Weekly Pile For Week of July 8 2012

Hello Weekly Pilers,
Included is the **Weekly Pile** of Information for the Week of July 8, 2012, Extension's Equine related educational information & announcements for Rockingham & Guilford Counties. To have something included in the**Weekly Pile**, please follow these simple guidelines.
- Information included needs to be educational in nature &/or directly related to Rockingham or Guilford Counties.
- provided information is a resource to the citizens of Rockingham/Guilford Counties.
- provided information does not require extra time or effort to be listed.
- Listings for Swap Shop will not list pricing details.
- Please E-mail information to me by Wednesday each Week.
- Please keep ads or events as short as possible – with NO FORMATTING, NO unnecessary Capitalization's, and NO ATTACHED DOCUMENTS. (If sent in that way, it may not be included)
- Please include contact information - Phone, Email and alike.
- PLEASE PUT WEEKLY PILE IN SUBJECT LINE when you send into me.
- The Weekly Pile is not for listings for Commercial type properties or products.

If I forgot to include anything in this email it was probably an oversight on my part, but please let me know!

If you have a question or ideas that you would like covered in the Weekly Pile, please let me know and I will try to include. As Always – I would like to hear your comments about the Weekly Pile or the Extension Horse Program in Rockingham or Guilford Counties! **I NEED YOUR FEEDBACK!**

Included in This Weeks Pile:

6. Rockingham Pathways Plan - Equestrian Trail Input Meeting

7. Local Food Coalition Meeting July 17

8. Plant Propagation Basics Class

9. Piedmont Horseman's Association

10. Open Fun/Game Show" July 21st

11. Food Drive

12. HAY DIRECTORY

13. SWAP SHOP

14. Take A Load Off

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1. WEEDS, Weeds & More Weeds –

WEED MANAGEMENT - by: William M. Lewis and James T. Green, Jr.

Forage crops, like all other crops, must compete with weeds. Weed control is essential to successful production. The aspects of forage quality (and, therefore, any weeds in forage) that affect animal performance are (1) digestibility and nutritive content, (2) consumption (amount and rate), and (3) toxic factors. Although some research indicates that many weeds are highly nutritious and digestible (50 to 75%), animals may not eat them voluntarily. However, strict rotational grazing with high stock density increases consumption of many weeds. Weeds may adversely affect forage quality because certain ones are toxic or poisonous to livestock; others are unpalatable and limit consumption; some cause an undesirable flavor in milk and meat, and others cause irritations that may contribute to pinkeye.

Certain weedy plants have sharp thorns, awns, or spines that cause internal injury or prick the mouth and eyes of grazing livestock, causing infections or irritations. Plants that cause these problems include horsenettle, mullen, multiflora rose, sandbur, spanish needles, spiny amaranth, and thistles. Intestinal obstructions may occur if animals eat plant parts such as the mature seed heads of crimson clover.

Plants that produce a disagreeable taste or odor in the milk and meat of grazing animals include bitter sneezeweed, buttercup, chicory, dock, dogfennel, horsetails, mustards, ox-eye daisy, ragweeds, sorrel, spurges, St. John's wort, wild garlic, and yarrow. Toxic weeds are described in "Plants Poisonous to Livestock and Pets in North Carolina."

Weeds' requirements for growth are somewhat similar to those of many forage crops. Depending on weather and soil conditions about one pound less forage is produced for each pound of weed growth.

Competition for soil moisture is often severe when shallow rooted forage plants are competing with weeds. Many summer annually weeds also have high water requirements and extensive root systems for extracting soil moisture. Others use water remarkably efficiently. Clovers, bluegrass, and lespedeza cannot effectively compete with most weeds if there is not enough moisture in the soil. Legumes use nearly three times as much water as efficient plants. For example, ragweed uses three times as much water as corn per pound of dry matter produced.

Weeds' nutrients requirements for growth are also somewhat like those of many forage plants. They are strong competitors on infertile and acid soils and seem to be able to grow and reproduce much easier than forages on such soils. Lime and phosphate fertilizer doubled the ground coverage of desirable forage and reduced weed coverage by nearly 20% in mountain pasture tests. Weeds are heavy users of phosphate and potash compared to grass and red clover. For examples, weeds contain more than twice the potash and 30% more phosphate than clover. Since grasses also take up lots of potash, legumes growing in mixtures are at a tremendous disadvantage when grown on soils low in potash.

Many weeds are highly digestible and contain high protein and energy values. A few examples are curly dock, crabgrass, lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, and tall morning-glory. If animals will eat the weeds, control is not as critical as it is for weeds that animals will not eat.

Methods Of Weed Control - Mowing may control tall-growing annual broadleaf weeds and reduce seed production if completed just after the first flower appears. However, mowing will not control weeds that form rosettes or mats that grow close to the ground. In fact, mowing may help those weeds by reducing the competition form the desired forage plants. In most instances, weeds have done their damage (in terms of yield reduction) by the time they can be controlled with a mower. Mowing of perennial, hard-to-kill broadleaf weeds shortens them but rarely gives satisfactory control. Mowing to control crabgrass, foxtail, and similar annual grass weeds is essentially hopeless.

Cultural Grazing. Management practices that produce a vigorous, dense stand of forage combined with judicious grazing management are excellent for reducing pasture weeds. Methods of successfully competing with pasture weeds include (1) following soil tests' guides for lime and fertilizer, (2) planting weed-free seeds of persistent varieties adapted to specific management systems and soil environments, (3) rotating crops when feasible to interrupt the life cycle of certain weeds and (4) using frequent rotations of high stock density to force grazing animals to eat or trample weeds. Mixing goats with cattle in the appropriate proportion has been effective in controlling certain weeds, such as blackberry, privet, honeysuckle, kudzu, multiflora rose, and a multitude of woody seedlings and saplings.

Herbicides. Chemical control of pasture weeds is effective and often economical. However, herbicides are only one aspect of a weed management program and should be used in combination with fertilization, liming, and grazing and harvesting management.

Weed Management With Herbicides - The success of using herbicides to control weeds in pasture and hay crops depends on plant growth factors, environmental conditions, and herbicide selection. All these factors can interact to affect the performance of foliar-applied herbicides.

Plant Growth Factors. Annual pasture weeds are easiest to kill when they are young and actively growing (3 to 8 inches tall) or in the rosette stage. Biennial plants require two years to complete their life cycle, and they are usually most easily controlled in the rosette stage, before stem elongation and flowering. Bull, musk, and yellow thistles are biennial weeds. Perennial plants live for several years. They may reproduce by seed and/or rhizome, roots, bulbs, or tubers. Early spring growth depends largely on stored food reserves. Foliar-applied herbicides may be ineffective because the herbicide is not translocated into the roots and rhizomes in sufficient amounts to prevent regrowth. Once the plant has ceased to depend on stored food reserves and begins to transport food into storage organs, control can be achieved more readily since the herbicide is transported downward with the food.

Spraying at early growth gives best control of weeds and reduces the potential loss of forage. Herbicide rates may need to be increased when weeds approach the flowering stage. More difficult to control perennial weeds may require a second spraying when regrowth appears. Foliage sprays for woody plant control should be applied after full leaf development in the spring.

Environmental Conditions. Favorable soil moisture and mild temperatures contribute to actively growing weeds. Desirable forages are usually more tolerant to herbicide application under these conditions. Herbicides are less effective when stressful conditions such as drought are present, because herbicide absorption and translocation are reduced in stressed plants.

Temperature may inhibit or enhance the effectiveness of foliar-applied herbicides. Within the range of 40 to 85°F, foliar penetration usually increases with temperature. However, volatility also increases. At temperatures above 85°F, Banvel and low volatile ester forms of 2, 4-D and Crossbow may be lost to volatility. Such losses reduce weed control and may damage nearby crops and plants.

Rainfall received shortly after spraying may adversely affect the performance of the foliar-applied herbicide because the rain washes the herbicide off before it is absorbed. A rain-free period of 4 to 6 hours after application of postemergence herbicides is best for performance.

Herbicide Selection. Herbicide selection begins with properly identifying the weeds to be controlled, because various weeds respond differently to different herbicides.

***Always consult the North Carolina Agricultural Chemicals Manual for chemicals that can be used in North Carolina as well as crop with specifies want to be controlled, Herbicides and Formulations, amounts of Formulations per acre, ponds active ingredient per acre and precaution and remarks (know the withdrawal times or waiting period required before treated forage can be used). Herbicide labels provide specifies information on rates, grass tolerance, grazing restrictions and other pertinent safety details.

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2. Hay Storage

Krishona Martinson, PhD and Paul Peterson, PhD, U of M Extension Service

When it comes to hay storage, there are a few things horse owners can do to help guarantee their hay will stay in good condition and have minimum losses.

WATER/ANIMAL PROOF the area. If you stack hay under a leaky roof, it will grow moldier with each rain. Plug rat and mouse holes and attempt to detour larger wildlife, such as raccoons, from moving in during winter months. Not only do these animals deposit feces, but they can also chew through twine, making a mess out of your hay storage area.

DO NOT STACK HAY DIRECTLY ON THE GROUND. Stacking bales on pallets encourages air circulation beneath the bales and can help prevent the bales from "wicking-up" condensation from the ground. Hay bales stored on wet surfaces can have as much as 50% spoilage.

USE OLDER HAY FIRST. As long as moisture entry is completely avoided from any direction, and the hay was adequately dry when put into storage, it should keep indefinitely, high humidity might increase moisture content and reduce storage life, so feeding hay within three years of purchase is recommended. Regardless, it's a good practice to always use older hay first.

Longevity of Stored Hay

Hay Storage Options	Storage Longevity (Years)	Dry Matter Loss (%)
Conventional Shed	20	4 to 7
Tarped on Pallet	5	4 to 7
Net Wrap on Ground	1	15 to 25
Twine on Ground	1	25 to 35

ROUND BALES should be stored end-to-end in a “sausage” type formation to reduce waste. Stacking large round bales (on top of one another) usually increases losses, especially if they are stored outside.

Stacking tends to trap moisture and limits drying from sun and wind. Studies have shown outdoor storage losses for round bales range between 5 and 35 percent depending on the amount of precipitation, storage site location, and original condition of the bale. To help minimize this loss, buy dense bales as they will sag less and have less surface area in contact with the ground. Buy bales with plastic twine or net wrap as they will resist weathering, insects, and rodents better than natural fiber twines. Store bales on a well-drained site (if outside). Finally, never store round bales under trees or in low lying area. It is highly recommended that bales that are stored outside have some type of cover placed over them (a tarp).

The outer four-inch layer of a six-foot diameter round bale contains about 25 percent of the total bale volume and is most likely to be damaged by weather if stored improperly or unprotected. Storage losses are usually reduced by approximately two thirds with indoor storage and by one-half with good plastic covering outdoors.

If properly protected/stored, hay can maintain quality (if it was quality to begin with?) for a long time. If you would like me to take a sample, just let me know and we will get it scheduled. (The analysis cost $10)

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3. The Buzz on Bee and Wasp Activity

- Mike Waldvogel, NCSU Extension Entomology

Leafcutter bees have been active. Aside from noticing notched leaves on their plants, you may see something that is boring into siding, posts, logs, etc. on homes or may be cleaning out old carpenter bee galleries. As noted in the information in North Carolina Pest News, the bees will bore into plant stems as well as into soft rotting wood and so people may find debris somewhat similar to that kicked out by carpenter ants and carpenter bees. So, what can be sprayed to stop the activity, well these bees prefer rotting wood (over sound wood) which should be a signal that the solution is not pesticides but it’s all

about needed repairs to the area where the wood is decaying because that can also be a ‘welcome mat’ to far more destructive insects such as carpenter ant and subterranean termites. Rotting (and moist) wood can create conditions that allow termites to sustain themselves entirely in the wood and without contact with the soil (which may or may not have a termiticide treatment).

Another bee that may also garner attention by homeowners is the giant resin bee which is among the larger-bodied bees in North America. They have a cylindrical body ranging from one-half to nearly one inch in length. Females tend to be larger than the males. The head and abdomen of the giant resin bee are black while they have dense yellowish-brown hairs cover the thorax. Their wings are dark, but still transparent. Rather than excavate their own homes, they prefer "pre-owned" nests and will take advantage of holes/galleries almost anywhere. Many of the calls we get are from people thinking that the next generation of carpenter bees are out because they see debris being pushed out of existing galleries (or what they mistakenly think are new ones). Pesticides are not likely to impact too much on the giant resin bee activity because they are hunting for existing galleries rather than chewing into wood. So, this is another situation where we remind people about the importance of patching over those carpenter bee holes.

Both of these bees are solitary in their behavior and so they do not form colonies as we see with the social bees (such as honey bees). As a result, the likelihood of a stinging incident is minimal because they are preoccupied with nest building and there are no workers bees that take up the tasks of nesting building, provisioning, and defending. That fact usually doesn’t put people at ease if they are allergic to bee/wasp stings but it’s still important to point out that while pesticides are seen as an easy solution to the bee activity, it’s not going to make a difference with either of these bees particularly if the activity is in wood far out of reach where you might be attempting to apply pesticides overhead and potentially exposing yourself to drifting particles.

On a related note – the dry weather has a lot of insects out hunting for water and that includes honey bees yellow jackets. One of our counties reported a problem recently where bees were collecting water generated from a misting system on a piece of play equipment. I was at a local state park on Sunday morning where they were putting up signs next to a water fountain warning people about yellow jackets in the area. There was a regular water fountain and another with a bucket where people could let their dog or horse get a drink. Bees and wasps are more likely to drink from droplets on wet surfaces

whether that's rain drops on leaves, small puddles of water splashed from water spigot, or drops of soda on the lid of a beverage can. So, folks who sees swarms of these insects around the grass that is still wet from watering, or where there is a slow drip from their hose bib (if they're watering their lawn and garden) or from the condensate line on an HVAC system (or even from a window AC unit). The site of hundreds of yellow jackets or honey bees "swarming" over an area can send a lot of people into a panic and in search of a pesticide to spray. The insects are more interested in getting a drink then they are stinging you (unless you try to start stomping on them). Best advice is to let the insects get their drink and head home.

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4. You Asked: What is the best method for fly control around horses?

Good sanitation is the foundation of any successful fly control program. In most cases, removing fly breeding material is the most feasible means of breaking the fly's life cycle. However, this may be hard to do under some circumstances, and you may have to go to chemical control. Insecticides can be applied to walls, ceilings, and rafters of barns and sheds where flies are resting to help decrease the number of flies. In barns, space sprayers, foggers and misters can be very valuable. You may also use fly control insecticides on the horse. Under severe fly conditions, fly control should be an integral part of the owner's daily horse care activities. Insecticides that seem to work best whether used in spray systems or applied directly on the horse are those

that contain pyrethrins. Granular baits are also very good as a supplement to other fly control measures.

Fly control in horses - Craig Wood, University of Kentucky
Fly control should be initiated in late spring or late fall. Weather that is hot and dry or cold and wet produces fewer flies. Warm, wet weather means more flies. Cool, wet weather will delay fly life cycles.

Adult flies live for about two to three weeks in warmer weather and longer during cooler weather. Stable flies develop so rapidly that they can complete several generations each summer.

Numerous repellent sprays, wipe-ons, roll-ons, salves, lotions, and slow release insecticidal devices are available for on-horse fly control. There are many brands of fly repellents, but basically they can be divided into those containing:

Natural pyrethrins (usually with the synergist piperonyl butoxide), which are derived from plants; or synthetic chemical formulations that often include pyrethrins.

Those that use natural pyrethrins may give nearly 100 percent repellency for hours. Some combination products may claim to work for several days or more after applying them to the horse.

Fly repellents used on horses may be oil-based, alcohol-based, or water-based. Most are available either in ready-to-use or concentrated form. Roll-on repellents are available for use on the horse's face and near open wounds. Repellent ointments keep flies away from cuts and other injuries as well. Some the repellents on the market also contain sunscreen and aloe, lanolin, and other emollients to condition and moisturize the skin and coat. Sunscreen fly repellents will help to prevent sunburn on horses with mostly white heads. Fly sheets are good for body coverage, but they don't protect the forelegs from biting flies. Fly masks provide excellent nonchemical fly control for a horse's face and ears but need to be removed at night.

Natural, noninsecticidal repellents are available. Many people prefer to use a natural product. Typically, natural repellents are less effective but do offer other advantages. Aside from the appeal of not using harsh chemicals, a natural repellent can be effective in a light fly season or at the beginning and

end of the season. However, you should consider using a stronger insecticidal formula during the height of fly season.

An integrated pest management program provides the best opportunity for an effective external parasite control program.

Here are some good resources for pest/parasite control

Insects Found in Forage and Pasture
http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/forage/past4for/past4for.html

INSECT and related PESTS of MAN and ANIMALS
http://ipm.ncsu.edu/AG369/

Fire Ant Management in Pastures
http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/forage/rifanote04/rifanote04.htm

Fire Ant Management in Horse Operations
http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/forage/rifahorsenote05/rifahorsenote05.htm

CONTROLLING BALD-FACED HORNETS AND YELLOW JACKETS IN AND AROUND STRUCTURES

http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/Urban/horn-yj.htm

BEES IN TURF

http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/lawn/note100/note100.html

Residential,Structural & Community Pests

http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/Urban/index.htm

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5. A TIP From A Weekly Pile Reader

If You Have a Tip – Send it in

Due to the horrible heat for the past couple of weeks, I have tried something I thought might be of interest to some of those on your email list. We freeze water in one gallon milk cartoons and put in our 50 gallon pasture water trough. The horses love it and by nudging/playing with it, they are taking in more water because the water is cooler due to the frozen water in the milk cartoon.

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6. Rockingham Pathways Plan - Equestrian Trail Input Meeting
July 17th, 6 - 7:30pm at Flintrock Farm, 221 Flintrock Trail Reidsville, NC 27320

www.flintrockfarm.com Directions: www.flintrockfarm.com/directions.html

Join horse trail advocates for a discussion about trails in Rockingham County. Staff from the Rockingham Pathways project will be on hand to discuss the planning effort and hear your thoughts and input.

Plan Website: www.rockinghamcountytrails.org
AGENDA - Welcome/Introductions - Pathways Plan Presentation - Open Discussion on Trail Priorities - Strategies for Making it Happen!

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7. Rockingham County Local Food Coalition

Please join us on Tuesday, July 17 at 6:30 p.m. at the Rockingham County Ag Building (525 NC 65, Reidsville NC) for the regular

bi-monthly meeting of our Local Food Coalition!

Invite others to attend with you and learn about what's happening!!!

Agenda will include:

- **Update on www.piedmontlocalfood.com project by Sandra Wesson**
- **Local Food Coalition Membership Business matters**
- **Chef Derek St.Romain, Executive Chef at The Duke Diet and Fitness Center and Regional coordinator for TEAM BACKYARD BOW will share about this exciting program with the goal of putting landowners, farmers, and hunters together to provide food banks and shelters with venison harvested locally by local hunters. See www.backyardbowpro.org**
- **Networking Opportunities**
- **Membership Opportunity—please support this work!**

As always, beverages and paper products will be provided. You may bring food to share!

You are also invited to bring products or information to exhibit and share or sell!!!

RSVP and contact with any questions or agenda items:

Brenda Sutton, County Extension Director brenda_sutton@ncsu.edu 342-8230 or

Alan Wood, President adwood@co.stokes.nc

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8. Plant Propagation Basics Class
Thursday July 26, 2012 6:00 pm
Cost: $10 adults, youth free

Rockingham County Agricultural Center,
525 Hwy 65 Reidsville, NC 27326

Come learn about how to start your own plants!!!!

This will be a class for beginners wanting to learn some of the easier plant propagation methods.

Kathryn Holmes, Rockingham County Horticulture Agent will be explaining how to grow more plants with seeds, cuttings, layering, runners and rhizomes. She will be giving basic tips on how to improve success in propagating plants. Demonstrations will involve plants with high percentage rates of successful propagation.

Contact Kathryn Holmes, Horticulture Agent at email kathryn_holmes@ncsu.edu or 336-342-8230 for more information and to register. Class size is limited.

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9. Piedmont Horseman's Association
Are you looking for a local open horse show association that is friendly and offers a variety of classes for all ages? Look no further…Piedmont Horseman's Association has been around for 41 years and still going strong! Whether you show halter, showmanship, English, Western Pleasure or Working Western; PHA has classes for you! Piedmont Horseman's Association (PHA) helps

create a wholesome, family atmosphere in the great sport of Horse Showing; and for each member to exhibit his or her horse or pony in a sportsmanlike manner. There are many benefits of being a member of PHA; reduced entry fee at sanctioned shows, accumulate points for year end awards, recently APHA PAC approved and much more! Horse Show season is upon us and currently PHA has eight shows scheduled.

Our next show is August 4 at Jerome Davis's Ranch in Archadale, NC. This is a night show that starts at 4pm. Great high point awards will be handed out!! You can find all the details such as membership forms, class lists, calendar, etc on the PHA website at: http://www.phasince1971.com/ PHA is also looking for class/show sponsors to make this the best year ever! Feel free to contact one of the officers from the website if you have any questions. We hope to see some new people at the Piedmont Horseman's Association shows!

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10. "Open Fun / Game Show" @ Piedmont Saddle Club in Colfax, July 21st @ 5:00pm. $2 per class or $10 per horse & rider combo for all classes all day. No admission fee onto grounds. Concessions and overnight camping available. Seewww.piedmontsaddleclub.org for class list and more information. Coggins required.

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11. Food Drive

All Food Collected Is Used To Feed The Hungry Here In Rockingham County! -Canned - Frozen - Refrigerated - Dry - Fresh

Cold Donations:

American Red Cross,

3692 Highway 14, Reidsville, NC 27320 (336)349-3434

Dry Donations:

Farm Service Agency,

525 NC 65 Suite 120, Reidsville, NC 27320 (336)342-0460

Summer Food Drive ends on September 1, 2012

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12. HAY DIRECTORY - A Hay Directory is maintained by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service for the Rockingham County and Guilford County area. This directory is intended as a service to both hay producers and buyers in the area. If you are in need of hay or would like to be added (or removed) from this list please call me at 1-800-666-3625 or 342-8235 and let me know your name, address & phone #, type of hay, number of bales, (square or round bales) and weight per bale.
MANAGE YOUR PASTURES!
Please let me know if you have hay to sell!

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13. SWAP SHOP

- Pasture Board - NE Guilford $150/mo. Good pasture, cross-fenced, run-in sheds, dressage arena. Brought into 8-stall barn once daily to feed your grain. Tack room, hot & cold wash, trails in area. Call Sandy 336-584-5617 or larknspursandy@bellsouth.net.

- Pine Shavings, etc. – 2.8 cuft compressed plastic bags, easy to pick, no waste, easy to store $ 4.50 + tax per bag. Contact Terri C. Aprile @ (336) 698-0207shoponys@gmail.com

- Equine Sports Massage Therapy – Certified since 1994 from Equissage. Appointments on site at your farm. Contact Terri C. Aprile @ (336) 698-0207shoponys@gmail.com

- Riding Apparel For Sale - English (saddle seat-suits, day coats, shirts, jodphurs, ties/silk cumber bun sets & hunt seat-shirts, ties) & Western clothes, misc. tack, etc. Contact Terri C. Aprile @ (336) 698-0207 shoponys@gmail.com

- Pasture Board - NE Guilford $150/mo. Good pasture, cross-fenced, run-in sheds, dressage arena. Brought into 8-stall barn once daily to

feed your grain. Tack room, hot & cold wash, trails in area. Call Sandy 336-584-5617 or larknspursandy@bellsouth.net.

- Guard Llama Wanted - Llama needed as guardian for Nigerian dwarf goats in Stokes County. Prefer halter trained, gelded male or female, 2-5 years old; will consider others including rescue situations. Please call Jeff at (619) 339-3346.

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14. Take A Load Off –
I need your clean Jokes, so please send em to me! -

IT'S SO HOT - REALLY - HOW HOT IS IT ?

.....the birds have to use potholders to pull the worms out of the ground.
.....the trees are whistling for the dogs.
.....the best parking place is determined by shade instead of distance.
.....hot water comes from both taps.
.....you can make sun tea instantly.
.....you learn that a seat belt buckle makes a pretty good branding iron.
.....the temperature drops below 90 F and you feel a little chilly.
.....you discover that in July it only takes two fingers to steer your car.
.....you discover that you can get sunburned through your car window.
.....you actually burn your hand opening the car door.
.....you break into a sweat the instant you step outside at 7:30 A.M.
.....your biggest motorcycle wreck fear is,
"What if I get knocked out and end up lying on the pavement and cook to death"?
.....you realize that asphalt has a liquid stage.
.....the potatoes cook underground, so all you have to do is pull one out and add butter.
.....the cows are giving evaporated milk.
.....farmers are feeding their chickens crushed ice to keep them from laying boiled eggs.

(As You Can Tell - I need you to send me some clean jokes)

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I always want to know what you think of the Weekly Pile, good or bad, Especially if it has had ANY IMPACT on you. Let me hear from you!

*******I NEED YOUR IDEAS FOR ARTICLES In FUTURE Newsletters!*******
I WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

***Please remember our Troops who are serving our Country (and there families) those who have come home with wounds and the families that paid the ultimate sacrifice. We owe everything to those who are and have served!**

Have a Great SAFE Weekend!

Thank You!
Ben

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Ben Chase

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