular practice they can be kept until they are proved. This important phase of the work in the dairy industry is not receiving the attention that it should, and much greater effort than is now being expended should be put forth to preserve the lives of meritorious bulls. The greater effort than is now being expended should be put forth to preserve the lives of meritorious bulls. The general practice of using only good proved bulls, Mr. Reed believes, will result in a material increase in the production of the dairy cows of the country.

PROPER FEEDING METHODS REDUCE OFF-FLAVORS IN MILK

While milk producers are giving considerable attention to preventing losses due to sour milk, they too rarely recognize that other flavors and odors also cause an annual loss probably as great as that from sour milk. Milk containing abnormal flavors and odors is rejected by dealers and consumers.

Abnormal flavors result mainly from four causes, according to J. C. Babcock of the Bureau of Dairy In-

agriculture. They may be due to the physical condition of the cow, to highly flavored feeds and weeds, to the absorption of odors by the milk after it is drawn, or to biological changes in the milk.

If due to the condition of the cow or to the feeds the objectional flavors and odors will be noticeable just after milking and usually will not increase with time. Those caused by absorption develop only when the atmosphere is permeated with pronounced odors, whereas those due to biological changes become more apparent after some time has elapsed.

Feeds and weeds impart flavors and odors to milk mainly through the body of the cow, although feed-tainted barn air may have some effect. The time of feeding, therefore is an important factor to consider in preventing undesirable flavors in milk, according to Babcock. In most cases feeds do not flavor the milk except for a few hours, although some feeds such as cabbage, when consumed in large quantities may still be noticeable in milk drawn 12 hours after feeding. For this reason he says, highly flavored feeds should be fed immediately after milking never just before. When fed as short a time as one hour before milking such feeds as silage made from corn, alfalfa, sweet clover or soy beans, or such feeds as green alfalfa, cabbage, turnips, rape, and kale seriously affect the flavor and odor of milk.

Weeds that cause abnormal flavors should be eradicated from pastures. Until this is done cows should be removed from infested pastures as long as possible before each milking. It is necessary to remove cows from garlic-infested pastures four to seven hours before milking to eliminate entirely the flavor from the milk.

4-H RADIO PROGRAMS

WLS—Chicago—Saturday, Oct. 20, 12:30 Noon, Central Standard Time; Swift and Company program: "4-H Clubs at the National Dairy Show," by G. L. Noble, Secretary National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

NBC—Chicago—Thursday, Oct. 25, 12:30 Noon, Central Standard Time; radio talk on 4-H club work by G. L. Noble, Secretary National Committee

on Boys and Girls Club Work, over National Broadcasting Company chain on the Montgomery Ward & Co. hour, through following stations: KYW, Chicago; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WCCO, Minneapolis; WOC, Davenport; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAS, Kansas City; KWK, St. Louis; KVOO, Tulsa; WOAL, San Antonio; WMAS, Louisville; WSM, Nashville; WBS, Atlanta; KOA, Denver.

KOAC—Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Programs each Monday night from 7:05 to 7:30, conducted by club leaders.

WOI—Iowa State College, Ames—4-H Club Girls' radio hour at 2:30 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 3, and on the first Saturday of each calendar month thereafter.

4-H Club Boys' radio hour, at 8:00 p. m., Monday, Nov. 26, and at this hour on the 4th Monday evening of each calendar month thereafter.

KFAB—Lincoln, Nebr.—4-H Club Program on each Wednesday morning—9:20 to 9:30 under direction of L. I. Frisbie, State Club Leader.

KMMJ—Clay Center, Nebr., Five minute program every morning from 7:15 to 7:20, under direction of L. I. Frisbie, State Club Leader.

KSAC—Manhattan, Kan., 6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Programs regularly on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, under direction of M. H. Coe, State Club Leader.

KSO—Clarinda, Iowa—4-H club program each Saturday afternoon from 3:00 to 4:00, arranged by Don Griswold, County Agent.

4-H BOY SELLS CALF TO EGYPT

Thomas A. Rich, Middletown, N. Y., club boy, has the proud distinction of introducing the first purebred Jersey calf into Egypt. The calf, Sophia

McFeetera, professor of agriculture at Assint College, American Mission, Assint, Egypt. The calf carried off the first prize at the Hobart Fair. A top notch price was offered and accepted. It is of note that a special permit had to be issued for the importation of stock into Egypt, as formerly all stock was slaughtered at the docks.

NORTH CAROLINA ORGANIZES

For the first time in its 4-H history North Carolina has a 4-H state organization, started during the short course held at the state agricultural college this summer. Officers who were elected by the 425 delegates to the short course include: president, Frank Raymond, Hartford county; vice president, Mildred Ives, Pasquotank county; secretary-treasurer, Kathleen Mock, Davidson county; historian, Joe Cramer, Davidson county. Another innovation during the short course this year which was voted by every one present to be the very best which had ever been held in the state, was the candle lighting and council fire service—the first to be held in the state. Dean I. O. Schaub presided over this as chief, and, according to Miss Maude E. Wallace, assistant state home demonstration agent, "it really was a most impressive service."

NOVEMBER SUGGESTIONS FOR PARASITE PREVENTION

In November every one should continue to take precautions against trichinosis arising from the use of raw pork products, says Dr. Maurice C. Hall, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the Calendar of Livestock Parasites published recently for free distribution. Two other general warnings are emphasized on the November page of the calendar: "Control worms in chickens" and "Make certain that houses to be occupied by livestock during the winter are clean, are on well-drained land, and are well ventilated."

"If your chickens have worms," writes Doctor Hall in the text, "as revealed by a post-mortem examination of one or several of the m, use 2 per cent by weight of finely powdered tobacco dust containing at least 1.5 per cent nicotine in the dry mash to control roundworms and cecum worms in the flock and thus diminish the danger to young chicks and poult next spring. The cecum worm carries blackhead. Consult Farmers' Bulletin

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.

No. 1330—F.

"Beware of raw or inadequately cooked pork" products. Continue to take precautions to protect yourself and your family against trichinosis.

"November is an excellent month for putting all buildings that are to be occupied by livestock in good condition for the winter. Give special attention to cleanliness, drainage, and ventilation.

"Manure is the greatest source of danger from the eggs and young of parasitic worms and the cysts of coccidia. Old and well-rotted manure may be regarded as safe so far as these parasites are concerned, and fresh manure must be regarded as dangerous. If manure is kept until well rotted, it should be under conditions which prevent fly breeding. If it is spread on the fields while still fresh, it should be plowed under promptly."

ATTEND

THE

FARM

SCHOOL

AT

FRANKLIN

ON

SATURDAY

DECEMBER

FIRST

CONSULT YOUR COUNTY AGENT AS YOU WOULD YOUR DOCTOR OR YOUR LAWYER